



The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

# 2016 Annual report

The Emergency Trust Fund for  
stability and addressing root  
causes of irregular migration  
and displaced persons in Africa

*EU  
Trust Fund  
For Africa*

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## **2016 Annual report**

The Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (the EUTF for Africa)

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report represents the Annual Report 2016 of the Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (the EUTF for Africa).

The Annual Report outlines the political and operational framework of the EUTF for Africa and presents an overview of its current state of affairs one year after the setting-up of the EUTF for Africa at the Valletta Summit on Migration held in November 2015. The Report will be submitted to the Operational Committee of the EUTF for Africa by February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017 as required by the Constitutive Agreement.

With the establishment of the [EUTF for Africa](#) at the Valletta Summit, the EU made available a total of EUR 1.8 billion. By the signature of the Constitutive Agreement, 25 EU Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland joined the EUTF for Africa committing a total of approximately EUR 81 million.

The EUTF for Africa was established as an implementing tool which provides a rapid, flexible and effective response to an emergency situation and recognises the relevance of pulling together various sources of funding from the EU and other donors, including EU Member States, to address the migration crisis in its multiple dimensions as well as the crisis around Lake Chad.

The EUTF for Africa helps addressing current crises in the [Sahel and Lake Chad](#), the [Horn of Africa](#), and the [North of Africa](#) regions. It aims to help fostering stability and contributing to better migration management. In line with the EU development-led approach to forced displacement, it also helps addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, by promoting economic and equal opportunities, security and development. The EU provides support to the three regions to face the growing challenges of demographic pressure, environmental stress, extreme poverty, internal tensions, institutional weaknesses, weak social and economic infrastructures, and insufficient resilience to food crises, which have in some places led to open conflict, displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants.

In June 2016, the Commission adopted a Communication<sup>1</sup> on establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration. The Communication sets out the plans for a new results-oriented Partnership Framework, taking into account all policies and instruments at the EU's disposal. This is in line with the EU development-led approach to forced displacement and the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy, which embeds challenges such as migration in the overall EU foreign policy with third countries. The Partnership Framework approach was endorsed by the European Council in June and is currently being implemented.

The EUTF for Africa has played an important role in the implementation of the Partnership Framework and has successfully positioned itself in complementarity with existing instruments, has acted as a flexible and swift tool, which is able to address specific needs of beneficiary countries (not covered by other financial instruments) and which has allowed the EU to increasingly work with partner countries on key common interests.

In the first part of 2016, the EUTF for Africa has focused on addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement while further to the June Communication on the Partnership Framework, it has reached a more balanced approach between the five pillars of the Valletta Action Plan (VAP) by stepping up efforts to support better migration management, including border management, improved security and return, readmission and reintegration.

In the course of 2016 the EU and EU Member States have made available to the EUTF for Africa additional financial resources, including EUR 500 million from the EDF reserve, which have allowed to reach at the end of December 2016 approximately **EUR 2.5 billion**, including EU funding and EU Member States pledges.

In just a year, a total of **106 projects worth EUR 1.589 million** have been approved under the Sahel/Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa regions as follows: 65 programs in the Sahel/Lake Chad region for a total amount of EUR 918.5 million; 35 programs in the Horn of Africa region for a total amount of EUR 606 million, and 6 programs in

<sup>1</sup> (COM(2016)385 final)

the North of Africa region for a total amount of EUR 64.5 million. Of the total amount approved, at the end of December 2016 approximately EUR 600 million have been contracted to implementing partners.

As indicated in the strategic orientation document of the EUTF for Africa, an evidence-based approach is pivotal to ensure effective interventions. The Report highlights progress achieved in terms of research, monitoring and evaluation activities in the course of 2016, namely the development of a results framework; an IT monitoring platform, which will enable to map project-level indicators with the results framework; and the establishment of two Research and Evidence Facilities, one for the Horn of Africa and one for the Sahel and North of Africa windows. Such facilities will conduct analyses and research on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of instability, insecurity, irregular migration and forced displacement.

Activities funded under the EUTF for Africa in 2016 are implemented through a range of operating partners, including EU Member States cooperation agencies, NGOs and international organisations. Several implementation modalities are envisaged: delegated cooperation, calls for proposals, budget support and blending, and direct awards in particular situations. Priorities of the EUTF for Africa have been identified through a dialogue African partners and relevant local, national and regional stakeholders.

A number of communication activities have been implemented in 2016 aimed at increasing the transparency and visibility of the EUTF for Africa through an active presence on social media, the creation of communication platforms, the development of a website and the organizations of events, conferences and workshops.

In part III, the Report provides an overview of the strategic orientations, implementation matters and results achieved in each of the three regional windows of the EUTF for Africa. Part IV of the Report contains the financial report for the year 2016 while Part V provides an overview of management and internal control systems.



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## Section 1

### 1. INTRODUCTION ON THE EU TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA

*The EU Trust Fund for Africa was created at the Valletta Summit on migration in November 2015 as an implementing tool which provides a rapid, flexible and effective response to an emergency situation and recognises the relevance of pulling together various sources of funding from the EU and other donors, including EU Member States to address the multiple dimensions of migration management.*



#### 1.1. Geographical scope of the EUTF for Africa

The EUTF for Africa benefits a comprehensive group of African countries crossed by the major migration routes. These countries are part of the following regional operational windows:

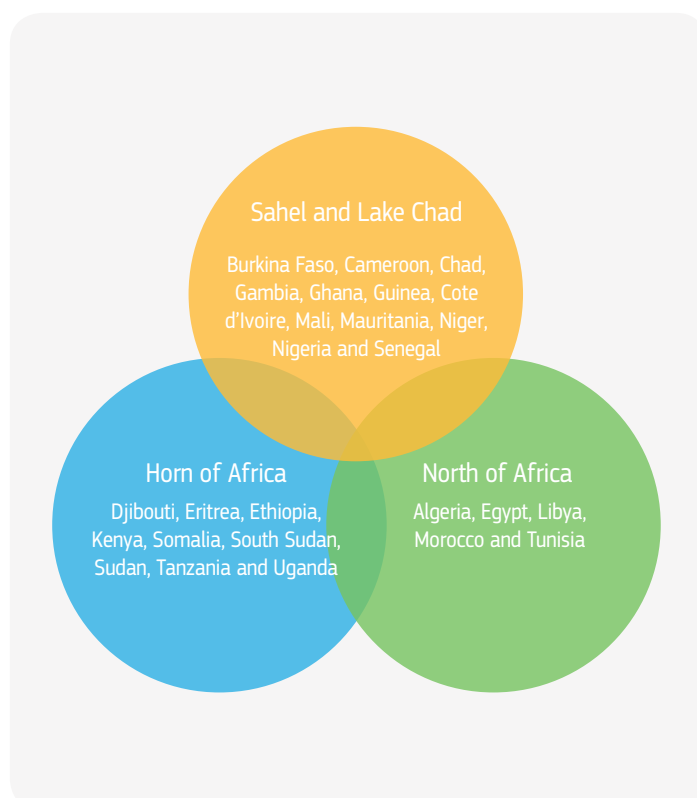
**Window A:** Sahel and Lake Chad: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

**Window B:** Horn of Africa: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

**Window C:** North of Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

At the recent Strategic Board meeting of the EUTF for Africa held on 13 December, it was agreed to enlarge the geographical scope of the EUTF for Africa by adding namely **Ghana, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire** which are all facing challenges related to irregular migration. The Commission has therefore initiated the procedure to formalize the addition of three eligible countries.

In addition to the countries mentioned above, neighbouring African countries may also benefit, on a case by case basis, from EUTF for Africa projects with a regional dimension in order to address regional migration flows and related cross-border challenges.





## 1.2. Financial overview of the EUTF for Africa

When the EUTF for Africa was established in November 2015, the EU made available a total of EUR 1.8 billion and 25 EU Member States as well as Norway and Switzerland pledged a total of approximately EUR 81 million.

In the course of 2016, the EU and EU Member States have made available to the EUTF for Africa additional financial resources, including EUR 500 million from the EDF reserve and EUR 100 million from the Sudan Special Measure, which have allowed to reach at the end of December 2016 a total amount of resources of over EUR 2.5 billion including EU funding and EU member States and donors pledges, divided as follows:

*Sahel/Lake Chad MEUR 1407.8;*  
*North of Africa MEUR 271.6; and*  
*Horn of Africa MEUR 876.4.*

Total pledged: 2 555.8 MEUR		
Sahel/Chad Lake	North of Africa	Horn of Africa
1 407.8 MEUR	271.6 MEUR	876.4 MEUR

## 1.3. Strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa

The EUTF for Africa operates along four strategic lines of action applicable to the three windows, as set out in the Strategic Orientation Document adopted by the Strategic Board in November 2015:

*a) Greater economic and employment opportunities:* establishing inclusive economic programmes that create employment, especially for young people and women in local communities, with a focus on vocational training and creation of micro- and small enterprises. Other interventions will, in particular, support returnees after their return to their countries of origin.

*b) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and displaced people.* Supporting resilience includes providing basic services for local populations, and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people, including through community centres or other means of providing them with food and nutrition security, health, education and social protection.

*c) Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination in line with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility,* and the Rabat and Khartoum processes, including contributing to the development of national and regional strategies on migration management, containing and preventing irregular migration and fight against trafficking of human beings, smuggling of migrants and other related crimes, effective return and readmission, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility.

*d) Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration,* in particular by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development, as well as law enforcement, including border management and migration related aspects. Some actions will also contribute to prevent and counter radicalisation and extremism.



*The EUTF for Africa's activities are based on the following principles:*

- \* Engaging in political dialogue with African partners to design strategic and efficient interventions.
- \* Delivering a holistic, integrated and coordinated approach in response to the diverse causes of migration
- \* Fostering local ownership in order to create cooperation and participation with partner governments and communities alike.
- \* Building upon an evidence-based approach in order to understand drivers, dynamics and causes of migration, and to map out responses.
- \* Considering a conflict-sensitive approach to maximise development actor's contribution to peace and stability.
- \* Applying the principles of subsidiarity and complementarity with other EU instruments and donors.

#### **1.4. Governance of the EUTF for Africa**

As indicated in the Constitutive Act of the EUTF for Africa, adopted at the Valletta Migration Summit in November 2015, the governance of the EUTF for Africa is structured around the Strategic Board and the three regional Operational Committees. Board and Operational Committees, chaired by the European Commission, are composed of representatives of the Commission and EEAS, EU Member States and other donors and partner countries and regional organizations as observers.

*The main responsibilities of the Strategic Board include:*

- \* To adopt and review of the strategy of the EUTF for Africa;
- \* To adjust the geographical and thematic scope of the EUTF for Africa's activities;
- \* To take receipt of the annual report and annual accounts drawn up by Managers and adopted by the Operational Committee;
- \* To decide upon amendments for the Constitutive Agreement.

*The main responsibilities of the Operational Committee include:*

- \* To examine and approve actions financed by the EUTF for Africa;
- \* To supervise the implementation of actions funded by the EUTF for Africa;
- \* To approve the annual report and annual accounts for transmission to the Board;

The management of the EUTF for Africa is ensured by the Commission (Trustee) which acts as Secretariat of the Board and Operational Committee and is responsible for the implementation of the actions financed by the EUTF for Africa.

## Section 2

### 2. OVERVIEW

The Annual Report 2016 of the Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (the EUTF for Africa) outlines the political and operational framework of the EUTF for Africa and presents an overview of its current state of affairs one year after the setting-up of the Trust Fund at the Valletta Summit on Migration held in November 2015. The Report will be submitted to the Operational Committee of the EUTF for Africa by February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2017 as required by the Constitutive Agreement.

With the establishment of the EUTF at the Valletta Summit, the EU made available a total of EUR 1.8 billion. By the signature of the Constitutive Agreement, 25 EU Member States, as well as Norway and Switzerland joined the EUTF for Africa committing a total of approximately EUR 81 million.

The EUTF for Africa helps addressing current crises in [the Sahel and Lake Chad](#), the [Horn of Africa](#), and the [North of Africa](#) regions. It aims to help fostering stability and contributing to better migration management. In line with the EU development-led approach to forced displacement, it also helps addressing the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, by promoting economic and equal opportunities, security and development. The EU provides support to the three regions to face the growing challenges of demographic pressure, environmental stress, extreme poverty, internal tensions, institutional weaknesses, weak social and economic infrastructures, and insufficient resilience to food crises, which have in some places led to open conflict, displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants.

#### 2.1 Political and policy highlights of the year

In June 2016, the Commission adopted a Communication<sup>2</sup> on establishing a new [Partnership Framework](#) with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration. The Communication sets out the plans for a new results-oriented Partnership Framework, taking into account all policies and instruments at the EU's disposal. This is in line with the EU development-led approach to forced displacement and the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy, which embeds challenges such as migration in the overall EU foreign policy with third countries. The Partnership Framework approach was endorsed by the European Council in June and is currently being implemented.

Since then, the EU has opened [high-level dialogues](#) with key countries of origin and transit of migration, and has proposed comprehensive

partnerships (compacts) with a limited number of key countries of origin and transit, to address short-term objectives to manage migration flows, to increase the rate of returns to countries of origin and transit and to enable migrants and refugees to find sustainable economic and social opportunities that provide alternative options to taking dangerous journeys. In parallel, these partnerships pursue also long-term objectives to address the political, economic, social or environmental factors that constitute the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the countries initially identified are Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal. Taking into account these comprehensive partnerships, the EU has agreed to make available to the EUTF for Africa EUR 500 million from EDF reserves.

The EUTF for Africa has played an important role in the implementation of the Partnership Framework and has successfully positioned itself in complementarity with existing instruments, has acted as a flexible and swift tool, which is able to address specific needs of beneficiary countries (not covered by other financial instruments) and which has allowed the EU to increasingly work with partner countries on key common interests such as fighting irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking, as well as to facilitate returns.

In the first part of 2016, the EUTF for Africa has focused on addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement while further to the June Communication on the Partnership Framework, it has reached a more balanced approach between the five pillars of the Valletta Action Plan (VAP) by stepping up efforts to support better migration management, including border management, improved security and return, readmission and reintegration. Along the year, the EUTF for Africa has also moved towards a more balanced approach in allocating resources among the different strategic goals of the EUTF.

#### 2.2. Operational highlights of the year

Before the EUTF for Africa was officially constituted in November 2015, the European Commission initiated the administrative setup of the EUTF for Africa to support its activities. This entailed the drafting of internal rules and procedures, setting up the accounts, recruiting staff and identifying systems for the management of the EUTF.

The European Commission appointed a Trust Fund Manager for each regional window of the EUTF for Africa to carry out the tasks laid out in the Constitutive Agreement. Trust Fund Managers are supported by professional staff both in Headquarters and in EU Delegations, so as of January 2016,

<sup>2</sup> (COM(2016)385 final)

the European Commission launched the recruitment of staff working on the management of the EUTF for Africa both in Headquarters (HQ) and EU Delegations. In the overall, 63 people work on the management of the EUTF for Africa including 58 contract agents hired in the course of 2016 in Headquarters and EU Delegations. An administrative budget was established to cover the costs of staff recruited in the framework of the EUTF for Africa as well as their mission costs.

The strategic Board of the EUTF for Africa so far met twice: in November 2015, in the margins of the Valletta Summit on Migration, and in December 2016. The next Meeting of the Board is expected in June 2017. The Operational Committee of the EUTF for Africa met in a joint session in December 2015, as well four times in 2016 under the Sahel and Lake Chad window configuration, three times under the Horn of Africa window configuration and twice under the North Africa window configuration.

In the course of 2016, a number of systems have also been set in place to ensure the coordination of activities among the three regional windows of the EUTF for Africa as well as to ensure a proper monitoring of EUTF for Africa activities. Appropriate measures have taken to ensure the recording of EU and other donors' contributions to the EUTF for Africa.

Projects adopted by the Operational Committee of the three regional windows have been identified and formulated by the EU (Headquarters and EU Delegations) together with EU Member States and their development agencies, other donors to the EUTF for Africa, local stakeholders, national authorities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Programs are submitted for approval to the Operational Committee of each regional window by the relevant Trust Fund Manager.

The identification of the priorities of the EUTF for Africa is the result of a thorough dialogue with African partners and relevant national and regional stakeholders. The process is based on a review of quantitative data (latest data available from numerous sources such as national statistics, IOM, Eurostat, Frontex, ACLED, HCR, FAO, World Bank, UNICEF and CILSS) as well as a qualitative analysis of the situation on the ground, based on the expertise developed by EU Delegations and civilian and military CSDP missions in Sahel and their partners, constant dialogue with stakeholders and lessons learned from past projects. This enables a better understanding of local contexts and the identification of geographical areas and beneficiaries to be targeted and the most suitable implementing partners.

The EUTF for Africa addresses situations that are constantly evolving (migration flows are adapting to new routes, new situations of forced



displacement can occur, trafficking/smuggling networks adapt to new opportunities and border situations, terrorist groups make alliances, food security is seasonal and partly depends on climate) and needs to adapt. To do so, the EUTF for Africa also relies on research facilities, to mobilise the best available research partners, enhance the knowledge and understanding of the complex root causes of instability, insecurity, irregular migration and forced displacement, their drivers and underlying factors. The research facilities for the Sahel/Lake Chad North of Africa and the Horn of Africa are already contributing to the identification and dissemination of the most effective policies and approaches to address these challenges and equip the EUTF for Africa with sufficient evidence to refine its identification and implementation processes. All actions are supported by a strong monitoring and evaluation framework.

All these efforts have been complemented by economic and employment projects targeting regions with a high migration potential in order to prevent irregular migration and to facilitate returns. The EUTF for Africa has also targeted main transit regions to transform local systems built around irregular migration by providing economic opportunities to local communities and supporting authorities to deal with the impact of migration flows, reinforcing migration management capacities and strengthening the authorities' capacities to fight against migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings. Finally, as conflict and terrorism are among the key drivers for displacement and irregular migration, the EUTF for Africa has also addressed the nexus between security and development by building a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience in areas particularly affected by security challenges, transit, smuggling and trafficking.

### 2.3. State of implementation of the EUTF for Africa

In the course of the year 2016, the total amount of resources made available to the three regional windows of the EUTF for Africa has increased to EUR 2.5 billion including EU funding (EDF and other sources of the EU budget) as well as donors' contributions.

As of 31 December 2016, a total of 106 projects worth EUR 1,589 million have been approved under the Sahel/Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa regions. A complete list of approved project is made available in Annex I. Of the total amount approved, EUR 600 million has been contracted to implementing partners.

Due to its level of flexibility, the EUTF for Africa has succeeded in reducing substantively (from 12-18 months to 3-4 months) the length of the process leading to the approval of an action (from identification to

adoption). Contracting may take time depending on the situation in country, available staff in EU delegations and level of responsiveness of different implementers, but with most structures and systems now in place, and in particular EUTF for Africa staff taking up their positions in EU Delegations, it is expected that the implementation pace will accelerate significantly in the coming months, which will enable contracting at the latest within 3 months following the adoption of actions by the Operational Committee.



