



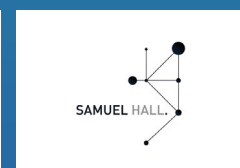
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Monitoring and Learning System EUTF – North of Africa

2023 Report
Covering the period 2017 - May 2023



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Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF – North of Africa

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMO	African Migration Observatory
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CHW	Community Health Workers
COI	Common Output Indicators
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCT	Data Collection Tool
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EU	European Union
EUD	EU Delegation
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
GCM	Global Compact on Migration
GERF	Global Europe Results Framework
GFMD	Global Forum on Migration and Development
GNA	Government of National Accord
GNU	Government of National Unity
GVB	Gender-based violence
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IGA	Income generating activity
IL	Intervention Logic
INS	Institut National de la Statistique
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
MEL	Monitoring Evaluation and Learning
MENOA	Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprises
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NoA	North of Africa
PM	Programme Manager
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
RBA	Rights-Based Approach
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Strategic Priority
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second report delivered by the current Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa window of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced people in Africa (EUTF)¹. This report includes **cumulative results – focusing on outputs** – from EUTF contracts implemented in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia from the beginning of their implementation to the 31st of May 2023, together with examples of values and outputs delivered in the last reporting period, which in most cases is 2022.

As of June 2023, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 903 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region through **110 contracts, 90 of them being operational contracts and 20 technical support contracts**². To the 31st of August 2023, 66 contracts, representing 58% of the total funds committed (EUR 525 million) have ended, while 44 contracts, representing 42% of the funds committed (EUR 378 million) are still under implementation. All EUTF contracts are expected to finish their implementation by 2025 at the latest. In the NoA region, Libya accounts for the highest share of funds contracted (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts, which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries, represent 26% of all committed funds, while the remaining 2% is allocated to technical support contracts³. Results in the region are collected, aggregated, quality checked, and reported according to the **NoA Results Reporting Framework** comprising three levels: Overall Objective⁴, Strategic Priorities⁵, and Areas of Action. For each area of action, EUTF common output indicators (hereinafter, **EUTF indicators**) have been aligned thus facilitating the necessary harmonisation with the other two EUTF regions to obtain a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF as a whole⁶.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

In the past year, North African countries experienced different degrees of economic instability and/or political turmoil. In Libya, the ongoing civil conflict hinders economic recovery, resulting in nearly 20% unemployment and weak growth. This conflict affects both locals and migrants, although it exacerbates discrimination and limits more job opportunities for the latter. Tunisia faces democratic setbacks as President Kais Saïed has taken controversial actions, causing political opponents to seek refuge in Europe. Sudan is also in turmoil, with armed clashes having caused the displacement of 3.3 million people, prompting nearly a million of them to seek refuge in neighbouring countries, mainly in Egypt. In Niger, a coup in July 2023 has potential repercussions for the control of irregular migration and human trafficking in the region. Additionally, ongoing crises in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Ethiopia have led to record levels of displacement in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, adding to migratory pressure in North Africa. The conflict in Ukraine has led to food price spikes, hitting vulnerable populations in North African countries hard. The region's ongoing socioeconomic unrest and political crisis are jeopardising North Africa's geopolitical equilibrium, impacting internal stability

1. The current EUTF – NoA Monitoring and Learning System began its implementation in December 2021 and can be considered the second phase of the project “Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window of the EUTF” (known as MENOA), implemented between 2017 and September 2021. Previous reports delivered by MENOA can be found on: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en#at-the-level-of-each-region.

2. Operational contracts are those aiming to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results. Technical support contracts aim to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts.

3. If the budgets from regional and technical assistance contracts are distributed among the partner countries where they implement activities and deliver outputs, then the distribution is as follows: Libya 51%, Morocco 26%, Egypt 10%, Tunisia 10%, and regional contracts (without countries allocations) 3%. For more details, please see section 3.2 under EUTF NoA Portfolio.

4. According to the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document “the North of Africa window should concentrate on the third objective of the Trust Fund: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”.

5. During its 4th Meeting in April 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four Strategic Priorities in the NoA region.

6. The list of EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators is available in Annexe 4 to this report, and on: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

and the management of migration flows. This, along with the lingering impacts of Covid-19, has made it increasingly difficult for people to afford basic needs. These challenges are magnified for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, who face additional barriers in accessing employment and essential services and often experience discrimination and marginalisation⁷. **Strategic Priority 1 is by far the most supported one in the NoA region:** 64 out of the 110 EUTF contracts contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total budget (or EUR 523 million).

In the Area of Action related to Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services, EUTF contracts have contributed to constructing, rehabilitating, or equipping 1,364 social infrastructures, particularly in Libya (1,275 infrastructures), but also in Egypt (85) and Tunisia (4), in sectors such as education, energy, health, housing, and water and sanitation (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). 2.6 million basic services have been provided across the four partner countries, of which 2.1 million in Egypt, 330,999 in Libya, 77,917 in Morocco, and 12,149 in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 2.2). These services encompassed education, health, housing, legal assistance, water and sanitation, and addressing gender-based violence. The provision of nutrition assistance benefited 110,480 people, predominantly in Libya (107,069), comprising mainly nutrition supplies and malnutrition screenings (EUTF indicator 2.3). 4.9 million people have seen an improvement in their access to social benefits, services, and transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9). Libya was the most benefited partner country with 4.4 million people (or 89.8% of the total share), followed by Egypt (479,470), Morocco (31,883), and Tunisia (9,847). EUTF contracts contributed to the protection of 191,399 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the four partner countries, 164,026 of them in Libya, 12,558 in Morocco, 7,858 in Egypt, and 6,264 in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.2). During the Covid-19 pandemic, EUTF contracts provided 2.2 million pandemic-related supplies, primarily in Libya (EUTF indicator 6.1). Furthermore, 220,404 people benefited from emergency response activities across the four partner countries, a large majority in Libya (195,490), followed by Egypt (11,134), Morocco (6,941), and Tunisia (6,241) – EUTF indicator 6.2.

In terms of capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery, 25 local development plans were elaborated, mostly in Libya (24) – EUTF indicator 2.1. EUTF contracts contributed to enhancing the capabilities of personnel from local authorities and basic service providers to improve service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8). 20,066 people participated in these capacity-strengthening activities, of which 13,109 in Libya, 4,011 in Egypt, 2,647 in Morocco, and 299 in Tunisia. The training sessions focused on education, healthcare, legal aid, nutrition, food security, water, sanitation, and addressing Covid-19 challenges. Likewise, 378 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened in protection and migration management: 258 in Morocco, 44 in Libya, 39 in Egypt, and 37 in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.6). The areas of support encompassed return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral mechanisms, and awareness raising. EUTF contracts also facilitated the development of 185 strategies, laws, policies, and plans across the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 4.6), with Libya receiving the highest support with 169 instruments, followed by Morocco (11), Tunisia (3), and Egypt (1).

Concerning the Area of Action Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities, EUTF contracts focused on conducting sensitisation campaigns to promote resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7). These campaigns reached 3.3 million people across the four partner countries, of which 3.1 million in Libya, 71,746 in Egypt, 41,355 in Tunisia, and 38,297 in Morocco. The target groups included refugees and asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities, and other vulnerable populations, and the topics covered encompassed human rights, education, health, legal assistance, nutrition, social protection, and Covid-19. 17,550 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3). Libya had the highest number of beneficiaries (13,605 people), followed by Tunisia (2,641), Egypt (1,030), and Morocco (274). Activities included community dialogues, mediation, culture and sports, and community resource management, all aimed at promoting conflict prevention and human rights.

In terms of access to income generating and employment opportunities, 17,833 jobs were created or supported, 14,853 in Egypt, 2,602 in Libya, 206 in Tunisia, and 172 in Morocco (EUTF indicator 1.1). Support provided included cash for work, assistance to companies in hiring new employees, recruitment for

7. From different sources of information and data. For more detail, please see section 4.1 below.

infrastructure construction or refurbishment, and subsidised job programmes. Similarly, EUTF contracts contributed to the establishment or support of 894 MSMEs, with a focus on Egypt (498), followed by Morocco (161), Libya (161), and Tunisia (70). Assistance offered encompassed access to finance (mainly non-formal), management and development assistance, training, equipment provision, product development, access to markets, and the organisation of cooperatives or livelihood groups (EUTF indicator 1.2). Income generating activities benefited 3,627 people in the four partner countries: 2,996 in Libya, 582 in Egypt, 30 in Tunisia, and 19 in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 1.3). Likewise, professional training (TVET) and/or skills development reached 14,883 people in the four partner countries: 7,367 in Egypt, 5,373 in Libya, 1,355 in Tunisia, and 788 in Morocco (EUTF indicator 1.4).

In the Area of Action Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return, 48,890 migrants have been supported to return voluntarily to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4: Voluntary Humanitarian Returns specifically). All of them were stranded migrants in Libya, and the type of support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, and return tickets⁸. On the other hand, 5,327 persons of concern benefitted from evacuation assistance from Libya (4,916) and Egypt (411). EUTF indicator 3.8 registers only asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit, and resettlement.



NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Irregular migration from North Africa to Europe, particularly through the Central Mediterranean route linking Libya and Tunisia to Italy, has surged in 2023, accounting for nearly half of all detected crossings at EU borders. This represents a significant increase of almost 140% compared to the same period in 2022. While the total arrivals between June 2022 and May 2023 closely rivalled levels seen from 2014 to 2017, there have been notable shifts in departure points along the North African coast, alternating between Tunisia and Libya. Tunisia served as the primary departure point for over half of irregular arrivals in Italy during the first seven months of 2023. Meanwhile, arrivals in Spain from and through Morocco decreased due to intensified border controls and enhanced collaboration between Morocco, the EU, and Spain. The composition of migrants has also changed, with more Tunisians and Egyptians, including families and people with stable employment, making the journey. Political, economic, and social events at local and global levels - like Covid-19 and the Ukraine war - have driven this trend. North African countries are responding by reinforcing border controls, implementing administrative barriers, and engaging in practices like internal deportations and cross-border expulsions. In Tunisia, there has been a concerning escalation of violence and xenophobia against migrants, spurred by President Kais Saied's directives. The EU and Tunisia reached a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on a strategic and global partnership on 16 July 2023, providing a framework for comprehensive cooperation with Tunisia in five key areas (pillars): macroeconomic stability, economy and trade, green energy transition, people-to-people contacts and migration and mobility. Pillar 5 on migration and mobility foresees joint work towards preventing loss of life at sea (including fighting against smugglers and human traffickers, strengthening border management and preventing irregular departures); improving protection of migrants; fostering legal pathways (including legal migration and mobility between Tunisia and EU Member States); enhancing cooperation to support returns of irregular migrants from Tunisia to countries of origin and returns and readmission from the EU to Tunisia; to harness the benefits of migration and promote sustainable development in Tunisia⁹. **Strategic Priority 2 is the primary target for nine contracts with a combined budget of EUR 282 million, representing 31% of the total budget committed by the EUTF in the NoA region.** Other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its Areas of Action.

8. These values must be assessed in conjunction with those reported under the Area of Action Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (See Strategic Priority 4 below), since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two different NoA strategic priorities. For further details on the reasons for this approach see Section 2.1 NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology.

9. From different sources of information and data. For more detail, please see section 4.1 below.

In the Area of Action Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management, 14 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened with capacity building or operational support, six of them in Tunisia, four in Morocco, two in Libya, and one in Egypt (EUTF indicator 3.6). This assistance was provided through training workshops, operational support, and technical assistance in areas related to border management. In the same line, 3,202 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights on topics related to border management, 1,344 of them in Morocco, 781 in Libya, 765 in Tunisia, and 312 in Egypt (EUTF indicator 4.2). Three regional plans and three national plans were elaborated in Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia (EUTF indicator 4.6), together with the creation of one multi-stakeholder group in Morocco related to border management (EUTF indicator 5.1).

In terms of infrastructure and equipment supply for border management and training / monitoring of their use, 29 infrastructures have been supported in Libya (27 units), and Morocco (2), including the construction or rehabilitation of public or civilian institutions related to border management (EUTF indicator 4.1). Closely linked to the latter, 55,483 items of equipment have been provided in the four partner countries, of which 50,203 in Morocco, 5,169 in Tunisia, 104 in Libya, and seven in Egypt (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). The type of equipment ranged from vehicles, IT-related, and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits.

In the Area of Action relating to the Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, 121 awareness-raising events on migration have been delivered in the four partner countries: 82 events in Egypt, 34 in Libya, four in Tunisia, and one in Morocco. These events addressed the public on topics such as safe and legal migration, the risks of irregular migration, and alternatives to migration (EUTF indicator 3.11). The tools or media used included radio messages, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person sensitisation events. In turn, these events reached 75,366 people, of which 56,710 in Egypt, and 18,656 in Libya (EUTF indicator 3.3). A key output under this Area of Action is the protection and/or assistance of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs, with 76,064 people reached: 75,812 in Libya and 252 in Morocco (EUTF indicator 3.2). They benefited from short-term protection measures or direct assistance provided in specific contexts, such as search and rescue operations, disembarkation points, and detention centres.



NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Labour migration in North Africa is driven by a complex interplay of socio-economic factors and political shifts, resulting in an increase in emigration to Europe from countries like Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt. Simultaneously, the region remains a significant destination for migrant workers in search of improved livelihoods. Recognising the need to effectively manage both outgoing and incoming migrant workers, North African countries have increasingly prioritised labour migration. This has led to the establishment of new partnerships and projects, both within the region (South-South) and with European countries (South-North), to facilitate regular labour mobility¹⁰. **Five contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, with a combined budget of EUR 35 million** (4% of the total budget committed). Other contracts are also contributing to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

In the Area of Action of Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance, 21 institutions have been supported through capacity-strengthening actions on topics related to labour migration (EUTF indicator 3.6) by the programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM, and T05.1410 – ENABEL). Seven institutions were supported in Egypt, nine in Morocco, and five in Tunisia. 27 strategies,

10. From different sources of information and data. For more detail, please see section 4.1 below.

laws, policies, and plans on labour migration were developed and/or supported: 18 in Morocco, four in Tunisia, four in Egypt, and one in Libya (EUTF indicator 4.6). For instance, the contract “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ) implemented in Morocco, supported the development and testing of 14 investment incentive tools through four pilot actions; and the regional contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) contributed towards the development and/or implementation of instruments related to labour migration in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

In terms of job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants, 3,098 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes through activities such as preparation for a placement abroad, work, study, internship / TVET, post-mobility measures, and other legal pathways (EUTF indicator 3.10). In this regard, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (T05.501) benefited 1,465 people with exchanges, bilateral or multilateral training sessions, internships, volunteering or study programmes; and the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) provided skills development for 624 people (201 of them women) along the entire migration cycle in Egypt (114), Morocco (94), and Tunisia (416).

In the Area of Action related to the Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance, 22 regional cooperation initiatives have been supported by two contracts to facilitate labour mobility between Morocco and other countries (EUTF indicator 5.4). For instance, the contract “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 - GIZ) supported two bilateral action plans on labour migration governance between Morocco and Ivory Coast, three multi-country exchanges of experiences, two exchanges on strategies for the territorialisation of migration policies, five bilateral and multilateral pilot actions, three exchanges on emergency repatriation, and six labour mobility partnerships.

In terms of collection, management, and analysis of data, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (“*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” T05.501) supported a system for collecting and processing data on migration in Senegal – based on a benchmark in Morocco – and a capitalisation study, which provided key recommendations in terms of regional integration (EUTF indicator 5.2). Likewise, the regional contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) carried out 14 studies, research and/or review papers and guides in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and at the regional level, in areas such as the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration, pre-departure orientation services, and situational analysis on the integration of labour migration policies, among other topics (EUTF indicator 5.3).

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Migration governance has gained traction as a strategic policy area for North Africa in the past decade. Part of this interest stems from a growing acknowledgement that migration inflows and outflows of migrants, in addition to transits from subregions, need to be addressed more comprehensively. As a result, North African countries have increased efforts to enhance their national and local capacities, strengthen existing institutions and their cooperation measures, and develop human rights-based policies. In this context, North African countries confront two challenges: to assist and protect their citizens who migrate abroad and immigrants within their borders. The latter is especially salient when considering the most vulnerable groups, such as irregular and stranded migrants. This area includes actively supporting voluntary returns and offering post-arrival and reintegration assistance in the migrants' countries of origin¹¹. **NoA Strategic Priority 4 is the primary target for 12 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 43 million**, representing 5% of the total budget committed. Other EUTF contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority, including technical support ones.

11. From different sources of information and data. For more detail, please see section 4.1 below.

In terms of capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance, 299 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management in the four target countries: 51 in Morocco, 28 in Tunisia, 11 in Egypt, and five in Libya (EUTF indicator 3.6). In connection with this output, 6,285 people were trained in migration management and protection in the four partner countries: 2,093 in Libya, 1,689 in Tunisia, 730 in Egypt, and 646 in Morocco (EUTF indicator 3.7). The staff trained included national and local officials along with non-state actors' personnel, in topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals. EUTF contracts supported the development of 37 strategies, laws, policies, and plans related to migration governance in three partner countries: 27 in Tunisia, nine in Morocco, and one in Libya (EUTF indicator 4.6), and 19 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms on migration governance were formed, of which 18 in Tunisia and one at regional level (EUTF indicator 5.1).

In the Area of Action relating to Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members, nine initiatives supported by diaspora members were implemented in two partner countries: five in Morocco and four in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.1). These initiatives, supported by members of the diaspora in their countries of origin, could involve development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, and technical assistance, among others. An important output under this Area of Action is the number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4: Assisted Voluntary Returns specifically). In this regard, 6,641 people have been supported in three partner countries: 2,908 in Morocco, 995 in Egypt, and 838 in Tunisia¹². Alongside this process, 857 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance in the four partner countries: 698 in Libya, 109 in Morocco, 39 in Tunisia, and eight in Egypt (EUTF indicator 3.5). Moreover, 3,586 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance in Libya (1,957), Tunisia (1,512), Morocco (93), and Egypt (24) - EUTF indicator 3.5 bis.

In the Areas of Action International Cooperation Mechanisms, and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance, six regional cooperation initiatives related to migration governance have been supported, five of them between Tunisia and other countries/regions and one at the regional level (EUTF indicator 5.4). On the other hand, 22 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems were supported: 14 of them in Tunisia, one in Morocco, and seven at the regional level (EUTF indicator 5.2), together with 81 field studies, surveys and other research conducted in the field of migration governance, of which 12 in Tunisia, 11 in Morocco, one in Egypt, and 57 at regional level (EUTF indicator 5.3).

12. These values must be assessed in conjunction with those reported under the Area of Action "Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return" (See Strategic Priority 1 below), since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two different NoA Strategic Priorities. For further details on the reasons for this approach see Section 2.1 NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa¹³ (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was established by European and African partners during the Valletta Summit on Migration¹⁴ in November 2015. Its purpose is to provide an integrated and coordinated response to various factors contributing to instability, irregular migration and forced displacement. To date, it has mobilised more than EUR 5 billion for programmes benefiting 26 partner countries across three geographical regions (or “windows”), namely: North of Africa (NoA), Horn of Africa (HoA), and Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC). The North of Africa window primarily covers four partner countries: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF in the North Africa window (NoA MLS) was launched in late 2016 to facilitate results-oriented and evidence-based monitoring of contracts funded by EUTF in the North of Africa. This initiative originated from the “Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window (MENOA)”. The current iteration of NoA MLS - which can be viewed as the second phase of MENOA - commenced in December 2021, to strengthen the monitoring and reporting of EUTF results in the North of Africa region and to support the overview of the performance achieved by the EUTF for Africa.

The cornerstone of the current MLS is the **NoA Results Reporting Framework**, designed to streamline the collection, aggregation, and reporting of results data from all EUTF contracts in the region. It consists of three interconnected tiers: Overall Objective¹⁵, Strategic Priorities¹⁶, and Areas of Action, based on a standardised set of EUTF common output indicators¹⁷ (hereinafter referred to as EUTF indicators). These indicators primarily link two reporting systems: the EUTF Results Framework and the Global Europe Results Framework. This marks the second report produced by the current NoA MLS, providing a comprehensive overview of cumulative results, with a focus on outputs from all EUTF contracts implemented at both national and regional levels in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia from 2017 until May 31, 2022.

1.2. The EUTF NoA Window in 2023

As of June 2023, the EUTF for Africa has committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 903 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 110 contracts, comprising 90 operational contracts and 20 technical support ones¹⁸. Among these 110 contracts, 66 have ended, accounting for 58% of the total committed funds (EUR

13. The European Commission, 25 EU Member States (including the UK at that time) as well as Norway and Switzerland signed the EUTF Constitutive Agreement: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en.

14. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>.

15. The North of Africa window focuses on the third objective of the EUTF: “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en.

16. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en.

17. EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report, or https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

18. Operational contracts are those aiming to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results, in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts aim to assist the successful implementation of the operational contracts, by providing services such as technical assistance, monitoring evaluation and learning (MEL), communication and visibility, and research.

525 million), while 44 are currently in implementation, representing 42% of the funds committed (EUR 378 million). Libya accounts for the highest share of EUTF funds contracted in the region (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%), and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts – which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries – represent 26% of all funds committed, while technical support contracts aiming to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts represent 2% of the total budget¹⁹.

Most contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: 64 out of 110, representing 58% of the total number of contracts and total budget (EUR 523 million). Nine contracts contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, representing 8% of the total, but in terms of budget, they rank second with a share of 31% of the total – or EUR 282 million. Strategic Priority 3 is the main target for five contracts (5% of the total), with a 4% share in the overall budget (EUR 35 million). Finally, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (11%), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). Technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all strategic priorities, and account for the remainder of 20 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 20 million (2% of the total).

¹⁹. If the budgets from regional and technical assistance contracts are distributed among the partner countries where they implement activities and deliver outputs, then the distribution is as follows: Libya 51%, Morocco 26%, Egypt 10%, Tunisia 10%, and regional contracts (without countries allocations) 3%. For more details, please see section 3.2 under EUTF NoA Portfolio

2.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE 2023 REPORT

2.1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology²⁰



> Development of the NoA Result Reporting Framework

In the early part of 2022, a new Results Reporting Framework was created based on an assessment of the preceding MENOA system. Its primary aim is to streamline the collection, aggregation, and reporting of results data from all EUTF contracts within the region. Additionally, it seeks to maintain continuity with the previous system wherever feasible and pertinent²¹. The Results Reporting Framework forms the core of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System, comprising three interconnected levels: Overall Objective, Strategic Priorities, and Areas of Action²², all built upon a standardised set of EUTF indicators used in the three windows of the EUTF Africa. This structure allows its effective alignment with the broader EUTF Africa Results Framework²³ and the Global Europe Results Framework²⁴. In 2022, each EUTF contract in the NoA region was aligned with the strategic priority it primarily contributes to²⁵, and the EUTF indicators were linked to their corresponding areas of action.

Reporting on Returns, Post-Arrival Assistance, and Reintegration:

During the process of developing and updating the new NoA Results Reporting Framework, essential changes were adopted to better align the NoA Strategic Priorities with the reality of the contracts implemented in the field. One of these modifications involved transferring the “return and sustainable reintegration component” from Strategic Priority 1 (formerly: Protection of vulnerable migrants, assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration, and community stabilization) to Strategic Priority 4 (now: Support for improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration). The rationale for this change was twofold:

1. NoA Strategic Priority 1 primarily centres on assisting and protecting vulnerable migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
2. Assisted voluntary return (AVR) and reintegration are considered as part of the set of policies and interventions related to migration governance (under the broad “migration and development” umbrella), which are reported under NoA Strategic Priority 4.

20. See Annexe 3 to this report for the complete NoA MLS Methodological Note.

21. For instance, the NoA Overall Objective is the same in the two systems, the previous five NoA Specific Objectives have been merged into the new four NoA Strategic Priorities (as defined by the EUTF Strategic Board in 2018), and EUTF Common Output Indicators are the same.

22. The NoA window focuses on objective 3 of the EUTF for Africa: “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA. The NoA Results Reporting Framework introduced a new concept: “Areas of Action”, which strategically summarise the main objectives of all EUTF contracts and organise them under the corresponding Strategic Priorities.

23. EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report or: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

24. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results-indicators/eu-rfi>

25. In many instances, activities and outputs from EUTF contracts contribute to several Strategic Priorities, but the alignment process aimed at identifying a unique Strategic Priority it primarily contributes to, based on the specific and overall objectives defined in the LFM.

As a result of this adjustment, the NoA MLS reports on returns, post-arrival assistance, and reintegration in the following manner:

Under Strategic Priority 1 Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers, and Refugees, and Community Stabilization, the aid provided to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return (VHR) is reported under two EUTF indicators:

- 3.4:** Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically for **voluntary humanitarian returns - VHR**)²⁶.
- 3.8:** Number of persons of concern benefiting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees²⁷.

Under Strategic Priority 4 Support for Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration, the support provided to migrants for assisted voluntary return (AVR), post-arrival and reintegration assistance is reported under three EUTF indicators:

- 3.4:** Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically for **assisted voluntary returns - AVR**).
- 3.5:** Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance.
- 3.5 bis:** Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance²⁸.

In summary, to gain a comprehensive and detailed understanding of the EUTF support in the NoA region concerning return, post-arrival and reintegration assistance, readers need to refer to two distinct Areas of Action in Section 4.1 below:

- > Area of Action 1.5 “Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return”, and
- > Area of Action 4.2 “Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members”.



> Development of the Online NOASYS Platform

NOASYS, which supersedes the former Data Collection Tool utilised by the MENOA system, embodies two fundamental aspects of the current NoA MLS approach: 1. Concentrating on results and indicators included in Logical Framework Matrices (LFM) of all EUTF contracts, as opposed to a limited set of indicators; and 2. Adapting to the monitoring and reporting cycles of the EUTF Partners without requiring additional ad hoc reports. The development of NOASYS was completed in the first half of 2022 and has been in use since. It supports the NoA MLS through five interconnected steps:

1. Encoding basic data for each EUTF contract in the NoA region.
2. Encoding all available LFMs, encompassing more than 1,200 indicators with their corresponding baseline and target values.
3. Completing the data collection process for all currently available values (two rounds so far: 2022 and 2023).

26. HVR represents a specific return arrangement applied in humanitarian settings and “often represents a life-saving measure for migrants who are stranded or in detention” (IOM, 2020), thus it is to be reported under NoA Strategic Priority 1.

27. Evacuations: “Facilitation or organization of transfer of individuals or groups from one area/locality to another in order to ensure their security, safety and well-being” (IOM, 2019). They are lifesaving measure for migrants, internally displaced persons or third-country nationals who are caught in armed conflicts or crises or who are experiencing or at risk of experiencing harm or violence (IOM movement assistance). Resettlements: “The transfer of refugees from the country in which they have sought protection to another State that has agreed to admit them – as refugees – with permanent residence status” (IOM, 2019).

28. The difference between EUTF indicators 3.5 and 3.5 bis is that 3.5 registers post-arrival assistance only, whereas 3.5 bis registers long-term support to returnees (e.g.: support for income generating activities or TVET).

4. Matching values between LFM indicators, EUTF indicators, and Global Europe Results Framework indicators²⁹, while avoiding double counting of values.
5. Aggregating NoA results data at the output level, forming the foundation for the NoA MLS reports (two reports to date: 2022 and 2023).



> Data Collection at the Outcome Level

Aggregating outcome data from various contracts presents methodological challenges that the NoA MLS has been addressing since its implementation³⁰. Therefore, while the current report primarily focuses on results at the output level, it also includes some examples of outcomes obtained from external evaluations and the EU results-oriented monitoring (ROM) system³¹. These are summarised in short-term effects boxes. To provide a more comprehensive and robust analysis of EUTF contracts in the region at the outcome level, the NoA MLS is conducting an outcome harvesting exercise³². The results of this exercise will be integrated into upcoming NoA MLS annual reports and will serve as the foundation for developing four in-depth case studies, each corresponding to one of the NoA strategic priorities.

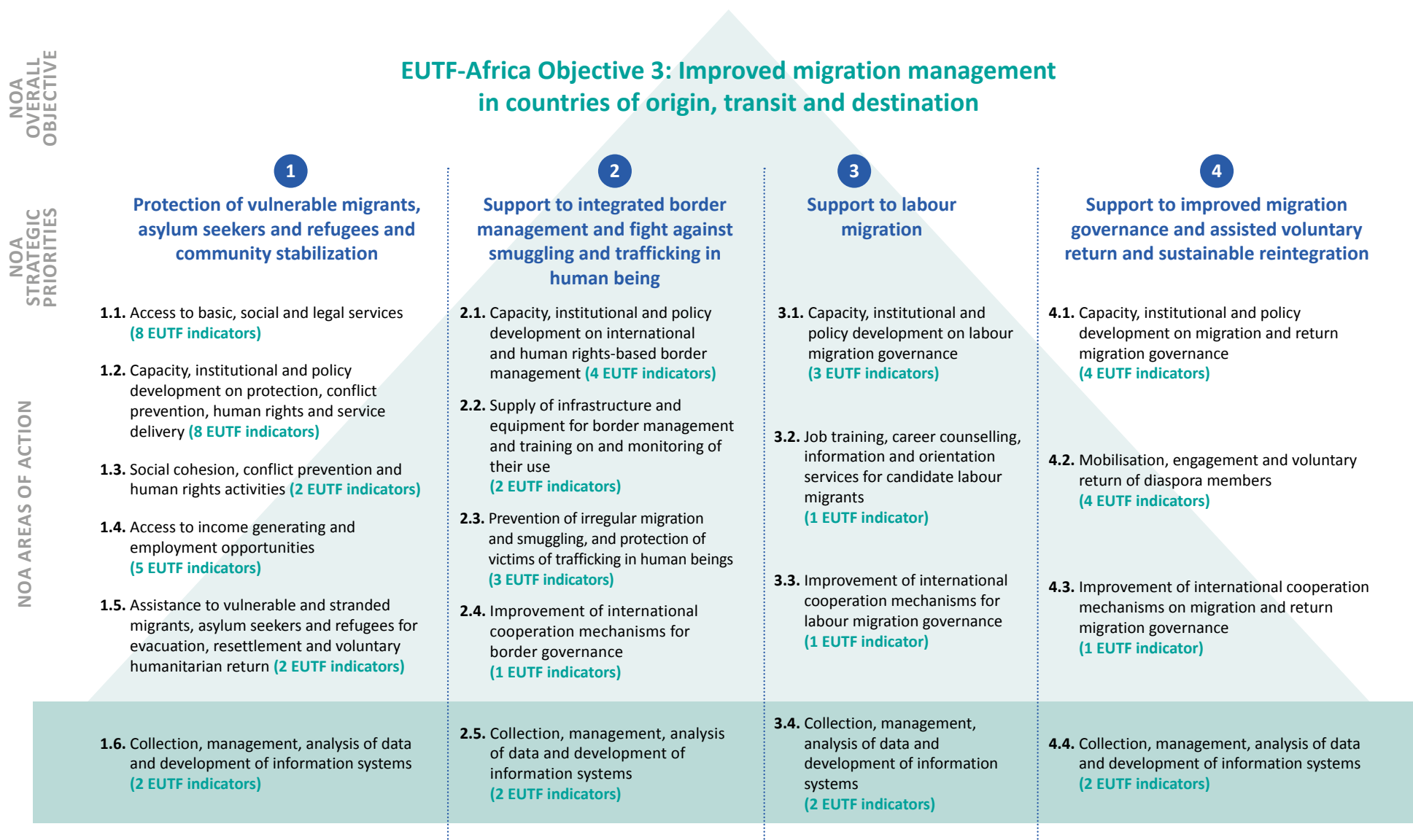
29. See Annexe 2 to this report: EUTF NoA contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF) indicators.

30. For more information about these methodological challenges see the following note:
https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/bc23b374-21c9-47ee-8ca7-fd8ae6b37311_en?filename=outcomes

31. For more information about the EU ROM, see: https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-and-evaluation_en

32. For more information the outcome harvesting methodology, see:
https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/outcome_harvesting

Graph 1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System – Results Reporting Framework³³



33. According to their specific and overall objectives, EUTF contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to one Strategic Priority, although they can contribute as well to other Strategic Priority/ies with some activities and outputs.

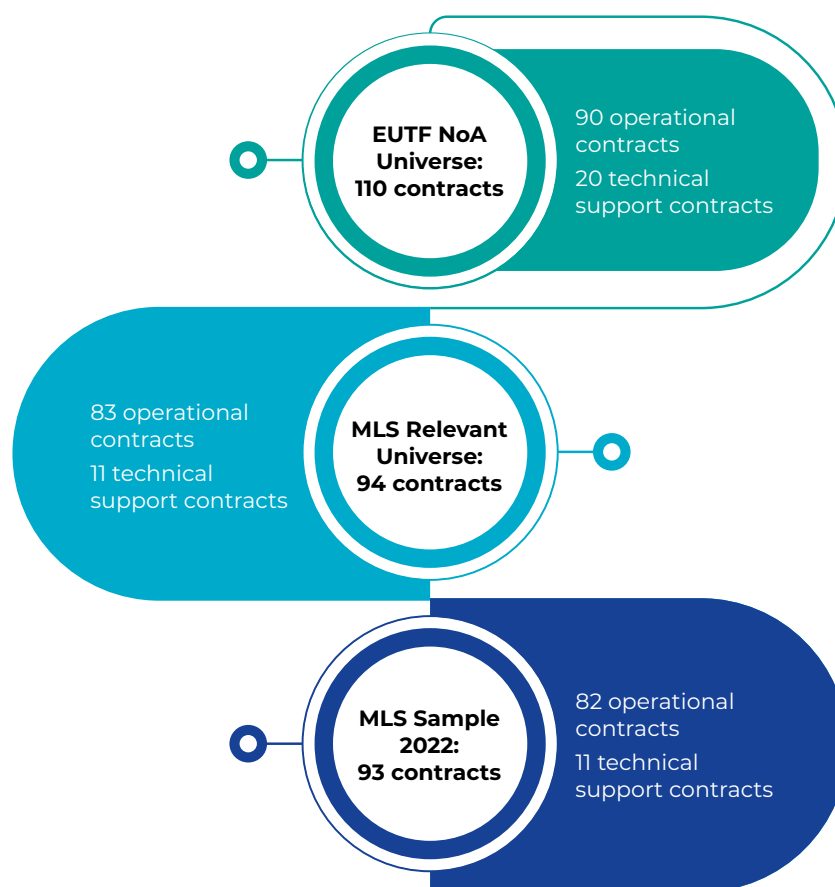
2.2. Universe and Sample of Analysis for the 2023 Report

Since 2016, 110 contracts have been signed in the North of Africa window of the EUTF, of which 90 are operational contracts and 20 are technical support contracts. Operational contracts aim to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results, in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts aim to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts through services such as technical assistance; monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL); communication and visibility, and research. These **110 contracts are considered the overall universe of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System.**

16 out of the 110 contracts mentioned above are scale-ups, second phases, or technical support contracts which, in most cases, are integrated into the original or primary contract (i.e., they share the same logical framework matrix (LFM) or results chain) or they are not relevant for collecting results in line with the EUTF indicators. Therefore, **94 contracts comprise the relevant universe of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System.**

For this year's report, within the 94 contracts of the relevant universe mentioned above, the NoA MLS Team received and processed valid data from 93 contracts complying with the following criteria: an approved LFM, values reported at the outputs level (and not only activities) and provided on time to be processed by the NoA MLS Team (i.e., before the 31st of May 2023). These 93 contracts represent 99% of the relevant universe in quantitative terms and 88% in budgetary terms (or 688 EUR million out of 786 EUR million)³⁴. Therefore, **the sample of analysis in the current report is very representative of the EUTF NoA universe of contracts.**

Graph 2. Universe of Analysis



³⁴. The contract not included in this year's sample of analysis is "Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière (T05.1191)", in Morocco, since the final report is still pending. This contract has a budget of EUR 98 million, which explains the difference in the sample representativeness between covered contracts (99%) and covered budget (88%).