Table 1 - Approved programs, contracted projects and amounts disbursed as of 31/12/2016

in MEUR

Window	Approved	Contracted	Disbursed
Sahel & Lake Chad	918.5	349	97
Horn of Africa	606	245	66
North of Africa	64.5	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,589<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>600</b>	<b>163</b>

Table 2 - Approved projects by strategic objectives of the EU Trust Fund for Africa as of 31/12/2016

in MEUR

EUTF - Strategic objectives	Sahel & Lake Chad	Horn of Africa	North of Africa	Total
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	224.3	260	0	485
2. Strengthening resilience of communities	266.5	265	0	531
3. Improved migration management	143.1	70	64.5	278
4. Improved governance and conflict prevention	271.6	5	0	277
5. Other	13	4	0	17
Cross-cutting		2		
<b>Total</b>	<b>918.5</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>1,589</b>

Table 3 - Approved projects by priority areas of the Valletta Action Plan as of 31/12/2016

in MEUR

1. Development benefits of migration	942
2. Legal migration and mobility	68
3. Protection and asylum	233
4. Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	170
5. Return, readmission and reintegration	163
6. Other	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,589*</b>

\* rounded figures

<sup>3</sup> The total amount authorised by the relevant operational committees as of 31/12/2016 was EUR 1.6 billion, of which some EUR 1.5 billion had been committed in the accounting system of the EUTF for Africa.

Table 4 - Approved projects by priority areas of the Valletta Action Plan &amp; by regional window as of 31/12/2016

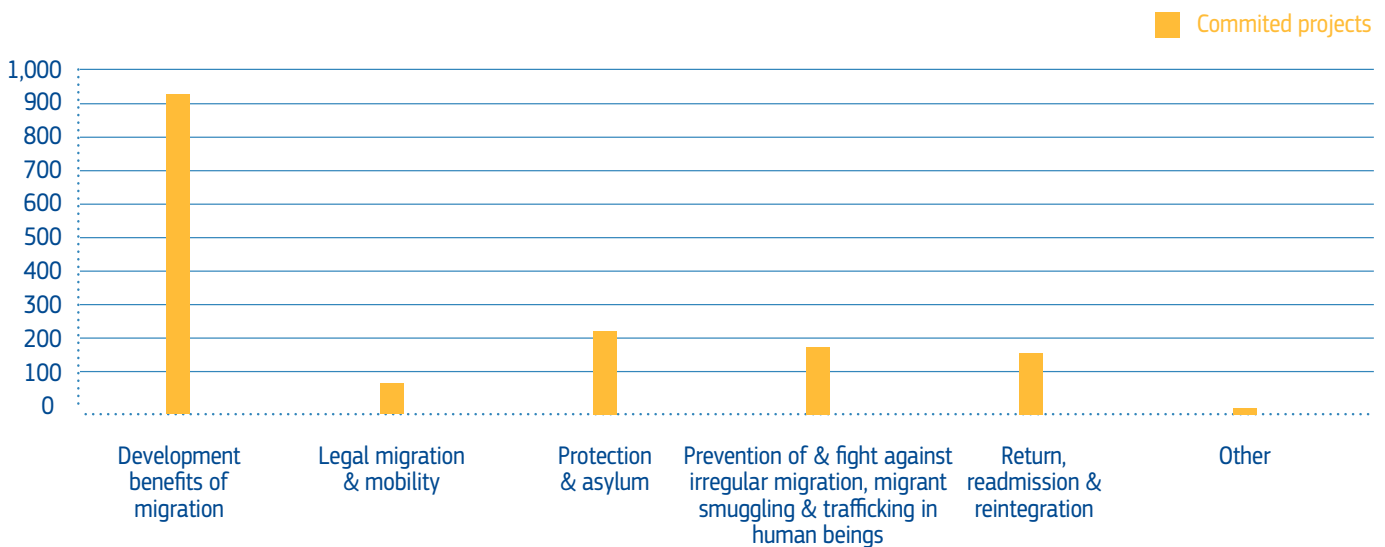
in MEUR

Window	Sahel & Lake Chad	Horn of Africa	North of Africa	Total
1. Development benefits of migration	538	383	21	942
2. Legal migration and mobility	56	7	6	68
3. Protection and asylum	121	88	24	233
4. Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	135	35		170
5. Return, readmission and reintegration	55	93	15	163
6. Other	13			13
<b>Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,589*</b>

\* rounded figures

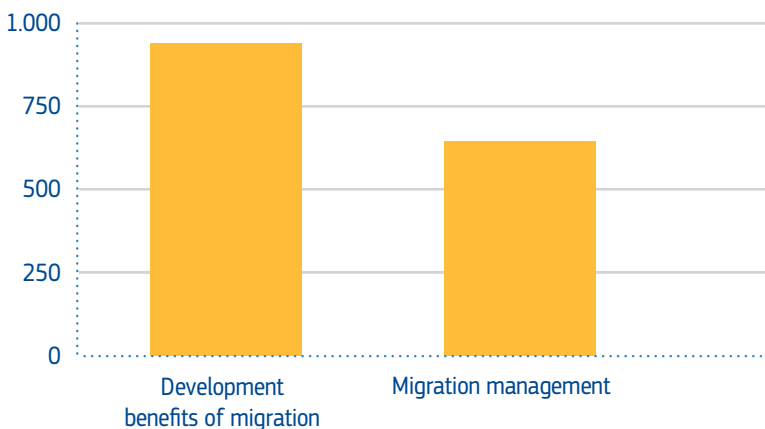
Graph 1 - Approved projects by priority areas of the Valletta Action Plan as of 31/12/2016

in MEUR



Graph 2 - Approved projects by priority areas of the Valletta Action Plan as of 31/12/2016

in MEUR





## 2.4. Research, Monitoring & Evaluation activities

The EUTF for Africa's Strategic Orientation Document recognises the importance of an evidence-based approach to ensure strategic and efficient interventions. In particular, it highlights that *"an in-depth understanding of local contexts will enable an evidence-based targeting of geographies, beneficiaries and implementing partners"*, identifies the need for *"strong research and analysis"* and contains a cross-cutting output related to improved policy and practice.

The EUTF for Africa seeks to benefit from and leverage existing EU cooperation and CSDP tools, practices, resources and knowledge. Yet given its remit, the EUTF for Africa needs to develop innovative approaches regarding evidence-based identification, monitoring and evaluation.

In order to measure their results, the three EUTF for Africa windows jointly agreed on a results framework that serves as a guiding tool for the identification and formulation of programmes and their logical frameworks and as a basis for further monitoring and evaluation. It categorises each priority area of intervention into high-level indicators and expected results. The North of Africa window has in particular revised its Operational Framework on the basis of strategic objectives formulated in a way deemed to ease the measurement of results and their reporting. Specific indicators are currently produced at project level inputs, so as to feed into the results matrices of each priority area, tying into the overarching results framework. The EUTF for Africa Results Framework is a crosscutting tool that will be fed by the data and subsequent analysis at each phase of the project cycle.

In 2016, the Sahel and Lake Chad window designed a framework based on an approach that takes into account the interdependency between the various stages of the project cycle and the need to, at each of these stages, Collect and Analyse quantitative and qualitative information and Disseminate findings (CAD) so that others can benefit from and make use of them.

### 2.4.1. Collect

Given the large geographical area covered, the multitude of actors involved in the management and the implementation of EUTF for Africa projects, the large amounts at stake and the high demand for evidence-based information and transparency, the three windows agreed to set up a joint IT platform that enables the EUTF for Africa and its implementing partners to collect project data, monitor, report and communicate on their respective actions. This module is accessible via internet to different stakeholders (both Commission staff in headquarters and in delegations as well as external contractors) and enables implementing partners to be directly in charge of the encoding of their logframes and results in the system on a regular basis. This IATI compliant platform also enables to map project-level indicators with the EUTF for Africa Results Framework, thereby facilitating indicators' monitoring at window and Trust Fund levels. Accessible to all stakeholders and to the general public, this tool will facilitate the follow-up of ongoing field activities and will greatly contribute to the better understanding of EUTF for Africa actions.

In addition, the Sahel and Lake Chad window, in cooperation with IOM, is increasing migration related data collection, for example via setting-up new flow monitoring points in the region. The collected data, linked with existing and future mapping of activities and policies, will provide material for research on root causes and dynamics of irregular migration and, in turn, allow for the formulation of targeted interventions.

Regarding one-off needs, the EUTF for Africa regional windows can rely on a Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) to support project implementation. The TCF was approved by the Operational Committee in January 2016 for a total amount of EUR 5 million and its overall objective is to increase the efficiency of the EUTF for Africa through technical assistance for the identification, formulation, evaluation, monitoring of and communication on EUTF for Africa interventions.

#### 2.4.2. Analyse

The EUTF for Africa heavily relies on in-house analytic capacities, including from EUTF team in EU Delegations and Headquarters (HQ). EUTF projects are monitored by internal means (day to day monitoring), monitoring missions will be identified on an individual basis following a specific risk assessment carried out by HQ and/or EU Delegations teams, and project reviews will be carried out as needed.

Internal monitoring, performed by project managers

in close collaboration with implementing partners, will be complemented by external monitoring mechanisms. The Results-Oriented Mechanism system (ROM) will be used to monitor projects adopted under the EUTF for Africa. The ROM system consists of short project visits by independent experts resulting in advice and recommendations delivered to project stakeholders. A list of EUTF for Africa projects to be monitored under the ROM system will be finalised shortly.

Under the Horn of Africa window, a Research and Evidence Facility<sup>4</sup> managed by a consortium led by SOAS (University of London) has delivered two initial outputs. Firstly, a collation and analysis of existing knowledge and research on displacement, migration and conflict in the Horn of Africa, structured with analyses by countries and themes, and including a series of recommendations for further research. Secondly, an analysis and mapping of four specific cross-border areas across Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan, and the security, political, economic, social, environmental and migratory dynamics that affect them.

The Sahel and Lake Chad and the North of Africa windows makes use of a Research Facility, jointly designed with the North of Africa window, especially where more in-depth analysis is needed (e.g. during identification, evaluation). In particular, this Research Facility will conduct, synthesize, disseminate and make use of new and existing research on the drivers and dynamics of the root causes of instability, insecurity, irregular migration and forced displacement in West and North Africa and along the migration routes. The Facility will also advise on the most successful policy responses aimed at addressing current challenges and improving migration management.

#### 2.4.3. Disseminate

The IT platform as well as an ad-hoc EUTF for Africa website will ensure the timely dissemination of collected and analysed EUTF for Africa information in order to ensure greater visibility of the Trust Fund response to migration and refugee situations among the general public and relevant stakeholders.



<sup>4</sup> <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-homresearch/>





## 2.5. Relations with implementing partners and other stakeholders in 2016

One of the key guiding principles of the EUTF for Africa is its complementarity with other EU instruments and donors. Within the framework of the comprehensive approach, the EUTF for Africa complements and works with the national and regional indicative programmes, the CSDP missions, the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) as well as programmes and projects of EU Member States.

Activities funded under the EUTF for Africa are implemented through a range of operating partners, including EU Member States cooperation agencies, NGOs, international organisations or private sector entities. Several implementation modalities are envisaged: delegated cooperation, calls for proposals, budget support and blending, and direct awards in particular situations.

The European Commission monitors the implementation of projects to ensure a swift and flexible delivery of results, impact and cost-effectiveness. In order to improve coordination and joint efforts, the EUTF for Africa encourages actions to be implemented by a variety of implementing actors.

### 2.5.1. EU Member States

The Constitutive Agreement indicates, in art. 10, that delegated cooperation with EU Member States shall be the preferred option of implementation where the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness can be clearly demonstrated. Partnerships with EU Member States and their implementing agencies as well as with other donors have been developed and nurtured mainly through EU Delegations

and Operational Committee meetings. This has enabled direct and regular contacts and facilitated faster joint identification of local priorities.

In general terms, the cooperation with implementing partners has worked well, both during project identification and implementation, which has a positive impact on dialogues with African partners. For example, in the Horn of Africa, the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme is directed by a Steering Committee composed of five EU Member States (Italy, France, Germany, UK, and Malta) and five partner countries (Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan), as well as the European Commission and the African Union Commission.

This internationally coordinated approach is also fundamental to the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP), substantially supported by the EUTF for Africa. The RDPP for the Horn of Africa is managed by a Steering Committee, composed of EU Member States, the Commission, the EEAS and international organisations with a protection mandate (UNHCR and IOM). It works closely with partner governments, expanding the capacities of central and local authorities to deliver services to both the local host population and refugees/IDPs.

Likewise, the Sahel and Lake Chad window has promoted better coordination and is supporting joint approaches with its stakeholders, building on existing Member States agencies projects, as for example in the case of the ECI or GAR-SI projects. In the North of Africa window, frequent meetings have taken place with donors involved in the EUTF during the program design phase and steering and/or technical committees are foreseen in each adopted program with the participation of the implementing partners.

### 2.5.2. Partner countries

The identification of the priorities of the EUTF is the result of a thorough dialogue with African partners and relevant local, national and regional stakeholders. National authorities actively participate in the identification and formulation of the projects funded by the EUTF for Africa.

National authorities, both at national and local level, are also closely involved in the implementation of actions. Ownership is also ensured by the innovative governance structure of the EUTF for Africa whereby representatives of partner countries and relevant regional organizations participate in the decision-making process through their participation in meetings of the Board and of the Operational Committee and the discussions leading to the approval of each individual project.

### 2.5.3. International organizations

The EUTF for Africa acts in coordination with international organizations through joint funding of specific actions; for example, most recently, at the UN General Assembly last September, the UK pledged an amount of EUR 93 million for the financing of the “Ethiopian Jobs Compact”, an initiative to facilitate access to employment opportunities for Ethiopians and refugees through the setting up of industrial parks. The EU will also contribute to this initiative through the EUTF for Africa and, along the UK Department for International Development, will also work in close cooperation with the EIB and the World Bank.

Building on the strategic mandate and experience of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a comprehensive framework for joint action has been agreed between the EU and IOM under the EUTF for Africa, so as to build a coherent set of country-based actions in order to reinforce migration management and ensure the return and sustainable reintegration of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination of the Sahel & Lake Chad region as well as in Libya.

### 2.5.4. Civil society actors

Civil society organisations have sought engagement in the EUTF for Africa very early in the process. In order to manage expectations, ensure full transparency and mobilise the expertise of civil society organisations, strong efforts have been made in terms of coordination with civil society groups. Information sessions have been held in Brussels and in the field; consultations with Concord, the European Development NGO platform, have been initiated, and the first calls for expression of interest launched locally. Information on research findings, as well as on tendering, contracting and payments are regularly published and updated on the EuropeAid website.

Civil society actors are eligible to respond to calls for proposals and calls for expression of interest. They have a crucial role to play in the development and implementation of EUTF for Africa projects and are welcome to share their research and analysis of the EUTF for Africa priorities and participate in consultations and informal meetings. In some cases where the expertise of CSOs was considered key, direct grants have been awarded to civil society organisations (as in the case of Libya).



Table 5 - Approved projects by implementer as of 31 /12/2016

in MEUR

Implementer	
Slovakia	2
The Netherlands	3
TBD	6
Austria	13
Luxembourg	36
UK	48
Belgium	50
Italy	69
Other	84
Spain	107
Germany	170
France	234
International Organisations	360
NGOs	407
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,589</b>

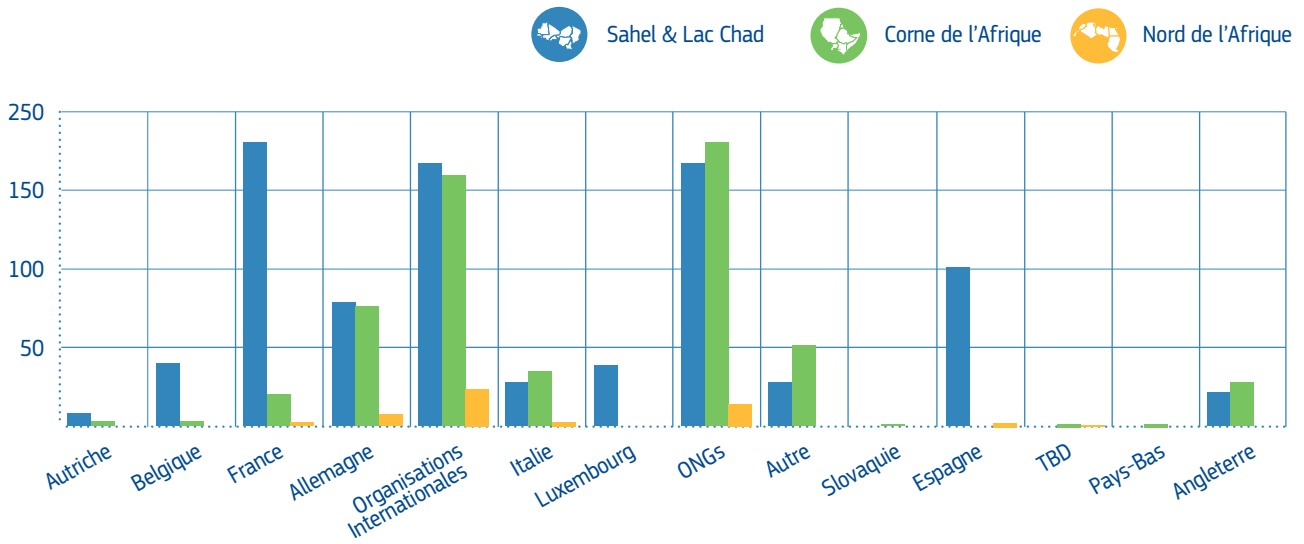
Table 6 - Approved projects by implementer and by regional window as of 31 /12/2016

in MEUR

Implementer	Sahel & Lake Chad (m.€)	Horn of Africa (m.€)	North of Africa (m.€)	Total in MEUR
Austria	8	5		13
Belgium	45	5		50
France	211	19	4	234
Germany	82	80	8	170
International Organisations	171	164	25	360
Italy	30	34	5	69
Luxembourg	36			36
NGOs	180	211	16	407
Other	33	51	-	84
Slovakia		2		2
Spain	101		6	107
TBD		4	2	6
The Netherlands		3		3
UK	21	27		48
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,589</b>

Graph 3 - Adopted projects by implementer and by regional window as of 31 /12/2016

in MEUR



## 2.6. Communication activities

Over the course of 2016, the EUTF for Africa has developed a consistent communication strategy in an effort to increase the transparency and comprehensiveness of its actions and to better inform partners and wider stakeholders on the implementation and progress of the adopted programmes in a more regular and efficient fashion.

### 2.6.1. DG DEVCO webpage for the EUTF for Africa

A number of structures have been put in place for the purpose of external communication actions to increase the visibility and online presence of the EUTF for Africa. The EUTF for Africa's main channel of external communication is currently the webpage under the *DG DEVCO website*<sup>5</sup>. It provides a general overview of what the EUTF for Africa does and specific information for each window of the Trust Fund. This webpage features "programmes pages" and "project pages", as well as interactive maps showing the different programmes funded by the EUTF for Africa in the region. The webpage also features the *press releases* and *memos* produced on the occasion of the Operational Committees, with all relevant information regarding the programmes presented for adoption, as well as web releases and news items relating to other relevant news and events.

This tool is accessible to the general public. Since its creation the webpage has gathered 20,028 page views or 41% of the total page views of the Africa region on the EuropeAid site. The specific section on the EUTF for Africa has gathered 13,716 page views, of which 42.7% is for the Sahel and Lake Chad window, 37.8% for the Horn of Africa window, and 18.34% for the North Africa window.

### 2.6.2. Platforms serving communication purposes

Other communication efforts towards an external audience (such as CSOs, media and wider European and African audiences) include the use of the *AKVO platform*, an online communication, reporting and monitoring tool which offers some communication functionalities such as the production of indicators used to collect, store and disseminate information regarding individual projects and their phases of implementation. It also allows for regular updates from the field to be made by project implementing partners, including of audio visual material such as photos, videos and interviews.

Regarding internal communications amongst EU Delegations, EU Member States, Operational Committee Members and other relevant stakeholders, a specific intranet dedicated to the EUTF for Africa - the *WIKI platform* - has

been set up to stock all relevant information regarding the EUTF for Africa. This platform hosts an exhaustive list of approved projects and pipelines for each window featuring thorough information on projects and figures, as well as all contractual documents. Data stored through this platform has regularly been extracted to produce *reports, briefings* and other communication materials such as *leaflets, maps, factsheets, infographics and country fiches*.

### 2.6.3. EUTF presence on social media

Activities and information related to the EUTF for Africa are shared with the general public through three social media platforms: *Twitter*<sup>6</sup>, *Facebook*<sup>7</sup> and *Instagram*<sup>8</sup>. The #AfricaTrustFund hashtag was mentioned 21,500 times in 2016, with peaks on 7 June (new migration partnerships), 13-15 December (operational committee meetings) and 18 December (International Migrants Day). Facebook proved to be the most engaging channel with 20,400 mentions of the EUTF for Africa, before Twitter (964 mentions) and Instagram (126 mentions).

### 2.6.4. Increasing the EUTF visibility and transparency

The EUTF for Africa encourages the organisation of *events, conferences* and *workshops* with representatives of partner and EU countries, implementing partners, Member States agencies, stakeholders, and research centres to present the EUTF for Africa's activities and answer questions regarding funded programmes. A number of presentation on the overview of the state of play of the EUTF for Africa have been held at the External Cooperation Infopoint in February, May and December 2016. Activities funded by the EUTF for Africa were also showcased at the European Development Days in June 2016, with a project lab event dedicated to a project supporting youth in slum populations of Uganda.

In addition, press trips with journalists are foreseen in the near future as well as story-telling and photo coverage missions to be used as communication material to illustrate the EUTF for Africa's ongoing programmes in different areas. Press background briefings are also foreseen in the course of 2017 to increase the visibility and transparency of the EUTF for Africa among media representatives. Other activities undertaken to improve transparency include updates on contracting and payments being published online on a monthly basis as well as continued outreach to civil society organisations, international organisations and private sector companies.

<sup>5</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa_en)

<sup>6</sup> <https://twitter.com/europeaid?lang=fr>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/europeaid/?fref=ts>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.instagram.com/europeaid/?hl=fr>

## Section 3

### 3. STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS, IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

#### 3.1 Sahel and Lake Chad

The EUTF for Africa is guided by the Strategic Orientation Document adopted by the Board in November 2015, which sets out the EUTF for Africa general objectives and strategic lines of action for each of the three windows. Based on this document, the Operational framework for the Sahel and the Lake Chad window was adopted by the Operational Committee in June 2016. As of 31 December 2016, 65 projects have been approved for a total of EUR 918.5 million to capture the objectives of the EUTF Strategy and respond to this Operational Framework in order to *address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement resulting from state fragility and insecurity, as well as from demographic, economic and environmental trends.*

Approved projects in the Sahel/Lake Chad region as of 31/12/2016

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Burkina Faso	6	78.5
Chad	5	88.3
Cameroon	4	40.3
Gambia	2	14.9
Mali	9	151.6
Mauritania	6	44.2
Niger	9	139.9
Nigeria	6	58.5
Senegal	9	161.8
Regional	9	140.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>918.5</b>

The Sahel and Lake Chad window of the EUTF plays a particular role in the implementation of the New Migration Partnership Framework<sup>9</sup> as it covers some of the most important countries of origin and transit, including Senegal, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. Through its support to on-going dialogues and creating incentives in the framework of win-win partnerships, the EUTF for Africa has significantly contributed to embed migration in political dialogues between the EU and countries in the region.



<sup>9</sup> COM(2016) 385 final

## Operational framework and strategic orientations: A two-fold logic for better migration management and stability

In the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration are diverse, complex and often inter-related, requiring a holistic and integrated approach. The region is faced with growing challenges linked to demographic pressure, environmental stress, extreme poverty, internal tensions, institutional weaknesses, weak social and economic infrastructures, and insufficient resilience to food crises. These have in some cases led to open conflict, displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants – all further exacerbating existing challenges.

The “Sahel/Lake Chad window” annex of the EUTF Strategy, identifies a number of challenges, some of which differ from one country to the other, in order to address them in a strategic and coherent way. These specific country situations have been broadly characterised as follows:

- Countries and/or regions that “traditionally” are areas of origin for legal and/or irregular migration;
- Countries and/or regions that are zones of transit for irregular migration;
- Countries and/or regions marked by structural vulnerability, insufficient access to basic services, demographic pressure, and low resilience to external shocks;
- Countries and/or regions marked by instability, recent or ongoing conflict, including terrorist activities (leading to refugee flows and internal displacement); and;
- Issues related to regional cooperation, security, wider issues of governance and human rights, and existing capacities for the management of migration flows.

Based on the strategic objectives of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, this broad characterisation of key challenges and specificities of the region, the Sahel/Lake Chad window has developed its Operational Framework on a two-fold logic: (objective 1) *preventing irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitating better migration management and returns*; (objective 2) *building a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience*.

These two logics have a common denominator which is the youth of the region: the lack of economic opportunities and disparities in wealth distribution in the region is a major source of grievance and conflict. To address this situation and to keep young people from becoming irregular migrants, radicalised or recruited by networks engaged in transnational organised crime and smuggling, it is critical to offer valuable alternatives and opportunities and rekindling hope, notably for the African youth, must be our paramount objective, according to the Valetta political declaration.

To contribute to a thorough understanding of current migratory flows at a regional level, researches and systematic data collection in strategic locations along key migration routes is being implemented and focus in

particular on migrant demographics, migration flows, and routes, and is complemented with flow monitoring surveys to gather more detailed information on the drivers of migration and forced displacement. Based on regularly updated needs assessments and flow monitoring, the actions ensure synergies with other initiatives, in particular those focusing on the creation of economic and employment opportunities in regions at high risk of irregular migration, transforming systems built around irregular migration and transit, reinforcing national capacities to improve border management, and fighting against transnational trafficking and criminal networks.

The projects adopted display a balanced approach between the two objectives of the Operational framework as well as between the five pillars of the Valletta Action Plan (VAP).

### 3.1.1. Preventing irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitating better migration management and returns

The scale and nature of current migratory flows reaching the EU is unprecedented, and requires stepping up the action to address it in a sustainable way. Up to October 2016, Italy saw the arrival of over 180,000 migrants by sea, most of whom travelled via Libya. Main countries of origin in West and Central Africa included Nigeria, Guinea, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal which combined account for over half of all nationalities disembarked in Italy. The weak economic development and instability are among the key factors leading migrants to the decision to leave in search of better opportunities. The Operation framework identifies three objectives in order to prevent irregular migration and forced displacement and facilitates better migration management and returns.

- *Creating economic and employment opportunities in targeted regions with a high migration potential*

There is a strong correlation between the lack of economic opportunities, unemployment or informal employment, high population growth, difficult access to land and the decision to migrate. If migration push factors are also embedded in strong social and cultural norms, the lack of economic opportunities and limited growth, including decent employment, vocational training, conducive business environment and private investment plays a major role.

One of the objectives of the EUTF for Africa outlined in the Operational Framework for the Sahel and the Lake Chad is to create economic and employment opportunities in regions with a high migration potential in order to prevent irregular migration and facilitate reintegration. In line with the Valletta Action Plan priority 1 (Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement), this is achieved through i) enhancing the professional skills and employability of young people, ii) stepping up support to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in the formal and informal sector, iii) increasing access to finance and deepening financial inclusion and iv) continue building the capacities of civil society and local authorities to foster a culture of social accountability. Particular attention is given to

empowering women as entrepreneurs and workers, promoting diaspora engagement in countries of origin to boost local economic development and supporting the reintegration of returnees into their communities.

*A total of 16 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 208:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Burkina Faso		
Chad	1	10.3
Cameroon	1	10.0
Gambia	1	11.0
Mali	2	33.6
Mauritania	3	27.2
Niger		
Nigeria		
Senegal	7	105.9
Regional	1	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>208</b>

In the future, particular attention will be given, from a thematic point of view, to increase access to finance and local investors to support emerging or existing SMES and from a geographic point of view to Nigeria, Cameroon and the 3 new eligible Countries: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea.

### Coherent package to create economic and employment opportunities in Senegal.

A total number of 9 decisions have been adopted, for a total amount of EUR 161 million. EUTF for Africa interventions are focused on regions of origin of migrants, expanding from the outskirts of the capital city Est and South along the river Senegal (Kaolack, Tambacounda, Kolda, Casamance) including border regions and the north (Matam and St Louis) – the objective is to create economic opportunities and employment.

Interventions of the EUTF for Africa are addressing both the demand and the supply sides:

- On the one hand, the EUTF for Africa contributes to the strengthening of human capital with targeted vocational training for 12,000 youth in addition to 2,000 apprentices, including modernising the national TVET infrastructure capacity ; as well as facilitating access to fertile land combined with rural finance through the extension of creation of 30 individual and family Natanguées farms in the regions of Kolda, Sédiou et Kedougou and 170 in the central region of Fatick,

Kaolack, Tambacounda thus creating 5,500 direct jobs and 13,750 indirect jobs for young farmers.

- On the other hand on the supply side, the EUTF for Africa is strengthening the competitiveness of the existing 250 SME and supporting the legalisation of 80 operating informally. It contributes to reinforce all producers and entrepreneurs along selected value chains (e.g anacarde, agribusiness and forestry, green energy and tourism in the Casamance region ) with high potential for growth and job creation.
- At the same time, the EUTF for Africa also support diaspora investments. The strong economic focus of the EUTF for Africa funded projects is fully embedded by the diaspora through their contribution/ remittances (equivalent to 10% of GDP) and returnees via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal targeting mainly socio-economical projects (450) in the less developed regions of the country.

With most the EUTF for Africa projects in Senegal, the intention is to closely monitor, with the assistance of external independent researchers, a sample of projects' beneficiaries (being entrepreneurs, farmers or TVET trainees) in order to assess all along the 4 years' implementation, the qualitative outcomes and the short/medium -term impact such projects will have on them and their decision to migrate. This on-going evidence based evaluation will help better understand the impact our projects have on potential irregular migrants.

- *Transforming systems built around irregular migration in regions where migrant smuggling and services for migrants are important economic factors*

Agadez in Niger is the main zone of transit of the Mediterranean migration routes, with a fast growing population. An estimated 2,000 migrants per week, mainly from Western African countries (mainly Senegal, Gambia, Nigeria, Mali, Benin, Ivory Coast and Ghana) leave the city of Agadez, crossing the Sahara to reach Libya, with Europe in mind as final destination. The EU is already engaged in supporting the Niger authorities to implement the law criminalizing the smuggling of migrants and human trafficking and the development of a strategy on migration.

The ambition of the EUTF for Africa is to adopt a comprehensive approach encompassing migration, development and security targeting, in cooperation with the civilian CSDP Mission EUCAP Sahel Niger, the Agadez city and region to transform the economic system that is built around irregular migration by intervening both in support to local governance / decentralization and in security, social and economic, especially for young people. This objective is reached by 4 projects for a total amount of EUR 70 million.





## PAIERA

Due to its geographical position, Niger is a major migration crossroads and transit area. In recent years and following the closure of the northern axis of Mali, the region of Agadez has become a necessary passage for migrants of several nationalities, particularly those from the ECOWAS area on their way to Europe.

The deterioration of the situation in Libya, which was the repository for many migrants from West Africa and in particular from Niger, and the closure of the Algerian corridor, led a large part of the idle youth of the Agadez region to be tempted by irregular migration.

The various transactions and traffics linked to migratory flows constitute adaptation strategies and means of survival for many persons involved in networks of smugglers, transporters and owners of clandestine homes but also traders flourishing thanks to the expenses of migrants stuck in different transit points in the region.

In this context harmful for development and of economic dependence of the region of Agadez on migration, the government adopted in May 2015 a law criminalising all activities related to the smuggling of migrants.

The PAIERA program, implemented through grants to the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace and non-governmental organisations, aims to propose accompanying measures in parallel to the repressive measures taken by the Government of Niger on irregular migration.

The program seeks, on the one hand, to initiate a dialogue with the main actors of the irregular immigration channels, to raise their awareness of the State's policy in this area and the risks related to trafficking and to study and formulate options of reconversion; and on the other hand to offer employment opportunities and socio-professional integration to economic actors who benefit directly or indirectly from the financial activities associated with migrants.

With an allocation of MEUR 8, the program should, among other things, contribute to the creation of 65,000 jobs.

Based on the experience gained in Niger and the first results that will be observed, a similar approach should be envisaged in other transit regions, in particular in Mali (Gao).

- *Contributing to better migration management and strengthening cooperation in order to facilitate the return and sustainable reintegration of migrants.*

High-Level Dialogues on Migration have been launched at national and regional level to foster political dialogue and build mutual trust. They are supported by programmes to step up cooperation with relevant third countries on migration. A majority of projects are conducted at the national level but synergies with the Rabat Process have also been established to steer dialogue at regional level and enable exchanges on key thematic issues such as on diaspora engagement strategies and on returns, readmission and reintegration.

The third and fourth objectives fixed by the Operational framework for the Sahel and the Lake Chad are to contribute to better Migration Management all along the migratory routes in West Africa and to strengthen cooperation in order to facilitate the return and sustainable reintegration of irregular migrants. Improving rights-based migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination is recognised as one of the most effective ways of supporting stability and contributing to address the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration in Africa.

### **EUTF for Africa and IOM initiative for protection and reintegration of returnees along the Central Mediterranean migration routes**

The EUTF for Africa, with additional contributions from Germany (MEUR 48) and Italy (MEUR 22), has developed a joint initiative with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to strengthen migration management and to respond to the urgent protection needs and unacceptable loss of life of migrants. The joint initiative will cover 14 countries in the region including Libya with the following expected results:

- Increase protection and assistance for an estimated 60,000 vulnerable and stranded migrants.
- Assisted voluntary return for up to 24,000 stranded migrants in Africa (Libya, Niger and Mali).
- Achieve sustainable reintegration for up to 24,000 migrants returning from Africa and from Europe
- Give access to accurate information on migration to 200,000 migrants and some 2,000 communities
- Enhance government and stakeholder policies and responses
- Improve data on migration flows, routes and trends as well as migrants needs and vulnerabilities.

All together, MEUR 179 have been committed under these objectives in countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad window and 4 neighbouring countries Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast and Ghana.

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Burkina Faso	1	8.3
Chad		
Cameroon	1	3.3
Gambia	1	3.9
Mali	3	46.0
Mauritania	2	11.0
Niger	2	22.0
Nigeria	1	15.5
Senegal	2	55.9
Regional	1	13.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>179.8</b>

### Reinforcement of civil registries' information systems in Mali (MEUR 25) and Senegal (MEUR 28)

Two programmes were approved at the end of 2016, willing to contribute to the modernization of civil status registration in Mali and Senegal, in order to support the national authorities in their efforts to make the civil registry systems fully sustainable and to consolidate the civil status system. These actions will permit to secure the citizen's identity and data will also be accessible remotely by other administrations and consulates in Europe, allowing the identification of Malian and Senegalese citizens abroad.

Among the activities foreseen there will also be staff trainings and public awareness campaigns.

In Senegal this modernisation is explicitly mentioned in the Plan Senegal Emergent. The EUTF for Africa programme will reinforce and extend the national registry of biometric identity, linked to a computerised information system on civil status. Mali already has a biometric database seeking to secure the civil status, but does not have a sustainable system of civil status registration.

#### 3.1.2. Building a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience

Conflict and terrorism are among the key drivers for displacement and irregular migration. The security situation in the Sahel and Lake Chad region remains volatile due to the presence of terrorist groups, in particular AQMI

and Boko Haram, but also IS. Violent extremism and terrorism are increasingly spreading across the region, and radicalisation in the Sahel and Lake Chad area is a crucial challenge fuelled by a combination of complex factors and circumstances, which go beyond poverty, poor economic conditions, etc. Instability is also both a source and a result of food and nutritional security vulnerabilities, sometimes exacerbating pre-existing pressures.

These developments further aggravate endemic high levels of poverty, underdevelopment and weak governance in large parts of the region. The results are not only growing humanitarian needs, but also an increasing number of migrants and internally displaced persons as well an incentive to engage in criminal activities, including trafficking, as a means of livelihood. Indeed, conflicts in Mali and northern Nigeria – spilling over to Chad, Niger and Cameroon – have further exacerbated the food security situation. These conditions risk increasing instability in the entire region and creating a fertile breeding ground for radicalization and armed violence.

Tackling the challenges of stability requires an integrated approach to conflict and crises, one that builds states and societies' resilience to prevent, withstand, adapt and recover quickly from internal and external crises. This is a cornerstone of the EU's Global Strategy, and reflects recent, cumulative policies and commitments that address many of these different shocks. The response to these challenges has to go beyond traditional development work and has to be both prevent-specific and prevent-relevant. Prevent-specific activities are aimed at stopping people from turning to terrorism; prevent-relevant activities address the conditions that could be conducive to radicalisation and the spread of terrorism. As a result, and in order to address these three interrelated areas of concern, the EUTF for Africa appears as an important additional tool, in concert with CSDP Missions, to build a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience in the region.