2.3. Challenges in the 2023 Report and Data Collection Process

This year, the NoA MLS Team confronted three main challenges during the data collection and reporting process:

1

Enhancing the Representativeness of the Analysis Sample

As detailed in the corresponding section of last year's NoA MLS Report, a total of 11 operational contracts could not be included in the 2022 analysis sample. This exclusion was primarily attributed to two factors: Contracts whose activities had recently commenced and thus had not yet generated outputs for reporting in the previous period or were awaiting validation of their Logical Framework Matrices (LFMs) (10 contracts); and one contract was pending the issuance of its final evaluation report (contract T05.1191)³⁵. While the 10 operational contracts in the first group have been included in this year's analysis sample, contract T05.1191 remains excluded for the same reason as last year. **Consequently, this year's analysis sample has significantly expanded, growing from 82 to 93 contracts, equating to a coverage of 99% (analysis sample versus the relevant universe analysis)³⁶.**

2

Reporting Values of Regional Contracts Disaggregated by Country

For the current report, a decision was taken to adjust the approach to reporting the values of results (outputs) from regional contracts. In the NoA MLS 2022 Report, a dedicated special section was allocated to these types of contracts. However, in the current report, these values are presented in a disaggregated manner by country, thus integrated into the sections dedicated to the four partner countries in the NoA region. This change aligns with the requests of EUDs and the partner countries themselves. Due to this adjustment, the total values of EUTF indicators for each country have often seen significant increases since they now encompass values from both national contracts and regional contracts delivering outputs in partner countries. **These values are clearly distinguished in the corresponding tables within each country's section.**

3

Reviewing and Rectifying Values in Comparison to the NoA MLS 2022 Report

As the current NoA MLS and team have become more established, thanks to a deeper and improved understanding of the EUTF contracts, more seamless communication with EUTF Partners, and the receipt of more detailed and comprehensive progress reports, a process to review and rectify certain values took place. This is a standard procedure in any monitoring and learning system. Consequently, some total and/or partial values (e.g., by strategic priority, area of action, or country) have been adjusted or corrected, with occasional upward and (in exceptional cases) downward revisions. **Ultimately, this process has resulted in more robust data.**

35. These contracts were: T05.1849, T05.1871, T05.1868, T05.1055, T05.1925, T05.1986, T05.1629, T05.1637, T05.2029, and T05.1191. For more information, see Annexe 1.

36. Besides the ten operational contracts included in this year's sample of analysis, two technical support contracts have been also included.

3.

EUTF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW IN THE NORTH OF AFRICA REGION

As of June 2023, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 903 million have been committed in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 110 contracts, of which 90 are operational and 20 are technical support contracts. Operational contracts aim to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results, in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts aim to assist in the successful implementation of the operational contracts, by providing services such as technical assistance; research; monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL); and communication and visibility.

3.1. Budget and Number of Contracts by Implementation Status

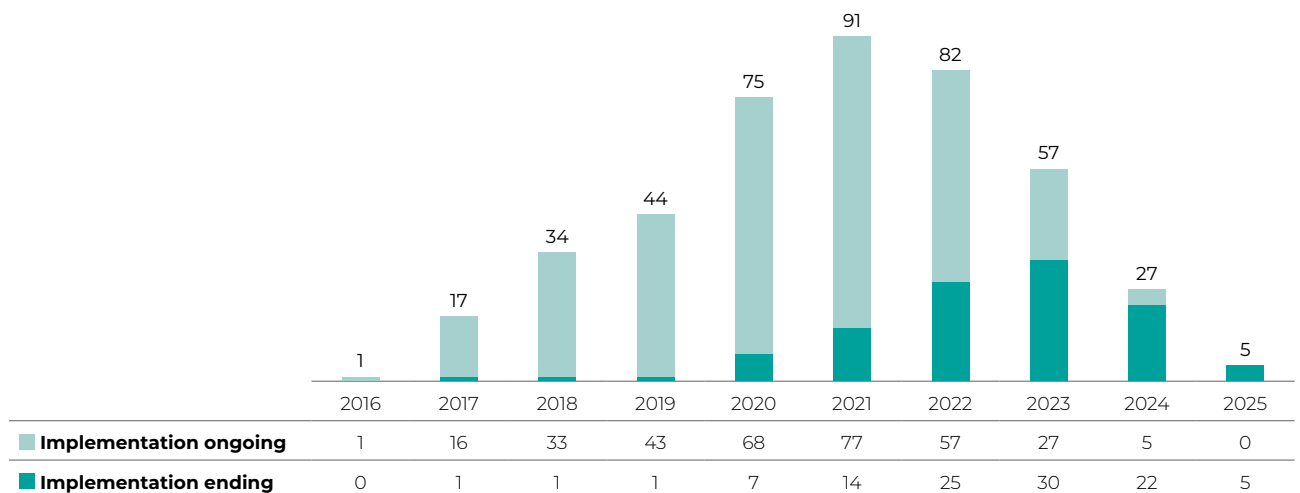
As of the 31st of August 2023, out of the total 110 EUTF contracts in the NoA region, 66 have ended, representing 58% of the total funds committed (EUR 525 million), and 44 contracts are still under implementation, representing 42% of the funds committed (EUR 378 million). The table below presents the composition of the EUTF NoA Portfolio by type of contracts and their implementation status.

Table 1. Funds Committed by Operational and Technical Support Contracts and Status

Type and status of contracts As of August 31 st , 2023	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
Operational contracts	90	82	883	98
Ongoing	38	35	372	41
Ended	52	47	511	57
Technical support contracts	20	18	20	2
Ongoing	6	5	6	1
Ended	14	13	14	2
TOTAL	110	100	903	100

In terms of funds committed, 19% of all contracts have budgets of less than 1 million, 36% have budgets between 1 to 5 million, 19% between 5 to 10 million, and 27% have budgets of 10 million or more. Regarding their implementation period, the average in the NoA region is approximately four years. The number of contracts in the NoA portfolio increased steadily from 2016 to 2021. With the end of the EUTF contracting period set for 31st of December 2021, all contracts are expected to finalise their implementation by mid-2025 at the latest.

Graph 3. Number of Contracts Implemented by Year and Status



Follow-up projects building on the activities and lessons learned initiated by the EUTF are currently being programmed under the NDICI Global Europe Instrument (Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme on Migration for the Southern Neighbourhood Region for the period 2021-2027).

3.2. Budget and Number of Contracts by Geographic Scope: Country or Regional

In terms of geographic coverage, contracts signed, and funds committed by the EUTF in the North of Africa region are distributed as follows:

Table 2. Contracts and Funds Committed through Country, Regional, and Technical Support Contracts

EUTF portfolio (*) As of June 30 th , 2023	Contracts		Funds Committed	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
Egypt	7	6	60	7
Libya	33	30	391	43
Morocco	12	11	177	20
Tunisia	7	6	23	3
Regional	31	28	232	26
Technical support contracts	20	18	20	2
TOTAL	110	100	903	100

(*) including commitments at country / regional / technical support levels.

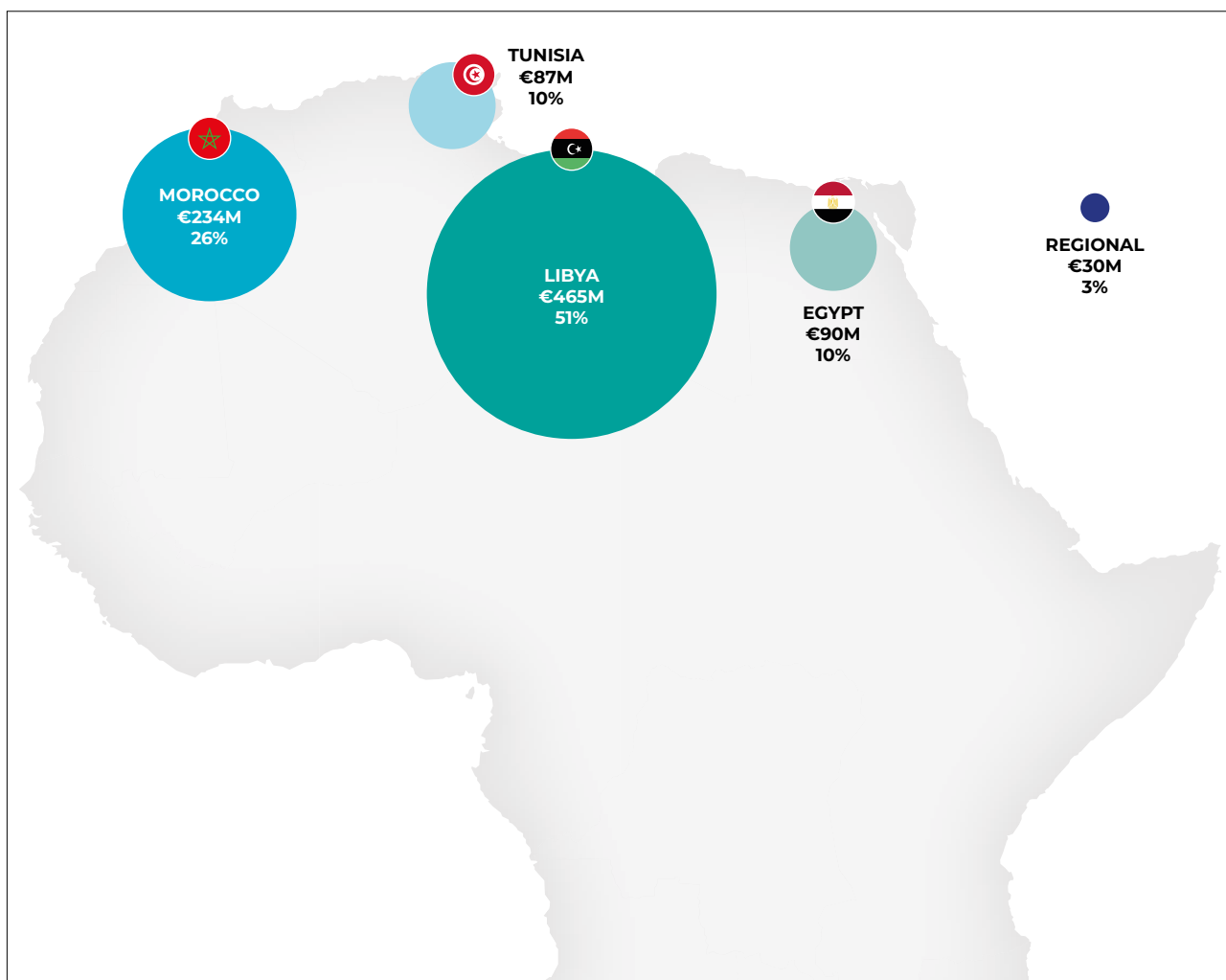
As shown in the table above, Libya accounts for the highest share of EUTF funds committed (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts represent 26% of all committed funds. The rest are technical support contracts (2%) aiming to assist in the successful implementation of operational contracts. It is worth highlighting that, in addition to the funds committed through country-level contracts, each partner country also receives a share of EUTF resources allocated through regional and technical support contracts, as presented in the table below.

Table 3. Funds Committed by Partner Country and Type of Contract

EUTF funds committed (EUR million) As of June 30 th , 2023		Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	Total
Country level contracts		60	391	177	23	-	651
Regional level contracts		29	68	55	64	16	232
Technical support contracts		0.7	5	0.3	0	13	20
TOTAL	EUR million	90	464	232	87	30	903
	% of total	10	51	26	10	3	100

According to the figures outlined in the table above – and presented in the map below – Libya accounts for the highest share of the EUTF funds committed through the three types of contracts: country, regional and technical, with more than half of the total funds committed in the NoA region (51%). Morocco ranks second with 26%, while Egypt and Tunisia both rank third with 10% each. In summary, on top of their country-level contracts, each partner country in the NoA region also receives a share of EUTF resources allocated through regional-level contracts – since they implement activities and deliver outputs at the country level –, representing additional resources of EUR 68 million in Libya, EUR 64 million in Tunisia, EUR 55 million in Morocco, and EUR 29 million in Egypt.

Map 1. Funds Committed by Partner Country and Type of Contract



3.3. Budget and Number of Contracts by Strategic Priority and Countries

The following table displays the four NoA Strategic Priorities to which the different operational contracts contribute primarily³⁷.

Table 4. Contracts and Funds Committed per Strategic Priority

Strategic Priorities As of June 30 th , 2023	Contracts		Funds Committed	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	64	58	523	58
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	9	8	282	31
3. Support to labour migration	5	5	35	4
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	12	11	43	5
Technical Support Contracts	20	18	20	2
TOTAL	110	100	903	100

As the table above indicates, most contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: 64 out of 110, representing 58% of the total number of contracts and total budget (EUR 523 million). Nine contracts contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, representing 8% of the total, but in terms of budget, they rank second with a share of 31% of the total – or EUR 282 million. Strategic Priority 3 is the main target for five contracts (5% of the total), with a 4% share in the overall budget. Finally, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (11%), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). As previously mentioned, technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all strategic priorities. They account for 20 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 20 million (2% of the total).

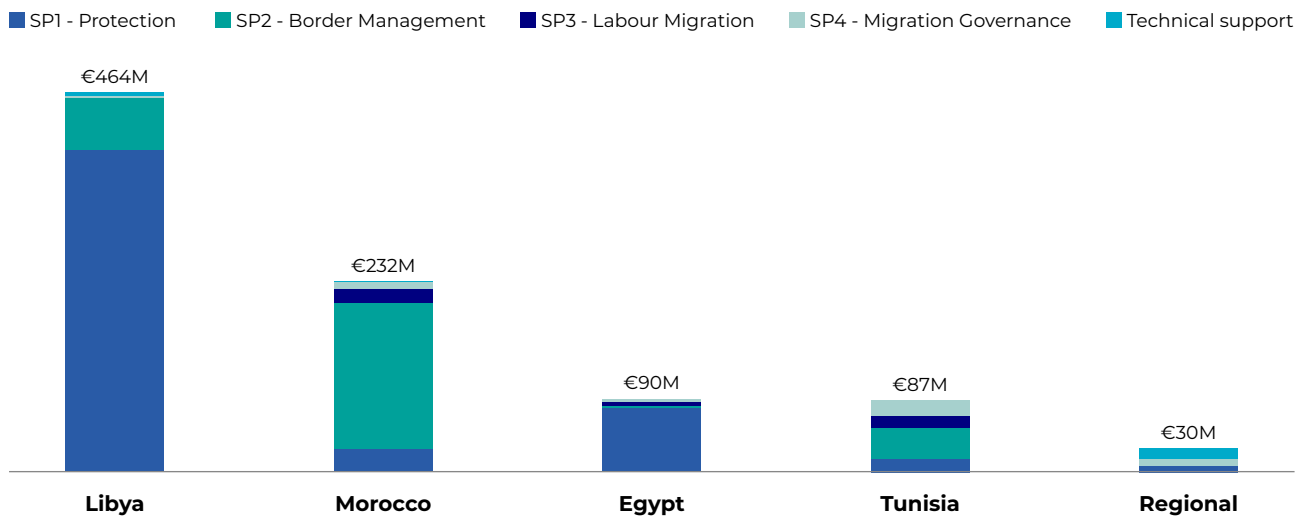
The following table and graph present the total funds committed from both types of contracts (country and regional) per strategic priority and partner country:

Table 5. Funds Committed by Country and Strategic Priority

EUTF Portfolio (EUR millions) As of June 30 th , 2023	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	TOTAL (€M and %)
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	78	393	28	16	8	523 (58%)
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	3	64	177	38	-	282 (31%)
3. Support to labour migration	5	0	16	14	-	35 (4%)
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	3	2	10	21	8	43 (5%)
Technical Support Contracts	0,7	5	0,3	0	13	20 (2%)
TOTAL	90	464	232	87	30	903

37. As explained in Section 2 above “Methodology”, EUTF operational contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to one Strategic Priority, although they can contribute as well to other Strategic Priority/s with some activities and outputs.

Graph 4. Funds Committed by Strategic Priority and Country



The table and graph above clearly confirm that, when considering both types of contracts (country and regional levels), Strategic Priority 1 is by far the most addressed in Egypt and Libya, while Strategic Priority 2 is the most prevalent one in Morocco and Tunisia – and the second most addressed in Libya. In any case, it is worth noting that all four strategic priorities are being addressed in the four partner countries, except for Labour Migration (Strategic Priority 3), which is not being targeted primarily by any contract in Libya, although a regional contract is delivering outputs contributing to this Strategic Priority in this partner country (see Section 5.2 Libya below).

The following table presents the total funds committed per strategic priority and partner country, also differentiating by the type of contract (country or regional) in each case:

Table 6. Funds Committed by Country, Type of Contract and Strategic Priority

Country	Type of contract	Total funds committed per strategic priority (EUR million)			
		1. Protection	2. Border management	3. Labour Migration	4. Migration Governance
Egypt	Country	57	-	-	3
	Regional	21	3	5	-
	TOTAL	78	3	5	3
Libya	Country	332	59	-	-
	Regional	61	5	-	2
	TOTAL	393	64	-	2
Morocco	Country	17	143	9	8
	Regional	12	34	8	2
	TOTAL	28	177	16	10
Tunisia	Country	4	-	-	19
	Regional	11	38	14	2
	TOTAL	16	38	14	21
Regional	TOTAL	8	-	-	8
TOTAL	Country	411	205	9	30
	Regional	113	80	26	14
	TOTAL	523	282	35	43

3.4. EUTF Partners

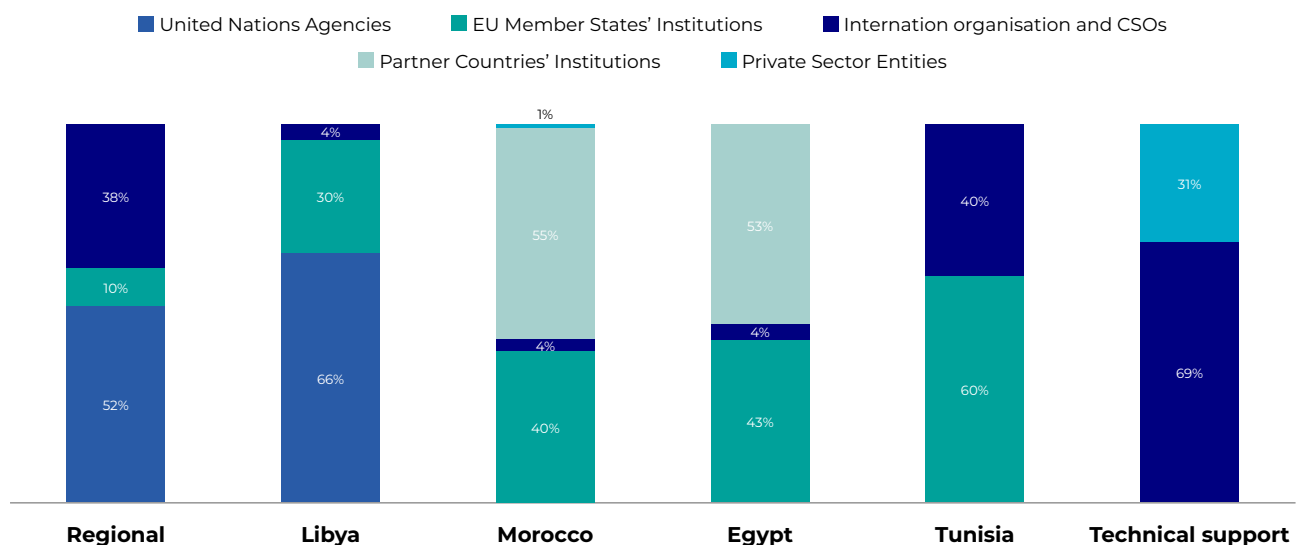
One of the main characteristics of the EUTF is the diversity of partners involved in the implementation of its contracts, including EU Member States' institutions (cooperation agencies, ministries, and others³⁸), international organisations and civil society organisations (CSOs), UN agencies, partner countries' institutions, and private sector entities. Since the EUTF is operating under the humanitarian-development nexus, implementation modalities appropriate to the local environment were used to ensure flexible, effective, and responsive support delivering cost-effective results. To strengthen coordination and collaboration, the EUTF emphasises on contracts implemented by consortia of partners³⁹. The following table shows the types of partners involved in the NoA region, by the number of contracts signed with them and their associated budgets.

Table 7. Contracts and Funds Committed by Type of EUTF Partner

Type of EUTF Partners As of June 30 th , 2023	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
United Nations Agencies	35	32	380	42
EU Member States' institutions	22	20	251	28
International organisations and CSOs	37	34	135	15
Partner Countries' Institutions	3	3	129	14
Private Sector Entities	13	12	8	1
TOTAL	110	100	903	100

The EUTF in the NoA region has involved 52 different partners responsible for the implementation of 110 contracts, in several cases conforming consortia. Nine UN agencies have been or are responsible for the implementation of 35 contracts at country and regional levels, like international organisations and CSOs, which have been or are responsible for the implementation of 37 contracts at country, regional and technical support levels. EU Member States' institutions – mainly from Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and France – have been or are responsible for the implementation of 22 contracts, primarily through their national development agencies⁴⁰. Three contracts have been or are implemented through public entities in two partner countries: Morocco and Egypt, and 13 contracts have been awarded to nine private companies – mainly European – for the provision of technical support services, such as technical assistance, monitoring evaluation and learning (MEL), communication and visibility, and research.

Graph 5. Share of Funds Committed by Country and Type of EUTF Partner



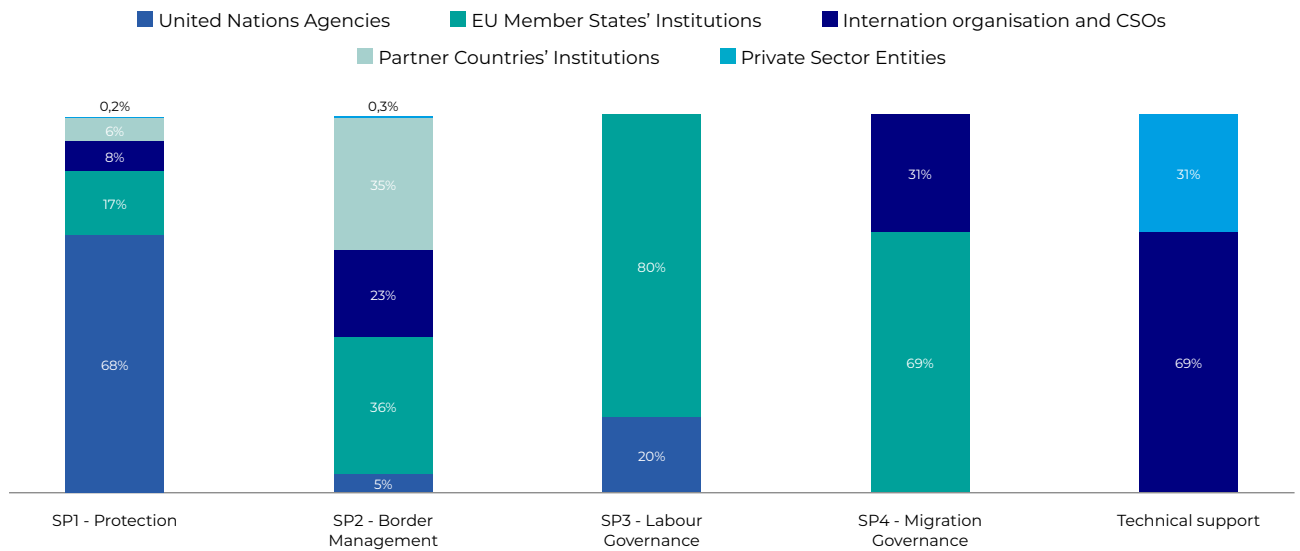
38. Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII), implementing the contract T05.1950.

39. A good number of EUTF contracts in the NoA region are implemented in collaboration with local NGOs, e.g. through sub-grants. However, the exact number of local NGOs and sub-grants has not been communicated to the NoA MLS Team.

40. The Italian Ministry of Interior and the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) are governmental bodies.

Finally, graph 6 below shows the relationship between the categories of EUTF Partners and the primary strategic priority of the operational contracts they were/are responsible for implementing.

Graph 6. Share of Funds Committed per Contracts' Primary Strategic Priority and EUTF Partner



4.

SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

The EUTF in the North of Africa: Overview of Key Results

Graph 7



This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in the NoA region to date⁴¹, organised around its four strategic priorities: 1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization; 2 - Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings; 3 - Support to labour migration; and 4 - Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration. In addition, the data is organised and presented based on the areas of action and EUTF indicators, including key information regarding the nature of services and benefits provided, along with details on the number of EUTF contracts and partner countries involved. The assessment considers 93 contracts reporting values for this year's report, of which 82 are operational contracts and 11 technical support contracts. In Section 5 below, a more comprehensive analysis is offered for each partner country.

41. Cumulative values from 2017 to 31st May 2023.

North of Africa: EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 93 contracts implemented in the NoA region from 2017 to May 2023⁴²:

Table 8

EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	17,833
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	894
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	3,627
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	14,883
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	21
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	25
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,364
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,559,734
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	110,480
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	3,347,708
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	20,066
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,925,796
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	9
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	267,463
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	75,366
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	55,531
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	857
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,586
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	712
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	6,285
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	5,327
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3,098
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	121
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	29
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	55,483
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	3,202
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	17,550
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	255
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	61
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	38
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	375
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	36
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,171,079
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	220,404
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	226
EUTF indicators addressed by NoA contracts: 36 (out of 38)⁴³	

42. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2023. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2022. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

4.1. The EUTF in the North of Africa: Overview of Results by Strategic Priorities

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

In the past year, North African countries experienced different degrees of economic instability and/or political turmoil. In Libya, the ongoing civil conflict between eastern and western factions is preventing the economy from recovering, leading to an increase in unemployment (almost 20%) and weak economic growth. The civil war has been negatively affecting both the local population and migrants, making discrimination and lack of job opportunities even worse for migrants. Meanwhile, Tunisia is facing democratic setbacks as President Kais Saïed froze parliament, dismissed the prime minister in July 2021, and removed judges in June 2022, with more political opponents seeking refuge in Europe due to the unstable situation⁴⁴.

The ongoing socio-economic unrest and political crisis beyond the region pose a significant threat to the geopolitical equilibrium of North Africa, affecting the countries' internal stability and their role in managing migration flows. This instability is compounded by several key factors. Armed clashes erupted in Sudan between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) since 15 April 2023, forcing 3.3 million people to flee their homes, according to recent IOM/DTM data. In addition to the internal displacement, the conflict in Sudan caused mixed cross-border movements of almost one million people to neighbouring countries, mainly to Egypt (29.5%)⁴⁵.

In Niger, a coup orchestrated by presidential guards on 23 July 2023 removed President Bazoum from power. This coup is part of a broader pattern of military takeovers that has been unfolding in West and Central Africa since 2020, including in neighbouring Mali, Burkina Faso, and most recently in Gabon. The military takeover in Niger, a country situated along a major northward migration route to the Mediterranean, could undermine efforts to control irregular migration and human trafficking in the region⁴⁶. Furthermore, the fragile security environment in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa continues to fuel displacements. Ongoing crises in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Ethiopia have resulted in record levels of population displacement, with over three million refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) registered in the Sahel region, and 4.2 million in the Horn of Africa. While this might not lead to large-scale flows of asylum seekers outside of Africa, it does add to the migratory pressure faced by North African countries⁴⁷.

The protracted conflict in Ukraine has triggered significant food price shocks. In the context of restrictions on agricultural exports from Ukraine and Russia, food and utility prices have soared. This has severely impacted vulnerable populations in North African countries, particularly, those that heavily rely on Ukraine and Russia for wheat, grain, and oil seeds. The rising food prices have exacerbated their already challenging political and economic situations and the persisting effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, making it even harder for people to afford basic needs⁴⁸.

43. Two EUTF indicators are not used by any contract in the NoA region: 2.4: "Number of people receiving food security-related assistance"; and 2.6: "Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced". Notwithstanding, EUTF contracts in the NoA region are assisting 110,480 people with direct nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3 "Number of people receiving nutrition assistance").

44. Villa M., Pavia A., 31 Jul 2023, Irregular Migration from North Africa: Shifting Local and Regional Dynamics, ISPI. <https://www.ispionline.it/en/publication/irregular-migration-from-north-africa-shifting-local-and-regional-dynamics-136302>.

45. IOM/DTM, 8 August 2023, Sudan Situation Report 16, IOM. <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-sudan-situation-report-16>

46. Ferragamo M., August 3, 2023, The Niger Coup Could Threaten the Entire Sahel, Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/niger-coup-could-threaten-entire-sahel>

47. ICMPD, 2023, ICMPD Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2023. Seven migration issues to look out for in 2023. Origins, key events, and priorities for Europe, ICMPD. <https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/59113/file/ICMPD%2520Migration%2520Outlook%2520Mediterranean%25202023.pdf>

48. Ibid.

These factors affecting the population from North African countries are amplified for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, who confront additional challenges in accessing formal employment and basic services, such as housing, healthcare, and education, and are often perceived as competing over limited public welfare resources. They also face linguistic barriers, harassment, and discrimination, which further limits their integration into broader society and contributes to their marginalisation.

Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization (Strategic Priority 1) is by far the most supported one in the NoA region: 64 out of the 110 EUTF contracts contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total funds committed (or EUR 523 million). An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Countries	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2023
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	25	3	1,364
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	31	4	2,559,734
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	9	3	110,480
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits, services, transfers	16	4	4,925,796
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	12	4	191,399
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	6	2	2,171,079
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	12	4	220,404

Between 2017 and May 2023, 25 EUTF contracts built, rehabilitated, or equipped 1,364 social infrastructures, of which 1,275 in Libya, 85 in Egypt, and four in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The sectors addressed under this indicator include education, energy, health, housing or shelter, and water and sanitation; and the type of support provided involved construction and rehabilitation works, maintenance, and the provision of essential equipment.

A key output in this Area of Action is the delivery of basic and social services, with a total of 2,559,734 services reported in the four partner countries by 31 contracts implemented at country and regional levels (EUTF indicator 2.2). A large majority of those services were delivered in Egypt (2,138,669), followed by Libya (330,999), Morocco (77,917), and Tunisia (12,149). The sectors addressed encompassed education (e.g., tuition fees and school material), health (e.g., screenings, referrals, medical treatment, and psychosocial support), housing or shelter, legal assistance (e.g., legal counselling and documentation), water and sanitation (e.g., latrines), and gender-based violence. The provision of nutrition assistance is another relevant output in the NoA region, with 110,480 people assisted by nine contracts in three partner countries, although most of them were in Libya (107,069) - EUTF indicator 2.3. The types of support provided were mainly nutrition supplies and malnutrition screenings.

4,925,796 people improved their access to social benefits, services, and transfers, which is the highest value in terms of people benefited in the NoA region (EUTF indicator 2.9). This is because this EUTF indicator reports benefits and services encompassing a direct or evident improvement in the access to social services for the people, such as health, water and sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, and

cash and social transfers, alongside indirect effects. The latest occurs when social infrastructures are built or rehabilitated (e.g.: hospitals, schools, etc.), or service providers are trained, thus it is assumed that a greater number of people – i.e., final beneficiaries – have or will have improved access to basic services. In summary, the high number of people reported under this indicator includes target groups (direct beneficiaries) as well as final beneficiaries. 16 contracts report values under this indicator, benefiting the four partner countries. Once again, Libya is the most benefited partner country with 4.4 million people (89.8% of the total share), followed by Egypt (479,470), Morocco (31,883), and Tunisia (9,847).

191,399 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been protected and/or assisted by 12 contracts in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 3.2). Most of the people protected and/or assisted were in Libya (164,026), followed by Morocco (12,558), Egypt (7,858), and Tunisia (6,264). The type of short-term support provided included, inter alia, medical treatment, psycho-social assistance, gender-based violence protection, temporary housing and subsistence support, other non-food items, legal counselling, and family tracing.

Some contracts having delivered key outputs under this Area of Action are the programme “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (through three contracts: T05.468 – UNICEF, T05.437 – AICS, and T05.466 – UNDP), “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 – IOM, Libya), “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (T05.1152 – UNHCR, Egypt), “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 - MDM Belgique, Morocco), and “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, several EUTF contracts were swiftly designed and implemented, and some ongoing contracts adapted their activities and outputs to address the urgent needs of the target population. As a result, 2,171,079 pandemic-related supplies were provided and/or distributed (EUTF indicator 6.1) by six contracts in two target countries: Libya (2,167,234 items), and Tunisia (3,845 items). The type of supplies provided included personal protection equipment, virus and serological testing supplies and equipment, treatment medications, hospital beds and ICU beds; the recipient entities being mainly health centres, hospitals, governmental institutions, CSOs, and local communities. Likewise, 12 contracts benefited 220,404 people with Covid-19-related emergency response activities, a large majority of them in Libya (195,490), followed by Egypt (11,134), Morocco (6,941), and Tunisia (6,241) - EUTF indicator 6.2. The type of assistance provided included psychosocial and medical support, shelter assistance (e.g., for quarantine), protection, and economic support. Among others, the following contracts contributed to these outputs: “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC, and T05.1443 – UNICEF), “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM), and “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM, Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia).

Short-term Effects Box 1

Fast-track Emergency Response to Covid-19 in NoA Countries for the Most Vulnerable Populations (T05.1552)

Specific Objective:

Increasing the resilience of migrant populations facing the Covid-19 pandemic throughout the region.

Strategic Priority:

1 - Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization.

Target Groups:

Vulnerable migrants and forcibly displaced people, host communities and local CSOs.