The Operation framework identifies three objectives in order to build a comprehensive approach for stability, security and resilience

- *Reinforcing the resilience of local communities through Linking Relief, Reconstruction and Development (LRRD) efforts in areas particularly affected by the current environmental, socio-economic and security challenges*

The Sahel continues to face an ongoing structural food crisis, regular droughts, erratic rainfall, spikes in food prices and epidemics mean that food insecurity and poverty are an endemic problem. Furthermore, the ramifications of conflict in the region, economic disparities, market distortions and the weakness of public institutions add to the fundamental problem of low resilience to chronic crisis and external shocks. Today, approximately 20% of the population - at least 25 million people - are considered very-poor and require urgent social protection. In the entire Sahel region, which includes the four countries of the Lake Chad Basin, an estimated total of 37.1 million persons are food insecure, figures are alarming for countries surrounding Lake Chad where 4.9 million people are severely food insecure. The challenges are structural and cut across several sectors: inadequate access to food and health care, insufficient diagnosis and treatment for malnutrition and lack of social safety nets. During and after crises, without adequate means to restore their livelihoods, they are forced to turn to negative coping mechanisms leaving them even more vulnerable to future shocks thus aggravating food insecurity.

### Working together with local authorities to build resilience in northern Mali

In 2015, the Malian government revised its national social protection policy in light of the needs of refugees and displaced populations to oversee humanitarian responses and reconstruction in the northern regions. This created the momentum to better integrate humanitarian and development work towards greater resilience to food crises and address the structural causes of fragility.

Together, ECHO the EU's national indicative programme for rural development (EDF) and the EUTF for Africa, whilst remaining in their own area of interventions by contributing to different stages from relief to recovery, are aligning their funding to the Mali Country Resilience Priorities (PRP) established under the Global Initiative for Regional Initiative in the Sahel and West Africa (AGIR).

The EUTF for Africa's programme 'Strengthening Resilience in Northern Mali' aim is to increase food security and nutrition resilience of vulnerable communities in Northern Mali for a total of EUR 20 million. The programme is based on an integrated and multi-sectorial approach. Implementation of the program is entrusted to different NGO consortia's that are required to closely operate with local authorities and their technical services. The program intends to respect three basic principles: (i) work within the framework of national policies (ii) in line with the resilience approach offer vulnerable communities multisectoral packages of intervention aiming to strengthen social protection, nutrition and livelihoods (iii) collaborate closely with local authorities and technical services.

There is a coordinated effort to work towards a coherent programmatic approach together with the projects funded under the NIP and harmonise the logic of intervention. The different NGOs funded under both the EUTF for Africa and the NIP align their approaches on cash transfers, targeting, M&E and collaboration with local technical services. The overall programme has been entitled 'KEY' which means 'stand up' in Songhai. The RELAC II programme, 'Re-launching the economy and supporting local communities in Northern Mali' which aims to build the capacity of local authorities in remote areas of the North will be working alongside "KEY" in order to provide an important package of institutional and social development to the most vulnerable communities in the North.

The overuse of natural resources, degradation of local ecosystems and climate disruption have exacerbated the impact of environmental degradation and natural disasters in the area, often leading to violent conflict over ever scarcer natural resources. Climatic conditions pose major constraints to the development of the Lake Chad region. Scarcity of water resources is one, but also episodes of high precipitation and resulting floods. Lake Chad has shrunk by more than 80 % in recent decades, threatening the water supply and livelihoods of over 20 million people and leading to conflicts over the remaining water between bordering countries and different population groups, including farmers, herders and fishermen. Overgrazing is another major issue of concern in the area dominated by pastoralism.

### The EUTF response to Lake Chad Basin crisis

The area surrounding the Lake Chad basin is currently facing a complex crisis. While the region, characterized by a fragile ecosystem, already suffered from weak economic perspectives and governance, the escalation of Boko Haram's insurgency has spread devastation and caused mass displacement. The number of forced displaced has reached an estimated 3.6 million people (IOM November 2016) of which 1.8 million internally displaced in Nigeria (OCHA 2017). Across the four countries 7.9 million people are food insecure (IOM November 2016).

In this context, the EUTF for Africa is addressing the crises by building resilience for enhanced food security and nutrition and strengthening social protection and access to basic services in coordination with local authorities with country specific projects in Northern Cameroon, Western Chad and North East Nigeria. Moreover in North East Nigeria in particular, the projects adopted also address the spill over effects of the Boko Haram insurgency tackling important issues such as psycho social support, gender based protection, basic education and radicalisation.

On a regional level, the EUTF for Africa is working in cooperation with the French development agency (AFD) to contribute to social and economic recovery. With a total budget of EUR 30 million the RESILAC project 'Inclusive social and economic recovery of Lake Chad', aims to revive the development of areas affected by the crisis through the provision of mid and long term activities: support the social cohesion of vulnerable households, foster small scale economic projects for youths and strengthen local authorities and civil society through institutional capacity building in these remote areas. The programme is being implemented through an innovative adaptive management approach, thanks to ongoing monitoring, evaluation and learning evidence and conflict analysis.



The EUTF for Africa is also working to protect and support the many refugees and IDPs as well as their host communities present in the Sahel and Lake Chad.

### Partnering with UNHCR to protect and support IDPs, refugees and host communities in strong partnership with local authorities

The EUTF is funding the UNHCR's response to the populations affected by the Malian crises, IDPs in Northern Mali, and refugees in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger. In a context of protracted displacement where the conditions for large-scale repatriation of the exiled populations are not met, the strategy of the programme is to find durable solutions for these vulnerable populations.

The action has three priority axes aimed not only at strengthening the comprehensive and regional response to populations affected by the Malian crisis but also at implementing a progressive approach through (i) Resilience and self-sufficiency (ii) pacific coexistence and protection and (iii) voluntary repatriation. By tackling short and long term instability and vulnerability factors, the three components, implemented in a coherent and targeted manner will enable displaced populations to better integrate into their host communities and /or prepare the conditions for their safe and successful return.

In Diffa, the EUTF for Africa is supporting local authorities to increase housing capacities for IDPs, refugees and host communities, and strengthen socio-economic potential of these communities through land access, water provision and local investment to create employment.

Approximately EUR 230 million have been committed under these objectives for the Sahel and Lake Chad window. Projects are designed to enable the most vulnerable people, to access essential services, continue to produce their food, maintain their income and participate in income-generating activities, whilst addressing the structural causes of instability through enhancing the capacity of local and national institutions. Actions are in particular focused in areas of structural fragility which suffer from successive food and nutrition crises, widespread poverty compounded by high population growth. By promoting sustainable approaches to prevent food and nutrition crises, the different programmes address shocks and long term fragility through a comprehensive approach with the direct aim of promoting long-term stability.

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Burkina Faso	4	45.2
Chad	3	68.0
Cameroon	2	27.0
Gambia		
Mali	3	43.0
Mauritania		
Niger	1	12.0
Nigeria	4	22.0
Senegal		
Regional	2	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>267.2</b>

Capitalising on these different initiatives, the EUTF for Africa wishes to further strengthen its role in the region and foster a regional network with EU institutions and implementing partners, in order to coordinate interventions in an informed manner and put emphasis on a crisis that is too often overlooked.

- *Improving border management, fighting against transnational trafficking and criminal networks and terrorism-related activities,*

Management of cross-border issues is crucial for the stability and security in the Sahel and Lake Chad area, with national, regional and global implications, including for the EU. Insufficient border management clearly is a factor favouring illegal border crossings. Trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, (including unacceptable risks for the lives of migrants), but also the lack of physical means to effectively control thousands of kilometres of land borders, are among the issues to be addressed.

### Enhancing security and border management in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso

As a response to the increasingly deteriorating security situation in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, especially in remote and cross-border areas, and to the dangers posed by criminal and terrorist groups, the EUTF is supporting partner countries via a three-pronged package of measures aiming at enhancing state presence in these areas and in managing borders more effectively so as to improve the security of local populations as well as their socio-economic development.

In Mali, which has been facing multiple crises since 2012 and whose stability is pivotal for the entire region, this is done through the PARSEC Programme (Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières, MEUR 29), which supports the Malian government in re-establishing adequate security conditions in the centre and along the borders with Niger and Burkina Faso, including via strengthening the capacities of its internal security forces and providing them with (non-lethal) equipment in close cooperation with EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUTM Mali.

Complimentary to this and to the support already provided by EUCAP Sahel Niger to strengthen the capacity of the internal security forces, using a combination of budget support and project aid, the AJUSEN programme (Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger, MEUR 30) supports Niger in developing robust policies in the field of security, justice, migration and border management as well as their effective implementation, with special attention to sound financial management and to the strengthening of the capacities of relevant actors along the whole penal chain (law enforcement actors, including those dealing with border management, the judiciary, etc.)

Thirdly, in Burkina Faso, which is witnessing a worsening security situation (see the terrorist attacks in January 2016 and the recent developments in the North), the EUTF for Africa supports the national Border Management Strategy as well its operational implementation via the ProGEF Programme (Programme Gestion Intégrée des Espaces Frontaliers au Burkina Faso, MEUR 25). Through a comprehensive approach and in coordination with activities implemented in neighbouring countries, the project aims to i) enhance national institutional and legal frameworks for a more effective border management; ii) strengthen the capacities of relevant actors (internal security forces, etc.), with a focus on networks and interoperability; iii) increase state presence and encourage the socio-economic development of the communities living in border areas.



Countries in the Sahel and Lake Chad region are increasingly prone to the threats posed by transnational organised crime syndicates which are known to play a key role also in the smuggling of migrants and in the trafficking of human beings in the area, with established links towards the Maghreb as well as with regions of origin in the Horn of Africa, such as Eritrea. These networks coordinate well across borders on the channelling of individuals or groups of migrants, organising their transport and logistics to facilitate illegal border crossings. In addition they are often also used to smuggle weapons or drugs. As such, collecting information and clear evidence against traffickers, valid to be used in court cases, and effective investigation and prosecution are key to curb the flow of irregular migrant and to stop the loss of lives that is linked to these criminal activities.

#### Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation au Niger (Joint Investigation Team in Niger, MEUR 6)

A pilot action identified in the framework of the Rabat Process as well as in the Valletta Action Plan, this project aims to strengthen the cooperation between destination and transit countries in the fight against criminal networks active in the smuggling of migrants and in the trafficking of human beings. In particular, it aims at supporting the establishment of a joint investigation team composed of French, Spanish and Nigerien officials in Niger, major transit country along the migratory routes in West Africa. Thanks to constant peer-to-peer dialogue, training and mentoring, the operational capacities of Nigerien law enforcement services in investigating on and bringing to justice traffickers will be increased.



Last but not least, terrorism related activities are also facilitated by porous borders as well as transnational crime and trafficking networks. This is in particular the case in the Lake Chad region that has been fundamentally destabilized by the activities of Boko Haram. Since 2014, the activities of Boko Haram have killed and wounded thousands of people in all four countries of the area, destroyed infrastructure and food resources and have created hundreds of thousands refugees and over 2.3 million IDPs in North-East Nigeria alone. The prevailing insecurity also severely hampers the ability of international donors to deliver aid. The sometimes disproportionate response of security forces has in some cases led to a further alienation of the population from the state and created further insecurity and displacement.

#### Groupes d'Action Rapide – Surveillance et Intervention (GAR-SI, Rapid Action Groups – Surveillance and Intervention, MEUR 41.6)

In an effort to support partner countries in ensuring the security of their populations, especially in remote and cross-border areas, the EUTF supports the establishment of Rapid Action Groups in Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. Conceived as law enforcement flexible, mobile and multi-tasking units, they will complement and support existing internal security forces' structures to ensure better control of national territories and borders and therefore tackle the threats posed by traffickers and terrorist groups. In addition, cross-border cooperation will be enhanced thanks to the establishment of homologues teams.

Given the transnational nature of most of the challenges highlighted above, enhancing regional and sub-regional cooperation and exchange is crucial to address them more effectively. This is well epitomised by the attention the EUTF is paying to cooperation, including capacity building and institutional support, with regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the G5 Sahel.

Particular attention is given to cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the G5 in the Sahel. This includes training and institutional support, so that they can engage with their Member States on these transnational issues. In this regard, through the project 'Appui à coopération régionale des pays du G5 Sahel et au Collège Sahélien de Sécurité', the EUTF for Africa supports this organisation with a view to strengthening the governance of its 'Permanent Secretary', enhancing the capacities of G5 countries in the field of security and integrated Border

Management (through reform of the 'Collège Sahélien de Sécurité') and improving the capacity of the G5 rotating Presidency in the areas of internal and external cooperation.

EUR 174.6 million has been committed under these objectives for all the Countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad Window. The EUTF for Africa is supporting a number of actions at sub-regional and national level that are aimed at increasing the security and prosperity of populations, as well as enhancing state capacity to manage migration challenges and address root causes. This is particularly within peripheral and cross-border areas, where the state's presence is limited due to local instability, terrorist groups or criminal networks. This assistance helps to improve the "social contract" between the state and local communities, and increase security forces' accountability to local populations in line with international Human rights standards and principles. It is also aimed at creating a more conducive environment for people to invest and remain in these areas.

#### • Preventing radicalisation and violent extremism

As a measure to contribute to preventing conflicts as prescribed in the Valletta Action Plan, the EUTF for Africa supports actions contributing at preventing and countering violent extremism both at state and community levels. So far, these actions have been aimed at: i) better understanding the sources of conflict and exclusion; ii) working with subjects prone to radicalization, as well as their families, and provide them with economic opportunities or help them reintegrate society; iii) building trust and confidence with state authorities; iv) engaging with local civil society organisations and strengthening in particular their advocacy and networking skills. Special emphasis is attributed to the youth due, on the one hand, to their exposure and vulnerability to radicalization, but also, on the other hand, to the pivotal role they can play to foster community cohesion, promote peaceful religion and disseminate values or preventive messages against radicalization.

Table 11

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Burkina Faso	1	25.0
Chad	1	10.0
Cameroon		
Gambia		
Mali	1	29.0
Mauritania		
Niger	2	36.0
Nigeria	1	21.0
Senegal		
Regional	3	53.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>174.6</b>

#### Prevention of violent radicalisation in Mauritania (MEUR 6)

This pilot project involves an academic research on the progress of violent and extremist ideologies in Mauritania that will contribute to the reinforcement of CSO capacities, at national, regional and local levels, supporting them to formalise their own prevention practices.

Results of the research will also enable a better understanding of the violent radicalisation process in Mauritania, both at collective and individual level, and at a micro and macro policy levels. In this regard, a series of reference studies on radicalisation and good practices on prevention will be carried out, permitting to enrich the elaboration and evaluation of national and regional strategies on this issue.





## 3.2. Horn of Africa

### Operational Framework and strategic orientations

In the Horn of Africa, the causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration are hugely varied and constantly evolving. A context of high poverty levels, climate change-related crises, demographic growth and a lack of employment opportunities for an increasingly young population, coupled with violent conflict and weaknesses in key areas of governance, pose challenges for the development of the region. Challenges ranging from poverty, insufficient resilience to crises, environmental stress, weak infrastructure and institutional fragilities to insecurity, conflict and violent extremism have created the conditions for smuggling of migrants and human trafficking and have led to mixed migratory flows.

The strategic orientations of the Horn of Africa window's response are guided by an aim to address the large-scale nature of mixed migration and forced displacement between and within the countries of the region and to tackle the challenges of stability through an integrated approach to conflict and crisis that builds states and societies' resilience to crises. In seeking to follow this approach, areas of intervention build on the key principles of resilience inter alia through addressing food and nutrition vulnerabilities, supporting stabilisation efforts and focusing on economic and social push factors by enhancing economic and employment opportunities. Recognised as one of the most effective ways to support stability and address root causes, improving state capacity to manage migration challenges stands as a central objective of the Horn of Africa window, including the development of national and regional migration, asylum and integration policies and protection mechanisms for vulnerable migrants and refugees.

The Horn of Africa window puts the regional dimension at the centre of operational response, with support focusing on a number of areas. Firstly, it supports sustainable solutions and positive alternatives for forcibly displaced persons within the region and their host communities, as well as for vulnerable populations at risk of being pushed to forcibly migrate because a lack of opportunities. Secondly, it contributes to fight and prevent trafficking and smuggling networks that are present in the region and which prey on the desperation of those with no choice but to migrate. This response includes support to improve migration management, to promote of stability and cohesion, and to address root causes in vulnerable areas, notably by creating job opportunities to meet the aspirations of youth and make their communities more resilient. Thirdly, it supports safe and dignified returns within Africa, and the sustainable reintegration of migrants into their countries of origin.

Based on the strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa and the particular challenges and opportunities of the Horn of Africa region, the Horn of Africa window has developed an Operational Framework based on a two-fold logic to (i) tackle irregular migration and forced displacement and (ii) support stabilisation efforts. A balanced approach has been adopted to

channel support to each axis of the Operational Framework, with EUR 385.5 million allocated to date to address irregular migration and forced displacement and EUR 220.5 million to address peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

*35 projects have been approved for a total of MEUR 606 to capture the objectives of the EUTF for Africa Strategy and respond to the Operational Framework.*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Djibouti	1	10
Eritrea	1	13
Ethiopia	4	119.5
Kenya	3	29
Somalia	3	63
South Sudan	4	105.6
Sudan	8	87
Uganda	3	24.3
Regional and multi-country	8	154.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>606</b>



### 3.2.1. Tackling irregular migration and forced displacement

Of the total approved amount of EUR 606 million under the Horn of Africa window, over 60% (EUR 385.5 million) supports the irregular migration and forced displacement logic. On the one hand, this support focuses on *addressing root causes and improving conditions for refugees, IDPs and their host communities*, thereby starting to create the circumstances for situations of protracted displacement to evolve into durable solutions addressing refugees' long-term development needs, be that through return to their areas of origin, integration into their host communities or resettlement in a third country. On the other hand, the irregular migration and forced displacement logic aims *to strengthen migration management in support of High Level Dialogues, both at a bilateral level and a regional level*. This includes areas such as the prevention of and fight against trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants; promoting legal migration and mobility; return and readmission and reintegration; and prevention of irregular primary movements.

*A total of 20 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 385.5:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Djibouti	1	10
Eritrea	1	13
Ethiopia	4	119.5
Kenya	1	15
Somalia	2	58
South Sudan	1	28
Sudan	4	42
Uganda	2	20
Regional and multi-country	4	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>385.5</b>

Below are the main operational lines of action being followed for the implementation of the Horn of Africa window to tackle irregular migration and forced displacement.



### 3.2.2. Support to the long-term needs of refugees and host communities through Regional Development and Protection Programmes (relating to Valletta Priority 3)

Almost 9 million people are forcibly displaced in the region under conditions of protraction, 7 million of which having fled their countries of origin due to conflict, persecution or lack of opportunities; providing durable solutions for their integration, return or resettlement is therefore imperative. The EUTF for Africa aims to achieve this objective through the Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPP) for the Horn of Africa, which focuses on the protection and development needs of refugees and returnees, as well as on those of the hosting communities, by providing opportunities for self-reliance and greater social cohesion amongst them.