EUTF Partner:

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Geographic Scope:

Regional: Egypt and Tunisia

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 7.5 million

Implementation Period: November 2020 to April 2023

Key Outputs*:

- > Two migrant-inclusive national health response plans validated and implemented.
- > 576 migrants (most of them in Tunisia) provided with assistance in safe, isolation, quarantine, and other confinement facilities.
- > 2,693 stranded migrants, people in transit and host community members (1,744 in Egypt, 351 in Tunisia and 598 in other countries of the region) accessed essential health and protection assistance/services.
- > Six facilities (four in Egypt and two in Tunisia) supported with personal protection equipment, testing kits and hygiene products.
- > 89,342 people increased their awareness about Covid-19 and other infection prevention and control through Risk Communication & Community Engagement (RCCE) activities.
- > 96 border officials trained in health and border management.

Some Short-term Effects:**

- > The Project has successfully increased the partner countries' capacities to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic emergency at different levels.
- > The improvement of infrastructure and the provision of equipment and materials allowed for increased vaccination and control for migrants in some of the regions with the highest migration flows and facilitated the isolation of people affected in the migrant community.
- > The coordination with the national authorities promoted the adoption of several institutional plans, strategies, and procedures to mitigate the advance of the pandemic and improve regional coordination, mainly through the International Border Management Unit.
- > Awareness-raising campaigns and the provision of medical assistance (including testing, drug delivery, psychosocial support, surgical procedures, and life-saving interventions) mitigated the impact of the pandemic among the most vulnerable groups.

Main Challenges:**

- > Political will and/or budgetary capacity to continue supporting migrant populations.
- > The irregular status of migrant populations can jeopardise the protection of their rights and their relationship with national institutions once the intervention is over.

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 23/08/2022

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	3	2	25
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1	1

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	38	4	20,066
3.6 Number of institutions and NSA strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	4	378
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	9	4	185
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	10	4	32
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	5
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	5	4	226

25 local development plans were elaborated in Libya (24) and Tunisia (1) with the support of three contracts (EUTF indicator 2.1). Likewise, another contract in Libya assisted in the elaboration of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (EUTF indicator 2.5). It is worth clarifying that under EUTF indicator 2.1, only local and sub-national development plans are reported, whereas general strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, national development plans, agreements or standards of procedures are reported under EUTF indicator 4.6 (see below).

38 contracts supported staff from local authorities and basic service providers through capacity-building actions aiming to strengthen the delivery of services (EUTF indicator 2.8). So far, 20,066 people in the four target countries participated in capacity-strengthening activities, most of them in Libya (13,109), followed by Egypt (4,011), Morocco (2,647) and Tunisia (299). The type of social services addressed through these training actions related to education, health care, legal assistance, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, and Covid-19, while most of the participants belonged to community service providers, local government institutions, and CSOs.

Strengthening institutions and non-state actors on protection and migration management through capacity-building actions or operational support is a key result area for 15 contracts in the NoA region (EUTF indicator 3.6). To date, 378 institutions have been supported in Egypt (39), Libya (44), Morocco (258), and Tunisia (37), mainly local and national public institutions and security forces, as well as CSOs, in areas such as return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral, and awareness-raising.

Nine contracts supported the development of 185 strategies, laws, policies, and plans in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 4.6). As mentioned above, this EUTF indicator reports the number of strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, national development plans, agreements or standards of procedures supported by the EUTF, whereas local and sub-national development plans are reported under EUTF indicator 2.1 (see above). 169 of these instruments have been supported in Libya, 11 in Morocco, three in Tunisia, and one in Egypt. Likewise, under this Area of Action, 32 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed with the support of EUTF contracts in the four target countries: Morocco (16), Libya (8), Egypt (7), and Tunisia (1); and five regional cooperation initiatives were supported in Libya (EUTF indicators 5.1 and 5.4). Finally, in the context of the ad hoc support of the EUTF during the Covid-19 pandemic in the NoA region, five contracts supported 226 entities in the four partner countries, mainly in Libya (204), and Egypt (16) – EUTF indicator 6.3.

The following contracts, among others, have contributed significantly by delivering outputs under this Area of Action so far: “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration – phases I and II” (T05.157 and T05.1453 – GIZ, Libya), “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC, Regional), “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL, Morocco), “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID, Morocco), “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations - PAAIP*” (T05.1393 - CEFA and Terre d’Asile, Tunisia), “Strengthening Libyan authorities’ capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population” (T05.1445 – WHO), and “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	18	4	3,347,708
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	15	4	17,550

Sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights were a key output for 18 contracts, having reached a significant number of people in the four partner countries: 3,347,708, most of them in Libya (3.1 million people), followed by Egypt (71,746), Tunisia (41,355), and Morocco (38,297) - EUTF indicator 2.7. The target groups were refugees/asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people. The campaigns were channelled through different tools and formats, such as events, face-to-face groups, mass-media campaigns, and training and demonstration sessions, whereas the main topics covered were human rights, education, health, legal assistance, nutrition, social protection, and Covid-19.

15 contracts supported the participation of 17,550 people in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3). Libya was the most benefited partner country (13,605 people), followed by Tunisia (2,641), Egypt (1,030), and Morocco (274). This EUTF indicator captures activities related to conflict prevention and human rights implemented through community dialogues, mediation, community-based management of resources, etc.

Some key contracts having delivered outputs under this Area of Action are “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF), “Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya” (T05.1389 – DRC, IRC and DDG), “Supporting communities – health for all” (T05.60 - German Red Cross, Egypt), “Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile” (T05.1156 – UNHCR, Tunisia), and “Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes” (T05.431 – ENABEL, Morocco).

> Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	10	4	17,833
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	11	4	894
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities / IGAs	11	4	3,627
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	21	4	14,883
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	5	4	21

This is a process-oriented Area of Action, in the sense that its different outputs and corresponding EUTF indicators are interrelated, e.g.: the same contract may deliver one or several outputs and target the same or different groups of people. 10 contracts in the NoA region created or supported 17,833 jobs, most of them in Egypt (14,853), followed by Libya (2,602), Tunisia (206), and Morocco (172) - EUTF indicator 1.1. The type of

support provided comprised cash for work, support to companies to hire new staff, recruitment to build or refurbish infrastructures, subsidised jobs, etc., while the types of employment were casual or daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, or independent jobs.

In the same direction, 894 MSMEs were created or supported by 11 contracts in the four partner countries, primarily in Egypt (498), followed by Morocco (161), Libya (161), and Tunisia (70) - EUTF indicator 1.2. The type of support provided encompassed access to finance (mainly non-formal); management, development, and training; provision of equipment; product development and access to markets; and organisation of cooperatives or livelihood groups. Similar types of support were provided for people to develop income-generating activities, with 11 contracts having assisted 3,627 people in the four partner countries: Libya (2,996), Egypt (582), Tunisia (30), and Morocco (19) - EUTF indicator 1.3.

21 contracts benefited 14,883 people with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development, of which 7,367 were in Egypt, 5,373 in Libya, 1,355 in Tunisia, and 788 in Morocco (EUTF indicator 1.4). The type of support provided included technical and vocational education and training (TVET), dual approach (TVET and internship), and financial and entrepreneurship support, together with internships, apprenticeships, and skills development. Finally, 21 industrial and/or business infrastructures were constructed, expanded, or improved by five contracts in Tunisia (9), Egypt (8), Libya (3), and Morocco (1) - EUTF indicator 1.5.

Among others, the following contracts have contributed significantly so far by delivering outputs under this Area of Action: "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), "MASAR EGABY" (T05.1400 - Save the Children, Egypt), "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" (T05.149 – UNDP, Libya), "Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc" (T05.1402 - Soleterre, Morocco), and "Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie" (T05.186 – AFD).

> Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement and Voluntary Humanitarian Return	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2023
EUTF indicator (code and name)			
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	2	1	48,890
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	2	2	5,327

On the one hand, 48,890 migrants were supported to return voluntarily to their countries of origin in the frame of Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) programmes (EUTF indicator 3.4). All of them were stranded migrants in Libya, and the type of support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, and return tickets. Those returns were thus operated in humanitarian settings, with VHR often representing a life-saving measure for migrants who are stranded or in detention. On the other hand, 5,327 persons of concern benefitting from evacuation assistance from Libya (4,916) and Egypt (411). EUTF indicator 3.8 reports only asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit, and resettlement.

This Area of Action must be assessed in conjunction with the Area of Action "Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members", reported below under Strategic Priority 4 - Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration, since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two NoA strategic priorities. As explained above

in Section 2.1 NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology, during the current phase of the NoA MLS a new NoA Results Reporting Framework was designed, aiming to streamline the process to collect, aggregate and report results from all contracts in the NoA region. As a result of those modifications, the following aspects must be clarified:

1. Under NoA Strategic Priority 1 Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization, two groups of beneficiaries are being reported: 1. Migrants benefiting from humanitarian voluntary return (EUTF indicator 3.4: specifically Humanitarian Voluntary Return - HVR), and 2. Persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees (EUTF indicator 3.8).
2. Under NoA Strategic Priority 4 Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration, three groups of beneficiaries are being reported⁴⁹: 1. Migrants benefiting from assisted voluntary return (EUTF indicator 3.4: specifically Assisted Voluntary Return - AVR), 2. Returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5), and 3. Returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis)⁵⁰.

Table 9

Overview of Outputs relating to: Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return (NoA Strategic Priority 1, Area of Action 1.4) AND Mobilisation, engagement, and voluntary return of diaspora members (NoA Strategic Priority 4, Area of Action 4.2)	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values 2017 – 2023
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: HVR) – NoA Priority 1	48,890
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: AVR) – NoA Priority 4	6,641
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance – NoA Priority 4	857
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance – NoA Priority 4	3,586
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees – NoA Priority 1	5,327

> **Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions**

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	2	2	2
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	3	263

Within this Area of Action, two data collection and information systems were supported: one in Libya and one in Morocco (EUTF indicator 5.2). These are information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported to deliver publications and reports shared with the community of practitioners with the aim

49. The same people might benefit or not from the three types of activities and outputs.

50. The difference between EUTF indicators 3.5 and 3.5 bis is that 3.5 registers post-arrival assistance only, whereas 3.5 bis registers long-term support to returnees (e.g.: support for income generating activities or TVET).

of improving project design and implementation. Likewise, 16 contracts supported 263 studies, surveys, and other research outputs in Libya (247), Morocco (13), and Egypt (3) – EUTF indicator 5.3. They refer to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the objective of enhancing knowledge for project design or implementation, which are not being conducted regularly. Two contracts, among others, contributed significantly with outputs in this Area of Action: “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 – IOM, Libya), and “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 - Handicap International, Morocco).

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Irregular migration from North Africa to Europe is on the rise, especially along the Central Mediterranean route, which connects northern African countries, primarily Libya and Tunisia, to Italy. This migratory route accounted for nearly half of all irregular crossings detected at EU borders during the first half of 2023. The number of detections rose to almost 65,600, nearly 140% more than in the same period of 2022⁵¹. The 136,000 arrivals between June 2022 and May 2023 nearly paralleled the high levels observed between 2014 and 2017, when an average of 155,000 migrants arrived each year⁵². However, several notable changes have occurred in this current surge. Departure points along the North African coast have become more scattered, with Tunisia and Libya now alternating as primary departure points. In the first seven months of 2023, Tunisia served as the point of departure for over 52% of irregular arrivals in Italy, followed by Libya (43%)⁵³. Concurrently, on the West Mediterranean route, arrivals to Spain from and through Morocco decreased by 25% in 2022 from 2021, especially to the Canary Islands, due to increased enforcement of border controls and enhanced collaboration of Morocco with the EU and Spain. At the same time, irregular land arrivals in the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla increased by 53% in 2022, with smuggling groups' departure locations and methods continuously adapting to the shifting context⁵⁴.

Likewise, the composition of migrants' nationalities has shifted, with more Tunisians and Egyptians making the journey, while during the previous period of high arrivals (2014 - 2017), nearly 80% of all irregular arrivals along the Central Mediterranean route were from sub-Saharan countries citizens. The profile of Tunisians and Egyptians travelling irregularly has also expanded, involving higher rates of women, children and entire families, and middle-class people with advanced education or stable employment. Political and economic factors, including the impact of Covid-19 and the Ukraine war, have played a role in this sense, pushing an increasing number of people to leave in search of better opportunities in Europe⁵⁵. Furthermore, as observed in Morocco⁵⁶, the mounting structural inequalities, the persistent feelings of relative deprivation, and the growing gap between aspirations and opportunities among the new generations of better-educated and well-informed youths contribute to explaining the rising emigration rates.

In this context, policy responses in North African countries continue to converge towards curbing irregular migration, mainly by strengthening border controls for both inward and outward irregular flows. Additionally, administrative barriers are enacted to discourage irregular migrants from overstaying in the national territory, as seen in Morocco (see Section 5.3), or to deliver entry visas to vulnerable groups, such as

51. UNHCR, June 2023, ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/102839>

52. Villa M., Pavia A., 31 Jul 2023, Irregular Migration from North Africa: Shifting Local and Regional Dynamics, ISPI. <https://www.ispionline.it/en/publication/irregular-migration-from-north-africa-shifting-local-and-regional-dynamics-136302>.

53. UNHCR, June 2023, ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/102839>

54. Abderrahim T., July 2023, Morocco, Irregular migration ebbs as Rabat cracks down on human smuggling, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Morocco-Irregular-migration-ebbs-as-Rabat-cracks-down-on-human-smuggling-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

55. Abderrahim T., 2023, Tunisia. Increased fragility fuels migration surge, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Tunisia-Increased-fragility-fuels-migration-surge-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

56. Berriane M., de Haas H., Natter K., 2021, Social Transformations and Migrations in Morocco, MADE project paper 20, Working Paper 171, IMI. <https://www.migrationinstitute.org/publications/social-transformations-and-migrations-in-morocco>

Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt (see Section 5.1). Both internal deportations from border areas to inland territories in Morocco, and cross-border expulsions of migrants from Libya and, more recently, from Tunisia, are also common practices.

In Tunisia, following President Kais Saied's discourse in February 2023 ordering security forces to crack down on irregular migration and spurring the population's xenophobic violence against migrants, violence escalated, with arbitrary arrests and detentions intensified. In July 2023, hundreds of people from sub-Saharan African countries were forced to leave the coastal city of Sfax by Tunisian security forces and were left stranded in a desolate desert area, without food, water, or shelter, according to human rights groups⁵⁷. In August, Tunisia and Libya announced they had agreed to share responsibility for providing shelter for hundreds of migrants stranded at their border⁵⁸.

In June 2023, the European Union and Tunisia agreed to work together on a comprehensive partnership package, including on migration and mobility, with the objectives of cooperating to curb irregular migration to and from Tunisia, fighting against smugglers and human traffickers, strengthening border management, improving protection of migrants and enhancing cooperation to support returns of irregular migrants from Tunisia to countries of origin and returns and readmission from the EU to Tunisia⁵⁹. As part of the EU Action Plan for the Central Mediterranean, the EU also concluded a joint EU-Egypt border protection project and renewed the partnership with Morocco in support of border management⁶⁰.

Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings (NoA Strategic Priority 2) is the primary target for nine contracts with a combined budget of EUR 282 EUR, representing 31% of the total budget committed. However, other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its Areas of Action. So far, the following contracts have contributed significantly to deliver outputs under this Strategic Priority: "Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya (Phases 1 and 2)", "Soutien dans le repérage / l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains – SAVE" (T05.1590 - Comité contre l'Esclavage Moderne, Morocco), "Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc" (T05.888 – FIIAPP), "Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region - Phases I and II" (T05.519 and T05.908 – ICMPD, Regional), and "Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking" (T05.756 – UNODC, Regional). An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	6	4	14
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13	4	3,202
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	1	3	6
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1	1

57. Human Rights Watch, July 19, 2023, Tunisia: No Safe Haven for Black African Migrants, Refugees. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/19/tunisia-no-safe-haven-black-african-migrants-refugees>.

58. EURONEWS, 11/08/2023, Tunisia and Libya agree to share responsibility for migrants stranded on border. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_23_3202

60. ICMPD, 2023, ICMPD Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2023. Seven migration issues to look out for in 2023. Origins, key events and priorities for Europe, ICMPD. <https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/59113/file/ICMPD%2520Migration%2520Outlook%2520Mediterranean%25202023.pdf>

Under this Area of Action, 14 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened with capacity building or operational support through five contracts, in Tunisia (6), Morocco (4), Libya (2), and Egypt (1) - EUTF indicator 3.6. This assistance was provided through training workshops, operational support, and targeted technical assistance in areas related to border management. In the same line, 3,202 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights in relation to border management, 1,344 of them in Morocco, 781 in Libya, 765 in Tunisia, and 312 in Egypt (EUTF indicator 4.2). A single regional contract supported the elaboration of three regional plans and three national plans in Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, together with the creation of one multi-stakeholder group in Morocco related to border management (EUTF indicators 4.6 and 5.1).

> Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on / Monitoring of their Use	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF indicator (code and name)			
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported	4	2	29
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided	5	4	55,483

Within this Area of Action, 29 infrastructures were supported through four contracts in Libya (27 units), and Morocco (2) – EUTF indicator 4.1. The type of support provided included the construction or rehabilitation of public or civilian institutions related to border management. Closely linked to those outputs, five contracts provided 55,483 items of equipment benefiting the four partner countries: Morocco (50,203 items), Tunisia (5,169), Libya (104), and Egypt (7) - EUTF indicator 4.1 bis. The type of equipment ranged from vehicles, IT-related, and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits.

> Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	5	4	121
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	5	2	75,366
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5	2	76,064

121 awareness raising events on migration were delivered by five contracts in the four target countries: Egypt (82 events), Libya (34), Tunisia (4), and Morocco (1) - EUTF indicator 3.11. These events addressed the public on topics such as safe and legal migration, the risks of irregular migration, and alternatives to migration. The tools or media used included radio messages, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person sensitisation events. These events reached 75,366 people, mainly in Egypt (56,710) and Libya (18,656) - EUTF indicator 3.3.

A key output in this Area of Action is the protection and/or assistance of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs, with 76,064 people reached (EUTF indicator 3.2). 75,812 people in Libya and 252 in Morocco benefited from short-term protection measures or direct assistance provided by five contracts in specific contexts, such as search and rescue operations, disembarkation points, and detention centres.

> Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms; and Collection, Management and Analysis of Data and Information Systems for Border Management

Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms, and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	2	3	3
Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	3	9

Two contracts supported three regional cooperation initiatives in the field of border management benefiting Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya, involving countries from the Middle East, West and Central Africa, the EU, and Asia (Bangladesh) – EUTF indicator 5.4. Likewise, one contract supported the setting up, implementation and/or strengthening of five planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems in Libya (3), Morocco (3), and Tunisia (3) - EUTF indicator 5.2.

> NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Labour emigration, driven by a range of socio-economic factors and political transformations, continues to shape the region of North Africa, with flows of citizens from Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt having experienced a resurgence in more recent times. At the same time, the North of Africa has historically been - and remains - a significant destination for migrant workers seeking better livelihoods through economic opportunities. Confronted with the challenges and opportunities associated with the governance of both outflows and inflows of migrant workers, labour migration has been gradually rising on the agenda of North African countries. With this priority in mind, new South-North and South-South partnerships have been established.

South-North migration partnerships with European countries to promote regular labour mobility of North African citizens include recruitment and mobility schemes. This is the case of Germany, which in recent years has been piloting highly diversified and experimental schemes and projects for transnational skills and mobility partnerships oriented to its labour market needs⁶¹. Given the pivotal role that sub-Saharan mobility plays in North African countries, South-South cooperation will be increasingly important to the facilitation and governance of labour migration across the continent. This approach has been addressed by several initiatives and projects in recent years, including the regulation of labour recruitments, joint steering mechanisms and learning schemes.

Five contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, with a combined budget of EUR 35 million (or 4% of the total budget committed). Other contracts are also contributing to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action. To date, the following contracts have contributed significantly to deliver outputs under this Strategic Priority: “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” (T05.501 – GIZ, Morocco), the regional programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – THAMM” (implemented through four contracts: T05.981 – ILO and IOM, T05.969 – GIZ, T05.1410 – ENABEL, and T05.1950 – OFII), “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR), “Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional” (T05.1055 – ENABEL, Morocco), and “Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II (T05.240 – IOM). An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

61. Schneider J., 2023, Labour migration schemes, pilot partnerships, and skills mobility initiatives in Germany. Background paper to the World Development Report 2023: Migrants, Refugees, and Societies, World Bank. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/wdr2023/backgroundpapers>

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	2	3	21
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	4	4	27
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	3	3	9

In this Area of Action, two contracts supported 21 institutions in Morocco (9), Egypt (7), and Tunisia (5) on topics related to labour migration, through capacity-strengthening activities (EUTF indicator 3.6). Similarly, 27 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported in labour migration through four contracts targeting Morocco (18), Tunisia (4), Egypt (4), and Libya (1), and nine multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed and are regularly gathering in three partner countries: Morocco (5), Tunisia (3), and Egypt (1) - EUTF indicators 4.6 and 5.1.

Short-term Effects Box 2

Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – THAMM Programme (T05.981, T05.969, T05.1410, and T05.1950)

Specific Objectives:

- > Supporting existing national frameworks on migration.
- > Facilitating mechanisms for the assessment, certification, validation, and recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications.
- > Improving migration-related knowledge and data management.
- > Establishing and/or improving mobility schemes.
- > Improving cooperation between stakeholders in the field of legal migration and mobility, in particular job placement.

Strategic Priority:

3 - Support to Labour Migration

Target Groups:

Job seekers interested in employment abroad, migrant workers in target countries and migrant workers from target countries, vocational training institutions and young people interested in dual vocational training. Relevant national authorities.

EUTF Partner:

The Programme is implemented through four contracts executed by:

- > International Labour Organization and International Organization for Migration (ILO and IOM).
- > Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).
- > Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL).
- > Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII).

Geographic Scope:

Regional (Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco)

EUTF Contribution:

ILO+IOM: EUR 7 million
GIZ: EUR 8 million
ENABEL: EUR 5 million
OFII: EUR 6 million

Total: EUR 26 million

Implementation period (depending on each contract): from August 2019 to December 2025

Key Outputs and Short-term Effects*:

- > **ILO and IOM Contract:** 10 governmental institutions are using tools and approaches to analyse the coherence between labour migration, employment, education and vocational training, and social protection policies (five in Tunisia, four in Morocco, and one in Egypt); 92% of stakeholders report having used the skills and knowledge acquired on ILO's general principles for fair recruitment and IOM standards; eight institutions are collecting, producing, and/or analysing labour migration statistics or related reports using ILO's standards (seven in Morocco and *Union du Maghreb Arabe*); 15 best practices and lessons learnt identified related to the implementation of South-South mobility.

- > **GIZ Contract:** 624 people (201 women) benefitted from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development, including staff from employment agencies and vocational education and training institutes and young people who are interested in migrating to Germany. 271 migrants placed in jobs or dual-track vocational training in Germany (28% women); 66% of participants confirmed increased competencies.
- > **ENABEL Contract:** Five coordination mechanisms to mobilise and engage legal migration stakeholders with labour market and work placement expertise; 14 public and private institutions are capitalising on the achievements of the “THAMM ENABEL mobility scheme” (six in Morocco, five in Tunisia, and three in Belgium); five employment agencies from Morocco, Tunisia and Belgium participate in workshops and study visits.
- > **OFII Contract:** 89 stakeholders are now familiar with the concept of circular migration; 146 people were trained, and 19 first-time migrants were placed in Drôme, France; 619 teachers and students from eight training and vocational centres were informed and sensitised regarding legal mobility.

Main Challenges:**

- > Over ambitiousness of the Programme and its expected results.
- > Overall efficiency in very complex settings.
- > Reaching the most vulnerable target groups.
- > Ensuring the sustainability of services and benefits.

*Taken from the NOASYS Database, based on THAMM progress reports.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 25/10/21.

> Job Training, Career Counselling, Information, and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants

Job Training, Career Counselling, Information and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	4	3	3,098

3,098 people benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes, through four contracts targeting three partner countries: Morocco (1,889 people), Tunisia (963), and Egypt (246) - EUTF indicator 3.10. Under this indicator, the following support activities are reported: preparation for placement abroad, work, study, internship / TVET, supporting measures of post-mobility, and supporting other legal pathways (e.g.: family reunification).

> Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms; and Collection, Management and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Labour Migration

Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2	1	22
Collection, management and analysis of data and information systems on labour migration	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	2	1	5
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	3	31

In the frame of these two Areas of Action, 22 regional cooperation initiatives were supported by two contracts to facilitate labour mobility between Morocco and other countries, such as Portugal, Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal (EUTF indicator 5.4). Likewise, two contracts supported the setting up, implementation

and/or strengthening of five planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems related to labour migration in Morocco; and 31 studies, surveys and other research outputs were supported by four contracts in three partner countries: Morocco (19), Tunisia (6), and Egypt (5); and one at regional level - EUTF indicators 5.2 and 5.3.

Short-term Effects Box 3

Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II (T05.240)

Specific Objectives:

- > Improving knowledge of governments, CSOs and other stakeholders on migration to influence policy and practice.
- > Enhancing access of migrants, displaced populations, and their host communities to sustainable livelihoods and critical services and infrastructures (thus improving social cohesion).

Strategic Priorities:

- 1 - Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization.
- 3 - Support to Labour Migration.

Target Groups:

Authorities and civil society organisations (CSOs). **Final beneficiaries:** Migrants, displaced populations, and host communities.

EUTF Partner:

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Geographic Scope:

Regional (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia)

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 8 million

Implementation period: January 2019 to December 2022

Key Outputs*:

- > **Migration knowledge and awareness:** 249 people trained on migration and migrants' rights to influence policy and practice (183 in Egypt and 66 in Libya).
- > **Sustainable livelihoods:** 457 people benefited from employment, self-employment or income-generating activities (125 in Egypt and 332 in Libya); 13 local livelihood initiatives supported (two in Egypt, six in Libya and five in Tunisia).
- > **Access to social services and social cohesion:** 588 people participated in social cohesion initiatives (313 in Egypt, 260 in Morocco, and 15 in Tunisia); 62,858 emergency kits distributed to vulnerable migrants in Morocco; 16,940 vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities referred to relevant social service providers (2,343 in Egypt, 14,412 in Morocco, and 185 in Tunisia); six key infrastructures upgraded in Egypt.
- > **Labour migration:** One MoU between Libya and Niger on labour migration supported, one labour market information system in Libya supported.

Some Short-term Effects**:

- > The signing of an MoU between Libya and Niger achieved crucial, policy level appropriation, paving the way for future progress in implementing the labour movement agreements. The establishment of technical working groups for the subsequent stages of this process is likely to be used as a case study for this work, offering valuable insights and lessons for future memoranda between countries striving to advance labour movement initiatives.
- > The job matching platform in Libya represents steps towards regularisation and evidence-based migration management. It will support Libyan stakeholders to take strategic decisions about migration governance and address gaps in its labour market.
- > Awareness raising on regularisation and sharing of lessons learned on migration governance shifted perceptions among Libyan stakeholders to consider possibilities for migration management and how it may benefit the country.

Main Challenges**:

- > Current migrants benefitting directly from the project's results.
- > Impact and sustainability of the livelihood and capacity building support to CSOs (due to limited human/financial resources).

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the "RDPP II- Ad hoc Rapid Review Report" from the Third Party Monitoring Contract, dated June 2023.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Migration governance has gained traction as a strategic policy area for North Africa in the past decade. Part of this interest stems from a growing acknowledgement that migration inflows and outflows of migrants, in addition to transits from subregions, need to be addressed more comprehensively. As a result, North African countries have increased efforts to enhance their national and local capacities, strengthen the existing institutions and their cooperation measures, and develop human rights-based policies. In this context, North African countries confront two challenges: to assist and protect their citizens who migrate abroad and manage immigrants within their borders. The latter is especially salient when considering the most vulnerable groups, such as irregular migrants and those left stranded. This area includes actively supporting voluntary returns and offering post-arrival and reintegration assistance in the migrants' countries of origin.

Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration (NoA Strategic Priority 4) is the primary target for 12 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 43 million, representing 5% of the total budget committed. Some other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority, including technical support ones.

Among others, the following contracts have contributed to delivering outputs under this Strategic Priority so far: “Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional” (T05.1055 – ENABEL, Morocco), “Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora” (T05.208 – GIZ, Tunisia), “Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour” (T05.139 – Expertise France, Tunisia), “Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien - ProGreS Migration – Phase II” (T05.1925 – Expertise France, and T05.1941 – ICMPD), “Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie” (T05.350 – ICMPD), “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID, Egypt), “Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM, Phases II and III” (T05.412 and T05.1986 – ICMPD, Regional), “MEETAfrica : Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase II” (T05.1464 – Expertise France, Regional), “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya – Phases I and II” (T05.141 and T05.1629 – IOM, Libya), and “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM, Regional).

An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	9	4	299
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	20	4	6.285
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	10	3	37
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	5	1	18

In this Area of Action, 299 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management by ten contracts in the four target countries: Morocco (51), Tunisia (28), Egypt (11), and Libya (5)⁶² - EUTF indicator 3.6. In connection with this output, 6,285 people were trained on migration management and protection through 26 contracts in the four partner countries: Libya (2,093 people), Tunisia (1,689), Egypt (730), and Morocco (646)⁶³ - EUTF indicator 3.7. The staff trained included national and local officials along with non-state actors' personnel, in topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals. Ten contracts supported the development of 37 strategies, laws, policies, and plans related to migration governance in three partner countries: Tunisia (27), Morocco (9), and Libya (1), and 18 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms on migration governance were formed in Tunisia - EUTF indicators 4.6 and 5.1.

> Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	2	9
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3	3	6,641
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	2	4	857
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	5	4	3,586

In this Area of Action, nine initiatives supported by diaspora members were implemented with the assistance of five contracts in Morocco (5) and Tunisia (4). EUTF indicator 3.1 reports on projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora in their countries of origin, including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, and technical assistance, among others. An important output under this Area of Action is the number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4: Assisted Voluntary Returns, specifically). In this regard, 6,641 people were supported in three partner countries: Morocco (2,908), Egypt (995), and Tunisia (838)⁶⁴. Alongside this process, 857 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance in the four partner countries: Libya (698), Morocco (109), Tunisia (39) and Egypt (8); whereas 3,586 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance in Libya (1,957), Tunisia (1,512), Morocco (93), and Egypt (24) - EUTF indicators 3.5 and 3.5 bis⁶⁵.

This Area of Action must be assessed in conjunction with Area of Action Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return, reported above under Strategic Priority 1 - Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization - since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two NoA Strategic Priorities. As explained above in Section 2.1 NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology, during the current phase of the NoA MLS a new NoA Results Reporting Framework was designed, aiming to streamline the process to collect, aggregate and report results from all contracts in the NoA region. As a result of these modifications, the following aspects must be clarified:

62. Some regional contracts do not report values disaggregated by country for some indicators, either because this disaggregation is not relevant or because the information is not available. Hence, these values are reported in the total for that specific EUTF indicator, and not in any partner country (in this case: 204 institutions).

63. Some regional contracts do not report values disaggregated by country for some indicators, either because this disaggregation is not relevant or because the information is not available. Hence, these values are reported in the total for that specific EUTF indicator, and not in any partner country (in this case: 1,127 individuals).

64. Under indicators 3.4 and 3.5, 1,900 migrants and three migrants were supported -respectively- in Algeria by a regional contract.

65. The difference between the two EUTF indicators is that 3.5 registers post-arrival assistance only, whereas 3.5 bis registers long-term support to returnees (e.g.: support for income generating activities or TVET).

1. Under NoA Strategic Priority 1 Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization, two groups of beneficiaries are being reported: 1. Migrants benefiting from humanitarian voluntary return (EUTF indicator 3.4: specifically Humanitarian Voluntary Return - HVR), and 2. Persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees (EUTF indicator 3.8).
2. Under NoA Strategic Priority 4 Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration, three groups of beneficiaries are being reported⁶⁶: 1. Migrants benefiting from assisted voluntary return (EUTF indicator 3.4: specifically Assisted Voluntary Return - AVR), 2. Returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5), and 3. Returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis)⁶⁷.

Table 10

Overview of Outputs relating to:	
Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return (NoA Strategic Priority 1, Area of Action 1.4)	
AND	
Mobilisation, engagement, and voluntary return of diaspora members (NoA Strategic Priority 4, Area of Action 4.2)	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values 2017 - 2023
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: HVR) – NoA Priority 1	48,890
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: AVR) – NoA Priority 4	6,641
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance – NoA Priority 4	857
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance – NoA Priority 4	3,586
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees – NoA Priority 1	5,327

> Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance

Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	2	6
Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2023
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	3	17
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	3	24

Within these two Areas of Action, four contracts supported regional cooperation initiatives related to migration governance involving Tunisia, Morocco and at the regional level (EUTF indicator 5.4). In addition, 17 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems were supported in Tunisia (14), Morocco (1), and at the regional level (2), together with 24 field studies, surveys and other research conducted in the field of migration governance in Tunisia (12), Morocco (11), and Egypt (1) - EUTF indicators 5.2 and 5.3.

66. The same people might benefit or not from the three types of activities and outputs.

67. The difference between EUTF indicators 3.5 and 3.5 bis is that 3.5 registers post-arrival assistance only, whereas 3.5 bis registers long-term support to returnees (e.g.: support for income generating activities or TVET).

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTRACTS

This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in each partner country from 2017 to 31 May 2023, organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, with examples of country contracts and regional contracts contributing to them.

5.1. Egypt



The EUTF in Egypt: Overview of Key Results

Graph 8



Egypt: EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 20 contracts implemented in Egypt from 2017 to May 2023⁶⁸:

Table 11

EGYPT - EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	14,853	-	14,853
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	228	270	498
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	-	582	582
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	5,922	1,445	7,367
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	4	4	8
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	77	8	85
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,995,615	143,054	2,138,669
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,790	1,790
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	66,882	4,864	71,746
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	3,292	719	4,011
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	349,607	129,863	479,470
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	7,858	7,858
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	56,710	-	56,710
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	995	995
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	8	8
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	24	24
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	32	26	58
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	405	325	730
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	-	411	411
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	246	246
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	82	-	82
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	-	7	7
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	-	312	312
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	-	1,030	1,030
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	5	5
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	2	6	8
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	7	9
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	-	11,134	11,134
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	-	16	16

68. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2023. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2022. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven country contracts deliver outputs in Egypt (worth EUR 60 million). In addition, 13 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Egypt, with a proportional allocation of EUR 29 million. In total, 20 operational contracts are allocating EUR 89 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Egypt contribute to all strategic priorities.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

In recent years, next to inflows of migrants in search of economic opportunities, Egypt has experienced significant influxes of displaced populations compelled by conflict-induced mobility. As of December 2022, UNHCR registered 330,700 refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt. Eritreans ranked as the most important group, followed by Ethiopians and Iraqis⁶⁹. However, the total numbers are estimated to be much higher, given that many refugees and asylum seekers do not register with any organisation. Unregistered refugees are the most vulnerable category, as they have poor or no access to social services⁷⁰. Furthermore, despite registered refugees being entitled to the same level of access to public services (such as education, housing, and healthcare) as Egyptian nationals, they often find themselves confronted with an overstretched public system trying to cope with a steadily growing population⁷¹. Moreover, refugees face challenges finding employment due to obstacles in accessing the labour market. They are required to obtain work permits, with restrictions on certain professions like tourism, exports, and customs. The application process to access employment in Egypt is reported to be complex for both refugees and employers, involving quotas and documentation. Negative perceptions of refugees as low-skilled, and language barriers, also hinder formal employment. Consequently, in order to secure their livelihoods, many refugees often resort to informal work, seek financial support from international organisations or relatives abroad, and sometimes take on debt⁷².