*A total of 6 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 92:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Ethiopia	1	30
Kenya	1	15
Sudan	2	27
Uganda	2	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>92</b>

#### Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (MEUR 20)

This action has demonstrated the ability of the EUTF for Africa to use an evidence-based approach to respond in anticipation of a crisis and while it is unfolding with a long-term developmental perspective in cooperation with humanitarian partners. Originally a MEUR 10 project, this action was scaled up with a further MEUR 10 in December 2016 in response to the recent influx of forced migration due to the civil war in South Sudan. The project aims at addressing the developmental needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Uganda, with support directly contributing to the UNHCR Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan agreed in the margins of the UN General Assembly in September 2016. Actions include support to livelihoods and food security, intercommunity dialogue and conflict prevention, and education. It is implemented by Belgian Technical Cooperation, the Austrian Development Agency and a consortium of NGOs led by Danish Refugee Council.

### 3.2.2.1. Capacity building in support of political dialogues on migration at national and regional level (relating to Valletta Priorities 4 and 5)

Improving border management and enhancing return and readmission capacity are essential to reduce irregular migration flows. In the context of the Khartoum process and High Level Dialogues with partner countries, actions aim to: (1) Support the adoption and implementation of legislative and institutional frameworks; (2) Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, judicial bodies and border management authorities to detect, investigate and prosecute smugglers and traffickers, and process return and readmission applications more effectively; (3) Encourage regional approaches for joint border management, information gathering and sharing; (4) Improve the protection and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggling, and; (5) Support awareness raising campaigns on the dangers of engaging in irregular migration, and legal alternatives to it. Actions aim to bring the policies, legislation and procedures of partner countries on trafficking, smuggling and the treatment of refugees in line with international practices.

*2 regional actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an amount of MEUR 45:*

#### **Better Migration Management Programme (EUR 46 million; of which MEUR 6 is through co-funding with BMZ)**

One of the EUTF's principal responses to the challenges of addressing irregular migration is the development of the Better Migration Management Programme (BMM Programme) in the Horn of Africa region. This programme aims at better managing migration at the regional level through the provision of capacity building and basic equipment to government institutions of the Khartoum Process. Support will be provided to assist investigate, prosecute and trial cases of trafficking and smuggling, to improve border management, or to generate and use statistical data. Assistance will also be provided to develop and harmonize policies and legislative frameworks on trafficking and smuggling, ensure the protection of victims, and raise awareness about the perils of irregular migration and options for legal migration and mobility. The programme is implemented by a consortium of EU Member States led by GIZ, following an inception phase, priorities for 'country packages' have been consolidated with partner countries following a needs- and evidence-based approach based on human rights principles. In 2016, planning sessions or kick off activities commenced in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia.

### 3.2.2.2. Promote legal channels for migration (relating to Valletta Priority 2)

Interventions also promote channels for legal migration and mobility, with legal migration and mobility representing a key element in the governance of migration, enshrined in the Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM) and in the European Agenda on Migration as well as in the more recent Communication establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries. In particular, action in this area will facilitate the establishment of a free movement regime within the IGAD region aiming to regularise the high volume of informal movement that currently takes place.

*1 regional action has been adopted so far in this area, for an amount of MEUR 10:*

#### **Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (MEUR 10)**

This regional action contributes to the creation of new, and the improvement of existing, avenues for legal migration and mobility between the countries of the region. It will provide support for the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of regional Protocols on the free movement of persons and on livestock corridors, with the aim of enhancing opportunities for better labour mobility and economic development within the region. The action is implemented through a delegation agreement with ILO and a grant agreement with IGAD, both of which were signed in December 2016.

### 3.2.2.3. Return, readmission and reintegration (relating to Valletta Priority 5)

The Horn of Africa window contributes to key Valletta priorities in the domain of return, readmission and reintegration in support of intensified dialogue on cooperation with partner countries over the course of 2016, through strengthening the logistical and operational capacity of authorities of countries of origin to respond in a timely manner to readmission applications (such as through automated civil registers or biometric databases) and through launching projects to support the reintegration of returnees into their communities, facilitating return and reintegration both for returnees and their communities of return. It also places a focus on support to voluntary return from transit countries, including ensuring returnees are aware of and have access to their rights.

*A total of 3 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 82:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Somalia	1	50
Sudan	1	7
Regional and multi-country	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>82</b>

### Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (MEUR 25)

This action under the implementation of IOM aims to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development and implementation of rights-based, development-focused and sustainable return and reintegration policies and processes.



### 3.2.2.4. Prevention of irregular primary movements (relating to Valletta Priority 1)

This objective complements the aim of the EUTF for Africa to enable return and reintegration, as support to prevent primary movements also creates a conducive environment for return and reintegration through employment creation, increased public services and community dialogue. In addressing root causes of irregular migration and displacement in order to prevent irregular primary movements, the EUTF for Africa invests in the creation of economic opportunities and the development of job skills of vulnerable population groups, including refugees and their host communities, potential migrants and returnees, with a specific focus on youth and women.

*A total of 8 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 156.5:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Djibouti	1	10
Eritrea	1	13
Ethiopia	3	89.5
Somalia	1	8
South Sudan	1	28
Sudan	1	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>156.5</b>

### Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (MEUR 20)

With Ethiopia host to over a million displaced persons, and acting as a key country of origin, destination and transit for migration and refugee flows, this project (SINCE - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia), implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation in the regions of Tigray, Ahmara, SNNPR and Oromia, is expected to provide at least 80% of its foreseen target population (a substantial amount of which will be women and under 25-year-olds) with improved access to livelihood and Income Generating Activities, as well as a 30% improvement in beneficiaries' income.

### 3.2.3. Supporting stabilisation efforts

Under the second axis of the Operational Framework, the Horn of Africa response focuses on interventions which can act to curb the risk of potential future displacement, irregular primary movement and onwards secondary movement, including support to strategic border and peripheral areas, actions to support peacebuilding in the context of internal conflicts, and actions to tackle trans-regional trends and prevent violent extremism.

*A total of 15 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 220.5:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Djibouti		
Eritrea		
Ethiopia		
Kenya	2	14
Somalia	1	5
South Sudan	3	77.6
Sudan	4	45
Uganda	1	4.3
Regional and multi-country	4	74.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>220.5</b>

Below are the main operational lines of action being followed for the implementation of the Horn of Africa window in support of peacebuilding and conflict prevention.

#### 3.2.3.1. Strategic areas with a cross-border and cross-regional focus

The EUTF for Africa aims to better target aid in support of peripheral and cross-border areas where lack of development, destitution and environmental degradation drive violent conflict and displacement on a massive scale. These areas require a targeted approach and interventions that are multidimensional, implemented as close to the ground as possible, and taken up in political dialogues. The Horn of Africa window should catalyse a new approach to such areas which are also migratory routes, in order to tackle the main determinants of vulnerability (marginalisation, exclusion, destitution) and to prioritise populations at risk (notably youth), in particular where instability, forced displacement and facilitation of irregular migration are playing out.

To enhance the management of these geographical areas, increased regional and trans-border cooperation is needed, requiring innovative ways of working across borders, including through better pooling of efforts. The

EUTF for Africa provides the opportunity to bring more structured, holistic and multi-dimensional support in this regard. Through this support, higher impact can be attained on challenges such as weak local governance, poor delivery of basic services, lack of infrastructure and legitimate trade, presence of trafficking and smuggling networks, or low youth employment rate. Framed politically, such actions could strengthen regional cooperation in handling those challenges.

*A total of 4 regional actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 74.6:*

#### Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas (MEUR 63.5)

This project will address the drivers of instability, irregular migration and displacement, in four cross-border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan. Implemented by IGAD, UNDP and GIZ as well as through grants with NGOs, it will support national and local governments as well as communities and the private sector through investment in conflict prevention, cross-border trade and private sector development. It is expected that through this support livelihoods will be improved and diversified, and the management of shared natural resources will be improved.

#### 3.2.3.2. Internal conflicts

It is essential to take action with regard to conflicts, human rights violations and abuses that generate internal displacement, irregular migration and refugee flows. Special focus is given to the situation in individual countries such as Sudan and South Sudan. In Sudan, the EUTF for Africa supports the population in targeted areas facing conflict or instability and being affected by displacement and irregular migratory flows (East Sudan, Darfur and the Transitional Areas).

*A total of 7 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 122.6:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
South Sudan	3	77.6
Sudan	4	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>122.6</b>

### South Sudan Health Pooled Fund (MEUR 20)

The ongoing conflict in South Sudan continues to leave vulnerable groups without access to basic services with pregnant women and young children particularly at risk. Under the implementation of the UK Department for International Development (DFID), this project in South Sudan aims to increase health service delivery and strengthen health systems at State and County level, as well as increase access to nutrition services and to ensure the availability of essential medicines.

#### 3.2.3.3. Promoting social cohesion and countering violent extremism

Violent extremism in the Horn of Africa region is the result of a plethora of complex and locally specific factors which include grievances against the state, identity issues, exclusion and inequality, marginalisation, lack of opportunities and ideological dimensions. This phenomenon, which increasingly contributes to instability, needs further careful analysis at country-specific and local level, with a focus on high-risk and sensitive areas such as cross-border regions, urban and migrant reception areas and migrant transit routes.

Youth represent a main target beneficiary group, with actions aiming to improve understanding of the causes of conflict and violence amongst youth, as well as addressing their needs and sources of grievances. The role of women will be systematically included in the analysis, given the positive role they play in peacebuilding at societal level and preventing violent extremism of young people, but also due to their vulnerability as a potential target for recruitment by violent extremist groups.

*A total of 4 actions have been adopted so far in this area, for an overall amount of MEUR 23.3:*

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Kenya	2	14
Somalia	1	5
Uganda	1	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23.3</b>

### 3.3. North of Africa

The strategy of the North of Africa window has been guided by the Strategic Orientation Document adopted by the Board in November 2015, which sets out the EUTF for Africa general objectives and strategic lines of action for each of the three windows. Based on this document, the Operational framework of this window was adopted by the Operational Committee in December 2016. As of 31 December 2016, 6 projects have been approved for a total of EUR 64.5 million to capture the objectives of the EUTF Strategy and respond to this Operational Framework.

#### Operational framework and strategic orientations: a logic exclusively focused on better migration management

The Operational framework of the North of Africa window adopted in December 2016 is focused on pillar 3 of the EUTF for Africa (“improved migration management”). Based on this strategic objective of the EUTF for Africa and fully in line with the Valletta Action Plan, the European Agenda on Migration, the European Neighbourhood policy review and the regional policy dialogue of the Rabat and Khartoum processes, the North of Africa window aims at:

(i) *Improving migration governance* including a rights-based migration management, this is expected to contribute to social cohesion, safe mobility and security, as well as ensuring international protection, in accordance with international law. This includes capacity building on legislative and regulatory issues, so as to progressively develop fully-fledged migration systems;

The EUTF for Africa is supporting the development of national and regional migration, asylum and integration policies and measures, so as to ensure that migrants’ needs and aspirations are addressed. To enhance the sustainability and coordination of the actions, capacity building of national authorities and key stakeholders are included in all actions. For instance, in Egypt and Tunisia the EUTF for Africa aims at supporting the fulfilment of the national migration strategies and at reinforcing capacities of key institutions dealing with migration.



#### Support the implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia Component 1 (MEUR 11.5)

The EUTF for Africa seeks to support Tunisia in its efforts to budget, implement and monitor its National Migration Strategy in order to contribute to the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of an effective and coherent migration policy. Tunisia’s National Migration Strategy will be transposed into a short- and medium-term budget. It will be backed by a qualitative household survey on migration, based on a methodology carried out as part of the Mediterranean Household, which will enable an evidence-based and informed policy making.

International Migration Survey Programme (MED-HIMS) which is a joint initiative of the European Commission/Eurostat, the World Bank, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, IOM and LAS, in collaboration with the National Statistical Offices of the Arab countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean region.

It also seeks to build capacity of Tunisian Institutions, both at national and local level.

Table 20

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Egypt	1	11.5
Tunisia	1	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>

(ii) *Advancing mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility* and in particular the improving of skills and strengthening of labour market information systems, reinforcing cooperation and networking between labour agencies and relevant institutions in the field of job creation with a view to facilitating job placements and opportunities;

The EUTF for Africa also promotes diaspora engagement in countries of origin by supporting migrants willing to invest in or going back to their countries of origin, so they can contribute to socio-economic development with the acquired skills and knowledge. The EUTF for Africa will support in Tunisia the mobilisation of human and financial capacities for local business development and as a means of boosting economic development, with a

specific focus on areas most affected by emigration. In Morocco, it will also support the development of an institutional framework aiming at preventing racism and xenophobia.

### Support the implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia – Component 2 (MEUR 11.5)

The EUTF for Africa will contribute to strengthen the contribution of the Tunisian diaspora for the socio-economic development of the country, through support for investment and creation of businesses and jobs, in areas most affected by emigration.

The Action adopted in December 2016 consists in mobilizing the talents of the Tunisian diaspora in EU Countries to foster socio-economic development in the Country, through support to investments for the creation of enterprises and job-opportunities. It will entail the set-up of incubators in several regions of Tunisia, as well as capacity-building support to local authorities as well as the existing local structures aimed to accompany youngsters in the start-up of new business.

Project promoters will benefit from an incubation service, accompaniment during the critical phases of pre and post-creation, as well as training and coaching in entrepreneurship.

Table 21

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Tunisia	1	11.5
Morocco	1	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>

(iii) **Ensuring protection for those in need**, critical in strengthening the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities. Capacities of partner countries to establish functioning policy, legislative and institutional frameworks on asylum and international protection will be enhanced and the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities will be strengthened. These actions will build on the experience gained under the Regional and Development Protection Programmes (RDPP);

The EUTF for Africa contributes to reinforcing the protection and self-reliance of refugees and displaced persons through an integrated approach in host communities. The Regional Development and Protection Programmes (RDPPs) are among key instruments in North Africa as well as in the Horn of Africa.

The RDPP for North Africa fully embeds the new approach put forward by the EU with the adoption of the Communication 'Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-reliance', by looking at ways to help displaced persons and their host communities become more self-reliant in the countries where they reside, thus contributing to stabilise host communities and prevent possible secondary movements.

### Regional Development and protection Programme for North Africa Development Pillar (MEUR 10)

The regional Development and Protection Programme for North Africa, implanted by IOM and civil society organisations, will be strengthened (MEUR 10) to help establish sustainable, national and local systems to effectively deliver inclusive services (education, health and social protection) and provide members of migrant and host communities with greater economic opportunities, including self-employment and short-term employment opportunities. Micro-lending and crowd funding platforms across North Africa will be expanded and public-private partnership between public employment agencies (and private job intermediaries, whenever possible) and private sector will be promoted.

#### Web platforms – an innovative approach

##### 1/ Supporting Economic Opportunities & Livelihoods through

- *Narwi* – Crowdfunding Platform that supports and facilitates micro-lending, philanthropy and knowledge-exchange across the Arab region and among the Arab expatriate community throughout the world.
- *Upwork* – Online Outsourcing that allows skilled members of migrants communities in North Africa as well as host communities to engage in employment remotely for employers across the world.

##### 2/ Supporting Social Service Delivery

- *Bosla* – Information & Referral Platform that includes all relevant and up-to-date information on services availability and provides guidance to migrants in accessing these services appropriate to their needs.





### “Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya” (MEUR 20)

In Libya, a MEUR 20 programme will better protect and assist the most vulnerable migrants and their host communities. This programme will in particular set up a ‘Protection Fund’ to cover impellent needs on the ground. Grants under this Fund will be allocated on the basis of an independent needs’ assessment and costs’ analysis mechanism and in strict coordination with the UN-led protection and migration clusters.

### “Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya” (MEUR 6)

In Libya, the ‘Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya’ project (MEUR 6) is implemented by a Consortium of NGOs led by the Danish Refugee Council, aims mainly at increasing access to protection spaces (especially health care) for stranded migrants and at piloting alternatives to detention, in particular for minors. Whenever possible, this will be carried out with/through existing public service delivery facilities at local and regional level and local organisations.

Table 22

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Libya	2	26
Regional (RDPP)	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>

(iv) *Addressing the drivers of irregular migration*, in specific areas of origin, by supporting economic and social programmes creating employment and education opportunities, especially for young people and women in local communities and support a sustainable reintegration of the returnees into their societies and communities;

Support to institutions in charge of preventing and fighting against smuggling and trafficking has been envisaged under the North of Africa window but has not yet materialised. Support under this component has therefore concentrated on return and reintegration of highly vulnerable and stranded migrants (see below the cases of Libya and Tunisia), as well as on addressing root causes of irregular migration through the contribution to the creation of increased socio-economic opportunities (mainly in Tunisia and Egypt).

### Support the implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia – Component 3 and 4 (MEUR 11.5)

The EUTF for Africa will contribute to the establishment of a service for the social and economic reintegration of Tunisian returnees upon their arrival in Tunisia. This common platform for reintegration aims to provide support to ensure the dignity of individuals and the sustainability of reintegration projects. The platform will offer a comprehensive and coordinated service from a single point of entry, in cooperation with the Tunisian civil society operators and the territorial communities involved offering two types of assistance: Social assistance for the installation for a duration of 6 months; Accompaniment to employment or start-up, covering a period of 12 months from the date of registration to the platform. In the first phase, the project plans to accompany about 300 people. This activity will be backed up by a database that will allow statistics and monitoring the outcome of the reinsertion projects, allowing to improve over time the quality of the services provided.

The EUTF for Africa put forward an inclusive and holistic approach where all the relevant stakeholders – Local Authorities in primis, CSOs, incubators, local structures assisting young people in creating new business – will be put together with the aim to mainstream migration in local development. Lack of economic perspectives and of job opportunities with a high unemployment rate (+30%) being the main the factors pushing young Tunisians to migrate to Europe, this component will contribute to provide them with better perspectives.

### “Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya” (MEUR 20)

The humanitarian repatriation and reintegration component of this Action, with a first target of 5,000 vulnerable migrants stranded in Libya, will be implemented by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in the framework of the newly launched joint initiative for Protection and Reintegration of returnees along the Central Mediterranean migration routes (strategic partnership between the EU and IOM under the Sahel & Lake Chad window and in Libya signed on 16 December 2016). For the purpose of this Action, Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) is renamed as ‘humanitarian repatriation’ considering the current crisis situation in Libya, affecting also operational capacities to carry out fully-fledged AVR operations, and the extreme vulnerability of migrants in detention or stranded in communities. Humanitarian repatriation from Libya will be undertaken on an exclusively voluntary basis.

Table 23

Country	Number of projects	Total Amount in MEUR
Libya	1	20
Tunisia	1	11.5
Egypt	1	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>

and (v) *Improving information and the protection of vulnerable migrants* along the migratory route.