Since the start of the hostilities in Sudan in April 2023, more than 2.7 million Sudanese have been displaced. Among them, 2.2 million have been internally displaced within Sudan, while nearly 500,000 have fled to neighbouring countries. Egypt is the main recipient of people fleeing Sudan, with the UNHCR reporting over 250,000 Sudanese refugees having sought refuge within its borders. This number adds to the already existing Sudanese population in Egypt, estimated to be between two to five million people prior to the conflict. UNHCR, which registers asylum seekers and determines refugee status on behalf of the government, reported that 77,000 Sudanese were registered in Egypt as refugees or asylum seekers to of June 2023⁷³.

However, the continued influx of refugees and migrants coincides with Egypt's worst economic recession in decades. Dramatic price increases for food and utilities are worsening living conditions for the most vulnerable population, with the Egyptian pound having plunged almost 20% against the greenback since the start of the year. Some 32.5% of Egyptians currently live below the national poverty line. According to UNHCR, this percentage is even higher among refugees (84%)⁷⁴. Access to basic services such as health care and education is extremely challenging for refugees and asylum seekers. Refugees from African countries also face harassment, discrimination and linguistic barriers, since they often come from non-Arabic speaking countries. In turn, these conditions further limit their access to formal education and contribute to their marginalisation.

69. UNHCR. Egypt. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/egypt>

70. Knoll A., Teevan C., 2020, Protecting migrants and refugees in North Africa: challenges and opportunities for reform. Discussion Paper No. 281, ECDPM.

71. Beshay C., Thanks to Egypt, 2021, Thousands of Refugees can Access Health and Education Services, UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/24001-thanks-to-egypt-thousands-of-refugees-are-able-to-access-health-and-education-services.html>

72. Abdel Fattah D., Rietig V., Alia F., 2021, Egypt, the EU, and Migration an Uncomfortable Yet Unavoidable Partnership, Report No. 19, German Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/handle/document/75831>

73. Egypt: Civilians Fleeing Sudan Conflict Turned Away, July 13, 2023, HRW <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/13/egypt-civilians-fleeing-sudan-conflict-turned-away>.

74. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/middle-east-and-northern-africa/egypt_en

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority of six out of the seven country contracts in Egypt – worth 95% of the total committed funds of country contracts in Egypt (EUR 57 million out of EUR EUR 60 million). Moreover, 10 out of the 13 regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are primarily contributing to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 21 million to deliver outputs in this country. EUTF contracts are contributing to supporting vulnerable migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and local populations in Egypt by enhancing their access to social rights, delivering, and referring them to basic services, and providing them with information through awareness campaigns in terms of healthcare, education employment, and more. EUTF contracts are also contributing to the protection of some of the most vulnerable groups, such as stranded migrants, women victims of gender-based violence, and unaccompanied and separated children. Significant efforts were made to improve the economic situation of these populations, by supporting the creation of jobs, MSMEs, and IGAs and by increasing their employability through TVET and skills development. Lastly, EUTF contracts in Egypt are contributing to enhancing national capacities in the field of protection through infrastructure and technical support to public institutions.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	77	8	85
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,995,615	143,054	2,138,669
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,790	1,790
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	349,607	129,863	479,470
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	7,858	7,858
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	11,134	11,134

85 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated in Egypt so far, through the implementation of three contracts (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The contract “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA), supported 77 social infrastructures, including 19 youth centres, 52 schools, and six health units. Additionally, 24 kilometres of rural roads were paved, 12,500 square meters of roads were covered using paver blocks, 146 kilometres of water supply networks and four kilometres of sewage networks were replaced or renovated, and 25 kilometres of side canals were realigned. Throughout 2022, the contract “MASAR EGABY” (T05.1400 – Save the Children) rehabilitated and equipped two child-friendly spaces within local CSOs in the Governorate of Giza. Similarly, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa” (T05.240 – IOM) contributed to the establishment of a dental clinic, laboratory, gynaecology, and obstetrics wings at the Watan Medical Centre in the 6th of October City (Giza Governorate) and the refurbishment of two youth centres in Alexandria.

To date, 2,138,669 social services have been provided by six contracts in Egypt (EUTF indicator 2.2). Among these, “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) delivered a total of 1,973,592 services relating to reproductive health care, waste management, literacy programmes, and childhood education. Another notable contributor was the contract “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in North Africa - Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR), which provided 61,026 primary health consultations, 58,600 education grants, 3,560 psychosocial support sessions, and 893 referral services. Furthermore, 22,023 health services have been delivered by the contract “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross). Additionally, “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) conducted 3,654 health screenings and 3,331 Best Interest

Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children. Finally, “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) delivered 7,135 health services and 1,637 non-food items to vulnerable people.

479,470 people across 18 Egyptian governorates benefitted from improved access to social services with the support of six contracts so far (EUTF indicator 2.9). Significantly, “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) benefited 345,687 people, including 320,317 pregnant women receiving health consultations, 18,982 people participating in literacy classes, and 6,388 young children enrolled in kindergartens. Furthermore, the contract “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in North Africa - Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) benefitted 119,626 people with education and health services in Cairo and Matrouh. Similarly, “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) provided health care services to 3,920 people in the Greater Cairo region. Lastly, “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) has provided nutrition assistance to 1,790 people so far (EUTF indicator 2.3).

7,858 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs) were protected or assisted to date by three contracts (EUTF indicator 3.2): “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) assisted 3,645 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) provided protection to 3,204 migrants in transit, and “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in North Africa - Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) assisted 1,000 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

11,134 people benefitted from Covid-19 emergency response activities through two contracts between 2020 and 2022 (EUTF indicator 6.2). On the one hand, the contract “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) benefited 9,390 people with emergency housing assistance. In addition, the contract “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa - Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) benefitted 1,744 people with immediate direct assistance in terms of accommodation, food, necessary non-food items, health, and psychological and psychosocial support.

Short-term Effects Box 4

Supporting Communities – Health for All (T05.60)		
<p>Specific Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Improving access to quality health services. > Enhancing the self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities. > Increasing the capacity of the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) to provide health and community development services. 		<p>Strategic Priority:</p> <p>1 - Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization.</p>
<p>Target Groups: Migrants, refugees, and vulnerable host communities in Cairo (Maadi, Tabba, Ain Shams), Giza (Ard El Leza, 6th October), and Sharquia (10th Ramadan).</p>		
<p>EUTF Partner: German Red Cross (GRC)</p>	<p>Geographic Scope: Egypt</p>	<p>EUTF Contribution: EUR 1.4 million</p>
<p>Implementation period: April 2021 to December 2023</p>		
<p>Key Outputs*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 6 Egyptian Red Cross Hubs in the Greater Cairo area were refurbished and equipped. > 22,023 health services provided, including 18,000 primary healthcare services, 3,920 health screening services, and 123 psychosocial consultations. > 3,920 people benefited from the health services provided. 		

- > 2,353 people participated in health awareness sessions covering topics such as diabetes, hypertension, hepatitis, Covid-19, and others.
- > 189 beneficiaries participated in job search and career guidance training to promote their access to opportunities for wage employment.
- > 74 community leaders and volunteers received training in community-based health and first aid.

Some Short-term Effects:**

- > Migrants, refugees, and host community members increased their level of access to health-related information and services in different languages.
- > Capacities of six Egyptian Red Cross hubs in Greater Cairo to reach their target population were strengthened.
- > 77% of targeted beneficiaries increased their knowledge and awareness of mental health issues.
- > 10 women developed income-generating activities with seed funds received.

Main Challenges:**

- > Institutionalisation of relations with local authorities and service providers (for example, through the establishment of agreements, structures, and processes) to increase the efficacy of health referral services.
- > Recruitment and procurement procedures to implement the livelihood component.

* Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 16/12/2022.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	3,292	719	4,011
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	21	18	39
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	2	5	7
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	16	16

To date, nine contracts trained 4,011 staff providing basic services related to protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 2.8). Among these, “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 2,365 health promoters and supervisors of the Ministry of Health and 615 literacy teachers from the Adult Education Authority; “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in North Africa (Egypt)” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) trained 500 staff from public health facilities on different topics related to Covid-19 in 2021; “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) trained 96 staff from two care homes and 60 teachers in topics such as positive parenting, and “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 34 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants in Egypt. Lastly, during the first quarter of 2023, the contract “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas” (T05.441 – GIZ) trained 19 representatives (11 women and 8 men) of local authorities from the Governorate of Assiut on the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for labour-intensive infrastructure projects, as well as nine NGO staff (four women and five men) in three employment centres in Alexandria, Assiut, and Beheira on topics such as job matching and scouting.

So far, 39 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management by four contracts (EUTF indicator 3.6). For example, “Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) supported 20 government institutions and civil society actors with training on migrant rights and treatment between April to December 2022. This same year, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) trained 210 staff (97 women and 113 men) from 17 service providers, including CSOs and Case Processing Centres, in the Governorates of Sohag and Assiut. The training provided covered topics related to national and international norms and case management regarding irregular migration – with a particular focus on protecting and assisting children and minors.

Additionally, the contract “Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) promoted the design and implementation of one migrant inclusive health response plan (EUTF indicator 4.6), contributed to the creation of five national multi-stakeholder groups (EUTF indicator 5.1), and provided medical equipment to 16 primary health care centres in the governorates of Cairo, Giza, Obour, Alexandria and Damietta (EUTF indicator 6.3). Finally, during the last semester of 2022, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) contributed to the creation of two business networks: one in the Governorate of Assiut and another in the Governorate of Sohag. These involve government, private and academic actors to promote self and wage employment opportunities (EUTF indicator 5.1).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	66,882	4,864	71,746
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	-	1,030	1,030

Five contracts carried out awareness campaigns aimed at reinforcing the resilience of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and host communities in Egypt, reaching so far 71,746 people (EUTF indicator 2.7). Notably, 64,529 people were reached by 287 health, education and environmental campaigns, trainings, and seminars delivered by the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA). Furthermore, 3,463 people (2,855 female and 608 male) participated in 164 awareness-raising sessions on topics such as sexual and reproductive health, early marriage prevention, and self-defence conducted by the contract “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) in Cairo and Matrouh Governorates. During 2020, the contract “Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) reached 197 people in Egypt with Covid-19 information through a specific online platform.

1,030 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities carried out by two contracts so far (EUTF indicator 4.3). In the framework of “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children), 717 people participated in events aimed at promoting the participation of youth in host communities. For example, 689 people participated in community activities, such as film clubs and street theatres, and 28 youth candidates (10 female and 18 male) participated in five national dialogue platforms on topics such as protection, livelihoods, and integration. On the other hand, 313 people participated in social cohesion initiatives promoted by the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM), including the production of a short film about a young Eritrean boy’s football journey, workshops aimed at promoting understanding and creating a community map for migrant services, and collaborative events to foster social cohesion and combat discrimination among migrant and Egyptian children through football.

> Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	14,853	-	14,853
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	228	270	498
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	-	582	582
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	5,922	1,445	7,367
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	4	4	8
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	2	3

14,853 jobs were created or supported by two contracts to date (EUTF indicator 1.1). 83% of all the direct jobs created or supported so far by the EUTF in the whole NoA region are attributable to the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) in Egypt. In total, 14,828 jobs were created or supported by this contract, of which 44% were for women and 56% for men, in 11 governorates. Out of these, 12,956 jobs were directly created through infrastructure projects developed by local contractors (6,337 in total: 236 for women and 6,101 for men) and social projects implemented through sub-grants with local NGOs (8,106 in total: 6,085 for women and 2,021 for men). The remaining 385 jobs were supported through a wage-employment programme (165 for women and 220 for men). Additionally, the contract “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) contributed to the creation of 25 jobs (23 for women and two for men) in Assiut and Sohag.

To date, 498 MSMEs have been created or supported by four contracts (EUTF indicator 1.2). For instance, “MASAR EGABY” (T05.1400 – Save the Children) contributed to the establishment or strengthening of 264 MSMEs through the provision of life skills and business training, career guidance and seed funds for unemployed youth in the Governorate of Giza. Similarly, “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) supported 190 MSMEs with training, mentoring, coaching and in-kind subsidies for unemployed youth, and “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) promoted the creation of 38 MSMEs (35 led by women and three by men) in Assiut and Sohag. Lastly, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) contributed to the creation of two MSMEs: one women-led and community-based soap-making business in Cairo and Alexandria, and one hydroponic farming entrepreneurship project in Greater Cairo.

Two contracts have assisted 582 people in developing income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) so far. 569 have been supported by the contract “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) in the Greater Cairo region, while “Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) provided seed funds to 13 beneficiaries (nine female and four male) for the development of income generating activities between April to December 2022.

To date, 7,367 people benefitted from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development provided by nine contracts (EUTF indicator 1.4). Notably, 4,480 people (3,012 and 1,468 men) were trained by the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA). Out of these, 3,901 were trained between January to August 2022. Other examples include “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) that delivered training for 822 people (459 women and 363 men) on work skills in the Greater Cairo region; “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International), which trained 582 people (508 women and 74 men) in Assiut and Sohag; “Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration” (T05.275 – NCW) that provided vocational and technical training to 322 women in Beheira, Gharbeya, Luxor, and Minya; and “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas” (T05.411 – GIZ) that trained 73 people (33 women and four men) in business development in Assiut and Alexandria.

Eight business infrastructures have been constructed or improved by two contracts so far (EUTF indicator 1.5). Four career centres were established within CSOs in Sohag and Assuit by the contract “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International). In addition, “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) supported the establishment of four hydroponic farming units to support an entrepreneurship project in the Greater Cairo region.

Lastly, three studies have been elaborated by three contracts to date (EUTF indicator 5.3). For example, “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) developed one study to inform policymaking in Egypt by analysing and offering recommendations to address the obstacles faced by migrants accessing the labour market. Furthermore, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) produced a gender-sensitive market scan covering Assiut and Sohag, which was finalised in May 2022. This study analyses the gender roles and biases impacting women’s economic participation and presents recommendations for relevant stakeholders to promote gender equality in Egypt.

Short-term Effects Box 5

Addressing the Economic Drivers of Irregular Migration (T05.275)

Specific Objective:

Promoting equal opportunities for sustainable development, socioeconomic inclusion, and empowerment of women and youth.

Strategic Priority:

1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization.

Target Groups:

Women and youth over the age of 18 years old (70% women and 30% men) seeking income-generating opportunities (particularly unemployed and female heads of households) prone to or directly impacted by irregular migration in the Governorates of Beheira, Gharbiya, Luxor and Minya.

EUTF Partner:

National Council for Women (NCW)

Geographic Scope:

Egypt

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 4.6 million

Implementation period: June 2021 to June 2025

Key Outputs*:

- > 322 women received basic vocational and technical training in handicrafts and agriculture in the four target Governorates. Out of these, 174 were selected and trained in product development, entrepreneurship, and financial skills to promote their development of income-generating activities.
- > 51 people (26 mothers and 25 fathers) reached by a parental workshop to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration in the Minya Governorate.
- > 56 children participated in three storytelling activities to raise awareness of the risks of irregular migration in Minya (26) and Gharbia (30) Governorates.

- > The intervention promoted the creation of eco-friendly handicraft business projects led by women to enhance their access to a stable and sustainable income source, with the ultimate purpose of promoting alternative options to irregular migration.

Main Challenges:**

- > Initial delays due to the Covid-19 pandemic and administrative issues.

* Selected outputs from the NOASYS database, and findings from the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 24/12/2022.

> Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	-	411	411

The contract “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) contributed to this Area of Action. This contract supported family reunification cases involving 441 refugee and asylum-seeker children and youth in Egypt (EUTF indicator 3.8) through individualised assessment and counselling, assistance with legal documents and visas, development of advocacy efforts with embassy focal points, preparation of pre-departure procedures, and provision of travel packages (clothes, cash assistance, etc). Ultimately, the unaccompanied and separated minors were successfully reunited with their families, either in their countries of origin or in third countries.

Short-term Effects Box 6

Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification (T05.1533)

<p>Specific Objective: Reducing risks associated with secondary movement, trafficking and smuggling of children in Libya and Egypt as well as traditional “first” countries of asylum (Ethiopia and Sudan), through comprehensive child protection interventions, including family reunification.</p>	<p>Strategic Priority: 1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization.</p>	
<p>Target Groups: Asylum-seeking and refugee children and youth at risk.</p>		
<p>EUTF Partner: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p>	<p>Geographic Scope: Regional: Egypt and Libya</p>	<p>EUTF Contribution: EUR 3.7 million</p>
<p>Implementation period: January 2021 to December 2022</p>		
<p>Key Outputs*:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 6,048 persons (1,810 in Libya, 3,772 in Egypt and 466 in Ethiopia and Sudan) received protection assistance for family reunification through case management and/or financial support. > 144 caregivers identified and trained in Libya. > 1,348 family reunification cases supported (411 in Egypt; 263 in Libya and 674 in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Chad) > Four situation reports published and distributed. 		

Some Short-term effects**:

- > The individualised accompaniment, psychosocial support and financial assistance provided by the intervention helped the Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) to manage the traumatic situations they experienced and kept them away from criminal gangs and human trafficking, while they analysed potential alternatives for their lives.
- > Alternative care strategies, through awareness-raising sessions and foster family modality, increased the refugee community's engagement with children's issues and strengthened their support networks.
- > In Egypt, these approaches also involved the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, which has adopted specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Children on the Move, improving minors' access to medical services and protection measures.
- > The complementary pathways developed by the Project allowed the reunification of 1,348 families, guaranteeing their right to be reunited.

Main Challenges**:

- > Social, political, economic, and institutional instability in the partner countries.
- > Scarce budgets may hinder future reunification processes.

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 19/10/2022.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Irregular emigration from Egypt to Europe has been steadily increasing. Despite a decline in unauthorised migration from Egypt's northern coast to Europe since 2016, more Egyptian nationals are reportedly crossing Egypt's border with Libya in the desert to travel to Europe from Libya's Mediterranean coast. Egyptians ranked first in terms of arrivals in Italy in 2022: 20% of all migrants who reached Italy (21,301) were Egyptian nationals⁷⁵. In contrast, between 2019 and 2020, Libyan authorities returned at least 5,693 Egyptian migrants from detention centres to Egypt via the Emsaed border crossing, according to a report from the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)⁷⁶. Regional instability, the impact of climate change, demographic changes, and limited economic opportunities are considered among the factors contributing to increased migration flows from Egypt.

At the same time, as a country of destination and transit, Egypt has increasingly faced large incoming irregular migration. The response has been to progressively tighten border control measures and surveillance. Recently, following large numbers of incoming refugees from Sudan, Egypt introduced new regulations requiring all Sudanese nationals to obtain entry visas to Egypt, including women, children, and older men, whom the authorities had previously allowed to enter without a visa. As of June 16, 2023, the new visa requirements have led to thousands of civilians, including children, many of whom coming from Khartoum, being left stranded in extremely hot weather at Egypt-Sudan border crossings, according to media reports⁷⁷.

One regional contract delivering outputs in Egypt is primarily contributing to NoA Strategic Priority 2, with an allocation of EUR 3 million for this partner country. In addition, three country contracts are delivering outputs under some areas of action within this Strategic Priority. EUTF efforts under this Strategic Priority focused on supporting border staff in the prosecution of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling cases, law enforcement procedures at border crossing points, and victim identification techniques, together with raising awareness among prone-to-migration youth on the risks of and alternatives to irregular migration.

75. Italy sea arrivals dashboard December 2022. UNHCR Operational Data Portal (ODP). <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/98376>

76. European Union Agency for Asylum. Egypt as a Country of Origin. https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/2022-08/2022_07_MDR_Egypt_Origin_EN.pdf

77. Egypt: Civilians Fleeing Sudan Conflict Turned Away, July 13, 2023, HRW. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/13/egypt-civilians-fleeing-sudan-conflict-turned-away>.

> *Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management; and Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use*

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	1	1
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	-	312	312
Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	-	7	7

The contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) provided training and equipment to the Ministry of Interior (EUTF indicator 3.6). So far, 312 staff (68 women and 244 men) from several Egyptian institutions received training on a variety of topics such as theoretical and practical aspects of forensics, effective prosecution in cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, law enforcement procedures at border crossing points, as well as victim identification techniques, among others (EUTF indicator 4.2). Alongside the training sessions conducted, seven items of equipment have been provided by the same contract (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis), including two stereo zoom microscopes with magnifiers and five document reading devices to identify and detect fraudulent documents.

> *Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings*

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	82	-	82
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	56,710	-	56,710

To date, three contracts have organised 82 migration awareness events, reaching 56,710 people (EUTF indicators 3.11 and 3.3). The contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA), partnered with the Ministry of State for Emigration and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre to conduct 78 events to spread awareness among youth about migration risks and alternatives, reaching 56,463 people across 11 governorates. The contract “Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration” (T05.275 – NCW), organised three storytelling events and a parental awareness workshop between November 2022 to March 2023 in Minya and Gharbia. In total, 56 boys and girls aged 10 to 18 and 51 parents (26 mothers and 25 fathers) participated in these activities. Lastly, “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) conducted two field missions to raise awareness among 140 youth (51 women and 89 men) on the risks of irregular migration in Gharbiya and Menoufeya.

> NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Since the 1970s, Egypt has faced high levels of youth unemployment, informality, and low-quality jobs. According to ILO estimates, close to 30% of the youth (ages 15–24) are unemployed, of which a third has completed tertiary education. Insufficient job creation and a saturated public sector – the main employer of the educated labour force in Egypt since Nasser’s time – worsen employment prospects for youth. As a result, half of them are employed in occupations that do not match their education, leading to increasing skills gaps, with employers reporting difficulties in finding adequately skilled labour. The available data indicates that migration from Egypt has served, and continues to serve, as an essential safety valve for the Egyptian labour market. Egypt has been one of the first states in North Africa and the Middle East to implement specific public policies regarding the governance of labour-related mobility in the context of social and economic development to make emigration a key component of the State’s management to its domestic economic challenges⁷⁸.

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are contributing primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, with an allocation of EUR 5 million for this partner country. They have mainly contributed by supporting pre-employment orientation and training for prospective labour migrants and facilitating international labour recruitment of Egyptians in the framework of a labour mobility programme with Germany.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	7	7
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	-	4	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	-	1	1

Seven institutions have been supported by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) to date (EUTF indicator 3.6). Officials from these institutions were trained on topics such as the recognition of qualifications in the EU, migration governance, ethical recruitment, and statistics, among others. Furthermore, to contribute to capacity-building, the exchange of good practices on the management of the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration between North African and European institutions was promoted and facilitated.

Four policies and plans have been supported by the same contract so far (EUTF indicator 4.6). For example, three Pre-Employment Orientation (PEO) certification tools and training modules were developed and implemented in the delivery of a two-month training programme that qualified 120 workers in electrical installations, facility management, and maintenance. In addition, one national plan was developed with the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the Ministry of Manpower, which identified capacity-building needs and established a training itinerary on aspects such as big data, environmental intelligence, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting, and more. Furthermore, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) supported the establishment of a political coordination committee to promote regular dialogue and optimise joint actions among relevant stakeholders on the topic of labour migration (EUTF indicator 5.1).

78. Tsourapas G., 2022, “Migration and Development in Egypt—A Holistic View”, International Development Policy | Revue internationale de politique de développement. <https://journals.openedition.org/poldev/4803#quotation>

> Job Training, Career Counselling, Information and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance

Job Training, Career Counselling, Information and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	246	246
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	5	5

246 people have benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes with the support of the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) to date (EUTF indicator 3.10). The assistance provided included language, intercultural, pre-departure, and vocational training and counselling for the recognition of qualifications. In total, 126 skilled workers from Egypt were placed in jobs (33) and apprenticeships (93) in Germany in the sectors of Information Technology (IT), electronics, bakery, hotel, and gastronomy.

On the other hand, five studies related to labour migration have been delivered so far by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) - EUTF indicator 5.3. These included a diagnostic study analysing the regulatory framework and practices shaping recruitment of Egyptian workers in the international market, a mapping report and a guide on pre-deployment orientation and related services in Egypt, a diagnostic study on labour migration data collection mechanisms, and a pilot survey to measure the current value of migration recruitment fees.

> NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Given its strategic position bridging North Africa, the Middle East, East Africa, and Europe, Egypt finds itself at the crossroads of mixed migration movements. In this context, it aspires to establish itself as a prominent player in global, regional (Arab), and continental (African) migration. Recent initiatives driven by the Egyptian government encompassed the inauguration of the Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in 2021⁷⁹. The platform aims at coordinating and mutualising national and international efforts to provide an enhanced answer to migration challenges while leveraging migration opportunities in Egypt. Further initiatives include the establishment of the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons in 2017⁸⁰ and the launch of the National Strategy for Human Rights 2021-2026⁸¹. These endeavours reflect the government’s enhanced commitment to adopting rights-based approaches in migration governance.

One country contract with a budget of EUR 3 million is contributing primarily to NoA Strategic Priority 4 in Egypt. In addition, five other contracts are also contributing to delivering outputs under some of its areas of action. Under Strategic Priority 4, the EUTF contributed to strengthening the capacity of staff from various governmental institutions on migration governance and protection of vulnerable migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, and to assist the return and reintegration of stranded migrants in the country, whose residence in Egypt was no longer viable, to their countries of origin.

79. <https://egypt.un.org/en/156809-ministry-foreign-affairs-and-un-launch-joint-platform-migrants-and-refugees-egypt>

80. <https://www.nccpimandtip.gov.eg/en/Home>

81. <https://sschr.gov.eg/media/gapb5bq4/national-human-rights-strategy.pdf>

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	11	-	11
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	405	325	730
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	-	1

14 Egyptian institutions have been supported so far by the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID)⁸² - EUTF indicator 3.6. This contract provided training to staff from institutions such as the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, the Public Prosecution Office, and the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, among others.

To date, 730 people have been trained in migration management and protection by six contracts (EUTF indicator 3.7). The training sessions delivered sought to contribute to supporting migration governance by strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders, such as public institutions and CSOs, to design and implement legal and policy frameworks at the national and local levels on topics related to trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, irregular migration, and migrant’s access to services. Notably, the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) trained 262 government officials (31 women and 231 men), 176 of whom were trained during the last semester of 2022. These included 10 high-ranking officers (one woman and nine men) from nine public Egyptian institutions that participated in a technical cooperation and study visit to Madrid, Spain, in May 2022; 207 prosecutors, judges, and labour inspectors from 22 governorates that attended 10 thematic training sessions carried out throughout 2022; and 44 local government and CSO representatives (18 women and 26 men) trained on the hazards of irregular migration and reporting mechanisms for cases of smuggling of migrants during a field visit to Menoufeya in November 2022.

Similarly, the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 143 people (109 women and 34 men) on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration in the context of awareness-raising campaigns carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate’s Affairs and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre (out of these, 118 were trained between January to August 2022). Lastly, the contract “Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) trained 46 people (27 women and 19 men) on the national and international legal framework on the rights of refugees and migrants. Representatives from the Ministries of Health, Environment, Culture, and Education and from the Egyptian Senate and Parliament, among other institutions, attended the training sessions held between August and November 2022 in Alexandria addressing topics such as migrant and refugee access to services, the 1951 Refugee Convention, and the UNCHR Global Compact on Refugees.

A Compendium of the International and Egyptian legal framework on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants was produced by the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) - EUTF indicator 5.3. The study was published in November 2022 and is available in English and Arabic.

82. The difference between the 14 institutions supported by the contract T05.1334 implemented by AECID and the 11 institutions reported in the table above is because three out of the 14 institutions supported by contract T05.1334 were also supported by other EUTF contracts in Egypt (i.e.: to avoid double counting of the same institutions in the overall values reported at NoA level).

> Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	995	995
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	8	8
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	24	24

One contract contributed to delivering outputs under this Area of Action: “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM). So far, this contract supported 995 migrants in Egypt to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, most of them in West and Central Africa (EUTF indicator 3.4). In addition, eight people benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5) and 24 from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis).

Short-term Effects Box 7

Enhancing Migration Management Through Institutional Support (T05.1334)

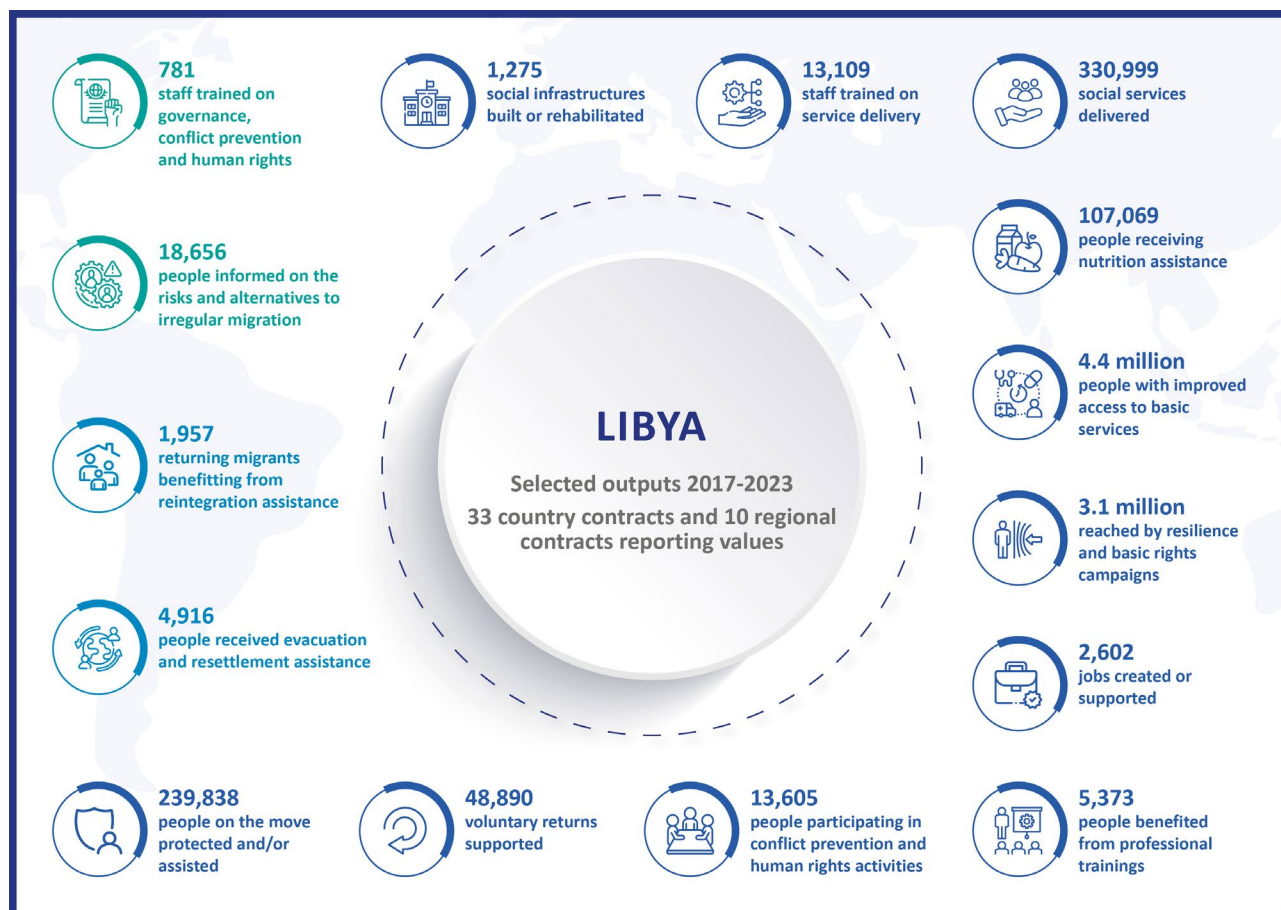
Specific Objective: Fostering a rights-based migration-governance system.	Strategic Priority: 4 - Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration.	
Target Groups: Public institutions with competencies in the field of migration.		
EUTF Partner: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECID)	Geographic Scope: Egypt	EUTF Contribution: EUR 3 million
Implementation period: December 2020 to June 2025		
Key Outputs*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 262 government officials and civil society actors from 22 Governorates trained, including judges, prosecutors, labour inspectors, and others. > 14 institutions supported through capacity-building via training sessions and a study visit to Spain. > One bilingual (English/Arabic) Compendium of the International and Egyptian legal framework on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants produced and published. > 140 youth (89 men and 51 women) reached by campaigns raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration in Charbeya (40 men) and Menoufeya (49 men and 51 women). Key Short-term Effects**: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Increased knowledge of international and national standards and norms on the topic of irregular migration and trafficking in persons among relevant national institutions. > The establishment of an informal consultation mechanism to discuss challenging cases and build common approaches among judges trained by the Project. > Exchange of experiences and good practices on migration governance between Egypt and Spain. > Enhanced collaboration among relevant government and civil society actors through joint training sessions and awareness-raising activities. Main Challenges**: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Coordination with other international actors supporting migration management. <p><small>*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database. **Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 16/12/2022.</small></p>		



5.2. Libya

The EUTF in Libya: Overview of Key Results

Graph 9



Libya: EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 43 contracts implemented in Libya from 2017 to May 2023⁸³:

Table 12

LIBYA - EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,602	-	2,602
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	124	37	161
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	2,767	229	2,996
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4,398	975	5,373
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	-	3

83. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2023. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2022. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	24	-	24
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,274	1	1,275
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	315,343	15,656	330,999
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	-	107,069
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	-	1
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	3,125,287	-	3,125,287
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	12,966	143	13,109
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,404,596	-	4,404,596
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	233,593	6,245	239,838
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	-	18,656
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	30,594	48,890
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	698	698
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	-	1,957
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	46	5	51
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	216	2,093
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	-	4,916	4,916
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	34	-	34
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	27
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	78	26	104
4.2 Number of staff from gov. institutions, security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	613	168	781
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	13,455	150	13,605
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	169	3	172
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	2	8
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	3	4
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	244	3	247
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	5	-	5
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	-	2,167,234	2,167,234
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	193,860	1,630	195,490
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	204	-	204

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 33 country contracts deliver outputs in Libya (worth EUR 391 million). In addition, 10 regional contracts also deliver outputs in this partner country, with a proportional allocation of EUR 68 million. In total, 43 operational contracts are allocating EUR 459 million to deliver outputs in Libya. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

➤ Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

The number of migrants in Libya is reported to have stabilised in the past year, with 705,746 identified migrants according to the Libya Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)/IOM Report (March-April 2023)⁸⁴. For the first time since December 2020, the presence of migrants in this country has not increased, with an observed decline in those travelling via Niger, where nearly half of migrants (46%) interviewed in Libya in 2023 had transited through or came from. This decline can be attributed to a mix of factors, including intensified border patrols, heightened insecurity and the sharp rise in transportation costs due to increased fuel prices.

Overall, around half of migrants in Libya are from sub-Saharan Africa (49%), over two in five are from North Africa (43%) and a minority from the Middle East (4%) or Asia (4%). Most of them come from neighbouring countries: Niger (24%), Egypt (23%), Sudan (19%) and Chad (12%), which highlights the role of geographical proximity and diasporic ties in determining migration patterns to Libya⁸⁵. UNHCR statistics indicate that Libya is hosting 42,559 officially registered refugees and asylum seekers as of 20 June 2023, mainly originating from Sudan, Syria, and Eritrea⁸⁶.

Despite the reduction of conflict and improved humanitarian conditions observed in 2021, the political landscape in Libya remained uncertain throughout 2022. While the ceasefire established in October 2020 has been maintained, the full and effective implementation of the UN-led roadmap aimed at organising national presidential elections has yet to be realised. Since the ceasefire, numerous Libyans who were internally displaced have returned to their original areas of residence. As of August 2022, the overall number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was approximately 134,000, reflecting a decrease of 57% since October 2020. It is expected that the number of IDPs will gradually decline between 2023 and 2025, as a significant portion of them are likely to achieve lasting solutions through voluntary repatriation or integration within their local communities⁸⁷.

The assessment conducted by DTM/IOM in Libya in 2023 on migrant vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs, highlighted that the main needs of migrants relate to health services (77%), non-food items (48%), accommodation (53%) and water, sanitation, and hygiene (21%). Moreover, one in five migrants (19%) interviewed identified insufficient food or water as one of the three main difficulties they faced, particularly among unemployed ones (31%) compared to those who are in employment (16%)⁸⁸.

Overall, a quarter of migrants interviewed by DTM Libya reported being unemployed. Among employed migrants, half of them declared being hired on a short-term or casual basis and the other half on a permanent (28%) or fixed-term basis (21%). In comparison, the World Bank estimates that the unemployment rate among Libyans continues to stand at 20% and is as high as 27% for women and 30% for youth⁸⁹.

31 EUTF country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1 with a proportional allocation of EUR 332 million for this partner country. In addition, eight regional contracts are also contributing primarily to this Strategic Priority in Libya, allocating EUR 61 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. These contracts contributed to improving the access of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, IDPs, and host communities to basic social services, either by delivering direct

84. OM/DTM, IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 47, March - April 2023, IOM.
<https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-report-47-march-april-2023>

85. Ibid.

86. UNHCR, 20 June 2023, Libya Update. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/101429>

87. UNHCR, May 2, 2023, Annual Results Report 2022, Libya, UNHCR.
<https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/MENA%20-%20Libya.pdf>

88. IOM/DTM, IOM Libya Migrant Report Round 47, March - April 2023, IOM.
<https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-report-47-march-april-2023>

89. Ibid.

assistance to those populations or by building or rehabilitating social infrastructures, facilitating referrals towards service providers, and strengthening the capacities of relevant actors. Specific measures were also implemented to protect and assist stranded migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, and the most vulnerable groups among them, such as children, women, or victims of human trafficking. An important number of foreign and national people was reached by sensitisation campaigns to promote social cohesion, rights awareness, community security and conflict mediation. Improved access to income was pursued through the creation of jobs, promoting income-generating activities, supporting MSMEs and delivering technical and vocational training (TVET) for IDPs, migrants, refugees, and host communities. Finally, assisted voluntary returns were supported for stranded and destitute migrants to their countries of origin (mainly sub-Saharan) as well as evacuation, resettlement and reunification assistance for refugees and asylum seekers – including unaccompanied and separated children.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	1,274	1	1,275
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	315,343	15,656	330,999
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	-	107,069
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,404,596	-	4,404,596
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	157,781	6,245	164,026
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,167,234	-	2,167,234
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	193,860	1,630	195,490

1,275 infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated so far with the support of 20 contracts (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The largest number of them were benefited by the programme “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya” in its two phases (AICS, UNDP and UNICEF) that has supported the construction and/or rehabilitation of 971 social infrastructures to date. For instance, between July 2021 to June 2022, the contract T05.1871 (UNDP) supported the rehabilitation of the Literature and Science Faculty of Ubari University, benefitting more than 120 students attending classes and lectures. The university, damaged during the armed conflict, is a gathering point for young people from different ethnic backgrounds, including IDPs. Likewise, the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya, Phase 2” (T05.1629 – IOM), supported the construction or rehabilitation of more than 30 social infrastructures, including health facilities, disembarkation points, educational centres, and wash and sanitation units.

So far, 330,999 basic social services have been provided through 17 contracts (EUTF indicator 2.2). These encompassed medical consultations, (including emergency, primary care, mental health, and long-term treatments), education scholarships, emergency aid (protection, shelter, and legal advice), and comprehensive support for vulnerable groups, such as women victims of gender-based violence. For example, the contract “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM), provided 71,299 medical consultations in 42 locations, including detention centres and areas of dense migratory flow, benefitting more than 70,400 migrants (18% women and 14% minors) through diagnoses, referrals, and treatments. Likewise, the contract “Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services – PEERS” (T05.1211 – CESVI) provided cash assistance to 9,339 people, including migrants, refugees, IDPs and returnees, who used this financial support mainly to access health or education services, and improve their food security.

107,069 people have received nutrition assistance through six contracts (EUTF indicator 2.3) to date. For instance, “Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations” (T05.1418 – WHO) distributed ready-to-use therapeutic food to 2,678 people experiencing malnourishment, including persons diagnosed with and in treatment for tuberculosis. In addition, two contracts developed emergency humanitarian assistance actions in highly vulnerable settings, reaching 101,469 people at disembarkation points and densely populated urban settlements.

29 contracts have contributed so far to improving access to basic social benefits for 4.4 million people, including migrants, IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities (EUTF indicator 2.9). The population benefiting from this improved access were in approximately 50 municipalities throughout the country, including areas significantly impacted by violence and the armed conflict. For instance, the contract “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” (T05.144 – UNICEF) supported 44,998 children with psychosocial programmes in eight municipalities, including educational materials, supplementary educational sessions and essential health and nutrition services. Similarly, the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization” (T05.1185 – UNFPA) facilitated the access of 25,736 women to sexual and reproductive health resources and gender-based violence services in the so-called Women and Girls Safe Spaces in Sabha, Tripoli, and Benghazi. In addition, the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS) contributed to improving access to basic social benefits by supporting infrastructure works and the provision of equipment, directly or indirectly benefiting nearly 3.3 million people in 25 municipalities. This included the rehabilitation and equipping of schools, the distribution of waste management and sewage vehicles, the construction of water and sanitation facilities, the installation of street lighting and solar energy systems, and care and recreational spaces for families and children.

To date, 164,026 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs have been protected or assisted through seven contracts (EUTF indicator 3.2). A key contributor was the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 - IOM), which assisted and/or protected 120,270 people (8% women and 12% minors) during its whole implementation period, mainly through the provision of non-food items and hygiene kits in Kufrah and Benghazi. Similarly, throughout 2022, the contract “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR), provided protection, monitoring and financial assistance to 1,592 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children who remained in Libyan territory to be reunited with their families outside Libya.

In relation to the support provided during the Covid -19 pandemic, seven contracts incorporated specific actions to assist the most affected population by providing them with resources to protect themselves and reduce the spread of the virus. On the one hand, 2,167,234 Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies were distributed to migrants, host communities and relevant authorities to facilitate personal and community protection (EUTF Indicator 6.1). For example, the contract “Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS) delivered 1.1 million items of personal protective equipment to municipal staff and local communities, and the contract “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM) provided more than 53,000 testing and protection kits to health workers and subnational authorities in different laboratories and regions of the country. Likewise, “Enhancing Protection and Resilience among Vulnerable Groups during the Covid-19 Crisis” (T05.1357 – IMC) distributed 467,727 medical instruments and infection, prevention, and control items in Tripoli. Finally, the contract “Provision of air services in Libya in response to Covid-19” (T05.1968 – WFP) facilitated the mobilisation of personnel and essential resources across six national and international destinations, enabling the transfer of more than 1,990 people and 1.1 metric tons of medical supplies.

On the other hand, 195,490 people benefited directly from Covid-19 pandemic-related emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2). For instance, the contract “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid -19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF), provided WASH and medical supplies and services to 12,000 people highly exposed to the effects of the pandemic, and “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC) supported the diagnosis of 12,333 people in several health facilities in Tripoli.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	24	-	24
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	-	1
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,966	143	13,109
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	44	-	44
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed or directly supported (National level)	169	-	169
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	2	8
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	5	-	5
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	204	-	204

24 local development plans have been formulated so far with the support of two contracts (EUTF indicator 2.1). During the last reporting period (May 2022 – February 2023), the contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ) supported the participatory design of nine local development plans (instruments of municipal development), and economic development strategies (framework for public-private investment), in coordination with the relevant authorities.

The contract “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF) led the design of the “National Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement Strategy”, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control. Its main purpose was to increase local knowledge about the disease and combat rumours in more than 20 municipalities in the framework of the national strategy for the prevention and mitigation of Covid-19 (EUTF Indicator 2.5).

So far, 13,109 staff from local authorities and/or the service providers have been trained to strengthen service delivery through 23 contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.8). For example, from June 2022 to March 2023, the contract “Strengthening Libyan authorities’ capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure the protection of Libyan population” (T05.1445 – WHO), provided training to 2,907 healthcare workers, surveillance officers, and laboratory staff for the prevention and management of highly contagious diseases. Similarly, between September 2021 to September 2022, 353 teachers (85% of them women) participated in a training of trainer’s programme on child centre pedagogy provided by the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya” (T05.468 – UNICEF). Subsequently, cascade trainings were organised, reaching more than 2,750 teachers in different regions of the country to date.

So far, six contracts have strengthened 44 institutions and non-state actors through capacity building and/or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). For example, from March 2022 to December 2022, the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.466 – UNDP) provided training to 20 municipal stakeholders to increase their capacity to assist the most vulnerable populations and incorporate conflict-sensitivity approaches in their

interventions. During that same period, the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization” (T05.1185 -- UNFPA) provided training to five public institutions to address gender-based violence and manage HIV incidence from a rights-based approach. In addition, two NGOs incorporated new methodologies and techniques to conduct safety audits in detention centres.

169 strategies, policies and plans have been developed and/or directly supported by four contracts (EUTF indicator 4.6.) to date. GIZ-led contracts played a key role in this area through the contracts “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” (T05.157 and T05.1453). In total, they supported the design and development of 120 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and organisational and budgetary plans for 24 municipalities. This work was carried out in coordination with the Ministry of Local Governments (MoLG), in the framework of the national decentralisation policy. During the period from May 2022 to February 2023, the support focused on implementing existing legislation on own-source revenue collection in 15 municipalities.

Four contracts have supported eight multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms in Libya (EUTF indicator 5.1) so far. For example, the contract “Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya” (T05.1389 – DRC) supported the establishment of two conflict prevention committees, focusing on the prevention of gender-based violence, in the communities of Hassan Hussein Mahalla, and Baloza. Likewise, the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 – IOM) supported the incorporation of a sub-working group in the Mixed Migration Working Group in Tripoli, to agree on joint actions to develop referral pathways for vulnerable migrants.

To date, five regional cooperation initiatives have been created, launched, or supported (EUTF indicator 5.4). All of them were promoted by the contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration – Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ) to facilitate the identification and transfer of good practices among different international actors. Cooperation agreements involving the Libyan National League of Municipalities, the Tunisian MEGARA network, the city of Ramallah in Palestine, the MedCities Platform, and other European actors, have been signed in recent months with the support of this contract. Their main objective is to improve local governance and public service delivery, with a focus on solid waste management.

204 entities were supported through Covid-19 emergency response activities to improve their response capacity in the context of the pandemic (EUTF indicator 6.3). Seven contracts contributed with equipment for health facilities and training sessions for their staff. For example, from July 2021 to January 2023, the contract “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF) delivered personal protective equipment to 200 hospitals and clinics – thus, improving the working conditions of their healthcare staff. Likewise, the contract “Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya” (T05.511 – IRC) designed toolkits and training programmes for five health programming areas and delivered drugs and medical supplies to 12 primary healthcare centres based on their needs. These activities were carried out in close coordination with the National Centre for Disease Control.

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	3,125,287	-	3,125,287
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	13,455	150	13,605

Seven contracts have reached 3,125,287 people through awareness-raising campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) so far. Some contracts focused on raising awareness about the pandemic, such as “Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in Covid-19 emergency” (T05.1357 – IMC) and “PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services” (T05.1211 – CESVI). Together, these two contracts provided information to more than 123,000 people in the cities of Misratah and Tripoli on prevention and protection measures. Other contracts, such as “Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya” (T05.213 – IT MoI) adopted broader approaches – for example, by providing information on overall self-care and infectious disease prevention to 1,161 migrants in strategic transit areas. Furthermore, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) carried out a more targeted campaign which led to increased awareness of 47 healthcare professionals on the provision of assistance to trafficking victims and smuggled migrants in the period from March 2021 to December 2022.

To date, 13,605 people have participated in social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities with the support of 11 contracts (EUTF indicator 4.3). For example, from September 2021 to September 2022, “Recovery, stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya” (T05.468 – UNICEF) involved 3,200 adolescents from the municipalities of Sabha and Zintan in non-competitive sports, arts, and media clubs’ initiatives, to strengthen their confidence and negotiation skills. Similarly, the contract “Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya” (T05.62 – DRC) trained 45 community mobilisers to respond to health risks or emergencies. Many of these initiatives were developed through partnerships with grassroots organisations. For example, the contract “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery, phases I and II” (T05.149 and T05.1253 – UNDP) worked together with 12 local CSOs to involve 600 people in discussions on conflict sensitivity and provided training sessions to 598 people in community security and conflict mediation.

> Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	2,602	-	2,602
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	124	37	161
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	2,767	229	2,996
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4,398	975	5,373
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	-	3

2,602 jobs have been created or supported to date by three contracts (EUTF indicator 1.1). For instance, “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.1253 – UNDP), supported 622 people (16% of them women), including IDPs, migrants, refugees, and members of the host communities to access the labour market in the period between August 2022 to December 2022. Some of these jobs were temporary, such as those generated through the Cash for Work Programme implemented together with ACTED for the distribution of personal protective equipment to vulnerable communities. However, some of them were permanent, such as the 75 long-term positions (40 of them for women) created through the Restart-up Acceleration Programme in Sebha and Benghazi.

So far, five contracts supported or created 161 MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.2). These enterprises are related to multiple areas, including textile, agriculture, technology, and solid waste management. For instance, between August 2022 and November 2022, the contract “Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan” (T05.1396 – ACTED) strengthened the business models of 31 social MSMEs through technical and financial support and specialised training. Similarly, the contract “North Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) assisted six companies with capacity building on air conditioning maintenance, agri-food processing, sewing and crochet techniques, together with soft skills (interpersonal and occupational skills) and technical and legal advice from December 2021 to June 2023.

2,996 people have been supported to date by seven contracts to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). Between May 2022 and February 2023, the contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ) supported 1,831 people (88% women) to implement economic and productive initiatives, including those implemented within the Women Development and Training Centres and the devolution of public services to the local authorities (e.g.: solid waste management). Likewise, from July 2022 to October 2022, the contract “Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya” (T05.1391 – NRC) distributed start-up kits to 121 successful graduates from vocational training sessions, which enabled them to start economic activities related to mobile maintenance, carpentry, tailoring, barbering, and beautician.

To date, ten contracts benefitted 5,373 people with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4). The main objective was to promote the professionalisation of young people and increase their chances of becoming entrepreneurs or employed. For example, the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya – Phase 2” (T05.1629 – IOM) provided technical and soft-skills training and counselling to 347 people during the period from January 2021 to August 2022. Furthermore, after carrying out a labour market assessment, the contract “Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya” (T05.1389 – DRC) involved a total of 75 young people in programmes related to mobile maintenance, car breakdown detection, air conditioning, cosmetics, and/or tailoring.

Finally, the contract “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 – UNDP) improved the local entrepreneurship ecosystem by setting up three business incubators and economic literacy centres in Benghazi, Tripoli, and Sabha (EUTF indicator 1.5). These business infrastructures aim to support young people in the creation and expansion of MSMEs.

> Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement and Voluntary Humanitarian Return	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	30,594	48,890
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	-	4,916	4,916

48,890 people have been supported so far with voluntary returns (EUTF indicator 3.4, Voluntary Humanitarian Return, specifically). Most of them were stranded migrants or migrants in detention centres who decided to return to their countries of origin. Two contracts facilitated the implementation of assisted returns, which include transportation assistance but also other complementary measures to access counselling, protection services, and medical screening. The main countries of return were Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Niger, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon, and The Gambia. Technical and financial support provided to VHRs ensured compliance with human rights standards and humanitarian principles.

Under the same Area of Action, EUTF contracts benefited 4,916 persons of concern (refugees, asylum seekers and/or unaccompanied children) with evacuation and resettlement assistance or other complementary pathways (EUTF indicator 3.8). Two contracts contributed to the implementation of the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), contributing to the resettlement of 4,653 people, many of whom were in detention centres and situations of extreme vulnerability. So far, EUTF contracts have supported 3,710 evacuations to Niger and 943 to Rwanda through 36 evacuation flights. Out of the total, 32% were women and 68% were men. Between January 2022 and December 2022, the contract “Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) supported 263 reunification cases in Libya, encompassing logistical aspects and measures related to DNA testing, issuing of legal documents and visas, advocacy efforts with embassy focal points, preparing pre-departure procedures and providing travel packages. In this contract, most of the beneficiaries have been Unaccompanied and Separated Children who were stranded in Libya without the presence of their families and have been reunited with them outside the country.

Short-term Effects Box 8

Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification (T05.1533)

Specific Objective:

Reducing risks associated with secondary movement, trafficking and smuggling of children in Libya and Egypt as well as traditional “first” countries of asylum (Ethiopia and Sudan), through comprehensive child protection interventions, including family reunification.

Strategic Priority:

1 – Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization.

Target Groups:

Asylum-seeking and refugee children and youth at risk.

EUTF Partner:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Geographic Scope:

Regional: Egypt and Libya

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 3.7 million

Implementation period: January 2021 to December 2022

Key Outputs*:

- > 6,048 persons (1,810 in Libya, 3,772 in Egypt, and 466 in Ethiopia and Sudan) received protection assistance for family reunification through case management and/or financial assistance.
- > 144 caregivers identified and trained in Libya.
- > 1,348 family reunification cases supported (411 in Egypt, 263 in Libya, and 674 in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Chad)
- > Four situation reports published and distributed.

Some Short-term Effects**:

- > The individualised accompaniment, psychosocial support and financial assistance provided by the intervention helped Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) to manage the traumatic situations they experienced and kept them away from criminal gangs and human trafficking, while they analysed potential alternatives for their lives.
- > Alternative care strategies, through awareness-raising sessions and foster family modality, increased the refugee community’s engagement with children’s issues and strengthened their support networks.
- > In Egypt, these approaches also involved the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, which has adopted specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Children on the Move, improving minors’ access to medical services and protection measures.
- > The complementary pathways developed allowed the reunification of 1,348 families, guaranteeing their right to be reunited.

Main Challenges**:

- > Social, political, and institutional instability in the partner countries.
- > Scarce budgets may hinder future reunification processes.

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 19/10/2022.

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	-	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	244	3	247

Building on the work developed through previous EU-funded interventions since 2017, the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.468 – UNICEF) contributed to the development and implementation of the Health Management Information System (EUTF indicator 5.2). The support focused on 619 health facilities, enabling them to collect, store, analyse and evaluate health-related data.

Eight contracts conducted 247 field studies, surveys, and other type of research on migration flows, the needs of the migrant population or the reality of Libyan host communities (EUTF indicator 5.3). For instance, the contract “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM) conducted eight studies describing the multidimensional impacts of the pandemic and generating dynamic dashboards to analyse its trends and related risks between January 2022 to June 2023.

> NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Since 2019, Libya and Tunisia have been prominent points of departure for irregular crossings to Europe, with alternating peaks. In the first six months of 2023, 56% of migrants disembarking in Italy have departed from Tunisia (34,321 persons; 979 disembarkations), while 43% have done so from Libya (27,900 persons; 227 disembarkations)⁹⁰. According to a report released by the Frontex Consultative Forum⁹¹ in June 2023, half of the sightings of boats in distress by Frontex in the central Mediterranean international waters were intercepted by the Libyan Coast Guard and sent back to Libya. The report raises serious concerns about the legality of such actions, suggesting that sending people back to Libya could potentially violate the principle of non-refoulement. Furthermore, the report underscores that once these people are in Libya, they face significant risks of violation of their fundamental human rights – including enslavement, arbitrary imprisonment, physical abuse, human trafficking, enforced disappearance, sexual assault, and even murder.

In April 2023, the UN Human Rights Council adopted Resolution A/HRC/52/L.33 titled “Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya”⁹². This resolution was criticised by CSOs for not sufficiently addressing the findings of the UN Fact-Finding Mission, whose final report raised serious concerns about the plight of refugees and migrants in the country⁹³. The UN Independent Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) established by the Human Rights Council in 2020, found and presented evidence of crimes against humanity committed against refugees and migrants in the country and detailed numerous cases of “arbitrary detention, rape, torture, murder, enslavement, and enforced disappearance” in its

90. UNHCR, June 2023, ITALY Sea arrivals dashboard. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/102839>

91. FRONTEX, 26.06.2023, Tenth Consultative Forum Annual Report 2022. <https://prd.frontex.europa.eu/document/tenth-consultative-forum-annual-report-2022/>

92. <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/document/a-hrc-52-l-33.php>

93. UN rights body fails to further justice in Libya, 26 Apr 2023, ReliefWeb. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/un-rights-body-fails-further-justice-libya>

2023 report⁹⁴. Following the adoption of this resolution, human rights organisations advocated for the establishment of an independent international investigation mechanism to ensure impartiality, as well as the establishment of independent monitoring, reporting, and evidence preservation systems.

Following the expulsion of an estimated 1,200 migrants by Tunisian security forces – mainly from sub-Saharan African countries – to desert border regions with Libya, the governments of Libya and Tunisia agreed to share responsibility for providing shelter for hundreds of migrants stranded at their border⁹⁵. At the same time, in early June 2023, authorities in Eastern Libya expelled thousands of migrants (primarily Egyptians), following operations aimed at targeting human and drug traffickers. The expulsion took place after migrants were detained during raids on trafficking warehouses. Syrians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, and African nationals were also transferred to detention centres in Libya, including one in Tobruk. Over 6,000 people were gathered at the border for expulsion, and approximately 4,000 were forced to cross into Egypt, with both Egyptian and Libyan sources confirming this number. Some 2,200 of those arrested were in an irregular situation according to Egyptian security sources. Concerns were raised by local and international NGOs about the treatment of these migrants, as they were reportedly held in inadequate conditions without proper provisions. Similar raids occurred in western Libya, leading to around 1,800 people being detained, with most of them being held in government detention centres⁹⁶.

Two country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2 with a proportional allocation of EUR 59 million for this partner country. In addition, a regional contract also contributes primarily to this Strategic Priority, with a budget of EUR 5 million allocated to Libya. EUTF contracts in Libya contributed to providing access to protection services and humanitarian assistance to migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs in situations of extreme vulnerability. This assistance was delivered as an immediate protection response in contexts such as rescue at sea operations and disembarkation points. Furthermore, efforts focused on raising awareness of migrants in Libya on the main dangers of irregular routes, existing regular migration pathways, and available options for the return to their countries of origin.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-Based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-Based Border Management	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	-	2
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	613	168	781
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1

To date, two institutions have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). For instance, the contract “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya – Phase 1 and 2” (T05.213 and T05.1637 – IT Mol) is supporting the Libyan Coast Guard and the General Administration for Coastal Security through training and specialised advice for the use of technological equipment and inter-institutional coordination. Furthermore, the contract

94. Human Rights Council, 27 March 2023, Fifty-second session, 27 February–31 March 2023, Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya.
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/sessions-regular/session50/A_HRC_52_83_AdvanceEditedVersion-EN.docx.

95. EURONEWS, 11/08/2023, Tunisia and Libya agree to share responsibility for migrants stranded on border.

96. Thousands of migrants detained at Libyan border in ongoing crackdown, activists report, 5 June 2023, Fox News.
<https://www.foxnews.com/world/thousands-migrants-detained-libyan-border-ongoing-crackdown-activists-report>

“Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 – IOM) provided training to the Libyan Red Crescent on topics related to first aid, data management and the rights-based approach.

Eight contracts have provided training so far to 781 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). For example, the contract “Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya” (T05.714 – UNHCR) provided training to 148 staff from Libyan authorities and other key stakeholders on refugee status and international protection. Moreover, “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) delivered two workshops in November 2022: one for 164 criminal justice practitioners on the investigation of trafficking and smuggling cases, and another one for 43 staff from the Ministries of Justice and Interior on crime scene management and integrity of scientific evidence. This same contract also supported the development of an institutional training plan for the detection and examination of fraudulent documents by frontline officers (EUTF indicator 4.6).

> *Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use*

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	27
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	78	26	104

So far, four contracts have supported 27 infrastructures to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1). A significant part of this support aimed at upgrading 23 detention centres to contribute to the improvement of the conditions of migrants held within them. Furthermore, the contract “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.213 – IT Mol), supported the installation of communication stations to improve the response capacity and inter-institutional coordination of relevant Libyan authorities for maritime rescue operations.

The support mentioned above is closely linked to the provision of equipment to strengthen governance. In this sense, 104 items have been delivered to date, including rubber boats, vehicles, buses, and satellite telephones, among others (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). The main objective of the supply of this equipment is to improve the operational capacity on the ground and foster a more coordinated and effective response to migration governance-related issues.

> Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	34	-	34
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	-	18,656
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	75,812	-	75,812

34 events have been organised and delivered by two contracts to raise awareness on migration (EUTF indicator 3.11) to date. The contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141 – IOM) organised several activities aiming to connect community members from different backgrounds. The local CSOs that led those meetings encouraged group discussions and affiliated activities related to migration, including poetry recitals, lectures, plays and songs about migrant experiences.

18,656 migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration, of which 25% of them were women (EUTF indicator 3.3). This was achieved through the contracts “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” (T05.141) and “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya – Phase 2” (T05.1629), both implemented by IOM. They organised 615 awareness-raising sessions in communities of Sebha and Qatrun to address some of the myths surrounding the migration process and share updated information on the main dangers of irregular routes.

Finally, under this Area of Action, 75,812 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted through four contracts (EUTF indicator 3.2). These short-term emergency measures are aimed at providing an immediate response to people in a situation of extreme need and vulnerability, mainly in two circumstances. Firstly, when rescue at sea operations take place and migrants are transferred to disembarkation ports at different points along the coast. Support provided in these cases included basic medical care, blankets and emergency kits, food supplements, and temporary shelter. Secondly, in the detention centres where many of them are transferred and secluded. For these cases, support measures encompassed case monitoring, legal advice, psychosocial support, and/or advocacy.

> NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Historically, Libya has been a key country of destination in North Africa for migrant workers from neighbouring countries and beyond – for example, from Western Africa, the Middle East, and Southern Asia⁹⁷. Despite the ongoing political and economic crisis, Libya continues to attract many labour migrants, who continue to form a significant part of its economy, providing a much-needed workforce as labour shortages persist for both non- or low-skilled and qualified occupations⁹⁸. In a step towards regularising labour migration, Libya has sought to strengthen regular migration channels by establishing bilateral labour agreements with source countries of migrant workers.

While none of the EUTF contracts in Libya contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 3, two contracts do deliver outputs under two of its Areas of Action.

97. IOM/DTM, 2021, Labour migration to Libya. Remittances amidst conflict and pandemic, IOM. https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM_LBY_RemittancesStudy_0.pdf

98. ILO, 2021, Labour Market Access for Migrants in Libya and the Impact of COVID-19, ILO. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms_854341.pdf

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1

In the framework of the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM), a bilateral labour agreement between Libya and Niger was supported (EUTF indicator 4.6). Between December 2021 and June 2023, several dialogues, workshops, and roundtables were organised with the participation of decision-makers of the Libyan Minister of Labour and representatives of other countries of the Central and West Africa region. The agreement seeks to contribute to the protection of migrant workers through effective work visa issuance before employment and support legal frameworks for regular migration pathways.

> NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Libya’s unstable security situation and prevalent lack of the rule of law in most border areas pose significant threats to migrants entering and transiting the country along the Central Mediterranean migration route. At the same time, several programmes supporting migrants stranded in Libya who wish to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, are increasingly being implemented in the country by IOM, with the support of the EU. More than 65,000 migrants from Libya have benefited from this programme between 2017 and 2022⁹⁹.

While none of the EUTF contracts contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 4 in Libya, one regional contract primarily targeting this Strategic Priority is delivering outputs in this country. Furthermore, eight contracts contribute by implementing activities and delivering outputs under some of its areas of action. For instance, by supporting the training of national authorities and CSOs representatives on protection-oriented and rights-based assistance of migrants (including those intercepted at sea, returned to Libya, and held in detention centres) with a gender-based approach. Furthermore, EUTF contracts in Libya contributed to supporting post-arrival and longer-term reintegration measures for returnees in their countries of origin.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	5	5
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	216	2,093
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1

99. European Council of the European Union, Migration flows on the Central Mediterranean route: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/central-mediterranean-route/>

Five public institutions were strengthened through capacity building or operational support (EUTF indicator 3.6). This was achieved through their integration into regional decision-making and knowledge-sharing instances. In this regard, between February and December 2022, the contract “Libya’s Migration Technical Assistance Facility – LIBMITAF” (T05.1800 – ICMPD) provided training and logistical assistance to participants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Social Affairs through migration governance capacity building and Training of Trainers (ToT) strategies, as well as the preparation and participation to migration dialogues such as the Rabat and the Khartoum processes.

This same contract supported the development of a legal assessment on the existing policy framework of the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) for the drafting of a National Durable Solutions Strategy being implemented by the UN in the country in Libya (EUTF indicator 4.6).

To date, six contracts trained 2,093 on migration management and protection (EUTF indicator 3.7). The topics of the training programmes related mainly to migrants’ protection, migration management, and crisis response. For example, between January 2021 and August 2022, the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya – Phase 2” (T05.1629 – IOM) trained 353 representatives (24% women) from the Libyan Coast Guard, the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration, and the General Administration for Coastal Security on protection-oriented and rights-based assistance to migrants intercepted at sea. Likewise, throughout 2022, the contract “PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services” (T05.1211 – CESVI) provided training to 46 members of the Ministry of Social Affairs and non-state actors on gender-based violence principles and support measures.

Short-term Effects Box 9

Libya’s Migration Technical Assistance Facility – LIBMITAF (T05.1800)

Specific Objectives:

- > Enhancing legislative and institutional frameworks addressing regular and irregular migration.
- > Improving cooperation among relevant stakeholders at national and international levels.

Strategic Priority:

4 – Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration.

Target Groups:

Libyan governmental entities with a mandate related to migration and Civil Society Organisations working on migration issues in the country.

EUTF Partner:

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

Geographic Scope:

Libya

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 2 million

Implementation period: April 2021 to November 2023

Key Outputs*:

- > 32 representatives of relevant Libyan partner institutions provided with a comprehensive theoretical and practical overview of the topics of migration governance and management.
- > 10 staff members representing competent institutions and diplomatic bodies participated in the Training of Trainers (TOT) Programme on Consular Crisis Preparedness and Management.
- > A Legal Assessment for the National Durable Solutions Strategy, analysing the situation and role of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) conducted in coordination with relevant authorities.
- > 12 international dialogues on migration attended by Libyan delegates, mainly within the framework of the Rabat and Khartoum Processes.
- > Eight workshops and/or conferences organised on diaspora engagement and crisis preparedness.
- > 104 key Libyan decision-makers and government representatives received support to participate in multi-stakeholder meetings and dialogues on diaspora engagement and crisis preparedness.

Some Short-term Effects:**

- > Libyan authorities – particularly delegates of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation – increased their participation and involvement in some key international forums, such as the Rabat and Khartoum processes.
- > Focal points appointed by the National Government arrived at the meetings better prepared, with updated documentation and data, and with greater capacity to share and position their interests, demands, and needs.
- > Communication channels between the national authorities and Libyans living abroad were enhanced, and contacts were initiated to reestablish trust and joint work with the diaspora community in the UK and other countries.

Main Challenges:**

- > Political and institutional instability puts Libya’s successful integration into regional forums and the implementation of sustainable and effective policy dialogue and coordination mechanisms at risk.
- > High staff turnover.
- > Trust and willingness to cooperate with the current authorities on behalf of the Libyan diaspora.

**Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.*

***Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 24/12/2022.*

> Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	698	698
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	-	1,957

To date, 698 returnees benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), improving their access to medical treatment, psychosocial accompaniment, family tracing, in-kind assistance and/or temporary shelter. All of them developed tailored and needs-based reintegration plans and were supported through an integrated approach that incorporates economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions.

Under the same Area of Action, 1,957 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5bis). This assistance, provided by a single EUTF contract, focused on income-generating activities related to small businesses, agricultural production, and the provision of services (carpentry, catering, and transport, among others).

5.3. Morocco



The EUTF in Morocco: Overview of Key Results

Graph 10



Morocco: EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 24 contracts implemented in Morocco from 2017 to May 2023¹⁰⁰:

Table 13

MOROCCO - EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	-	172	172
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	161	161
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	19	-	19
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	-	788	788
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	-	1	1

100. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2023. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2022. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	32,050	45,867	77,917
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	38,282	15	38,297
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	2,590	57	2,647
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	12,019	19,864	31,883
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	-	5
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,665	5,145	12,810
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	2,908	2,908
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	109	109
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	93	93
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	309	13	322
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	202	444	646
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1,729	160	1,899
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	-	1	1
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	-	2	2
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	635	49,568	50,203
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	414	930	1,344
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	14	260	274
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	33	6	39
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	17	5	22
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	6	4	10
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	28	15	43
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	22	1	23
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	6,941

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 12 are country contracts delivering outputs in Morocco (worth EUR 177 million). In addition, 12 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Morocco, with a proportional allocation of EUR 55 million. In total, 24 operational contracts are allocating EUR 231 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

After the reopening of Morocco's borders following the end of the Covid-19 pandemic, foreign nationals residing in the country face a new administrative challenge. Even though legislative frameworks have not been modified recently, the procedure for obtaining residence permits for foreigners in Morocco is reported to have become more stringent since the beginning of 2022. This change involves a stricter implementation of provisions related to residence permits, particularly for people from sub-Saharan African countries. Furthermore, many residents have been required to leave the country if their application is delayed. While this is not a new measure, the application of removal from the national territory in case of delays has become

more common. This practice, which has become more frequent and systematic since the beginning of 2022, affects both resident workers and students – particularly burdening young people who are employees, entrepreneurs, or parents¹⁰¹.