This component has until now been mainly addressed through the setting up of a strategic partnership between the Sahel & Lake Chad window and Libya together with IOM which aims at working on migration issues on a structured and comprehensive way along the route. Cooperation under this priority will intensify in 2017, since cross-window programmes targeting the central and western migration routes are currently being formulated.



## Section 4

### 4. FINANCIAL REPORT

#### 4.1. Amounts pledged and received

The Financial Report is drawn in accordance to Art. 7.2 (d) of the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF.

The tables below provide a summary of the contributions to the EUTF for Africa as of 31/12/2016. Contributions are split between the three windows according to the earmarking information contained in the Contribution Certificate or if no earmarking has been requested according to the following distribution key:

*Window SAH(A) – Sahel and Lake Chad: 40%*

*Window HOA(B) – Horn Of Africa: 40%*

*Window NOA(C) – North Of Africa: 20%*

*Table 24 provides information on the contributions from external contributors (i.e. Member States and other external donors), as follows:*

- Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors (e.g. through a letter of intent);
- Contributions certified: contributions supported by a certificate of the external contributor;
- Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (i.e. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) and the amount available for payment are subsequently established in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of

31/12/2016 an amount available for commitments and payments of EUR 62 million had been made available in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). Contributions received in currencies other than EURO are registered using the ECs official exchange rate.

*Table 25 provides information on the contributions from the EU and EDF budgets, as follows:*

- Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors;
- Contributions certified: contributions supported by a Commission Financing Decision, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (e.g. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) is subsequently established in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of 31/12/2016 an amount available for commitments of EUR 1.865 million had been made available in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC).
- Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for payment is subsequently established in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of 31/12/2016 an amount available for payment of EUR 129 million had been made available in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC).

*Interest generated by cash received in EUTF for Africa bank account is shown in section III of Table 26.*



Table 24

I = Country	Contributions pledged (EUR)		Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)
	Total	Total	ALLOCATED BY WINDOW			As at 31/12/2016
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	Total
Austria	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		3.000.000
Belgium	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.500.000	500.000	4.000.000	3.000.000
Bulgaria	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
Czech Republic	740.000	740.000		740.000		740.000
Denmark	6.001.920,61	6.001.920,61	2.400.768,24	2.400.768,24	1.200.384,12	6.001.920,61
Estonia	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
	300.000	300.000			300.000	300.000
Finland	5.000.000	5.000.000	1.000.000	3.000.000	1.000.000	5.000.000
France	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000,00	1.200.000,00	600.000,00	3.000.000
Germany	48.000.000	48.000.000	38.400.000,00		9.600.000,00	
Hungary	700.000	700.000		700.000		700.000
Ireland	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		600.000
	10.000.000	10.000.000	4.000.000	5.000.000	1.000.000	10.000.000
Italy	7.000.000	7.000.000	7.000.000			
	15.000.000					
Latvia	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
Lithuania	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
Luxembourg	3.100.000	3.100.000	3.000.000	100.000		3.100.000
Malta	250.000	250.000		125.000	125.000	50.000
Netherlands	15.000.000	15.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000	3.000.000	9.000.000
Norway (EUR equivalent of NOK)	3.593.344	3.593.344	1.113.936,65	2.479.407,37		3.593.344
Poland	1.100.000	1.100.000		1.100.000		1.100.000
Portugal	250.000	250.000	100.000,00	100.000,00	50.000,00	250.000
	200.000	200.000	80.000,00	80.000,00	40.000,00	200.000
Romania	100.000	100.000	40.000,00	40.000,00	20.000,00	100.000
Slovakia	500.000	500.000	200.000,00	200.000,00	100.000,00	250.000
	100.000	100.000		100.000		100.000
Slovenia	50.000	50.000	20.000,00	20.000,00	10.000,00	50.000
Spain	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000,00	1.200.000,00	600.000,00	3.000.000
Sweden	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
Switzerland	4.100.000	4.100.000	1.640.000,00	1.640.000,00	820.000,00	1.800.000
United Kingdom	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		600.000
<b>Total External Contribution</b>	<b>152.385.265</b>	<b>137.385.265</b>	<b>75.354.705</b>	<b>38.185.176</b>	<b>23.845.384</b>	<b>61.835.264,63</b>

DISCLAIMER: "Article 3.3 (Payment of contributions by donors) of the Constitutive Agreement of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa provides for the possibility of donors to honour their pledged contribution to the Trust Fund in up to five (5) annual instalments, as indicated in the payment schedule contained in the contribution certificate. Indicating the financial contribution paid by each individual donor at a certain time should thus be seen in this context."

Table 25

II = Programme	Contributions pledged (EUR)		Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)
	Total	Total	ALLOCATED BY WINDOW			As at 31/12/2016
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	Total
Reserve of the 11th EDF	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000	666.666.667	333.333.333		18.513.800
Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) West Africa 11th EDF	200.000.000	200.000.000	200.000.000			20.000.000
RIP Central Africa 11th EDF	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000
RIP EASAI0 11th EDF	50.000.000	50.000.000		50.000.000		50.000.000
National Indicative Programme ET 11th EDF	30.000.000	30.000.000		30.000.000		
DG NEAR	500.000	500.000			500.000	500.000
DG NEAR	200.000.000	30.000.000			30.000.000	
DG NEAR	25.000.000	25.000.000			25.000.000	
DG ECHO	50.000.000	10.000.000	4.000.000	4.000.000	2.000.000	10.000.000
Special Support Programme for the South Sudan Development Plan	86.400.000	86.400.000		86.400.000		
El Nino Horn of Africa - Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) Food	23.000.000	23.000.000		23.000.000		
El Nino Horn of Africa - Reserve of the 11th EDF	43.500.000	43.500.000		43.500.000		
El Nino SAHEL DCI Food	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000			
El Nino SAHEL FED	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000			
DCI DEVCO B - Migration	25.000.000	25.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000	10.000.000
Sudan Special Measure	100.000.000	100.000.000		100.000.000		
Reserve of the 11th EDF	500.000.000	500.000.000	368.000.000	132.000.000		
DCI PanAfrica	25.000.000	25.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000	9.899.440
<b>Total EC Contribution</b>	<b>2.403.400.000</b>	<b>2.193.400.000</b>	<b>1.303.666.667</b>	<b>822.233.333</b>	<b>67.500.000</b>	<b>128.913.240,00</b>

Table 26

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)	
	Total	SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)		
<b>Total I + II =</b>	<b>2.555.785.265</b>	<b>2.330.785.264,63</b>	<b>1.379.021.371,89</b>	<b>860.418.508,62</b>	<b>91.345.384,12</b>	<b>190.748.504,63</b>
<b>III = Interest generated by cash received in Trust Fund bank account</b>						
2015 Bank Interest					2291,89	
2016 Q1 & Q2 Bank Interest					44.675,28	
2016 Q3 & Q4 Bank Interest			Will be confirmed in Q1 2017			
<b>Cumulated interest generated by cash received in Trust Fund bank account</b>					<b>46.967,17</b>	
<b>Total I + II + III =</b>						<b>190.795.471,80</b>

## 4.2. Amounts paid

The table below shows the amounts paid during the reporting period by budget implementation modalities analysed between transactions managed by EC Headquarters and EU Delegations.

Table 27						
Budget implementation modality	All payments					
	HQ		Delegation		Total	
	Amounts (€)	%	Amounts (€)	%	Amounts (€)	%
Grants in Direct Management	9.975.732	10	32.707.972	52	42.683.704	26
Budget support	0	0	12.000.000	19	12.000.000	7
Procurement in Direct Management	2.115.425	2	700.934	1	2.816.359	2
Indirect Management with International Organizations	7.930.387	8	2.871.874	5	10.802.261	7
Indirect Management with EIB and EIF	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect Management with Development Agencies	80.386.081	80	14.741.560	23	95.127.641	58
Indirect Management with Beneficiary countries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	100.407.624	100	63.022.341	100	163.429.965	100
Administrative expenditure	12.522.721		0		12.522.721	
Total	112.930.346		63.022.341		175.952.686	1.589

## 4.3. Trust Fund administration

As far as the administrative costs of the EUTF are concerned, during 2015 no administrative costs have been exposed. An amount of EUR 11.000.000 million was initially provisioned in 2016 to cover the recruitment expenses of the contract agents, their salaries and related costs in EU Delegations, as well as their missions and training requirements. During 2016, two additional amounts were provisioned, EUR 753,792.00 for the North of Africa window and EUR 768,929.00 as a top up amount for the predicted 2017 costs. This brings the total of provisioned amounts as at 31/12/2016 to EUR 12,522,721.

As of 31 December 2016, total costs for staff (in HQ and delegations) and duty travel amount to **EUR 3,047,395.80**. The balance of **EUR 9,475,325.20** has been transferred to the 2017 budget.

Table 28		
Administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa in 2016		€
Country		
Initial allocation for 2016		11.000.000,00
Additional allocation in 2016		1.522.721,00
Total		12.522.721,00
Mission costs	HQ **	109.039,12
	DEL*	70.824,00
Staff costs	HQ	868.658,32
	DEL*	1.998.874,36
Total costs		3.047.395,80
Balance		9.475.325,20

\* For delegations, these are allocated costs and not final incurred costs

\*\* HQ missions that took place in November/December 2016 are not yet comprised

## Section 5

### 5. MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The EUTF for Africa operates in the general system of internal control defined by the Commission.

It was decided that the EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) for the management and implementation of its operations are equally applicable to the EUTF for Africa.

For the North of Africa window the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR) benefits from a sub delegation of DEVCO so that the EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the latter for the management and implementation of its operations are applicable to this window.

Once approved by the Operational Committee, actions are implemented in accordance with the implementing procedures provided for in the applicable Commission rules and regulations, including those applicable to EDF.

As per the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa and given its objective to operate in a crisis and post-crisis situation, flexible procedures appropriate to the local environment are used to ensure that the Fund is effective and responsive to the needs identified. These procedures are in accordance with the FR provisions and are set up in DEVCO and NEAR financial guides. Their use needs to be justified on a case by case basis. A register of exceptions, derogations and prior approvals granted under the EUTF for Africa together with non-compliance events detected during the year is kept.

Project implementation is foreseen in direct management where the EUTF for Africa is the Contracting Authority and signs procurement and grant contracts or in indirect management by which project implementation is delegated to a third party, a EU Member State Agency or International Organisation. Candidate entities to be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks have to demonstrate a level of financial management and protection of the EU's financial interest equivalent to that of the Commission. International Organisations and Member States Agencies have to provide Management declarations on the use of the funds they are entrusted with.

Ex-ante controls are carried out by the EUTF for Africa staff for all operations/ transactions carried out under the EUTF for Africa.

In line with DEVCO and NEAR contractual models and audit policy, audits/ expenditure verifications are either foreseen in contracts or can be launched by the EUTF for Africa of its own volition based on a risk analysis.

It is foreseen that like the other programs/instruments managed by DEVCO and NEAR, the EUTF for Africa will be subject to the "Residual Error Rate" exercise (ex-post controls).

The EUTF for Africa accounts are subject to an annual external audit. To be noted that in 2017 the North of Africa window will perform a risk assessment on the basis of the Annual Risk Assessment method as used by DG NEAR to assess all ongoing contracts and to prepare a control plan that will not only determine external audits, verification missions and/or on the spot visits but equally will be used select the contracts that will be subject of the foreseen specific monitoring scheme/contract. This will come in addition to the audit/expenditure verification contractual modalities.



The EUTF for Africa Managers take into account reports and recommendations of the different control bodies, notably the IAS and Court of Auditors, for the purpose of providing an assessment of the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, in addition to the results of the audits carried out at the level of contractors/beneficiaries.

The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) exercises the same powers over the EUTF for Africa in its entirety, including its governance bodies and the representatives of donors and observers participating in such bodies, as it does in respect of other activities of the Commission.

## 5.1. Control results

### 5.1.1. Control effectiveness as regards legality and regularity

#### 5.1.1.1. Results of ex-ante controls

As of the end of 2016, the ex-ante controls had not detected ineligible any expenditure and no credit note had to be issued.

#### 5.1.1.2. Results of external audits

No external audits were carried out as the projects were all in the initial phase of implementation. An Audit/verification Plan will be drawn-up specifically for the EUTF for Africa in 2017.

### 5.1.2. Fraud prevention and detection<sup>10</sup>

No investigations by the European anti-fraud Office (OLAF) have yet been carried out.

## 5.2. Observations and recommendations made by IAS/ECA

The Internal Audit Service of the Commission and the European Court of Auditors have not yet carried out reviews of the EUTF for Africa. The Internal Audit Service of the European Commission and the Court of Auditors may include the EUTF for Africa in their audit plans for the coming years. An overview of the findings and recommendations as an outcome of those audits will be available with next Annual Reports accordingly.

## 5.3. Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems

The EUTF for Africa operates in the general system of internal control defined by the Commission. In this framework, during its first year of operation the EU Trust Fund has put in place the organisational structure and the internal control systems suited to the achievement of the policy and control objectives, in accordance with the standards and having due regard to the risks associated with the environment in which it operates.

Monitoring of the compliance and effectiveness of the internal control systems was done on a continuous basis by the Trust Fund Managers and adjusted and complemented where necessary.

Exceptions, derogations, prior approvals and non-compliance events occurred during the reporting period have been registered and documented.

Most of the exceptions granted were of a formal nature only, allowing an early use of contractual provisions in Delegation Agreements with Member State Agencies (PAGODA II), while the corresponding Framework Agreements were still in the final stages of approval. Furthermore, derogations to the rule of nationality and origin were granted as well as in one case the reduction of the deadline for submission of tenders. Approvals were given to a certain number of direct grant awards where this procedure could be justified by the urgency of the initiative or the monopoly situation of the grantee. A small number of negotiated procedures for service contracts were equally registered. Finally, one non-compliance event was registered where the legal commitment was signed before the reservation of funds in the accounting system. However, the contract was not sent before the situation was regularized.

As stated above, the actions approved to date are still at an early stage of implementation. The Trust Fund Managers have taken appropriate measures to ensure that, when actions financed by the EUTF for Africa are implemented, the financial interests of the Union and of the donors are protected by the application of preventive measures against irregularities and fraud, by effective controls and, if irregularities or fraud are detected, by the recovery of the amounts wrongly paid. The contracts and agreements signed with third parties authorise the Commission to carry out controls on the spot, to suspend payments and implementation of actions where serious irregularities or fraud are noted, and to apply, where appropriate, effective, proportionate and deterrent contractual penalties.

<sup>10</sup> EU Trust Funds are included in the anti-fraud strategy of the DG of the Authorising Officer in charge.





## ANNEX I – LIST OF APPROVED PROJECTS

## Ongoing projects - Sahel &amp; Lake Chad

		Project title	Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>REGIONAL</b>				
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01	Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 et au Collège Sahélien de sécurité	7.0	4.Improved governance
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02	Facilité de Coopération technique	5.0	5. Other
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region (WAPIS)	5.0	4.Improved governance
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04	GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	41.6	4.Improved governance
	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01	Facilité de Recherche	8.0	5. Other
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05	Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad	30	2.Strengthening Resilience
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06	Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali	20	2.Strengthening Resilience
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07-01	Decent job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and responsible management of selected value chains (handicraft, clothing, fashion, design, weaving, cotton) in Burkina Faso and Mali	9	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07-02		1	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-01	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea	9	3.Improving migration management
	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-02		3	
			2	
<b>BURKINA-FASO</b>				
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01	Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso	25	2.Strengthening Resilience
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-02	Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et Femmes dans la Province du Séno	5.2	2.Strengthening Resilience

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	CIVIPOL	L'objectif global de l'action est de contribuer à renforcer la gouvernance, la stabilité et la sécurité des 5 pays membres du G5 Sahel (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger et Tchad), tout en respectant les meilleures pratiques internationales et les standards internationaux des droits de l'homme.
6. Other	Other	The overall objective is to increase the efficiency of the Trust Fund, through technical assistance for the identification, formulation, evaluation, monitoring of and communication on trust fund interventions, as well as technical studies.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	Interpol	The overall objective of this Action is to harmonize and structure the national and regional management of police information in the broader West Africa region in order to increase and improve law enforcement capabilities from the concerned countries in their daily work.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	FIIAPP - Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	L'objectif global de cette Action est de contribuer à la sécurité des populations et à la stabilisation tant des pays concernés qu'au niveau régional, y inclus dans les zones éloignées et transfrontalières, comme condition préalable pour leur développement socio-économique durable.
6. Other	Other	0
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	Contribuer au redressement économique et de la cohésion sociale des territoires du bassin du Lac Tchad les plus impactés par la crise liée à Boko Haram.
3.Protection and asylum	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Soutenir les réfugiés et déplacés maliens et accompagner leur retour dans leur région d'origine.
1.Development benefits of migration	ITC - International Trade Center	Contribute to poverty reduction and consequently to the settlement of populations and the reduction of irregular migrations (especially to Europe)
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	The overall objective of the action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
1.Development benefits of migration		
1.Development benefits of migration	AMI	L'objectif général de l'action est de contribuer à la stabilité régionale et à une meilleure gestion des migrations, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes d'instabilité, de déplacements forcés de populations et de migration irrégulière, en accroissant les opportunités économiques, l'égalité des chances, la sécurité et le développement.
1.Development benefits of migration	MAECI DGCS - Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale	L'objectif général de l'action, mise en œuvre par la coopération italienne, est de contribuer à la stabilité régionale dans la province du Séno et à une meilleure gestion des migrations, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes d'instabilité, de déplacements forcés de populations et de migration irrégulière, en accroissant les opportunités économiques, l'égalité des chances, la sécurité et le développement.