At the same time, Moroccan authorities have intensified efforts to control irregular migration throughout the country. This includes conducting raids on migrant dwellings and camps and relocating undocumented people from coastal areas to inland cities and border regions with Algeria. These internal deportations offer temporary relief to migration hubs along the coast, yet migrants often return, seeking better opportunities. Despite this, migrants are often left without resources and resort to find temporary work to save for transport costs to larger cities. These internal transfers can yield counterproductive outcomes, particularly when migrants are relocated to urban centres recognised as gateways for European migration, like Béni Mellal. This situation exposes migrants to extreme poverty, as the Béni Mellal–Khenifra region ranks among Morocco's poorest areas. Additionally, they witness successful Moroccan migrants who return during the summer to Morocco. As a result, internal deportations amplify migrants' vulnerabilities and inadvertently contribute to further irregular migration¹⁰².

On June 24, 2022, following the tragic incident in Melilla where an estimated 1,300 to 2,000 people attempted to climb the six to ten-meter chain-link fences surrounding Melilla, 23 people lost their lives, while UN experts believe that the death toll is higher, estimating at least 37 fatalities. Additionally, the NGO Moroccan Association for Human Rights in Nador has reported that 77 people remain missing in connection with this incident. In December 2022, the Spanish Public Prosecutor's Office concluded its six-month investigation, clearing Spanish security forces of wrongdoing. While disciplinary measures were recommended for certain agents of the Guardia Civil, who were found to have thrown rocks during the event, this outcome absolves Spain of direct responsibility for the fatalities and focuses on addressing the actions of specific within the security forces¹⁰³.

Migrants in Morocco continue to face obstacles to access the labour market¹⁰⁴. They struggle to secure formal employment and suffer from discrimination in the job market¹⁰⁵. Even when they have a residence permit, they typically work in Morocco's sizable informal economy. Because of their reliance on informal employment, both migrants and refugees struggle to meet even the most basic needs, such as food, clothing, and housing. Moreover, access to social security is limited to holders of a residence permit in Morocco. Foreign workers obtain access to social security through their employers, whereas irregular migrants tend to receive only emergency treatment and usually seek care from civil society organisations¹⁰⁶. On top of this, both nationals and non-national in Morocco are being affected by the economic impact of the conflict in Ukraine and rising global inflation. Ukraine is the second and Russia is the third major provider of soft wheat to Morocco, accounting for 25% and 11% of its imports. In addition, Morocco faced the most severe drought in decades during 2022, resulting in reduced harvests.

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for six out of the 12 country contracts implemented in Morocco, worth 9% of the total committed funds: EUR 17 million. In addition, six out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 12 million to deliver outputs in this country. EUTF contracts in Morocco are contributing to Strategic Priority 1 by improving access to basic services of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, unaccompanied minors, and host communities – directly through service delivery or indirectly through referrals. In this sense, services such as legal support, medical

101. Zina G., Maroc : Les étrangers confrontés à un durcissement sur les dispositions relatives au titre de séjour, 17/03/2022, Yabiladi. <https://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/125404/maroc-etrangers-confrontes-durcissement-dispositions.html>

102. Abderrahim T., July 2023, Morocco, Irregular migration ebbs as Rabat cracks down on human smuggling, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.

103. Spain/Morocco: No Justice for Deaths at Melilla Border, June 22, 2023, Human Rights Watch.

104. ACAPS, Morocco Mixed Migration, <https://www.acaps.org/country/morocco/crisis/mixed-migration>; Mixed Migration Centre (2022). Understanding the Mixed Migration Landscape in Morocco. Available at: https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Understanding_the_mixed_migration_landscape_in_Morocco.pdf

105. Alarm Phone. "they only give us the really hard jobs" – the exploitation of migrant labour in transit and destination countries around the western Mediterranean, 8, January 2023. https://alarmphone.org/en/2023/01/08/they-only-give-us-the-really-hard-jobs/?post_type_release_type=post

106. IOM, 2017, Migration Governance Profile: Kingdom of Morocco, IOM. <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/sites/g/files/tmzxbd1251/files/2021-03/MGI%20Morocco%20EN.pdf>

assistance, and psychosocial counselling were provided or facilitated. Additionally, to improve the delivery of such services and support measures, the capacities of local authorities, CSOs and other actors were enhanced through training programmes and operational support, community sensitisation, and mobilisation. At the same time, EUTF contracts in Morocco allowed groups of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to access TVET and skills development initiatives and, to some extent, to increase employment or self-employment opportunities. In turn, this has contributed to the protection and assistance of migrants in vulnerable situations, refugees, and asylum seekers.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	32,050	45,867	77,917
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	12,019	19,864	31,883
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,413	5,145	12,558
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	6,941

Under this Area of Action, six contracts have delivered 77,917 basic social services to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). The contract “*Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa*” (T05.1154 – UNHCR), in collaboration with its partner *Fondation Orient Occident*, delivered 25,200 education grants to refugee children for primary and secondary education, non-formal education, and remedial classes. The same contract provided 23,000 primary and secondary health care and chronic illness treatments consultations and psycho-social counselling sessions for refugees.

Similarly, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) provided 17,676 basic social services so far. These included emergency, legal, and mental health assistance, among which 15,942 services were delivered in the period between December 2021 and November 2022. “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) has delivered 12,839 hygiene, food, and shelter kits to 7,298 beneficiaries to date. Out of these, 4,679 kits were distributed between December 2021 and November 2022 to 2,510 people in vulnerable situations. In the same reporting period, this contract also assisted 366 persons through referrals to specialised asylum institutions, among which 200 (including 114 men and 58 women, 7 male children, 11 female children and 10 male unaccompanied minors). Furthermore, it assisted 303 migrants in vulnerable situations by providing them with access to a safe space of protection, where their psychosocial, social, physical and health needs were addressed, and by accommodating them in reception centres in Rabat, Tangier, and Nador.

Likewise, the contract “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) has distributed 6,650 emergency kits to vulnerable migrant populations to date, including 1,352 protection kits, 970 hygiene kits, 408 baby kits and 250 blankets. The same contract also provided 410 psychosocial and 3,260 medical consultations. Furthermore, contract “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 - MDM Belgique) has assisted 866 people so far through referrals to non-state partners (544) and to state and public services (322) in Rabat and Oujda for medical and psycho-social support services.

To date, four contracts have contributed to improving the access to basic social services of 31,833 people (EUTF indicator 2.9). For instance, “*Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa - Morocco*” (T05.1154 – UNHCR) has supported the enrolment of 740 children in primary schools, 160 in secondary schools and 20 refugee children in non-formal education through education grants. It also assisted 4,800 refugees (1,683 women and 3,117 men) through psycho-social counselling sessions in

partnership with *Fondation Orient Occident*, in Rabat, Casablanca, Fes/Meknes, Marrakech, Oujda and Tangier/Tetouan. The contract implemented by Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría has benefited 10,250 migrants to date by setting up an administrative reception, orientation and information system on rights and access to a series of services, and the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) referred 14,412 people - vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities - to relevant service providers and other organisations for essential services. Finally, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) has referred so far 1,769 people - vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities - to relevant social service providers, of which 1,341 in last reporting period (which is December 2021-November 2022), 638 in Agadir and 703 in Casablanca.

12,558 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted by three contracts so far (EUTF indicator 3.2). “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) has supported 2,260 migrants in vulnerable situations. Out of this total, 1,066 were supported between December 2021 to November 2022 in Rabat (414) and Oujda (652) through one or several services, such as medical treatments, social support consultations, and psychological sessions. The same contract also distributed 2,260 health kits so far, of which 2,004 were delivered between the end of 2021 and the beginning of 2022 – 1,954 in the Oriental region and 50 in Rabat. Finally, the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 - IOM) has benefited to date 5,145 vulnerable and stranded migrants with protection and direct assistance, and “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) supported 2,302 migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in accessing rights and submitting their asylum applications.

In the context of the Covid-19 emergency response activities delivered by the EUTF in Morocco, 6,941 people were directly benefited by two contracts (EUTF indicator 6.2). For example, the contract “Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa - Morocco” (T05.1154 – UNHCR) assisted 5,500 refugees and 500 asylum seekers through cash assistance (EUTF indicator 6.2). Moreover, “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) provided 941 migrants in Rabat and Oujda with information related to health, the functioning of the Moroccan health system, and Covid-19-related hygiene promotion.

Short-term Effects Box 10

Assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations (T05.1477, T05.1479, and T05.1481)

Specific Objectives:

- > Improving protection and emergency assistance for vulnerable migrants.
- > Enhancing access to and quality of health (medical, psycho-social), and legal services for vulnerable migrants.
- > Increasing the capacities of public and private institutions (including CSOs) working with migrant populations in terms of planning, management, coordination, and networking.
- > Increasing the capacities of CSOs for better coordination and strategic advocacy towards decision-makers.

Strategic Priority:

1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization.

Target Groups:

Vulnerable migrants (focusing on women, children/unaccompanied minors, victims of violence and trafficking, newcomers, and victims of forced displacement); health care and legal services providers; institutional and civil society actors.

EUTF Partner:

The Programme is implemented through three contracts executed by Médecins du Monde (MDM Belgium), Handicap International (HI), and Fundación Entreculturas, Fe y Alegría (Fundación). Technical assistance is provided by NIRAS.

Geographic Scope:

Morocco

EUTF Contribution:

MDM: EUR 1.9 million.
HI: EUR 1.8 million.
Fundación: EUR 1.8 million.
NIRAS (TA): EUR 0.9 million.

Total: EUR 6.5 million

Implementation period: December 2020 to November 2023

Key Outputs*:

- > **MDM Contract:** 2,232 vulnerable migrants assisted; 866 referrals to other institutions/CSOs; 619 migrants benefited from emergency assistance; 2,260 migrants benefited from hygiene campaigns; 941 people benefited from Covid-19 related assistance.
- > **HI Contract:** 17,676 services provided (emergency aid, legal, mental health); 50 CSOs acting together to influence regional and national policies related to migration; four thematic guides developed for professionals and community relays; 998 migrants informed about their rights; 92 social workers and community relays trained on migration issues.
- > **Fundación Contract:** 10,250 vulnerable migrants assessed to identify their needs; 12,839 hygiene, food and shelter kits distributed; 366 cases supported towards specialised institutions in matters of asylum, voluntary return, and human rights violations; 303 women and children (victims/survivors of violence and/or pregnant) with access to protection shelters where their needs are addressed (psychosocial, social, physical and health).

Some Short-term Effects**:

- > The three interventions made great strides in achieving their humanitarian assistance goals (health-psycho-social support) and the protection of migrants, despite the changing context.
- > 80% of the target migrant population benefited from assistance services and participated in awareness-raising sessions, mainly in terms of health, hygiene, and access to justice.
- > 90% of women and children had access to psychosocial rehabilitation services.
- > 60% of the target population was assisted to be referred to specialised institutions for asylum, assisted voluntary return, and human rights violations.
- > An evident progress is observed with the setting up of the Oujda listening cell, which facilitates migrants' access to health services. This model is well established and could be replicated in Rabat.
- > New data is available to migrants through the implementation of the digital platform "RefAid", which identifies places likely to meet their needs (e.g.: health and emergency centres, civil protection, etc.).
- > Great progress in terms of alliances within the associative sector, promoting referencing of cases between the different interventions. The community relays network has been strengthened, having now the capacity to respond directly to the needs of the community.

Good Practice**:

"Community relays ensuring a participatory approach within the target population in the decision-making processes (Fundación Contract)":

The idea of setting up a community relay team originated in 2018 among people living in the forests of Nador, many of whom were potential migrants. These people felt a strong internal drive to assist others and support the activities of the Diocesan Delegation of Migrants (DDM) in the forest areas. The team is founded on values such as support, availability, volunteerism, and humanism. The DDM recognised and endorsed this idea, providing support to the group through its psychosocial team, which helped to structure, train, and equip the community relays to work together effectively.

The community relay team consists of dedicated volunteers who aim to facilitate interventions for their fellow community members experiencing distress, both in camps and migrant dwellings within the city. The team comprises a diverse range of volunteers from various nationalities, including Guinea, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, and Congo, all driven by a common desire to serve the community. Through collaboration, the community relays have actively participated in numerous activities and meetings organised by the DDM for migrants, particularly working closely with the psychosocial team, who serve as their mentors and guides.

The community relay team is limited to a maximum of eight people, with membership considerations including gender diversity, nationality, age, and place of residence. New members are selected by the EUTF Partner according to internal regulations, and rotation within the team depends on individual circumstances and adherence to the agreed-upon rules and commitments. The community relays undertake crucial responsibilities such as mediation, identification of vulnerable cases, and referral to appropriate support. Coordination and referral mechanisms are established between the DDM team, while the project ensures that relays access support and capacity building through training programmes. Different sources confirmed improvements in delivering high-quality services to the migrant population since the implementation of this practice.

Main Challenges**:

- > Capacity strengthening of institutional actors, mainly due to the difficulty to build trust and to conclude agreements.
- > Elaboration of documents for the promotion of respect of migrants' rights and the national strategy to influence institutional actors.
- > Services provided by the health centres face challenges due to lack of resources.

* Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 20/01/23.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	2,590	57	2,647
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	256	2	258
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	11	-	11
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	-	16

To date, six contracts have trained 2,647 staff from civil society organisations and local authorities to strengthen service delivery in areas such as health, psychosocial support, and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.8). For instance, so far, the contract “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) has trained 1,940 staff from public institutions and associations on the rights and obligations of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in Morocco. Similarly, AECID’s contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138) has trained 325 members of CSOs on preventing racism and xenophobia following a gender-based approach and 30 civil servants to replicate this type of training. In addition, Handicap International (“*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” - T05.1479) has provided training on migration issues, listening, and advice to 92 social workers and community relays in Agadir and Casablanca so far.

Another notable example includes the contract “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas, Fe y Alegría) which trained 96 public officials on health-related topics and 41 on technical management and coordination skills (e.g.: monitoring and evaluation; psychosocial approach; gender approach; planning, monitoring and operational coordination; counselling; and participatory facilitation techniques). This same contract also provided training to 26 migrant community relays on technical capacities and strategies to address situations of vulnerability of migrant communities. Similarly, “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) trained 40 professionals on detection and care of migrants in vulnerable situations and on human rights international standards. Lastly, “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 57 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants.

258 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened so far through capacity building activities and operational support on protection and migration management by four contracts so far (EUTF indicator 3.6). For example, “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) has contributed to setting up and strengthening six local and national stakeholders’ platforms playing a key role in enhancing access to rights and services for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Such platforms gather public institutions, lawyers, NGO’s legal clinics, and are active at the national level (based in Rabat) as well as at the regional level (Casablanca, Oujda, Tangier, and Rabat). They include a network of legal clinics, a network of lawyers and four social platforms. Based on a preliminary assessment, the capacity-building needs of these entities were identified and then strengthened through targeted training courses on national and international legal frameworks on migration and asylum, associative communication, data collection, and clinical methodology. In addition, this contract facilitated the implementation of coordination tools and mechanisms to promote migrants’ access to their rights and the creation of dedicated workspaces for legal clinics within universities, where beneficiaries can seek and receive legal advice effectively. Finally, legal support services were set up in partnership with the Rights and Justice associations and the OMDH (*Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains*).

Furthermore, the contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID) strengthened the capacities of seven recognised local media actors through comprehensive training programmes. Topics covered by the training included the implementation of the principles of non-discrimination and prevention of racism and xenophobia outlined in the code of ethics for media coverage of migration-related topics. Additionally, training sessions were extended to 223 associations and addressed the legal framework on migration, recourse mechanisms and associative actions to prevent racial and xenophobic discrimination in Morocco from an ethnic and gender perspective. Moreover, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 - Handicap International) strengthened the capacities of migrants’ organisations by delivering workshops on institutional governance for 20 associations – of which, 14 are members of the Platform of Sub-Saharan Associations and Communities in Morocco (ASCOMS). The training aimed at empowering associations to develop their structures and processes effectively to address the multifaceted challenges faced by migrants.

To date, 11 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported by three contracts in Morocco (EUTF indicator 4.6). Among them, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) has contributed to producing two operational protocols to increase the capacities of three organisations working on health and psychosocial support, and five framework documents regulating the provision of emergency services on food, hygiene, health, and housing aid. Likewise, the contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID) developed a gender-sensitive awareness strategy, a training plan for associations working on preventing and countering racism and xenophobia against migrants in Morocco, and a gender-sensitive training plan with the participation of Moroccan institutions and organisations.

Finally, under this Area of Action, 16 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed with the support of four contracts so far (EUTF indicator 5.1). Examples from the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 - Handicap International) include five round tables, a referral mechanism through the Souss Massa Migration Committee, a coordination mechanism for associations in the Casablanca region, and a working group headed by M&D (*Migrations et Développement*), which organised eight sessions on socio-economic integration involving multi-stakeholder local community mobilisation. Similarly, contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.1479 - AECID) set up a mixed group on legislative modifications to improve the Moroccan legal framework related to racism, xenophobia, and racial discrimination. At the end of the process, five relevant recommendations were prioritised, with more than 42 provisions discussed in 12 different legal areas. Another example stems from the contract “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL), which has established six collaborative multi-stakeholder groups and knowledge-sharing mechanisms so far. These include local platforms and networks dedicated to enhancing migrants’ access to rights, comprising 17 public institutions and 101 NGOs working at the local level.

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	38,282	15	38,297
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	14	260	274

38,297 people have been reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights carried out by six contracts to date (EUTF indicator 2.7). For instance, contracts “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) and “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138– AECID) reached 29,116 and 5,146 people respectively through two information campaigns launched at the national, regional and local levels. The first contract focused on informing on migrants’ rights, and the second one on preventing racial discrimination, racism, and xenophobia against the migrant population. Also, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (Handicap International - T05.1479) carried out individual and collective social consultation sessions to inform 998 migrants of their rights, and the contract “*SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains*” (T05.1590 – CCEM) organised 14 awareness-raising workshops, reaching 408 people – including members of the general public and relevant professionals.

Furthermore, 274 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities carried out by two contracts (EUTF indicator 4.3). Out of these, 206 participated in language courses, culture sensitisation initiatives, and other actions conducted by the contract “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II*” (T05.240 - IOM) in Morocco.

> Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	-	172	172
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	161	161
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	19	-	19
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	-	788	788
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	-	1	1

Two contracts have contributed so far to create or support 172 direct jobs and 161 MSMEs (EUTF indicators 1.1 and 1.2). The contracts “*Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEETAfrica*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) and “*Programme d’intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc*” (T05.1402 – Soleterre) played a key role in this respect by supporting businesses through individualised assistance to conduct initial diagnosis and follow-up analysis on branding, communications, accounting, marketing, management, operational strategy, innovation, and leadership. Entrepreneurs were also supported through collective workshops related to topics such as intellectual property, fiscal laws, commercial development, management tools, human resources, and management. In addition, businesses were provided with funds for the development of their activities.

Closely linked to the previous outputs, 788 people benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development provided by the contract “*Programme d’intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc*” (T05.1402 – Soleterre) - EUTF indicator 1.4. The training provided focused on financial education and was aimed at providing the basic management skills necessary for the creation and successful management of an income-generating activity (mainly formal enterprises formed by groups). The same contract rehabilitated and equipped a business incubator in Oujda (EUTF indicator 1.5).

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	-	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	-	13

In this Area of Action, one platform containing and presenting information on the services available to migrants in Morocco was put in place by the contract “Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) - EUTF indicator 5.2. Furthermore, 13 field studies, surveys and other research have been conducted with the support of five contracts to date (EUTF indicator 5.3). Among them, the contract “Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) developed four practical thematic guides for professionals and community relays on mental health, and for the civil status registration for asylum seekers’ school registration.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2022, overall arrivals to Spain from and through Morocco registered a decrease. This was mainly due to the decline of irregular crossings to the Canary Islands by 30% from the previous year, following the resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Morocco on border management¹⁰⁷. In 2022, 14,213 sea arrivals to mainland Spain were recorded following the Western Mediterranean Route (involving departures from Morocco and Algeria)¹⁰⁸. This represents a 25% decline from 2021, with most migrants detected likely to have departed from Algeria rather than Morocco¹⁰⁹. The decrease in departures along this route was coherent with trends observed since 2019, resulting from increased efforts by Morocco, enhanced cooperation with the EU, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the decline in movements was not even across the country. The irregular land arrivals in the Spanish enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla increased by 53% in 2022¹¹⁰. The increase in attempts of large-scale entry into these cities happened in a context of worsening conditions for foreign irregular migrants in Morocco. While the Moroccan government’s counter-smuggling efforts disrupted maritime departures, smuggling groups have been adapting to the shifting context by changing departure locations, diversifying services provided to migrants, and seeking to co-opt low-level government officials.

As of March 2, 2023, the EU launched a new cooperation programme on migration to support Morocco’s border management efforts in the fight against smuggling networks, the implementation of the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, and the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin, in accordance with international standards in terms of human rights¹¹¹.

Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings (Strategic Priority 2) is the main priority of four out of the 12 country EUTF contracts implemented in Morocco, representing 81% of the total funds committed (EUR 143 million). In addition, two out of the

107. MMC, 2022, Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: West Africa, MMC West Africa, Quarter 4 2022.

108. UNHCR, Western and Central Mediterranean situation.
<https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/situations/western-and-central-mediterranean-situation>

109. Abderrahim T., July 2023, Morocco, Irregular migration ebbs as Rabat cracks down on human smuggling, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.
<https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Morocco-Irregular-migration-ebbs-as-Rabat-cracks-down-on-human-smuggling-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

110. Ibidem.

111. “EU launches new cooperation programmes with Morocco worth €624 million green transition, migration and reforms”, 2 March 2023.
https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_23_423

12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, allocating EUR 34 million to this partner country. EUTF contracts have supported the strengthening of capacities of Moroccan border agents, law enforcement officials, forensic staff, and consular personnel (among others) for the identification, referral, and protection of victims of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Furthermore, EUTF contracts have supplied equipment to Moroccan authorities and have contributed to developing international cooperation mechanisms for border governance. Lastly, EUTF contracts have contributed to supporting efforts for the protection of victims of trafficking of human beings and informing and sensitising the population to prevent and tackle abusive and fraudulent recruitment practices.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	414	930	1,344
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	3	1	4
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	-	1

To date, 1,344 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights through five contracts (EUTF indicator 4.2). In particular, “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC) contributed by training overall 808 staff on a variety of issues related to trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, such as the investigation and handling of cases, and the identification, referral, and protection of victims. Trainees included 455 law enforcement officials, 79 practitioners on forensic, 109 consular staff from the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs - based in Morocco and to be deployed abroad - 100 officials from the General Directorate of the National Police, and 53 public prosecutors, among others. Similarly, the contract “*Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)*” (T05.519 – ICMPD) trained 112 border agencies staff on the configuration, installation, maintenance, and use of new equipment in line with migrants’ rights-based approach. In addition, 163 personnel from the Moroccan Ministry of Interior responsible for border management were trained on the use and maintenance of equipment provided by contract “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc*” (T05.888 - FIIAPP). Lastly, the contract “*Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains - Comite Contre Esclavage Moderne*” (T05.1590 - SAVE) trained 15 members of civil society organisations, 10 lawyers, and 124 officials from government institutions on legal support to victims of human trafficking.

Four institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management provided by two contracts so far (EUTF indicator 3.6). For instance, one border agency was supported through staff training provided by the contract “*Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-Maghreb*” (T05.519 – ICMPD). Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, and the *Conseil National des Droits de l’Homme* benefited from staff training conducted by the contract “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc*” (T05.888 – FIIAPP).

Also, under this Area of Action, one training plan in the field of detection and examination of fraudulent documents addressed to officers from frontline agencies was developed with the support of “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC) - EUTF indicator 4.6. Finally, a national network of lawyers and representatives of government institutions related to the prevention and fight against of trafficking in persons was supported by the contract “*Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains - SAVE*” (T05.1590 - CCEM) - EUTF indicator 5.1.

> Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	635	49,568	50,203
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	-	2	2

50,203 items of equipment to strengthen governance have been provided by three contracts to date (EUT indicator 4.1 bis). The largest contributor was the contract “*Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region - BMP-Maghreb*” (T05.519 – ICMPD), which supplied 49,542 items of equipment to support border management activities to the General Direction of the National Security (Ministry of Interior). Items provided included forensic police equipment, vehicles, radio equipment, IT equipment (computers, tablets, servers, scanners, others), detection equipment, video surveillance equipment, mobile radio equipment, and accessories. Furthermore, 635 items of equipment have been provided to Moroccan authorities by the contract “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc*” (T05.888 - FFIAPP), and 33 items by “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC). The latter also contributed to strengthening the Scientific and Technical Police and the Cybercrime Unit under the General Directorate for National Security, by delivering training workshops on the identification and detection of fraudulent documents for different target groups – including frontline and investigation officers, the Judicial Police, and law enforcement officers working at various key hub cities (EUTF indicator 4.1). This same contract (T05.756) also delivered trainings on investigation and hearing techniques as well as on surveillance techniques and investigative skills.

Short-term Effects Box 11

Border Management Programme Maghreb (T05.519 and T05.908)		
<p>Specific Objective: Contributing to the strengthening of effective and rights-based border management.</p>	<p>Strategic Priority: 2 - Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings.</p>	
<p>Target Groups: Ministry of Interior and the General Directorate for National Security (DGSN) in Morocco and the Ministry of Interior and the Maritime National Guard (MNG) in Tunisia.</p>		
<p>EUTF Partner: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</p>	<p>Geographic Scope: Morocco and Tunisia</p>	<p>EUTF Contribution: EUR 65 million</p>
<p>Implementation period: August 2018 to August 2024</p>		

Key Outputs and Some Short-term Effects*:

- > 54,698 items of equipment provided to strengthen governance (49,542 in Morocco and 5,156 in Tunisia) including radios, video surveillance equipment, computers, vehicles, and others.
- > 3,140 Covid-19-related supplies provided to the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia, such as protection, disinfection, and medical equipment.
- > 728 staff from border agencies trained (616 in Tunisia and 112 in Morocco) on the use of equipment and rights-based border management. 97% of people trained reported an increase in their knowledge about configuration, installation, maintenance, and usage of new equipment. A specific group of trained participants was chosen for further training to become trainers, thus contributing to institutional capacity-building.
- > Two institutions strengthened through training in migration management in Morocco (General Directorate for National Security) and Tunisia (Maritime National Guard).
- > In summary, the Project contributed to strengthening the operational capabilities of border agencies through the successful delivery of equipment and training.

Main Challenge*:

Mechanisms to track the equipment and to ensure its use and maintenance (sustainability).

*Taken from the NOASYS database and the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 07/12/2022.

> Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	252	-	252
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	-	1	1

Two contracts contributed to the prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and to the protection of victims of trafficking in human beings in Morocco.

The contract “SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains” (T05.1590 – Comité Contre l’Esclavage Moderne) assisted 252 migrants victims of trafficking of human beings (EUTF indicator 3.2). Almost half of them (112) were assisted from March 2022 to February 2023. Most were Moroccan nationals (100), although others were from Ivory Coast, Nigeria, and Guinea Conakry. The majority of those assisted were victims of domestic exploitation and forced, minors (98), and females (86). Specifically, during the summer of 2022, approximately 70 children were identified and brought to reception centres through the combined efforts of police patrols and outreach teams, who located them at workplaces and beggar locations. Among these minors, the youngest were placed under the care of child protection units. Additionally, several older adolescents, aged 14 to 19, were either referred to or identified by the Al Karam association’s Listening and Orientation Unit. This unit assists the most vulnerable youth in acquiring training and resources for eventual integration into the labour market. Despite still being minors, these young people had previously experienced exploitation in various settings such as workshops, small businesses, stores, or even as domestic workers in households employing young girls. Typically, people found their way to seek assistance from the Al Karam association through word-of-mouth referrals after escaping exploitative situations.

Furthermore, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM), organised a sensitisation campaign called “Koune Ala Bal” (Be aware) on ethical recruitment, involving two TV and radio stations, based on media interviews and articles (EUTF indicator 3.11).

> Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems

Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	-	1
Collection, management, and analysis of data and development of information systems for border management and prevention and fight against trafficking	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	-	3	3

The contract “*Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains - SAVE*” (T05.1590 – CCEM), contributed to improving international cooperation mechanisms for border governance by organising a workshop with more than 40 participants from Morocco, France, Belgium, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Tunisia, and Lebanon, on legal support to victims of trafficking in human beings (EUTF indicator 5.4). Finally, the contract “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC) developed three needs assessments on the capacities of relevant stakeholders to prevent of human smuggling, fight against human trafficking and assist the victims of trafficking in human beings (EUTF indicator 5.2).

> NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Unauthorised and authorised emigration levels from Morocco have experienced a resurgence in recent times¹¹². The Covid-19 pandemic amplified the migratory pressures from the country, with the pursuit of employment abroad as the foremost motivation for migration (47.4% of emigrants¹¹³). At the same time, Morocco has become an established destination for economic migrants in North Africa in recent years. As such, the country is concerned with the governance of labour migration involving the protection of migrant workers, both inside the country and of Moroccan workers abroad.

As a sending country, in 2013, Morocco signed Mobility Partnerships (MPs) with the EU¹¹⁴, some Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden), and the United Kingdom¹¹⁵. One of the priority areas of these agreements is to manage the short-term mobility of workers and labour migration more effectively, and to enhance the developmental potential of labour migration for Morocco and receiving European countries.

In parallel, as a receiving country, Morocco has been pursuing a holistic migration policy for several years. The aim is to strengthen Morocco’s relations with its nationals living abroad and to promote the integration of migrants, for example from West Africa, in Morocco. This migration policy goes together with increasing

112. Berriane M., de Haas H., Natter K., 2021, Social Transformations and Migrations in Morocco. IMI Working Paper Series 2021, No. 171, IMI. <https://www.migrationinstitute.org/completed-projects/aphm/case-studies/morocco>.

113. HCP, La migration internationale au Maroc. Résultats de l’enquête nationale sur la migration internationale 2018-2019 [International migration in Morocco. Results of the national survey on international migration 2018-2019], 2020. http://www.hcp.ma/downloads/Enquete- Nationale-sur-la-Migration_t21608.html.

114. European Commission, 7 June 2013, Migration and mobility partnership signed between the EU and Morocco. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_13_513

115. Council of the European Union, 2013, Joint declaration establishing a Mobility Partnership between the Kingdom of Morocco and the European Union and its Member States, 6139/13 ADD 1 REV 3. <https://www.statewatch.org/media/documents/news/2013/jun/eu-council-eu-morocco-mobility-partnership-6139-add1-rev3-13.pdf>

South-South mobility. In this context, Morocco has been committed to intensified cooperation on migration issues with sub-Saharan countries in recent years - having signed agreements with Senegal (2013), Ivory Coast (2015) and Mali (2019). Despite the specificities of their respective migration situations, the four countries face many common challenges in working with their diaspora, integrating returnees, protecting migrants' rights, and promoting legal migration.

Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Morocco, with a budget of EUR 9 million. In addition, three out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3, allocating EUR 8 million to this partner country. To date, EUTF contracts in Morocco have contributed to strengthening the capacities of key institutions - including governmental bodies, trade unions, TVET agencies, and employers' and private sector's organisations – on labour mobility schemes, fair recruitment, bilateral labour agreements, and migrant workers' protection. A relevant contribution of the EUTF in terms of policy development in this area was to support the implementation of the National Strategy for International Professional Mobility (*Stratégie Nationale de Mobilité Professionnelle Internationale*), under the coordination of the Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment and Skills. Furthermore, the implementation of multilateral and bilateral South-South cooperation pilot mechanisms was promoted between Morocco and three origin countries of Sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco – Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Mali – aimed at supporting the return and labour market reintegration of migrants living in Morocco.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	-	9	9
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	14	4	18
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	-	5	5

Under this Area of Action, two contracts implemented under the programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa- THAMM” (T05.1410 – ENABEL and T05.981 – ILO and IOM) contributed to strengthening the capacities and expertise of nine public and non-state actors on labour mobility schemes, fair recruitment, bilateral labour agreements, and the protection of migrant workers (EUTF indicator 3.6). Among others, beneficiary institutions included ANAPEC (*Agence nationale de promotion de l'emploi et des compétences*), MIEPEEC (*Ministère de l'Inclusion économique, de la Petite entreprise de l'Emploi et des Compétences*), OFPPT (*Office de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Promotion du Travail*), private sector actors, and trade unions.

18 strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed and/or directly supported by two contracts (EUTF indicator 4.6). For example, a national strategy (*Stratégie Nationale de Mobilité Professionnelle Internationale - SNMPI*) was developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour, a technical solution to improve the recognition of vocational training diplomas in EU countries, and a pilot digitalisation plan of Moroccan TVET diplomas using the Certif-ID platform¹¹⁶ were developed by the THAMM contract implemented by the ILO and IOM (T05.981).

116. <https://certif-id.com/>

Five multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been established with the support of three contracts to date (EUTF indicator 5.1). Notably, the THAMM contract implemented by GIZ (T05.969) promoted the creation of a technical coordination committee comprised by relevant stakeholders regularly meeting and exchanging on migration and mobility for employment and training purposes. Likewise, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) set up an institutional mechanism, under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour, in charge of developing the national strategy on international labour mobility. This mechanism was organised around thematic working groups to ensure policy coordination among public institutions responsible for five objectives: 1. Governance, Partnerships, Information Systems and Data; 2. Social Protection and Fundamental Rights at Work; 3. Employment and intermediation at national and international level 4. Training and anticipation of skills; 5. Monitoring and prospecting on the labour market¹¹⁷.

> Job Training, Career Counselling, Information and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants; and Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance

Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	1,729	160	1,889
Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	1	22

To date, 1,899 people have benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes supported by three contracts (EUTF indicator 3.10). 1,465 of them participated in bilateral or multilateral training, internships, volunteering, or study programmes developed by the contract “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” (T05.501 – GIZ). Furthermore, another notable example is the contract “Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional” (T05.1055 - ENABEL) through which 264 candidates for labour mobility received relevant information regarding their processes.

Under the same Area of Action, 22 regional cooperation initiatives have been created, launched, or supported by two contracts (EUTF indicator 5.4). In particular, the contract “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” (T05.501 – GIZ) supported the development of two bilateral action plans on labour migration governance between Morocco and Ivory Coast, three multi-country exchanges of experience, two exchanges on strategies for the territorialisation of migration policies, five bilateral and multilateral pilot actions, three exchanges on emergency repatriation, and six labour mobility partnerships, with agricultural product processing, fish farming and rural tourism identified as priority sectors. These activities, developed since 2018, were aimed at co-creating an inclusive economic incubation programme, based on the exchange of North-South and South-South experiences across the four partner countries (Morocco, Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Mali) to facilitate South-South labour migration.

117. THAMM News. Lettre d'information n° 4 Janvier 2023, ENABEL, GIZ, OIM, OIT.
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms_880480.pdf

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	4	1	5
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	8	11	19

Two contracts set up, implemented and/or strengthened five planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems (EUTF indicator 5.2). For instance, “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ) delivered three analytical papers on data sources and systems for collecting and processing labour migration data. Based on a benchmark process in Morocco, this contract carried out the strengthening of the system for collecting and processing data in Senegal. In addition, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) supported the upgrading of ANAPEC’s website by integrating official information sources on labour migration opportunities and practical information and procedures for job seekers.

Finally, three contracts conducted 19 field studies, surveys, and other type of research (EUTF indicator 5.3). Notably, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) developed the following outputs in Morocco: three guides on pre-employment orientation, one guide for Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO), three studies on the impact of Covid-19, a mapping report on Pre-Departure and Pre-Employment Orientation and related services, in collaboration with ANAPEC, an action plan for the establishment of an integrated and harmonised information system on Labour Migration, currently being implemented in collaboration with HCP (the National Statistics Office) and six data-producing institutions (MIEPEEC, ANAPEC, CNSS, MAECAMRE, Ministry of Interior, OFPPT).

Another example is the study developed by the THAMM contract implemented by ENABEL (T05.1410) aimed at analysing the shortage of professions in Belgium to guide programming. In parallel, Moroccan partners carried out detailed analyses related to pre-identified shortage professions through consultations with the private sector and vocational training actors, to support the selection of the targeted professions on a factual basis.

Short-term Effects Box 12

Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration (T05.501)		
Overall Objective: Strengthening South-South cooperation on migration between Morocco and Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Mali, as a constituent element of a regional system of migration governance.	Strategic Priority: 3 - Support to labour migration.	
Target Groups: Public institutions in charge of migration-related issues, regional authorities, civil servants, experts, CSOs in the field of human rights and migrants’ rights, associations and migrant communities, and academia in the four target countries. Diaspora communities.		
EUTF Partner: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Geographic Scope: Morocco (and Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Mali)	EUTF Contribution: EUR 8.6 million
Implementation period: December 2018 to May 2022		
Key Outputs*: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 130 representatives from the four target countries trained on topics related to their diaspora communities. > Five bilateral pilot actions for strengthening diaspora engagement implemented. 		

- > Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Mali benefited from up-to-date, high-quality mapping of their diaspora communities.
- > 11 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) on migration between Morocco and Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal were operationalised through annual action plans.
- > 1,465 people participated in exchanges, bi/multilateral training sessions, internships, volunteering, or study programmes.

Some Short-term Effects:**

- > The new South-South exchange networks now include decentralised cooperation schemes between Moroccan regions and their counterparts in Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal.
- > The Project supported the implementation of bilateral Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) between Morocco and Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal, to share and transfer approaches and expertise on migration.
- > The Project supported Mali to evaluate its 2015 - 2019 Action Plan on Migration and to develop the 2020 - 2024 Action Plan.
- > The pilot projects component was important to test new approaches and instruments for the benefit of migrant communities in various contexts. The pilot action related to volunteering was of particular importance, since it had the potential to strengthen ties between countries, to define the legal framework in Senegal, and the institutionalisation of volunteering in Morocco.
- > The Project benefited from the commitment of the authorities and institutional stakeholders in the four target countries, a precondition for the sustainability of its benefits.

**Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 17/06/21.

➤ Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

The EUTF has supported Morocco's involvement in managing migration, marked by the introduction of its National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) in 2014, alongside regularisation campaigns in 2014 and 2016. On the one hand, EUTF contracts contributed to the strengthening the capabilities of relevant stakeholders, including local and national CSOs as well as migrant organisations. On the other hand, they supported the development and implementation of institutional and policy frameworks for migration governance through international peer-to-peer dialogues and actions to support mutual learning on specific urban challenges.

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority for one country contract in Morocco with a budget of EUR 8 million. In addition, one regional contract also contributes to Strategic Priority 4 in Morocco, allocating EUR 2 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. The results achieved through the NoA Strategic Priority 4 in Morocco underscore the dual commitment of the Moroccan government, focusing on regulating the emigration of its citizens while protecting and assisting the immigrants residing and working in its territory. In this sense, EUTF contracts have focused on facilitating voluntary returns of Moroccans from abroad and supporting migrants in Morocco willing to go back and reintegrate in their countries of origin.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration Governance and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration Governance and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	50	1	51
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	202	444	646
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	8	1	9

51 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management by two contracts so far (EUTF indicator 3.6). Out of these, 50 were supported by the contract *“Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité”* (T05.1479 - Handicap International). Most of them were civil society organisations that participated in capacity building actions to prepare awareness-raising and advocacy activities to influence regional and national policies in the field of migration. They include 30 organisations participating in the development of the National Influencing Strategy (NIS) and 20 migrants’ organisations – 13 of which are members of the ASCOMS platform (*Plateforme des Associations et Communautés Subsahariennes au Maroc*).

To date, 646 people were trained on migration management and protection by four contracts (EUTF indicator 3.7). Out of this total, 172 received training on reintegration, AVR (Assisted Voluntary Return), and migrants’ protection provided by the contract *“Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa”* (T05.800 - IOM). Similarly, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) trained 121 stakeholders on ILO’s General Principles for Fair recruitment and IOM IRIS standards. In addition, this same contract trained 105 staff from ANAPEC and international placement advisors on ethical recruitment, Pre-Employment Orientation, and Pre-Departure Orientation. Lastly, *“Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité”* (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas, Fe y Alegría) trained 41 members of CSOs and 26 migrant communities’ leaders to assist vulnerable migrants.

Nine strategies, laws, policies, and plans were developed and / or directly supported at a national level by three contracts so far (EUTF indicator 4.6). For example, the *“Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) Phase II”* contract (T05.412 – ICMPPD) supported the implementation of the Moroccan National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) through the organisation of a national seminar dedicated to the sharing of experiences of Moroccan local authorities. The event was organised in partnership with GIZ, held under the patronage of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, and gathered 130 participants from 14 Moroccan local and national authorities, international organisations and CSOs. Furthermore, the contract *“Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional”* (T05.1055 – ENABEL) supported the development of one strategic planning document integrating migration issues. The same contract also developed 6 mappings of labour migration trends to EU countries and presented them to young Moroccans (particularly students) during various workshops and information sessions focusing on the cases of Germany and the Netherlands. This work was carried out in close collaboration with the regional management of ANAPEC as a key institutional actor specialising in labour mobility and employment.

> Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	-	5
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	2,908	2,908
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	109	109
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	93	93

Five pilot actions aiming to strengthen the engagement of Sub-Saharan diasporas in Morocco were carried out by one contract (EUTF indicator 3.1) – namely, “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ). Out of these, four were bilateral initiatives and one was multilateral. For instance, in Ivory Coast, support was provided for the organisation of the South International Meeting which convenes Moroccan and Malian ACSS (*Action de Coopération Sud-Sud*) partners. The support provided was meant to enhance coordination and to strengthen the diasporas’ role in the country’s development. In Mali, the contract supported the development of the Moroccan-Malian Diaspora Forum which promotes productive investment and the mobilisation of diaspora expertise. Furthermore, since October 2020, a multilateral pilot initiative focused on diaspora mobilisation across Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Mali has been underway in collaboration with the Belgian NGO ADEPT (Africa-Europe Platform for the Development of the Diaspora). In each country, a civil society organisation has facilitated training for local associations, while simultaneously overseeing projects carried out through partnerships between diaspora associations and local counterparts.

Also, under this Area of Action, the contract “*Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa*” (T05.800 – IOM) assisted 2,908 migrants to return voluntarily to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4); supported 109 returning migrants countries with post-arrival assistance, and 93 returnees with longer-term reintegration assistance (EUTF indicators 3.5 and 3.5 bis).

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	-	1
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	4	11

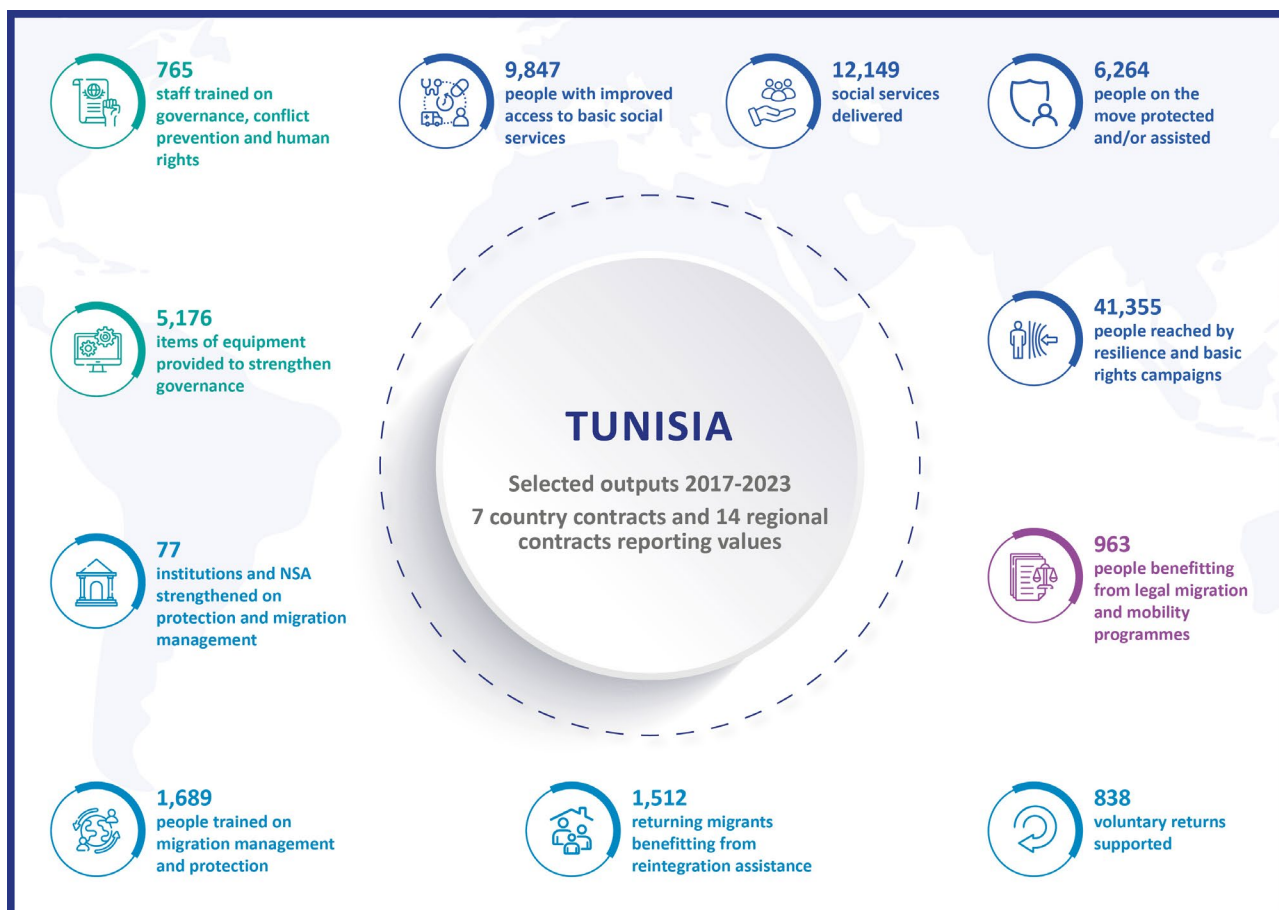
To date, one data analysis tool was established by one contract under this Area of Action (EUTF indicator 5.2): a visual mapping of the various stakeholders in the migration sector and the related areas of intervention was developed by the contract “*Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d’Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.2021 - Niras AS). Furthermore, two contracts have developed 11 studies and other research so far (EUTF indicator 5.3). Four of them have been delivered by “*Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM - Phase II*” (T05.412 – ICMPD) and included one local communication strategy to promote diversity and three city migration profiles in Morocco - for Rabat, Casablanca, and Oujda - providing detailed analysis of population movements within a specific urban area and insights into migration patterns, demographics, and reasons for moving in and out of the city. Lastly, the contract “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 - ENABEL) has carried out seven studies on the portability of the social rights (health, pensions, education, etc.) of Moroccans residing abroad.



5.4. Tunisia

The EUTF in Tunisia: Overview of Key Results

Graph 11



Tunisia: EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 21 contracts implemented in Tunisia from 2017 to May 2023¹¹⁸:

Table 14

TUNISIA - EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	142	64	206
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	70	70
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	30	-	30
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	206	1,355
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	-	9

¹¹⁸ The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2023. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2022. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	-	1	1
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	3	4
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	-	12,149	12,149
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,621	1,621
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	515	40,840	41,355
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	268	31	299
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	3,472	6,375	9,847
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	-	4
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	6,264	6,264
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	31	807	838
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	25	39
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,509	3	1,512
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	27	50	77
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	587	1,102	1,689
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	963	963
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	4	-	4
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	5,167	5,169
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	24	741	765
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	2,641
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	29	6	35
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	18	4	22
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	14	3	17
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	10	8	18
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	5	-	5
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	-	3,845	3,845
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	29	6,212	6,241
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	-	4	4

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven are country contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia (worth EUR 23 million). In addition, 14 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Tunisia, with a proportional allocation of EUR 64 million. In total, 21 operational contracts are allocating EUR 87 million to deliver outputs in Tunisia. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization

In the last years, particularly since 2022, Tunisia has witnessed an increase in arrivals of migrants, mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa. Most migrants arrive in Tunisia legally, given the absence of visa requirements for many sub-Saharan countries - particularly from West Africa. However, many of them lapse into irregular status once their temporary residence permits expire¹¹⁹. Moreover, applying for a legal residence permit entails a complex procedure and obtaining a work contract remains very challenging for those seeking to settle in the country¹¹⁹. At the same time, the number of foreign migrants entering irregularly Tunisia through land borders – notably from Algeria – has increased considerably in recent years, although their total number remains unclear¹²¹.

Engaging in the informal economy exposes migrants to substantial protection challenges, exploitation, and abuse. Because of their irregular status, many foreign migrants encounter severe obstacles in terms of access to basic services, such as housing, healthcare, and education. Amidst Tunisia's ongoing severe economic crisis, the effects of surging food costs and the scarcity of essential food items, like sugar, milk, butter, cooking oil, and rice have significantly impacted sub-Saharan migrants since September 2022. According to the findings from the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime (GI-TOC) Observatory of Illicit Economies in North Africa and the Sahel¹²², most migrants recently interviewed revealed grappling with intensified economic pressures, mainly due to their involvement in unstable employment sectors such as construction and agriculture¹²³.

In recent years, tensions between local Tunisian residents and sub-Saharan migrants have heightened, especially in areas with substantial concentrations of migrant populations like the Sfax Governorate and Greater Tunis. These tensions have occasionally escalated into violent clashes. While past cases of documented mistreatment existed, tensions relating to the presence of irregular migrants peaked in early 2023. Following President Kais Saied's February 2023 directive, which instructed security forces to intensify efforts against irregular migration, there has been a steady increase in serious abuses and xenophobic violence directed at sub-Saharan migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. The President's stance, grounded in anti-black and anti-migrant ideologies, is founded on the assumption that all sub-Saharan migrants lack proper documentation, such as valid visas or residence permits, categorising them as "irregular"¹²⁴. This narrative unleashed a campaign of State and civilian-supported violence against black people, including sub-Saharan migrants and black Tunisians¹²⁵.

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Tunisia, with a budget of EUR 4 million. In addition, seven out of the 14 regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 11 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. EUTF contracts in Tunisia have increased access to basic social services for vulnerable migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and the local population. Furthermore, they have provided stranded migrants with protection through direct assistance or referrals. Several EUTF contracts have also reached foreign and national target groups with sensitisation campaigns aimed at informing about access to healthcare services and assistance to victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants. Finally, EUTF contracts contributed to the development of self-employment skills of youth.

119. Parikh S., How Tunisia Produces "Irregular" Migrants, June 13, 2023. <https://timep.org/2023/06/13/how-tunisia-produces-irregular-migrants/>

120. Ibid.

121. Abderrahim T., 2023, Tunisia. Increased fragility fuels migration surge, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Tunisia-Increased-fragility-fuels-migration-surge-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

122. <https://globalinitiative.net/observatory/nas-obs/>

123. Acaps, Tunisia Mixed Migration. <https://www.acaps.org/country/tunisia/crisis/mixed-migration>

124. Parikh S., How Tunisia Produces "Irregular" Migrants, June 13, 2023. <https://timep.org/2023/06/13/how-tunisia-produces-irregular-migrants/>

125. Human Rights Watch, July 19, 2023, Tunisia: No Safe Haven for Black African Migrants, Refugees. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/19/tunisia-no-safe-haven-black-african-migrants-refugees>.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	3	4
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	-	12,149	12,149
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,621	1,621
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	3,472	6,375	9,847
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	6,264	6,264
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	-	3,845	3,845
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	29	6,212	6,241

Two contracts supported the construction or rehabilitation of four social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis): “*Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa*” (T05.800 – IOM) contributed with the rent, maintenance, and security costs of three IOM/Tunisian Red Crescent shelters in Medenine and Tunis, while “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) supported one-day time centre for migrant children in street situations.

Moreover, two contracts delivered basic social services to 12,149 people so far (EUTF indicator 2.2). In particular, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile - Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) provided psychosocial support and consultations for 3,515 people, temporary accommodation for 1,458 beneficiaries, and legal aid consultations to 726 persons. To date, the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA & Terre d'Asile - T05.1393) delivered 3,809 emergency aid and distributed 2,641 emergency kits to vulnerable migrants and Tunisians. These included hygiene kits, Covid-19 protection kits, accommodation, food assistance, and cash aid. Furthermore, 1,621 people received nutrition assistance so far (EUTF indicator 2.3). The contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile - Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) reached 1,391 people, while the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA & Terre d'Asile - T05.1393) benefited 230 people.

To date, four EUTF contracts have improved the access to basic social benefits for 9,847 people (EUTF indicator 2.9). For example, the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA & Terre d'Asile – T05.1393) has assisted 4,791 migrants with legal and social support. Similarly, the contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) supported in total 3,472 people by delivering several services, such as legal, social, health, accommodation, and referrals and the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile - Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) provided legal assistance to 1,399 persons of concern. In the same line, “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) referred 185 vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities to relevant service providers for essential services, with more than half of the assisted cases involving support to obtain residence permits. In this regard, IOM reported to have consistently maintained active communication with migrant and diaspora associations, by primarily interacting with migrant and host community leaders, with the objective of raising and strengthening awareness about referral mechanisms and available assistance mechanisms for migrants and vulnerable community members.

6,264 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers, and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted by two contracts so far (EUTF indicator 3.2). For example, the “*Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa*” (T05.800 – IOM) provided 3,883 migrants in transit with protection and direct assistance. In addition, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile - Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) processed 2,381 referrals to date.

3,845 Covid-19-related supplies were provided and/or distributed in total by the contract “*Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region - BMP-Maghreb*” (T05.519 – ICMPD) and by the “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” (T05.1393 - CEFA & Terre d'Asile) - EUTF indicator 6.1. Also, 6,241 people benefited directly from Covid-19 emergency response activities through three contracts (EUTF indicator 6.2). Notably, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) supported 5,647 people through financial assistance as part of its overall COVID-19 response.

Short-term Effects Box 13

“Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations- PAAIP” (T05.1393)

Specific Objectives:

- > Enhancing inclusive local economic development and job creation opportunities for migrants and host communities.
- > Promoting the collaboration of local actors.
- > Improving social cohesion and access to quality basic services.

Strategic Priority:

- 1 - Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilization.

Target Groups:

Migrants and host communities, CSOs and local authorities and their staff.

EUTF Partners:

Comité Européen pour la Formation et l'Agriculture (CEFA) and Terre d'Asile

Geographic Scope:

Regional: Tunisia

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 2 million

Implementation period: July 2020 to December 2023

Key Outputs*:

- > 82 migrants and host community members trained in entrepreneurship, business creation and IGAs; 42 entrepreneurial projects supported, and 54 beneficiaries coached.
- > 4,791 migrants assisted with social or legal aid.
- > 4,239 emergency assistances allocated, and 2,641 emergency kits provided.
- > 18,213 migrants and host community members benefitting from social cohesion projects implemented by local CSOs.

Some Short-term Effects**:

- > The target groups highlight the added value of the training and support sessions for drafting projects and developing business plans. Trainers are highly appreciated for their expertise.
- > The grants provided are considered very important for the start-up of the business projects.
- > The target groups consider that the project offers them the opportunity to acquire new knowledge and professional experience, key elements to access new or more stable jobs.
- > An indirect positive effect of the project is placing migrants as a labour force in certain sectors of the economy such as construction, agriculture, and catering.

Challenges**:

- > The amount granted per project (considered insufficient by some stakeholders).
- > Coordination and interaction with governmental programmes and employment mechanisms.
- > Access to subsidies, internships, and jobs remains possible for regular migrants only (with ID).
- > Advocacy and influence on local and national policies.
- > Involvement of the private sector.

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 18/03/2022.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	-	1	1
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	268	31	299
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	37	37
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	2	1	3
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	-	1	1
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	4	4

The contract “Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM - Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) developed a City Development Strategy for Tunis in the framework of Targeted City Actions, i.e., pilot actions to be implemented by partner cities, based on identified priorities (EUTF indicator 2.1). This local development plan was supported by the project through the exchange of good practices with other cities (such as Oujda, Morocco, and Málaga, Spain), the development of a practical guide detailing how participatory processes can be mainstreamed in strategic urban planning, and the launching of a communication campaign to increase the engagement of the migrant population in the strategic planning process of the City Development Strategy.

Three contracts contributed to developing the capacities of 299 staff from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen service delivery to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). Among them, the contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD*” (T05.1943 - ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) trained 85 lawyers and social workers from the regions of Greater Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Medenine. Training was tailored to the needs of relevant stakeholders identified through a capacity assessment led by *Avocats Sans Frontières* (ASF) and the *Comité Général de Promotion Sociale* (CGPS - Ministry of Social Affairs). The same contract also organised four workshops, involving a total of 94 participants, to promote the exchange and capitalisation of knowledge concerning the referencing system in the four target cities. The objective of the workshops in Greater Tunis and Sfax was to update the mapping of actors working on assistance to vulnerable migrants, assess the needs of the target populations, and coordinate the different stakeholders involved in the referencing mechanism. As for the meetings in Sousse and Médenine, they served to strengthen and expand the existing system to other geographical areas. Similarly, the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” (T05.1393 - CEFA & Terre d'Asile) contributed to strengthening 37 local actors through financial, technical, and capacity building support for the development of social cohesion projects (EUTF indicator 3.6). Training activities focused on associative governance, project design, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management.

One inclusive migrants' health response plan was developed, validated, and implemented by the contract “*Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population*” (T05.1552 – IOM) - EUTF indicator 4.6. Additionally, the contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD*” (T05.1943 - ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) updated one training plan on referencing addressed to members of the ProMiTAD consortium, social agents and psychologists from partners' staff, stakeholders developing intervention projects on refugee and asylum-seeking children and families, with state and civil society actors, lawyers, and social workers. The same contract also developed one coordination and advocacy strategy.

Finally, the contract “Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 - IOM) formed one regional Covid-19 task force composed of representatives from the League of Arab States (LAS), IOM, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the International Labour Organization (ILO) - EUTF indicator 5.1. This same contract supported two entities with personal protective equipment, testing kits and hygiene products and established two safe, isolation, quarantine, and other confinement facilities (EUTF indicator 6.3).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Activities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017-May 2023
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	515	40,840	41,355
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	2,641

Seven EUTF contracts reached 41,355 people through sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights to date (EUTF indicator 2.7). A notable contributor was the contract “Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 - IOM) that reached a total of 18,122 people through RCCE (Risk Communication and Community Engagement) activities and an online health platform. Another example includes the contract “Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia” (T05.1393 - CEFA & Terre d’Asile) which raised the awareness of 15,817 healthcare professionals and social workers on aspects related to the identification and provision of assistance to trafficking victims and smuggled migrants. Additionally, as part of the COVID-19 response, the contract “Amélioration de l’accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d’asile (Tunisie)” (T05.1156 - UNHCR) reached a total of 6,618 people through raising awareness initiatives addressing refugee communities on prevention, physical distancing, and general hygiene practices.

2,641 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 4.3). For instance, the contract “Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia” (T05.1393 - CEFA & Terre d’Asile) alone benefited 2,396 migrants and members of host communities with social cohesion projects launched by CSOs.

> Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017-May 2023
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	142	64	206
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	70	70
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	30	-	30
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	206	1,355
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	-	9

EUTF contracts supported the creation of 206 direct jobs and 70 MSMEs and assisted 30 people to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicators 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3). For example, the contract “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations - PAAIP*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile) assisted so far 142 people in their job search by determining the most suitable sectors or organisations for them and to enhance their skills accordingly. This was achieved through study grants, internships, and financial support for companies considering hiring the programme’s beneficiaries. In terms of creation of MSMEs, the same contract supported 42 businesses across different regions of Tunisia, such as restaurants, workshops, boutiques, online platforms, transports, fisheries, farms, and beauty salons, among others.

Three contracts delivered professional trainings (TVET) and and/or skills development activities for 1,355 people (EUTF indicator 1.4). The contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 - AFD) promoted the employability and socio-economic inclusion of 1,013 youth aged 15 to 35 through the establishment of five Entrepreneurship Clubs. The clubs’ activities focused on conducting small-scale awareness campaigns, mobilising youth, and identifying ideas and “priority” actions within communities for subsequent implementation.

Finally, the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 - GIZ) supported the establishment of nine business infrastructures. These included one incubator, along with its eight regional units (EUTF indicator 1.5). Regional units were set up to provide co-working spaces and connect entrepreneurs from the diaspora with relevant public and private institutions in the regions of Tunis, Sfax, Tataouine, Nabeul, Zaghouan, Sousse, Gabès, and Mahdia. The regions were selected based on the results of a “diaspora investor profiles” study, as well as on the assessment of incubators in different regions in Tunisia and their ability to adequately support diaspora entrepreneurs.

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings

Since 2020, there has been a significant rise in irregular migration towards Europe, with Tunisia emerging as the new primary departure point for Italy, surpassing Libya since the final quarter of 2022¹²⁶. In the first seven months of 2023, Tunisia was the point of embarkation for over 60% of almost 90,000 irregular arrivals registered in Italy¹²⁷.

Since the end of 2021, there has been a significant transformation in the composition and distribution of profiles among those irregularly departing from Tunisia. This shift has been driven by the deterioration of economic conditions and escalating repression, resulting in a notable increase in the number of women, children (including a surge in unaccompanied minors), and entire families embarking on these perilous journeys. Other noteworthy changes include an upsurge in migrants in their forties and fifties, along with the observable shift in the educational and economic profiles of Tunisian migrants. Middle-class people with advanced education or secure employment are increasingly engaging in irregular crossings. In addition to growing departures of Tunisian nationals, the country increasingly acts as a transit hub for foreign migrants seeking to reach European shores. Between January 1 and December 31, 2022, 27,495 non-Tunisian migrants were apprehended – including several thousand who were rescued by the Tunisian armed and security forces after departing from Libyan shores. This represents an almost quadrupled rise in the proportion of sub-Saharan migrants apprehended in comparison to 2021¹²⁸.

Besides the consistent pressure on Tunisia’s maritime borders, the undeclared crossing of sub-Saharan migrants through its land borders surged in 2022, mainly from Algeria. The Tunisian military thwarted 3,601

126. Leveraging flows. The surge in irregular migration from Tunisia to Europe, 26/06/2023.
<https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/irregular-migration-tunisia-europe/#:~:text=Since%20the%20last%20quarter%20of,discussions%20on%20EU%2DTunisia%20relations>

127. Abderrahim T., 2023, Tunisia. Increased fragility fuels migration surge, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.
<https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Tunisia-Increased-fragility-fuels-migration-surge-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

128. Ibid.

attempts of unauthorised entry into the country through its eastern and western land borders in 2022¹²⁹. Meanwhile, the National Guard intercepted around 600 migrants, the majority from sub-Saharan countries, many of whom had previously been in Algeria. The flow of sub-Saharan migrants from neighbouring Algeria has increased due to the Covid-19 pandemic, driven by job losses and fears of deportation¹³⁰. These factors continued to drive land crossings into Tunisia in 2022, particularly concentrated in the Kasserine, Jendouba, and Kebili governorates¹³¹.

In July 2023, after days of violence in the port city of Sfax, in which one Tunisian was killed, up to 1,200 sub-Saharan migrants and asylum seekers were expelled, or forcibly transferred by Tunisian security forces, to the country's desert border regions with Libya and Algeria, according to Human Rights Watch¹³². Several human rights groups have expressed concerns over migrants' safety and health in such border areas, where they face multiple risks, including physical and sexual violence, as well as the risk of losing their lives. In August, Tunisia and Libya jointly announced their commitment to sharing the responsibility of offering shelter to the hundreds of migrants who had been stranded at their border¹³³. On June 16, 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the EU and Tunisia, setting the ground for a partnership on macroeconomic stability, economy and trade, green energy transition, people-to-people contacts and migration and mobility¹³⁴. The MoU contains measures for bolstering efforts to stop irregular migration, disrupting the business model of people smugglers and human traffickers, strengthening border control, and improving registration and return.

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2 Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings, allocating EUR 38 million to this partner country. So far, their contribution has mainly been the provision of a variety of equipment items, the delivery of capacity development actions on border governance, and their support for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	2	7
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	24	741	765
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	-	1	1

In terms of capacity, institutional, and policy development activities on international and human rights-based border management, the "Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-

129. Tunisian Forum for Social and Economic Rights (FTDES), Statistiques migration 2022. <https://ftdes.net/en/statistiques-migration-2022/>

130. Herbert M., Losing hope: Why Tunisians are leading the surge in irregular migration to Europe, GI-TOC, January 2022. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/tunisia-migration-europe/>

131. Abderrahim T., 2023, Tunisia. Increased fragility fuels migration surge, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Tunisia-Increased-fragility-fuels-migration-surge-GI-TOC-July-2023.pdf>

132. Human Rights Watch, July 19, 2023, Tunisia: No Safe Haven for Black African Migrants, Refugees. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/19/tunisia-no-safe-haven-black-african-migrants-refugees>.

133. EURONEWS, 11/08/2023, Tunisia and Libya agree to share responsibility for migrants stranded on border.

134. The European Union and Tunisia: political agreement on a comprehensive partnership package, Brussels, 16 July 2023. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_23_3881

Maghreb” contract (T05.519 – ICMPD) supported the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia through the delivery of equipment and training (EUTF indicator 3.6), and “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) supported six Tunisian ministries through capacity development of their staff: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, and Ministry of Social Affairs.

765 staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces were trained by three contracts (EUTF indicator 4.2). Notably, 616 staff of the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia were trained on a variety of topics also by the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD). Training topics included audit; support to management, decision-making and administration; safety/security, search, and rescue and protection; risk analysis, crisis management and investigation; operators’ skills; use and maintenance of purchased equipment. Similarly, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 96 labour inspectors and officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Interior on identification of victims of trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants in the workplace. In addition, 29 officials were trained on crime scene management and forensic chain of custody in human trafficking and migrant smuggling criminal cases. The same contract also developed one training plan on detection and examination of fraudulent documents to be delivered to officers from frontline agencies (EUTF indicator 4.6).

> Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	5,174	5,176

Three contracts provided 5,176 items of equipment for border management (EUTF indicator 4.1bis). Among them, the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD) provided the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia with a total of 5,156 pieces of equipment, including forensic police equipment, vehicles, radio equipment, IT equipment (computers, tablets, servers, scanners, others), detection equipment, video surveillance equipment, and mobile radio equipment.

Short-term Effects Box 14

Border Management Programme Maghreb (T05.519 and T05.908)		
<p>Specific Objective: Contributing to the strengthening of effective and rights-based border management.</p>	<p>Strategic Priority: 2 - Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings.</p>	
<p>Target Groups: Ministry of Interior and the General Directorate for National Security (DGSN) in Morocco and the Ministry of Interior and the Maritime National Guard (MNG) in Tunisia.</p>		
<p>EUTF Partner: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)</p>	<p>Geographic Scope: Morocco and Tunisia</p>	<p>EUTF Contribution: EUR 65 million</p>
<p>Implementation period: August 2018 to August 2024</p>		

Key Outputs and Some Short-term Effects*:

- > 54,698 items of equipment provided to strengthen governance (49,542 in Morocco and 5,156 in Tunisia) including radios, video surveillance equipment, computers, vehicles, and others.
- > 3,140 Covid-19-related supplies provided to the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia, such as protection, disinfection, and medical equipment.
- > 728 staff from border agencies trained (616 in Tunisia and 112 in Morocco) on the use of equipment and rights-based border management. 97% of people trained reported an increase in their knowledge about configuration, installation, maintenance, and usage of new equipment. A specific group of trained participants was chosen for further training to become trainers, thus contributing to institutional capacity-building.
- > Two institutions strengthened through training in migration management in Morocco (General Directorate for National Security) and Tunisia (Maritime National Guard).
- > In summary, the Project contributed to strengthening the operational capabilities of border agencies through the successful delivery of equipment and training.

Main Challenge*:

Mechanisms to track the equipment and to ensure its use and maintenance (sustainability).

*Taken from the NOASYS database and the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 07/12/2022.

> Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	4	-	4
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Border Management and Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	-	3	3

The contract “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1941 – ICMPD) coordinated four awareness raising events on migration: two on the topic of human trafficking in partnership with the National Authority for the Fight against Human Trafficking (INLCTP), and two on the Tunisia-HIMS survey on migration in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.11).

On the other hand, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) delivered three capacity needs assessments developed by analysts, forensic evidence specialists, and preservation and chain of custody specialists (EUTF indicator 5.2).

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

The underlying political, economic, and governance factors driving irregular migration in Tunisia have also fuelled growing legal mobility. Since 2020, the country has experienced a surge in emigration, driven by a combination of internal and external factors. Domestic financial struggles, economic reform delays, and slow post-Covid-19 recovery were amplified by the impact of the Ukraine war on the national economy. Import prices for essential goods surged, leading to inflation climbing from 6.7% in January 2022 to 10.1% in December of the same year. Throughout 2022, intermittent shortages of commodities such as sugar, coffee, and bread affected citizens and small enterprises. These difficulties particularly burdened low-income

households, with about four million Tunisians - equivalent to over 960,000 families - requiring assistance. Additionally, the middle class shrank, with nearly 1.6 million members descending into poverty over a decade, raising Tunisia's impoverished population to almost six million. Throughout this period, potential Tunisian migrants highlighted the scarcity of viable job prospects in the country, underemployment, and limited purchasing power due to low wages as prominent driving factors for migration¹³⁵.