		Project title	Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-03	Programme d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières au Burkina Faso (PAGIF-BF)	25.0	4.Improved governance	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-01	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso	2	3.Improving migration management	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-02		5		
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-03		2		
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05	Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques	7	2.Strengthening Resilience	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06	Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'agro-business des jeunes en milieu rural dans des régions fragiles du Burkina Faso	8	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities	
<b>CAMEROON</b>					
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01	Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun	20	2.Strengthening Resilience	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02	Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua)	7.0	2.Strengthening Resilience	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-03	Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes	10	2.Strengthening Resilience	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04-01	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun	2	3.Improving migration management	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04-02		1		
<b>GAMBIA</b>					
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-01	The Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme	11	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02-01	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia	3	3.Improving migration management	
	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02-02		1		
<b>MALI</b>					
	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01	Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali	20	2.Strengthening Resilience	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	L'objectif global de cette Action est d accompagner la mise en œuvre du PAGIF du Burkina Faso afin d améliorer les conditions de vie, de sécurité et de stabilité des populations dans les zones frontalières.
3.Protection and asylum	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	L'objectif général de l'action est de contribuer au renforcement de la gestion et gouvernance des migrations et assurer la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable des migrants.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
1.Development benefits of migration	France Expertise	Le projet vise à la création et au développement d'opportunités économiques pour les jeunes de plus de 16 ans et les femmes, dans les régions de la boucle du Mouhoun, du Nord et du Sahel.
1.Development benefits of migration	ADA - The Austrian Development Agency	<p>L'objectif général de l'action est en ligne avec les orientations stratégiques du Fonds Fiduciaire : contribuer à la stabilité régionale et à une meilleure gestion des migrations, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes d'instabilité, de déplacements forcés de populations et de migration irrégulière, en accroissant les opportunités économiques, l'égalité des chances, la sécurité et le développement.</p> <p>Dans le cadre de l'approche globale du trust fund, et des engagements du Commissaire, le projet se concentre sur la création d'opportunités dans les zones les plus fragiles du Burkina, frontalières avec le Mali, zones de transit importantes pour de nombreux migrants en route pour le Niger ou le Mali. L'approche vise à stabiliser la région économiquement et sécuritairement en offrant des opportunités économiques alternatives à l'exode et la migration.</p>
3.Protection and asylum	AMI	Contribuer au renforcement des capacités de résilience des populations affectées par les déplacements dans les régions frontalières du Nigeria au Cameroun en dynamisant le tissu économique et social.
1.Development benefits of migration	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	L'objectif général du projet est de participer au maintien de la stabilité, de la paix et à l'amélioration des opportunités socio-économiques des populations dans toutes les régions septentrionales du Cameroun, en contribuant directement à la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie pour la sécurité et le développement au Sahel de l'UE de mars 2011.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	L'objectif global du programme est d'appuyer les communes de l'Extrême Nord dans le développement économique de leur territoire par des investissements dans les infrastructures socio-économiques (pistes rurales, mares, stockage denrées agricoles, etc.) et la création d'emploi pour les jeunes ruraux.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	L'objectif général de l'action est de contribuer au renforcement de la gestion et gouvernance des migrations et assurer la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable des migrants.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
1.Development benefits of migration	ITC - International Trade Center	To develop the economy by increasing training and employment opportunities for populations prone to migration or returnees to The Gambia.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	The overall objective of the proposed action is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
3. Protection and asylum	AMI	L'objectif global du programme est d'accroître la résilience à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations vulnérables au Mali.

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-02	Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro	13	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-03	Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)	10	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-04	Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2	13	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-05	Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine	6	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06	Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)	29	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07-01	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali	8	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07-02		2	
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07-03		2	
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07-04		2	
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07-05		1	
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-08-01	Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali: appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé	13	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-08-02		13	
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-09	Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali	20	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	L'objectif général du programme est de Contribuer à la lutte contre la pauvreté et au développement durable de la population du Mali par la mise en valeur de la chaîne de valeur de l'anacarde.
1.Development benefits of migration	LUXDEV - Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency	L'objectif général du programme est de poursuivre la stabilisation de zones post-conflit ciblées en accompagnant la relance de l'économie locale et l'amélioration des services rendus par les collectivités.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	Contribuer à la mise en œuvre de l'Accord pour la paix et la réconciliation ;Contribuer au retour de la paix et renforcer la sécurité par la mise en place de mécanismes de concertation locale sur les besoins de développement socio-économiques dans les territoires concernés ;Soutenir le redémarrage de l'activité économique : investissements et activités génératrices de revenus, emploi local pendant la phase de réalisation des investissements ;Offrir à une jeunesse malienne tentée par l'immigration des opportunités et des perspectives d'emploi et de revenus dans ses terroirs d'origine.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	L'amélioration du cadre d'accueil des investissements de la diaspora (espaces de concertation, fiscalité, gouvernance financière, représentation) ;La stabilisation et le développement des zones d'origine (cofinancement et accompagnement technique des investissements de la diaspora, articulation avec les politiques sectorielles et de décentralisation) L'appui aux investissements productifs dans les régions d'origine et le soutien aux transferts de compétences des diasporas vers les communautés locales ou dans le cadre d'une réintégration.
1.Development benefits of migration	France Expertise	L'objectif global de l'Action est de contribuer au renforcement de l'état de droit dans cette zone en permettant une présence accrue et effective des Forces de Sécurité maliennes.
3.Protection and asylum	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	The objectives considered are: - Return assistance from Mali to neighbouring countries is provided to migrants in transit.- Malian Returnees (ex EU and not) receive tailored reintegration assistance for which collective initiatives are promoted. - Return communities and center residents are informed on safe and regular migration- A pilot MRRM structure is created in Bamako
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	
2.Legal migration and mobility		
2.Legal migration and mobility	CTB	L'objectif global du projet est de contribuer à l'universalité des faits d'état civil par la mise en place d'un système d'information et de gestion sécurisé à même d'être exploité par les administrations utilisatrices.
	CIVIPOL	
1.Development benefits of migration	SNV - Netherlands Development Organisation	Enlarge socio-economic stability and inclusive economic growth in migratory areas of Mali through increased (self-) employment for youth, thus reducing internal and external migration.

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>MAURITANIA</b>			
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-01	Projet PECOBAT : Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction	3.2	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-02	Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite	3	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-01	Renforcement de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants	5	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-03		0.3	
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-04		3	
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-01	Création d'emploi pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale	8	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-02		6	
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-05	Promotion de l'emplois et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie	10	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06	Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie	6	4.Improved governance
<b>NIGER</b>			
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-01	Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants	7	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-02	Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires	25	4.Improved governance



Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	OIT - ILO - Organisation Internationale du Travail - International Labour Organization	L'objectif du PECOBAT est, d'une part, d'améliorer l'employabilité de jeunes et leur insertion dans un créneau d'emploi porteur: la construction bioclimatique en matériaux locaux dans les wilayas du sud du pays. D'autre part, PECOBAT vise à promouvoir le secteur privé et des activités économiques durables dans les métiers de la maçonnerie en terre. Les régions choisies ont été ciblées compte tenu de la vulnérabilité de leurs populations et le potentiel de croissance de la filière dû à la disponibilité de matériaux localement.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	Save the Children	Contribuer à l'amélioration de la gestion des flux migratoires en Mauritanie, par une action ciblée sur la jeunesse.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings  1.Development benefits of migration  5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	L'objectif général est de continuer à renforcer les capacités des services de l'Etat mauritanien pour une meilleure gestion des migrations, en particulier dans le Sud et l'Est du pays, en incluant les communautés locales et favorisant la migration régulière.
1.Development benefits of migration	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	L'objectif est de promouvoir la création d'emplois dans le secteur de la pêche pour accroître les opportunités économiques des jeunes et potentiels migrants et stabiliser la population au niveau local.  Le secteur de la pêche représente 30% des emplois formels en Mauritanie. Bien que l'émigration de mauritaniens soit actuellement assez faible, 80% des personnes dépendant directement ou indirectement du secteur sont des migrants d'autres nationalités. La surexploitation actuelle due à une mauvaise gestion des ressources représente un risque important pour tous les jeunes employés dans le secteur, tandis qu'une meilleure gestion permettrait la création de nombreux emplois, permettant d'attirer des migrants potentiels et de retenir les populations déjà installées.
1.Development benefits of migration	OIT - ILO - Organisation Internationale du Travail - International Labour Organization	
1.Development benefits of migration	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	Contribuer à la stabilité régionale et à une meilleure gestion des migrations, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes d'instabilité, de déplacements forcés de populations et de migration irrégulière, en accroissant les opportunités économiques, l'égalité des chances, la sécurité et le développement.
1.Development benefits of migration	France Expertise	L'objectif du projet est de « contribuer à la prévention de radicalisation violente en Mauritanie par le dialogue, l'insertion et l'information des personnes vulnérables ». Le projet s'attache à lutter contre la progression des idéologies extrémistes et violentes en Mauritanie, d'une part en ciblant les populations les plus vulnérables à ces discours, et d'autre part en intervenant à des étapes-clés du phénomène (avant la radicalisation, avant le passage à la violence, au moment des risques de relaps).
3.Protection and asylum	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	Soutenir la réponse du Niger aux flux migratoires complexes, promouvoir des alternatives faisables et efficaces à la migration irrégulière depuis le Niger et promouvoir le développement économique et social à travers les migrations circulaires dans la région.
3.Protection and asylum	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	Soutenir le renforcement de la capacité de réaction rapide et appropriée des collectivités territoriales face à l'afflux de migrants et ses conséquences, afin de développer des mesures conjoncturelles et structurelles de « prévention et gestion des situations de crise ».

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-03	Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez	30	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-04	Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ses deux régions.	6.9	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-05	Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants.	6	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-01	Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger	6	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-02		4	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-03		20	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07-01	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour durable au Niger (Sustainable Return from Niger – SURENI)	4	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07-02		10	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07-03		2	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-01	Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez (PAIERA)	1	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-02		7	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-09	Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger	12	2.Strengthening Resilience
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria	11.6	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02	Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (I-SING)	3.5	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03	Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria	21	4.Improved governance

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	L'objectif global du Projet est d'améliorer durablement les conditions de production et la valorisation économique des produits agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et d'Agadez.
1.Development benefits of migration	LUXDEV - Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency	L'objectif global est d'améliorer les conditions de vie des jeunes des régions d'Agadez et Zinder à travers le développement des compétences professionnelles et l'amélioration de l'employabilité.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	FIIAPP - Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas	L'objectif global de l'Action est de contribuer à la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, de traite des êtres humains et de trafic des migrants au Niger en promouvant aussi la création d'un espace de protection international face à ce type de délits.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	L'objectif global du programme est d'aider à éradiquer la pauvreté, de promouvoir une croissance durable et inclusive et de consolider la gouvernance démocratique et économique, en ligne avec les axes 1 et 3 de la Stratégie Sahel de l'UE et l'Objectif de Développement Durable 16 "Paix, justice et institutions efficaces" qui a pour but de promouvoir l'avènement de sociétés pacifiques, l'accès de tous à la justice et des institutions efficaces.
	CIVIPOL	
	Budget Support	
3.Protection and asylum	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	L'objectif global de l'action est de contribuer au renforcement de la gouvernance en matière de migrations au Niger et le retour durable de migrants.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix - HACP	L'objectif principal du projet est de proposer des mesures d'accompagnement parallèlement aux mesures policières et judiciaires prises par le gouvernement du Niger en relation à la migration irrégulière.
1.Development benefits of migration		
1.Development benefits of migration	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Renforcer les capacités de logement des communes à forte concentration de population et d'améliorer les capacités de gestion de la crise des déplacés par les autorités
3.Protection and asylum	IRC - International Rescue Committee, DRC - Danish Refugee Council, NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council	Promote stability and resilience among those affected by conflict and displacement in North East Nigeria.
1.Development benefits of migration	Mercy Corps	The general objective of the programme is to improve the safety, livelihoods and personal agency of adolescent girls in North East Nigeria.
1.Development benefits of migration	DFID - Department for International Development	The Overall Objective of the proposed programme will be to enhance state and community level conflict management capability to prevent the escalation of conflict into violence in a number of locations in North-Eastern Nigeria.

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-02	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria	9	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-03		5	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-04		2	
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-05	The Right to Write Nigeria Project - AFRICULTURES	2	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-06	Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram.	5	2.Strengthening Resilience
<b>SENEGAL</b>			
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01	Résilience des populations les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les zones de départ de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel	8	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-02	Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en Casamance	4.5	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03	Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam	1.1	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-01	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ	16	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02		19	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-03		5	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-01	Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire.	10	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02		10	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	The overall objective of the proposed action will be to contribute to the strengthening of a sustainable reintegration system in Nigeria.
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings		
2.Legal migration and mobility		
1.Development benefits of migration	Africultures	The overall objective of the action is: To contribute to stability in Northern Nigeria by promoting social cohesion through the provision of educational and economic opportunities, and advocacy platforms especially for the youth and women, thereby reducing the potential for radicalization.
3.Protection and asylum	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	The general objective of the action is to contribute to regional stability and improved migration management, addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and illegal migration, increasing economic opportunities, equal opportunities, safety and development
1.Development benefits of migration	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	L'objectif général du programme est d'améliorer la capacité de résilience des populations locales et l'accès aux services de base avec un accent mis sur les plus vulnérables dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel en améliorant les conditions de vie pour prévenir la migration illégale.
1.Development benefits of migration	ICRC - CICR - International Committee of the Red Cross	Diversifier et améliorer la production agricole/ la production animale de la population, lui assurant une autosuffisance. Appuyer la couverture des besoins de base des plus vulnérables à travers des activités génératrices de revenus.Assurer un accès facile des populations à l'eau propre, un assainissement et une hygiène adéquats, en vue de garantir leur santéAtténuer les effets de l'utilisation des mines et ERW sur les populations civiles. Permettre aux déplacés un accès à leurs champs ou un retour dans leurs villages d'origine en toute sécurité.
1.Development benefits of migration	ACTED - Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement	Contribuer à l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des ménages très pauvres dans la région de Matam.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	L'objectif général du programme est de promouvoir l'emploi en particulier des jeunes, via l'amélioration de l'offre (formation et insertion professionnelle) et le développement de la demande (mise à niveau des entreprises) dans les régions de départ.
	LUXDEV - Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency	
	NGOs	
1.Development benefits of migration	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	L'Objectif Général du Programme vise à améliorer les conditions de vie dans les zones rurales des régions d'intervention pour réduire l'émigration illégale, lutter contre la pauvreté et soutenir la résilience des populations.
	MAECI DGCS - Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale	

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-01	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal	0	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02		8	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03		10	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-04		10	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-01	Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Sénégal	14	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-02		14	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-08	Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués – PARERBA	18	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-01	PASPED – Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal	4	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-02		5	
T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-03		6	
<b>TCHAD</b>			
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01	Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)	27	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02	Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)	18	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-03	Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité	10	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05	Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad	10	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-06	Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables	23	2.Strengthening Resilience
<b>TOTAL SAHEL</b>		<b>918.5</b>	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	Améliorer la gestion des flux migratoires et la réintégration des migrants, en lien avec la négociation compact avec les autorités nationales.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	
1.Development benefits of migration	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	
2.Legal migration and mobility	CTB	Contribuer au respect des droits des individus liés à la reconnaissance de leur identité par la mise en place d'un système d'information de l'état civil efficient et la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique sécurisé.
	CIVIPOL	
1.Development benefits of migration	BTC - CTB - Coopération Technique Belge	L'objectif est de développer une économie rurale dans les régions du bassin arachidier (Diourbel, Fatick, Kaffrine, Kaolack et Thiès) favorisant la création d'emplois durables agricoles et non agricoles et contribuant à la sécurité alimentaire.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration	MAECI DGCS - Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale	L'objectif général du programme est de réduire la migration et favoriser le retour des émigrés à travers la création d'emplois dans les zones sujettes à la migration à travers la consolidation des MPME évoluant dans les secteurs porteurs du développement local.
	Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Spa	
1.Development benefits of migration	MAECI DGCS - Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale	
1.Development benefits of migration	OXFAM - Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, ACF - Action Contre la Faim, CARE International	Ce projet vise à contribuer à maintenir la stabilité sociale et économique dans la région du Lac Tchad et la bande sahélienne à l'Ouest du pays au travers du développement local et des opportunités économiques.
1.Development benefits of migration	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	L'objectif global de l'action est d'augmenter la résilience et d'améliorer les opportunités économiques au Tchad afin de réduire les facteurs de déstabilisation transfrontalière.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	Améliorer l'insertion socio-économique des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité (faiblement ou non scolarisés) et plus largement d'améliorer leurs compétences par la structuration du dispositif d'insertion et de formation formel, déployés sur le territoire.
1.Development benefits of migration	COGINTA	L'objectif général de l'action est de contribuer à la sécurité intérieure du Tchad en améliorant l'offre quotidienne de sécurité et les relations entre les forces de sécurité intérieure et la population.
1.Development benefits of migration	NGOs	L'objectif général de l'action est de contribuer à la stabilité régionale et à une meilleure gestion des migrations, en s'attaquant aux causes profondes d'instabilité, de déplacements forcés de populations et de migration irrégulière, en accroissant les opportunités économiques, l'égalité des chances, la sécurité et le développement

## Ongoing projects - Horn of Africa

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
REGIONAL			
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10	Research Facility	4.1	5. Other
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management in Support to the Khartoum Process	3	3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-02		7	
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-03		30	
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region	2	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02		4.2	
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-03		3.8	
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa	2.2	2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance Cross cutting output: improving policy and practice
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02		1.5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-03		1.4	
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme Ethiopia	15	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02		15	



Priority Areas Valletta		Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration		Consortium of research institutes led by SOAS, University of London	This project aims at (1) filling evidence-gaps through operationally focused research with a view to informing the identification, formulation and impact of projects, (2) strengthening the capacities of Delegations, partner governments and regional organisations to use evidence wisely, in particular to make the right choices about where and with whom to work, and under which implementation arrangements, and (3) disseminating research results to other partners to inform their policy and decision making.
2.Legal migration and mobility		GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	This project aims at better managing migration at regional level, through the provision of capacity building and basic equipment to government institutions from countries members to the Khartoum process (to investigate, prosecute and trial cases of trafficking and smuggling, to improve border management, or to generate and use statistical data), developing and harmonizing policies and legislative frameworks on trafficking and smuggling, ensuring protection of victims, and raising awareness about the perils of irregular migration and options for legal migration and mobility.
3.Protection and asylum			
4.Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings			
1.Development benefits of migration		OIT - ILO - Organisation Internationale du Travail - International Labour Organization	This regional action will contribute to the creation of new, and the improvement of existing, avenues for legal migration and mobility between the countries of the region. It will provide support for the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of regional Protocols on the free movement of persons and on livestock corridors, with the aim of enhancing opportunities for better labour mobility and economic development within the region. This action will be implemented in complementarity with the action Better Migration Management (Support to the Khartoum Process), approved by the Operational Committee of 16 December 2015.
2.Legal migration and mobility		IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development	
1.Development benefits of migration		GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	This action will aim at strengthening IGAD's ability to promote resilience, by building its capacity to implement its regional resilience strategy more effectively, as well as at contributing to the upgrading of IGAD's administrative and financial systems, in line with international standards.
		IGAD - Intergovernmental Authority on Development	
		Private sector entities	
3.Protection and asylum		NGOs	Three RDPP Programmes will implement innovative approaches to improve the living conditions of Eritrean and Somali refugees (as well as other refugee groups) and their host communities. The actions will address the long-term development and protection needs of these groups along the following three components: (1) improved livelihoods, service delivery and social cohesion (2) strengthened capacity building to local authorities to develop an integrated approach towards refugees and host communities; and (3) improved protection space, including access to and provision of basic rights and services. Geographically, the actions will prioritise the following geographical areas: in Ethiopia, the Shire region (hosting large number of Eritrean refugees) and Dolo Ado (hosting a large number of Somali refugees); in Sudan, the states of Kassala and Khartoum (hosting a large number of Eritrean refugees, and to a lesser extent Somali and Ethiopian refugees, as well as refugees from other neighbouring countries); in Kenya, the new settlement in Kalobeyei, in the Turkana region (hosting a large number of Somali and South Sudanese refugees).
		International organisations - TBD	

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
REGIONAL			
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme Sudan	3	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-02		3	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-03		3	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-04		2	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-05		2	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-06		2	
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17	Regional Development and Protection Programme Kenya	15	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
PIPE-HOA-REG-01-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration	12.5	3.Improving migration management
PIPE-HOA-REG-01-02		12.5	
PIPE-HOA-REG-02	Regional Mechanism for information collection and sharing, and joint responses	5	3.Improving migration management
PIPE-HOA-REG-03	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	2	Cross-cutting
PIPE-HOA-REG-04-01	Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas	32	2. Strengthening resilience
PIPE-HOA-REG-04-02		11.5	
PIPE-HOA-REG-04-03		20	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
3. Protection and asylum	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<p>Three RDPP Programmes will implement innovative approaches to improve the living conditions of Eritrean and Somali refugees (as well as other refugee groups) and their host communities. The actions will address the long-term development and protection needs of these groups along the following three components:</p> <p>(1) improved livelihoods, service delivery and social cohesion</p> <p>(2) strengthened capacity building to local authorities to develop an integrated approach towards refugees and host communities;</p> <p>and (3) improved protection space, including access to and provision of basic rights and services.</p> <p>Geographically, the actions will prioritise the following geographical areas: in Ethiopia, the Shire region (hosting large number of Eritrean refugees) and Dolo Ado (hosting a large number of Somali refugees); in Sudan, the states of Kassala and Khartoum (hosting a large number of Eritrean refugees, and to a lesser extent Somali and Ethiopian refugees, as well as refugees from other neighbouring countries); in Kenya, the new settlement in Kalobeyei, in the Turkana region (hosting a large number of Somali and South Sudanese refugees).</p>
	UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization	
	RVO (Netherlands Enterprise Agency)	
	AICS - Italian Development Cooperation Agency	
	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	
	Private sector entities	
3. Protection and asylum	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	<p>Three RDPP Programmes will implement innovative approaches to improve the living conditions of Eritrean and Somali refugees (as well as other refugee groups) and their host communities. The actions will address the long-term development and protection needs of these groups along the following three components:</p> <p>(1) improved livelihoods, service delivery and social cohesion</p> <p>(2) strengthened capacity building to local authorities to develop an integrated approach towards refugees and host communities;</p> <p>and (3) improved protection space, including access to and provision of basic rights and services.</p> <p>Geographically, the actions will prioritise the following geographical areas: in Ethiopia, the Shire region (hosting large number of Eritrean refugees) and Dolo Ado (hosting a large number of Somali refugees); in Sudan, the states of Kassala and Khartoum (hosting a large number of Eritrean refugees, and to a lesser extent Somali and Ethiopian refugees, as well as refugees from other neighbouring countries); in Kenya, the new settlement in Kalobeyei, in the Turkana region (hosting a large number of Somali and South Sudanese refugees).</p>
5. Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	To facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration management through the development and implementation of rights-based, development-focused and sustainable return and reintegration policies and processes.
	OIT - ILO - Organisation Internationale du Travail - International Labour Organization	
4. Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings	CIVIPOL	To reduce the number of incidents of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants through enhanced regional capacity to understand irregular migration flows and to develop common strategies and shared tools to fight trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants.
1. Development benefits of migration	Service contract through competitive procurement	To use an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the HoA region, as well as informing policy around the themes of the EUTF in that region.
1. Development benefits of migration	NGOs	To address the drivers of instability, irregular migration and displacement, initially in three cross-border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan.
	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	
	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-01	SINCE (Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia)	10	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-02		10	
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01	Resilience Building in Ethiopia	40	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02		7	
	EU response to El Niño	22.5	2. Strengthening Resilience
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-01	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and integration of mixed migration flows.	5	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 3.Improving migration management
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02		5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03		1.5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04		36.5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05		2	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16-01	Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia	4.3	4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16-02		0.7	
	EU response to El Niño	8	2. Strengthening Resilience

Priority Areas Valletta		Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	5.Return, readmission and reintegration	AICS - Italian Development Cooperation Agency	This project aims to address the root causes of irregular migration in the regions of Tigray, Ahmara and Oromia by enhancing the living conditions of potential migrants and returnees. This will be done by prioritising the creation of economic opportunities and job skills for vulnerable groups, in particular women and the youth, through technical vocational training, access to micro-financing and employment generation related actions. A direct effect of these actions will also be the creation of conducive conditions for the effective return and reintegration or Ethiopians hosted in other countries.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration			
1.Development benefits of migration	5.Return, readmission and reintegration	NGOs	This project aims to address root causes of instability and forced displacement in the 3 clusters identified in IGAD's IDDRSI regional resilience strategy (Karamoja, Somali and Dikhil). Interventions will improve food security and nutrition, access to basic services, livelihoods and Disaster Risk Management capacities in areas prone to violent conflict over scarce natural disasters or inter-communal grievances, which in turn cause massive forced displacement.A direct effect of these actions will also be the creation of conducive conditions for the effective return and reintegration or Ethiopians hosted in other countries.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration			
1. Development Benefits of migration		NGOs	By investing in food security and improving livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable (including pastoralists, women and youth) the action will increase resilience and further reduce displacement. Activities will be pursue short and long term approaches effectively linking relief, rehabilitation and development framework where appropriate.
	5.Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	This project aims to support the management of the voluntary return of Somalis hosted in Kenya, as well as other parts of the region and Europe, or fleeing conflict in Yemen, into stable regions of Somalia. It aims to create a favourable environment for return and reintegration, including through economic and social development, increased access to basic services, economic opportunities and reduced vulnerability for both returnees and return communities.
		UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	
		UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services	
		NGOs	
		Private sector entities	
1.Development benefits of migration		Member State - TBD	This action will address instability and violent extremism in Somalia as a main driver of forced displacement in and outside the country. It will do so by facilitating community outreach and promoting more tolerance, dialogue and peaceful values, as well as supporting the efforts from the Federal Government to develop a policy for countering violent extremism. The action will be implemented nation-wide, with a focus on those areas where the EU is already investing in basic service delivery and livelihoods.
	NGOs		
1. Development Benefits of migration		NGOs	By investing in food security and improving livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable (including pastoralists, women and youth) the action will increase resilience and further reduce displacement. Activities will be pursue short and long term approaches effectively linking relief, rehabilitation and development framework where appropriate.

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
SUDAN			
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur	6	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02		1	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01	Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan	11	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-02		1	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14	Greater stability and food security through improved data and analysis	6	2.Strengthening Resilience Cross cutting output: improving policy and practice
	EU response to El Niño	8	2. Strengthening Resilience
PIPE-HOA-SU-01-01	Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP-Sudan)	6.9	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
PIPE-HOA-SU-01-02		4.1	
PIPE-HOA-SU-01-03		4.1	
PIPE-HOA-SU-01-04		3.3	
PIPE-HOA-SU-01-05		3.6	
PIPE-HOA-SU-02	Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	9	2. Strengthening resilience
PIPE-HOA-SU-03	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach	8	2. Strengthening resilience

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	CONCERN and International Medical Corps	These two actions will aim to strengthen community resilience, social cohesion and peacebuilding in areas affected by flows of returnees from Chad (such as it is the case in West Darfur) as well as by internal displacement and refugees (such as it is the case in East Sudan and West Darfur). They will do so by improving the access to and quality of health services, whose absence is recognised as one of the main push factors of forced displacement.
5.Return, readmission and reintegration		
1.Development benefits of migration	AICS - Italian Development Cooperation Agency	These two actions will aim to strengthen community resilience, social cohesion and peacebuilding in areas affected by flows of returnees from Chad (such as it is the case in West Darfur) as well as by internal displacement and refugees (such as it is the case in East Sudan and West Darfur). They will do so by improving the access to and quality of health services, whose absence is recognised as one of the main push factors of forced displacement.
3.Protection and asylum		
1.Development benefits of migration	FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	This action will aim at improving the capacity of central and local authorities to collect, analyse and disseminate data and evidence on food security in order to better inform decision-making processes at policy level and project design. By improving the quality of decision-making on food security, it is expected that the project will contribute to more effectively build resilience of vulnerable populations, hence addressing a root cause of internal displacement and outward migration.
1. Development Benefits of migration	NGOs	By investing in food security and improving livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable (including pastoralists, women and youth) the action will increase resilience and further reduce displacement. Activities will be pursue short and long term approaches effectively linking relief, rehabilitation and development framework where appropriate.
1.Development benefits of migration	UNICEF - United Nations Children's Emergency Fund	To contribute to the completion of quality primary education of children in Sudan, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, including migrants, IDPs and refugees, especially girls. As part of the implementation of the Special Measure for Sudan channelled through the EUTF, this project must apply the programming provisions set out in the Short-term Strategy applicable to the Special Measure, in a balanced approach with the aim to further the EUTF Strategic Objectives.
	Agence Française d'Expertise Technique Internationale (AFETI)	
	British Council (BC)	
	Save the Children	
	Private sector entities	
1.Development benefits of migration	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	To contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists in main livestock production area of South-Eastern Sudan. Through the creation of economic opportunities, this project aims to avoid that these communities are forced to abandon their rural livelihoods and move to urban centres, hence addressing the progressive rural-urban exodus seen as a first step for displaced communities to undertake secondary irregular movements. Through improving the livestock sector, which is key to exports, this project also furthers opportunities for labour mobility and legal trade. As part of the implementation of the Special Measure for Sudan channelled through the EUTF, this project must apply the programming provisions set out in the Short-term Strategy applicable to the Special Measure, in a balanced approach with the aim to further the EUTF Strategic Objectives.
1.Development benefits of migration	WFP - World Food Programme	To improve nutritional status of women and children in vulnerable households in targeted localities in Red Sea, Kassala and Gedaref States, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups, including migrants, IDPs and refugees. In these states, which are key transit areas of migration, the lack of basic services represents a key factor causing forced displacement among rural populations. As part of the implementation of the Special Measure for Sudan channelled through the EUTF, this project must apply the programming provisions set out in the Short-term Strategy applicable to the Special Measure, in a balanced approach with the aim to further the EUTF Strategic Objectives.

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04	Provision of basic health (Health Pool Fund)	20	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	Improvement of delivery of basic education through improved management and teacher's training	19.3	2.Strengthening Resilience
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-02		26.3	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01	Support to strengthening public financial management for the transparent and responsible use of resources	2	2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-02		10	
	EU response to El Niño	28	2. Strengthening Resilience
<b>UGANDA</b>			
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	Support to South Sudan Refugees in Northern Uganda	2.5	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02		2.5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03		5	
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08	Enhancing social cohesion and Stability of slums populations in Kampala	4.3	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
PIPE-HOA-UG-01-01	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) Phase II	5	2. Strengthening resilience
PIPE-HOA-UG-01-02		2.5	
PIPE-HOA-UG-01-03		2.5	



Priority Areas Valletta		Implementer	Project Objective
	1.Development benefits of migration	DFID - Department for International Development	This project aims at supporting the implementation of the recently signed peace agreement, and in particular at facilitating the return of internally displaced persons inside South Sudan from protection camps to their areas of origin. It will do so by increasing access to, utilisation of and quality of health services (namely maternal and child health) countrywide. Additionally, it will strengthen core local administrative systems to increase the efficacy of health services, and engage with local communities to integrate these interventions into existing community structures.
	1.Development benefits of migration	NGOs	This project aims at supporting the implementation of the recently signed peace agreement, and in particular at facilitating the return of internally displaced persons inside South Sudan from protection camps to their areas of origin. It will do so by increasing equal access to primary and secondary education, improving rates of retention and completion, and increasing the skills and knowledge of teachers.
		Private sector entities	
	1.Development benefits of migration	NGOs	This project aims at supporting the implementation of the recently signed peace agreement, and in particular strengthening a culture of accountability for lower levels of government, helping local institutions to manage public finances and human resources more transparently and responsibly. The project will also support the creation of a National Revenue Authority and its functioning, tackling mismanagement of public resources as the key root cause of the conflict.
		Private sector entities	
	1.Development benefits of migration	FAO	By investing in food security and improving livelihoods opportunities for the most vulnerable (including pastoralists, women and youth) the action will increase resilience and further reduce displacement. Activities will be pursue short and long term approaches effectively linking relief, rehabilitation and development framework where appropriate.
	3.Protection and asylum	BTC - CTB - Coopération Technique Belge	In response to the recent influx of forced migration due to the civil war, this project aims at addressing the developmental needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Uganda through actions supporting livelihoods and food security, intercommunity dialogue and conflict prevention, and education. Through this approach, the project will equip these populations with the necessary tools for their future reintegration or return to South Sudan.
		ADA - The Austrian Development Agency	
		Danish Refugee Council	
	1.Development benefits of migration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	In a context of rapid and unplanned urbanisation and increased competition for scarce resources, this project aims to increase social cohesion and peacebuilding amongst refugees and host communities, in particular by providing economic opportunities and basic services to both communities alike, enhancing the space for refugees to participate in the social and economic life of local communities and creating platforms for dialogue with civil society and public authorities.
	3.Protection and asylum	Danish Refugee Council	To improve livelihoods, food and nutrition security, to mitigate risks of further escalation of conflicts and to increase access to education. In response to the recent influx of forced migration due to the civil war, this project aims at addressing the developmental needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in targeted areas of Northern Uganda through actions supporting livelihoods and food security, intercommunity dialogue and conflict prevention, and education. Through this approach, the action will equip these populations with the necessary tools for their future reintegration or return to South Sudan.
		ADA - The Austrian Development Agency	
		BTC - CTB - Coopération Technique Belge	

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>KENYA</b>			
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Increased stability and inclusive economic opportunities for youth	6	1.Greater economic and employment opportunities 2.Strengthening Resilience 4.Improved governance
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02		3	
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03		3	
PIPE-HOA-KE-01	Rider to Conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for youth	2	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
<b>DJIBOUTI</b>			
PIPE-HOA-DJ-01	Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels du secteur dans la filière transport-logistique-portuaire	10	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
<b>ERITREA</b>			
PIPE-HOA-ER-01	Support for the creation of employment opportunities and skills development in Eritrea	13	1. Greater economic and employment opportunities
<b>TOTAL HORN OF AFRICA</b>		<b>606.1</b>	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
1.Development benefits of migration	Kenyan Red Cross Society (KRCS)	This action will contribute to increased stability in marginalised and violent-prone areas of the Coast and the North East areas. It will do so by creating sustainable livelihoods opportunities for youth through the provision of TVET and basic service delivery, on the one hand, and by building confidence between marginalised communities and local authorities, on the other hand. This focus on push and pull factors is necessary, as there is increased evidence that the heavy-handed responses from the authorities in the prioritised areas have contributed to increased youth radicalisation.
	Royal United Services Institute (RUSI)	
	GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	
1.Development benefits of migration	Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation	To contribute to increased peace, stability and inclusive economic opportunities for youth in marginalised areas in Kenya. This project will address the socio-economic grievances of youth living in coastal areas of Kenya, who are particularly vulnerable to radicalisation. The project's direct objective is to countering violent extremism, and by addressing the those underlying tensions will also address a root causes of forced displacement and irregular migration in these areas.
1.Development benefits of migration	AFD - Agence Française de Développement	Creation of economic and job opportunities for youth in Djibouti. High levels of unemployment lead to youth looking for work in the informal labour market, and in many cases acting as brokers for trafficking and smuggling networks operating in Djibouti. Through the provision of formal economic opportunities, this project aims to provide the youth with alternatives to join this networks; it therefore will not only affect populations in Djibouti but has implications for the wider region. It will be implemented in coordination with the country package for Djibouti under the Better Migration Management project, and be underpinned by work under the Research and Evidence Facility to analyse migratory routes through Djibouti. This would be the first country intervention of the EUTF in Djibouti.
		1.Development benefits of migration

## Ongoing projects - North of Africa

Project title		Amount (m.€)	EUTF Objectives
<b>REGIONAL</b>			
ONGOING_NARF_REG_01_01	DEV-pillar of the regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa	8	3.Improving migration management
ONGOING_NARF_REG_01_02		2	
<b>EGYPT</b>			
ONGOING_NARF_EG_01_01	Enhancing the response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE)	1.5	3.Improving migration management
ONGOING_NARF_EG_01_02		3.5	
ONGOING_NARF_EG_01_03		3.5	
ONGOING_NARF_EG_01_04		3	
<b>LYBIA</b>			
ONGOING_NARF_LY_01	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	6	3.Improving migration management
PIPE-NAFR-LY-01-01	Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya	3	3.Improving migration management
PIPE-NAFR-LY-01-02		5	
PIPE-NAFR-LY-01-03		12	
<b>TUNISIA</b>			
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-01	Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie	-	3.Improving migration management
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-02		4	
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-03		1.5	
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-04		1.8	
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-05		1.8	
PIPE-NAFR-TU-01-06		2.5	
<b>MOROCCO</b>			
PIPE-NAFR-MA-01	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	5.5	3.Improving migration management
<b>TOTAL NORTH OF AFRICA</b>		64.5	
		<b>1,589.1</b>	

Priority Areas Valletta	Implementer	Project Objective
3. Protection and asylum	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration NGOs	To contribute to strengthen the resilience of displaced populations together with their host communities, by addressing socio-economic concerns and promoting a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion
1. Development benefits of migration	Member State - TBD GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit AICS - Italian Development Cooperation Agency NGOs	To strengthen migration governance and management in Egypt. To increase protection and socio-economic opportunities for current or potential migrants, returnees, asylum seekers and refugees in Egypt.
3. Protection and asylum	Danish Refugee Council	To support improved protection and resilience of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities in Libya
3. Protection and asylum	NGOs	To reinforce protection and resilience of migrants in Libya
5. Return, readmission and reintegration	IOM - OIM - International Organization for Migration	To improve and scale up humanitarian repatriation and reintegration
1. Development benefits of migration	Other GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit AICS - Italian Development Cooperation Agency AFD - Agence Française de Développement Mercy Corps	Renforcement des capacités des institutions tunisiennes concernées pour la finalisation, opérationnalisation et monitoring de la Stratégie Nationale Migratoire Mobilisation de la capacité humaine et financière de la diaspora tunisienne à travers, inter alia, la facilitation de l'investissement et de l'exécution de projets Réinsertion socio-économique des migrants tunisiens de retour
5. Return, readmission and reintegration	France Expertise	
2. Legal migration and mobility	AECID - Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement	Renforcer les instruments et les politiques publiques visant à prévenir le racisme et la xénophobie vers la population migrante sur la base de la protection des droits fondamentaux des personnes migrantes afin de promouvoir le «vivre ensemble».







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