Additionally, in 2022, Tunisia faced enduring political turmoil. Despite promises, the government struggled to counteract economic decline, fostering scepticism about the leadership's ability to effect positive change¹³⁶. According to a recent study published by the National Observatory on Migration (ONM) and the Tunisian National Institute of Statistics (INS) on emigration from Tunisia, nearly one in five polled nationals (15.9%) declared that would like to emigrate to live, work, or study abroad¹³⁷. To address challenges in obtaining Schengen visas, the Tunisian government has sought to promote regular labour mobility through cooperation and bilateral efforts with some European countries. For instance, the German Tunisian Mobility Pact (2014–2016) seeks to enhance youth employment and foster lasting connections between Tunisia and Germany. A related initiative is the Triple Win Project (2013) between the German Federal Employment Agency's International Placement Services and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), aimed at recruiting highly skilled foreign workers from Tunisia for Germany¹³⁸.

Four EUTF regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, allocating EUR 14 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. These contracts have contributed to developing a labour migration scheme between Tunisia and Germany, by supporting pre-departure training, the recognition of qualifications of skilled workers, visa processing, job matching, and the placement of Tunisian candidate migrants in German enterprises in various sectors.

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	5	5
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	-	4	4
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	-	3	3

Seven¹³⁹ institutions have been strengthened so far through capacity building or operational support provided by the programme "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa" (contracts T05.1410 – ENABEL and T05.981 - ILO + IOM) - EUTF indicator 3.6. The supported institutions included ANETI (*Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant*), MFPE (*Bureau de l'émigration et la Main d'œuvre étrangère*), the Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts, DGPEMOE (*Direction Générale de Placement à l'Etranger et de la Main d'œuvre Etrangère*), and UGTT (*Union générale tunisienne du travail*). The topics covered by these training

135. Mnasri C., 2023, Tunisia's Social Unrest: From July 2021 to Present, in Protest.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/370742375_Tunisia's_Social_Unrest_From_July_2021_to_Present#fullTextFileContent

136. Hebert M., 2022, Losing hope. Why Tunisians are leading the surge in irregular migration to Europe, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime. <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/tunisia-migration-europe/>

137. Tunisian National Observatory on Migration (ONM), 2021, Rapport de l'enquête nationale sur la migration internationale, Tunisia-HIMS, <http://www.ins.tn/publication/rapport-de-lenquete-nationale-sur-la-migration-internationale-tunisia-hims>

138. ILO (International Labour Organization), 2017, Study on bilateral labour and social security agreements in North Africa. Geneva: ILO (https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-addis_ababa/---sro-cairo/documents/publication/wcms_621046.pdf); Ensari, P., Kasavan, C. and Thenot, E. (2023) Migration-relevant policies in Tunisia. MIGNEX Background Paper (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. www.mignex.org/tun.

139. The difference with the value reported in the table above (5 institutions under EUTF indicator 3.6) is because the table reflects the final values at NoA level once double counting of institutions supported by more than one EUTF contract has been corrected.

sessions encompassed fair recruitment, labour mobility schemes, bilateral labour agreements, protection of migrant workers, and orientation services for workers applying for international labour mobility.

So far, two contracts have contributed to the development of four strategies, laws, policies, and plans at a national level (EUTF indicator 4.6). In particular, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 - ILO + IOM) supported the development of one strategy for international employment (*Stratégie Nationale pour l'Emploi International / SNEI*), has mainstreamed one labour migration component into Tunisia’s National Employment strategy, and has drafted one national roadmap to improve national governance and coordination of skills anticipation for labour migration and mobility based on a tripartite approach. Similarly, the contract THAMM Phase II (T05.1950 – OFII) developed an assessment of modelled paths of excellence for young professionals based on different profiles of job seekers.

Furthermore, two multi-stakeholder groups were created with the support of two contracts (EUTF indicator 5.1). Among these, one coordination mechanism and one partner committee were formed by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (T05.1410 – ENABEL). Additionally, one regular exchange mechanism was established between all project stakeholders at the national level on the topic of migration and mobility for employment and training purposes by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (T05.969 – GIZ).

> Job Training, Career Counselling, Information, and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance

Job Training, Career Counselling, Information and Orientation Services for Candidate Labour Migrants	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	963	963
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	6	6

In Tunisia, 963 people benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes supported by two contracts (EUTF indicator 3.10). Most of them (944) were trained as prospective migrants for labour mobility to Germany by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) with international placements spanning a range of sectors including electronics, sanitary, heating and plumbing, hotel and gastronomy, construction, and IT.

In the Area of Action related to the collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance, two contracts produced six studies (EUTF indicator 5.3). Notably, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 - ILO and IOM) produced four research outputs: one situational analysis assessing the integration of labour migration in policy frameworks, one mapping of services available to migrant workers, one study on the impact of COVID on labour migrants, and one software for social attachés to optimise services to Tunisians candidate migrants and workers abroad and for the central management of OTE (*Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger*) to improve data collection consolidation and use. Likewise, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.1410- ENABEL) carried out one study analysing professions facing shortages in Belgium (with implications in Tunisia) and coordinated one exploratory mission to Tunisia - in the frame of the Research Action Component - aimed at identifying potential academic, private, and public partners in May 2022.

➤ NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Diaspora engagement policies have always been at the forefront of Tunisia's migration agenda. Monitoring Tunisians abroad, maintaining close ties with them, encouraging their investments and remittances, facilitating knowledge transfer, and supporting the reintegration of highly qualified returnees, have been key priorities for the country¹⁴⁰. The National Migration Strategy emphasises the Tunisian diaspora's contribution to the development and democratic transition of the country. At the same time, several programmes have been developed to support the voluntary return and reintegration of vulnerable Tunisian returnees. Among these, are those implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), GIZ, and Expertise France¹⁴¹.

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority of six of the seven EUTF country contracts implemented in Tunisia, worth 81% of the total funds committed by EUTF country contracts in Tunisia (or EUR 19 million out of 23). In addition, one regional contract delivering outputs in Tunisia contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 4, allocating EUR 2 million to this partner country. To date, EUTF contracts in Tunisia have provided training for personnel on national and international regulations on the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, and on international recruitment of foreign workers. Furthermore, they have supported the voluntary return of Tunisian migrants from abroad and their reintegration in the country. Another relevant endeavour was the support to the National Institute of Statistics to conduct the Tunisia-HIMS Survey on International Migration, a survey project designed within the framework of the MED-HIMS project (Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries) and carried out in Tunisia by the National Observatory on Migration (ONM) and the National Institute of Statistics (INS)¹⁴².

> Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional and Policy Development on Migration Governance and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	27	1	28
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	587	1,102	1,689
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	27	-	27
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	18	-	18

Four contracts operationally supported and/or contributed to strengthening the capacities on protection and migration management of 28 institutions (EUTF indicator 3.6). Notably, the contract "*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*" (T05.1941 – ICMPD) supported 12 institutions - such as the National Agency for Employment and Independent Labour (ANETI), the

140. Pouessel S., 2017, Tunisia and its diaspora: between protection and control. In: Weinar, A. (ed.) Emigration and Diaspora Policies in the Age of Mobility. Global Migration Issues, vol 9. Cham: Springer.

141. Ensari, P., Kasavan, C. and Thenot, E. (2023) Migration-relevant policies in Tunisia. MIGNEX Background Paper (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. www.mignex.org/tun.

142. <http://www.migration.nat.tn/fr/tunisia-hims/presentation-tunisia-hims>.

Directorate General for Public Employment and Labour Market Observatory (DGPEMOE), and the National Observatory of Employment and Qualifications (ONM), among others - in the exchange and analysis of data for the development of profiling reports and migrant sheets. Moreover, the contract “*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*” (T05.139 - Expertise France) equipped infrastructure of the Office for Tunisians Abroad (OTE) in Tunis, Sfax, and Médenine.

To date, 1,689 people were trained on migration management and protection by seven contracts under this Area of Action (EUTF indicator 3.7). For instance, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) trained 348 people on national and international legislation relating to refugees and asylum seekers, international protection, and best practices for implementation and strengthening of referral mechanisms. Another example is the contract “*Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa*” (T05.981 - ILO + IOM) which provided training to 100 public officials on technical and IT-related topics regarding the registration, filing, and monitoring of applications for international recruitment of foreigners by Tunisian employers. Out of these, 67 were OTE staff, including social attachés and central direction staff, and 33 were from the DGPEMOE.

27 strategies, laws, policies, and plans were developed and/or directly supported by six contracts so far (EUTF indicator 4.6). For example, the contract “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGres Migration – phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) developed two mechanisms to support the institutional anchoring of the “Tounesna” Tunisian national system for the reintegration of returning migrants. This system was set up by the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) and operates with the support of the General Directorate for Social Promotion (DGPS) and the National Agency for Employment and Independent Labour (ANETI).

Lastly, 18 multistakeholder groups have been supported by four contracts to date (EUTF indicator 5.1). Out of these, 11 were national, regional, and local networks and dialogues on migration enhanced by the contract “*Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ). Another example includes three consultation frameworks strengthened and made permanent, based on the collaboration between the local authorities, the representatives of civil society and the Tunisian Residents Abroad (TRE), by the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD). Finally, a coordination mechanism was put in place with the support of the contract “*Supporting national strategy in Tunisia*” (T05.350 – ICMPD)” to enhance learning among key stakeholders in the development of a survey conducted to inform policy making and implementation.

> Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members; and Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Mobilisation, Engagement and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	-	4
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	31	807	838
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	25	39
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,509	3	1,512
Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms on Migration and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	5	-	5

Under this Area of Action, four initiatives supported by diaspora members were promoted by one contract (EUTF indicator 3.1) – namely: “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD). Initiatives developed included the equipment of hospitals during the COVID emergency, the design of Local Migration and Development Plans, and the carrying of two missions to plan common local development initiatives with Tunisians originating from Beni Khedache and Sbeitla and currently residing in Paris, Toulouse, and Marseille.

Moreover, 838 voluntary returns were supported by three contracts (EUTF indicator 3.4) and 39 returning migrants benefitted from post-arrival assistance provided by two contracts (EUTF indicator 3.5). Notably, the contract “*Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa*” (T05.800 - IOM) assisted a total of 807 migrants in Tunis to return through its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme and provided post-arrival assistance for 25 returning migrants in their countries of origin.

1,512 returning migrants were assisted with longer-term reintegration support provided by four contracts to date (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). Notably, the contract “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) supported reintegration projects for 989 returnees in Tunisia.

Lastly, five regional cooperation initiatives were created, lunched or supported by three contracts so far (EUTF indicator 5.4). Among them, “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ) established one coordination mechanism to enhance investment conditions for members of the diaspora in Tunisia through the creation of strategic partnerships.

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2023
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	4	-	14
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	1	12

Four contracts contributed to the development of 14 planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems for migration governance to date (EUTF indicator 5.2). Six of them were produced by the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 - AFD). These encompassed a monitoring grid, three migration profiles of selected sending areas and destination countries of Tunisian migrants, one study on the Tunisian diaspora in France, and one paper on the commitment of the Tunisian diaspora in France to promoting development in Tunisia based on a historical perspective, among others.

Finally, 12 field studies, surveys and other research on migration governance were conducted by four contracts so far (EUTF indicator 5.3). For instance, the contract “*Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II*” (T05.412 – ICMPPD) developed two city migration profiles on Sfax and Sousse. These include a detailed analysis of population movement within specific urban areas, providing insights on migration patterns, demographics, and reasons for moving in and out of the city. Furthermore, a methodological guide to integrate migration and diasporas in territorial development plans elaborated by the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD). Notably, a statistical report was produced by the contract “*Supporting national strategy in Tunisia*” (T05.350 - ICMPPD) based on the results of the Tunisia-HIMS survey implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (INS), in collaboration with the National Migration Observatory (ONM). This was part of the Tunisia HIMS process, supported by this contract.

5.5. Regional Contracts

Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 31 are regional contracts, accounting for EUR 232 million. These contracts can be categorised into three sub-groups:

- 1. Contracts implemented in a single country, but with a regional perspective:** addressing issues with a regional approach, such as target groups from different nationalities and/or origins facing interlinked needs, and pilot contracts implemented in one country with potential replicability in other countries confronting similar problems.
- 2. Contracts implemented in more than one country:** aiming to benefit two or more countries with similar or interlinked issues or problems, within the NoA region and/or with other countries in Africa, the Middle East or Europe.
- 3. Contracts implemented in the whole region:** these contracts have a comprehensive regional dimension, aiming to benefit the NoA region as a whole.

Most of the outputs from regional contracts have been reported in the country sections presented above (sections 5.2 to 5.4), since the majority are disaggregated by country. Nonetheless, some outputs delivered by regional contracts cannot be disaggregated by country, either because it is not relevant (e.g.: a regional strategy or conference) or because the disaggregated data is not available. A brief assessment of outputs from regional contracts that are not disaggregated by country/s is presented below.

Table 15

EUTF Indicators for Selected Regional Contracts: Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2023		
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2023
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	2	204
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	3	1,127
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	1	3
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	2	2
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	1
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2	3

Two regional contracts have contributed to strengthen 204 institutions and non-state actors on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). In this regard, the contract “Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM - Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) supported 144 institutions and non-state actors through 47 training sessions, 21 “Targeted City Actions”, and eight Peer Learning Events (PLEs). Similarly, the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) contributed to strengthen 60 institutions via training sessions: 13 public and 47 non-governmental, including media representatives and CSOs. In line with the previous output and EUTF indicator, 1,127 people were trained on migration management and protection by three regional contracts (EUTF indicator 3.7). Notably, the contract “Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM - Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD), delivered training sessions and organised events for 1,099 participants from several countries, such as Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, and Spain.

The contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) supported the development of three training plans (EUTF indicator 4.6), while two contracts contributed to the implementation of two planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems (EUTF indicator 5.2): “*MEETAfrica: Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2*” (T05.1464 - Expertise France) supported the creation of a digital platform to connect diaspora entrepreneurs with business opportunities (advisory, funding, etc.), and

“Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - MC2CM - Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) created the iMap migration Urban Hub, an interactive platform to provide easy access to data and information on migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region. The regional Programme THAMM (“Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa”, T05.981 – ILO+IOM and T05.969 – GIZ) supported the elaboration of a regional conference report containing over 15 lessons learned and recommendations from discussion and research papers presented at the “THAMM Conference on the impact of COVID-19 on labour migration in European and North African countries” held in July 2021 (EUTF indicator 5.3).

Finally, two contracts supported three regional cooperation initiatives (EUTF indicator 5.4). “MEETAfrica: Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2” (T05.1464 - Expertise France) supported the MEET Network, spread across Europe and Africa to support diaspora entrepreneurs, and the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) organised a bilateral forum between governmental officials from Libya and Bangladesh to foster international cooperation to prevent and address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants cases of Bangladeshi nationals in Libya. The same contract organised a meeting in May 2021 to enhance operational cooperation in investigating cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants among countries of origin, transit, and destination in West, Central and North Africa, bringing together a community of criminal justice practitioners to share information and international cooperation responses.

Short-term Effects Box 15

MEETAfrica: Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 (T05.1464)

Specific Objectives:

- > To strengthen the skills and ecosystem of support stakeholders for diaspora entrepreneurship.
- > To strengthen the skills of diaspora entrepreneurs and their own funds.

Strategic Priority:

- 4 - Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration.

Target Groups:

Entrepreneurship support stakeholders, entrepreneurs from the diaspora originating from France, targeted African countries, and other EU Member States.

EUTF Partner:

Expertise France (EF)

Geographic Scope:

Regional (Morocco, Tunisia, and other African countries)

EUTF Contribution:

EUR 5 million

Implementation period: October 2020 to October 2023

Key Outputs*:

- > 11 Capacity-building actions delivered (training sessions, workshops, etc.).
- > 930 entrepreneurs informed and guided in Europe and Africa.
- > 12 institutions benefiting from capacity-building actions.
- > 142 entrepreneurial projects selected through calls for proposals, 93% of enterprises developed, and 62 financed projects.

Some Short-term Effects**:

- > The Project contributes to strengthening the political dialogue concerning migration topics and the diaspora assets engaged in entrepreneurship – though to varying degrees in each country.
- > The organisation of an international forum in Paris in February 2023 for project stakeholders (granted entrepreneurs, institutional representatives, and incubators from each relevant country), allowed them to meet and exchange initiatives, experiences, and challenges in their countries.

Main Challenges**:

- > Sustainability of the benefits and services of the Project, including the proposed Hub platform to guide and inform entrepreneurs.
- > High vulnerability of the new companies.

*Selected outputs from the NOASYS database.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 02/05/23.

6. TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTRACTS

As mentioned in Section 3 Portfolio Overview, out of the 110 contracts funded by the EUTF in the NoA region, 20 are technical support contracts (18% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 20 million (2% of the total). These were mainly implemented by private sector companies (55%) and civil society organisations (45%) for the provision of the following services: monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL); communication and visibility; research; and overall technical assistance. To date, nine technical support contracts have reported outputs contributing to three EUTF indicators:

Table 16

EUTF indicators (code and name)	Values 2017 - 2022
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning and data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	5
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	57

In the area of monitoring, evaluation and learning, five contracts supported the development of five monitoring systems (EUTF indicator 5.2). Between 2016 and 2017, the contract “Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa” (T05.170) laid the framework for the system later implemented by the contract “Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the NoA Window” (T05.216), which delivered six reports between 2017 and 2021. Since 2021, the contract “Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EUTF” (T05.1635) updated the previous system, created an online data collection and reporting tool (called NOASYS), and delivered the first NoA MLS Annual Report in 2022. Additionally, the contract “Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya” (T05.1076) monitors outputs and outcomes of EUTF contracts in Libya, and has produced so far five biannual reports, while the “Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya” (T05.1117) assesses their alignment with the EU Rights-Based Approach and has delivered 29 reports to date. Regarding external evaluations, two contracts are ongoing and are expected to be finalised by the end of 2023: “Evaluation Protection in Libya” (T05.2118) and “Evaluation Protection Regional” (T05.2138) – with more forecasted in the next months.

Other technical support contracts assisted in the areas of communication, programming, and implementation of operational contracts. For instance, the contract “Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EUTF” (T05.530), aimed to improve public awareness of the support of the EUTF in the NoA region between 2018 and 2020; the contract “*Étude de formulation et identification d'un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc*” (T05.304) produced a study to guide EUTF programming in Morocco between 2017 and 2020; and the contract “Building, disseminating and operationalizing evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa” (T05.637) developed research and promoted the creation of the Migration Academic Network (NAMAN) between 2019 and 2021 (EUTF indicator 5.1). Furthermore, three contracts titled “Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara” (T05.236) produced 14 reports addressing topics such as human smuggling, irregular migration, and organised crime in the region from 2018 to date. In addition, four contracts have supported or are supporting the operational contract T05.252 implemented by MSMEDA in Egypt: one for the development of an audit system (T05.285), two for the design of an organisation-wide Risk Management Policy and Guidelines (T05.1025), and another offers evaluation support, having delivered a baseline study in 2022 (T05.1862).

7.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The current section presents findings on the performance of a sample of EUTF NoA contracts **based on reports from the EU Results Oriented Monitoring System (ROM)**¹⁴³. The analysis presented below is a summary of the consolidated report “Fiche EU Trust Fund for North of Africa - September 2019 - October 2022”¹⁴⁴, which covers 35 contracts, representing 32% of the EUTF NoA overall portfolio.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FROM ROM REPORTS

- > Over 80% of reviewed contracts are highly relevant, since they correctly address the needs of the target groups and are properly aligned with partner countries' policies. They are implemented by the appropriate EUTF Partners, but in nearly half of them there are issues in terms of ownership and capacity of the target groups.
- > EU added value is evident, since contracts provide EU expertise and legitimacy to the different stakeholders. In most of the cases, a good level of coordination and complementarity was identified, with contracts combining funds and actions from different donors and partners.
- > EUTF Partners incorporated lessons learned from previous interventions. However, half of the contracts show weaknesses in their logical framework matrices (LFM), which had negative effects in terms of monitoring, evaluation, and learning.
- > The efficiency criterion is the most critical, mainly due to three reasons: cumbersome implementation arrangements, difficulties in disbursing and executing funds, and lengthy bureaucratic processes in partner countries. All of them causing implementation delays.
- > In terms of effectiveness, more than half of the reviewed contracts have the capacity and conditions to achieve the expected results. However, the foreseen positive effects or changes among the target groups remain a challenge for most contracts, mainly due to the efficiency issues identified above. On the other hand, most of the contracts have effectively influenced partners' policies and programmes as expected.
- > Regarding the sustainability of benefits and services, strengthening resilience of beneficiaries and involving the private sector stand out as positive. However, challenges remain in terms of the low financial affordability of the target groups and weak institutional capacities.
- > Nearly all reviewed contracts adhere to the principles of the rights-based approach, and half of them have operational gender action plans and practices. Environmental aspects are usually not considered, mainly because they are seen as irrelevant due to the contracts' nature.
- > A large majority of the contracts comply with the EU communication and visibility requirements.

SUMMARY OF MOST FREQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ROM REPORTS

- > For future programming: EUTF Partners to improve design phases, enhancing the analysis and consultations during the design phase and clearly identifying the factors for sustainability.
- > Streamline implementation mechanisms and adjust timeframes.
- > Design and implement gender action plans and disaggregate indicators by sex wherever relevant.
- > Harmonise communication and visibility strategies between the different organisations and partners to ensure that there is a common and recognisable approach at the EUTF level.

143. ROM reviews are external and impartial assessments of ongoing contracts, aimed at enhancing result-based management. Based on a thorough documentary review and consultations with key informants in the field, ROM experts analyse the performance of contracts according to eight standardised criteria and monitoring questions, presenting a set of conclusions and recommendations. For more information, see: https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-and-evaluation_en

144. Elaborated by “ROM Lot 3 Neighbourhood”, implemented by Particip GmbH.



ANNEXES

Annexe 1:

List of Contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio as of August 31st 2023

Annexe 2:

EUTF NoA contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework indicators

Annexe 3:

Methodological Note of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (long version)

Annexe 4:

Methodological Notes of the EUTF Common Output Indicators (short version)

Annexe 1: List of Contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio as of August 31st 2023



EGYPT

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization						
T05.252	Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour intensive works (ELIW)	MSMEDA	27,000,000	2019	2024	ONGOING
T05.441	Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas	GIZ	17,000,000	2020	2024	ONGOING
T05.60	Supporting communities – health for all	German Red Cross	1,400,000	2021	2023	ONGOING
T05.61	Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt	Plan International	970,475	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.255	Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas	AICS	6,029,525	2021	2025	ONGOING
T05.275	Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration	NCW	4,600,000	2021	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable integration						
T05.1334	Enhancing migration management through institutional support	AECID	3,000,000	2020	2025	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Egypt	EUTF Overall Portfolio Egypt				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ongoing	7	100	60,000,000	100	7	100	60,000,000	100
TOTAL	7	100	60,000,000	100	7	100	60,000,000	100



LIBYA

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization						
T05.156	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya	UNHCR	13,000,000	2017	2018	ENDED
T05.714	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants		13,000,000	2018	2019	ENDED
T05.1234	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya		13,000,000	2020	2020	ENDED
T05.1506	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement		13,000,000	2021	2021	ENDED
T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya	IOM	38,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		16,800,000	2017	2021	ENDED
	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		16,000,000	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.1629	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya - phase 2		13,900,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.157	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10,000,000	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.62	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC	5,829,685	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.511	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	IRC	2,992,993	2018	2021	ENDED
T05.1357	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in COVID-19 emergency	IMC	985,109	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1211	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	CESVI	4,991,483	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1447	Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups	IOM	8,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1778	Libya COVID-19: Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	IMC	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.1968	Provision of air services in Libya in response to COVID-19	WFP	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.1418	Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations	WHO + IOM	3,300,000	2020	2022	ENDED

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11,000,000	2017	2023	ENDED
	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children - Phase 2		7,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1443	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	UNICEF	6,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1185	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization	UNFPA	5,000,000	2019	2023	ENDED
T05.1445	Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address C-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population, including vulnerable groups	WHO	7,100,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.149	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	UNDP	17,083,271	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.1253	TOP UP: Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		18,000,000	2020	2024	ONGOING
T05.437	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	AICS	22,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1849	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		16,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.468	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	UNICEF	10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1868	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		4,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.466	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	UNDP	18,000,000	2018	2023	ONGOING
T05.1871	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		6,120,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.1453	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2	GIZ	10,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.213	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya – Phase 1	IT MoI	42,223,927	2017	2024	ONGOING
T05.1637	Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya - Phase 2		16,800,000	2020	2024	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Libya	EUTF Overall Portfolio Libya				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	25	76	259,982,541	66	25	100	259,982,541	100
Ongoing	8	24	113,143,927	34	8	100	113,143,927	100
TOTAL	33	100	391,126,468	100	33	100	391,126,468	100

 **MOROCCO**

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees - Community Stabilization						
T05.138	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	AECID	5,500,000	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.431	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	ENABEL	4,580,000	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.2021	Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité au Maroc	Niras AS	921,000	2022	2024	ONGOING
T05.1481	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría	1,833,771	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1479	Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité	Handicap	1,805,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1477	Protection et Santé des migrants (PROSAM-Maroc)	MDM Belgique	1,900,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.1191*	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires (...) pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	Gouvernement du Royaume du Maroc	97,857,143	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1590	SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/ l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains	Comite c/ l'Esclavage Moderne	600,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.2029	AT auprès des membres de la Commission nationale, chargée de la coordination des mesures ayant pour but la lutte et la prévention de la traite des êtres humains au Maroc, et de son secrétariat	Altair Asesores	936,421	2022	2024	ONGOING
T05.888	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	FIIAPP	44,000,000	2019	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 3: Labour Migration and Mobility						
T05.501	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	GIZ	8,613,500	2018	2022	ENDED
Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance - Assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration						
T05.1055	Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	ENABEL	8,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Morocco	EUTF Overall Portfolio Morocco				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	4	33	116,550,643	66%	3	75	18,693,500	16
Ongoing	8	67	59,996,192	34%	8	100	59,996,192	100
TOTAL	12	100	176,546,835	100%	11	92	78,689,692	45

* Not included in the 2022 NoA MLS Report (for more information, see Section 2.3 "Challenges and Limitations in the 2022 Report").

TUNISIA

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees - Community Stabilization						
T05.1943	Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMITAD	ASF, STC, MDM, TdA	4,320,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable réintégration						
T05.208	Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement	GIZ	4,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.139	Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour	Expertise France	2,500,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.186	Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie	AFD	3,300,000	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.350	Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie	ICMPD	3,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1925	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II	Expertise France	3,900,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.1941	Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II	ICMPD	1,800,000	2021	2024	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Tunisia	EUTF Overall Portfolio Tunisia				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	4	57	12,800,000	56	4	100	12,800,000	100
Ongoing	3	43	10,020,000	44	3	100	10,020,000	100
TOTAL	7	100	22,820,000	100	7	100	22,820,000	100

REGIONAL

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status	
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees - Community Stabilization							
T05.59	Addressing unsafe mixed migration	Save the Children	987,723	2017	2020	ENDED	
T05.366	Renforcement de la protection de la resilience des personnes plus vulnérables sur la route migratoire	Médecins du Monde	736,943	2018	2020	ENDED	
T05.1389	Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya	DRC/ IRC/ DDG	2,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED	
T05.796	Enhancing protection, live saving assistance and solutions, including resettlement for persons of concern with international protection needs in Libya and West Africa (Niger and Burkina Faso)	UNHCR	8,000,000	2017	2022	ENDED	
T05.1152	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum- seekers in North Africa		8,805,000	2020	2021	ENDED	
T05.1154	Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa		2,210,000	2020	2021	ENDED	
T05.1156	Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile en Tunisie		2,935,000	2020	2021	ENDED	
T05.1156	Emergency response to COVID-19 in NoA countries for the most vulnerable populations		-	2020	2021	ENDED	
T05.1533	Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification		3,700,000	2021	2022	ENDED	
T05.800	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa		IOM	10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15.000 additional stranded migrants from Libya			24,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
	EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration Assistance	24,000,000		2020	2022	ENDED	
T05.240	DEV-Pillar to support the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) - Phase II	8,000,000		2019	2022	ENDED	
T05.1552	Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population	7,550,000		2020	2023	ENDED	
T05.1391	Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya (MUNDIL)	NRC	2,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED	
T05.1396	Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan	ACTED/ Impact	2,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED	

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.1400	Promoting livelihoods opportunities for migrants and vulnerable host communities in Greater Cairo	Save the Children	800,000	2021	2023	ENDED
T05.1393	Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP)	CEFA & Terre d'Asile	2,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1398	Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt	CARITAS	1,199,986	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1402	Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées au Maroc dans le monde du Travail (Work4life - W4L)	Soleterre	2,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.519	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP- Maghreb)	ICMPD	55,000,000	2018	2024	ONGOING
T05.908	TOP-UP Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb) - Phase 2		10,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.756	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	UNODC	15,000,000	2019	2024	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 3: Labour Migration and Mobility						
T05.969	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	GIZ	8,000,000	2019	2023	ENDED
T05.981	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	ILO + IOM	7,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
T05.1410	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	ENABEL	5,000,000	2020	2024	ONGOING
T05.1950	Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord – THAMM Phase II	OFII	6,000,000	2022	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration						
T05.412	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II	ICMPD	5,550,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1986	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase III		1,110,000	2022	2024	ONGOING
T05.1800	Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility		2,000,000	2021	2023	ONGOING
T05.1464	MEETAfrica Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2	Expertise France	5,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING

EUTF regional contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio Regional Contracts				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	19	61	121,274,666	52	19	100	121,274,666	100
Ongoing	12	39	111,309,986	48	12	100	111,309,986	100
TOTAL	31	100	232,584,652	100	31	100	232,584,652	100

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Legal code	Contract title	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
5. Technical Support					
T05.304	Étude de formulation et identification d'un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc	298,023	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.170	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EUTF	226,040	2016	2017	ENDED
T05.216	Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the EUTF-NOA (MENOA)	2,039,474	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.385	System Audit of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency in EGYPT (MESMEDA)	38,826	2018	2018	ENDED
T05.530	Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	293,100	2018	2020	ENDED
T05.637	Building, disseminating and operationalizing evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa	2,798,270	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.1025	TA to implement an organisation wide Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guidelines at the MSMEDA	90,108	2019	2022	ENDED
	TA to implement an organisation wide Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guidelines at the MSMEDA	47,500	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.236	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	701,113	2018	2023	ENDED
	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara*	2,700,000	2018	2023	ENDED
	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara*	2,499,952	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.2015	Altai Lessons learned - NOA share (contractred by EUTF-HoA window)	115,500	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1117	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase I	1,499,707	2020	2022	ENDED
	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase II*	750,133	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1076	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase I	2,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase II	1,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research	569,860	2021	2023	ONGOING
T05.2118	Evaluation Protection in Libya	238,602	2022	2023	ONGOING
T05.2138	Evaluation Protection Regional	118,552	2022	2023	ONGOING
T05.1635	Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	1,863,042	2021	2024	ONGOING

EUTF technical support contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio TS Contracts				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	14	70	14,097,746	71	14	100	14,097,746	100
Ongoing	6	30	5,790,056	29	6	100	5,790,056	100
TOTAL	20	100	19,887,802	100	20	100	19,887,802	100

Annexe 2: EUTF NoA contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework indicators

During the data collection exercise for this year's report, the NoA MLS Team also addressed the contribution of the EUTF contracts in the NoA region towards a set of key indicators of the **Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)**¹⁴⁵. This is done according to the following steps:

1. A set of GERF migration-related indicators was communicated by DG NEAR:
 - 2.20: Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or people from host communities protected or assisted with EU support.
 - 2.21: Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/ revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support.
 - 2.23: Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.

In addition, the following GERF indicators were included by the NoA MLS Team, due to their relevance in the EUTF NoA context and their potential visibility:

- 2.13: Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU.
 - 2.29: Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support.
2. During the data collection, matching, and aggregation process, the NoA MLS Team addresses the matching of contracts' indicators to the EUTF indicators and GERF indicators.
 3. During the whole process, attention is paid to avoiding double counting, since several EUTF indicators contribute to a reduced number of GERF indicators (especially to GERF 2.20). A two-phased quality control process has been implemented: at contract level, and aggregated level.
 4. The report of the contribution of EUTF contracts to the GERF indicators is presented below:

GERF indicators	Number of contracts	Partner countries involved	Cumulative values 2017 – 2023
2.13 Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU	9	4	5,627
2.20 Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or people from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	61	4	5,064,806
2.21 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/ revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support	23	4	270
2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights	33	4	712
2.29 Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support	2	1	24

145. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi>

Annexe 3: Methodological Note of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (long version)

Introduction: Purpose of this Methodological Note

NoA MLS: why, what, how

This Methodological Note aims to inform all key stakeholders of the EU Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF Africa) North of Africa window (NoA) about:

- > **Why** the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (NoA MLS) is needed.
- > **Who** are the key stakeholders of the System.
- > **How** it works.

Why is the NoA MLS Necessary?

> Monitoring and Learning: A Necessity and a Requirement

An MLS to support a sound management

An instrument as significant as the EUTF requires a results-based management approach, and evidence-based steering system, and must comply with public accountability standards. The NoA MLS aims to be an essential tool supporting the EUTF Team to meet those requirements.

Previous phase: the MENOA system

The development of the Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window of the EUTF (known as MENOA) started in October 2016 and was implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) until September 2021.

Recommendations from the ECA

The performance audit of the European Court of Auditors (ECA), published in 2018, recommended the further development and operationalisation of the EUTF monitoring system to support a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF Africa. In the North of Africa (NoA) region, these requirements were initially addressed by the MENOA system, implemented between 2016 and 2021, and are currently further developed into an MLS system based on an updated intervention logic supported by standardised indicators.

Current phase: the NoA MLS

The new NoA MLS is anchored on a set of standardised processes and indicators linking different reporting systems without generating additional workloads for the EUTF Partners. These standardised indicators encompass mainly the EUTF Results Framework¹⁴⁶ and the Global Europe Results Framework¹⁴⁷.

> The NOA MLS Project

Addressing ECA recommendations: From MENOA to NoA MLS

In December 2021, the InProvE Consortium began the implementation of the Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa window of the EUTF (NoA MLS). This contract can be considered as the second phase of MENOA, aiming to fully address the needs of the key stakeholders of the EUTF in the North of Africa, mainly in terms of compliance with management and accountability standards following a results-based approach.

146. EUTF Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en

147. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi>

Objective: To set up an evidence-based system for the intervention cycle...

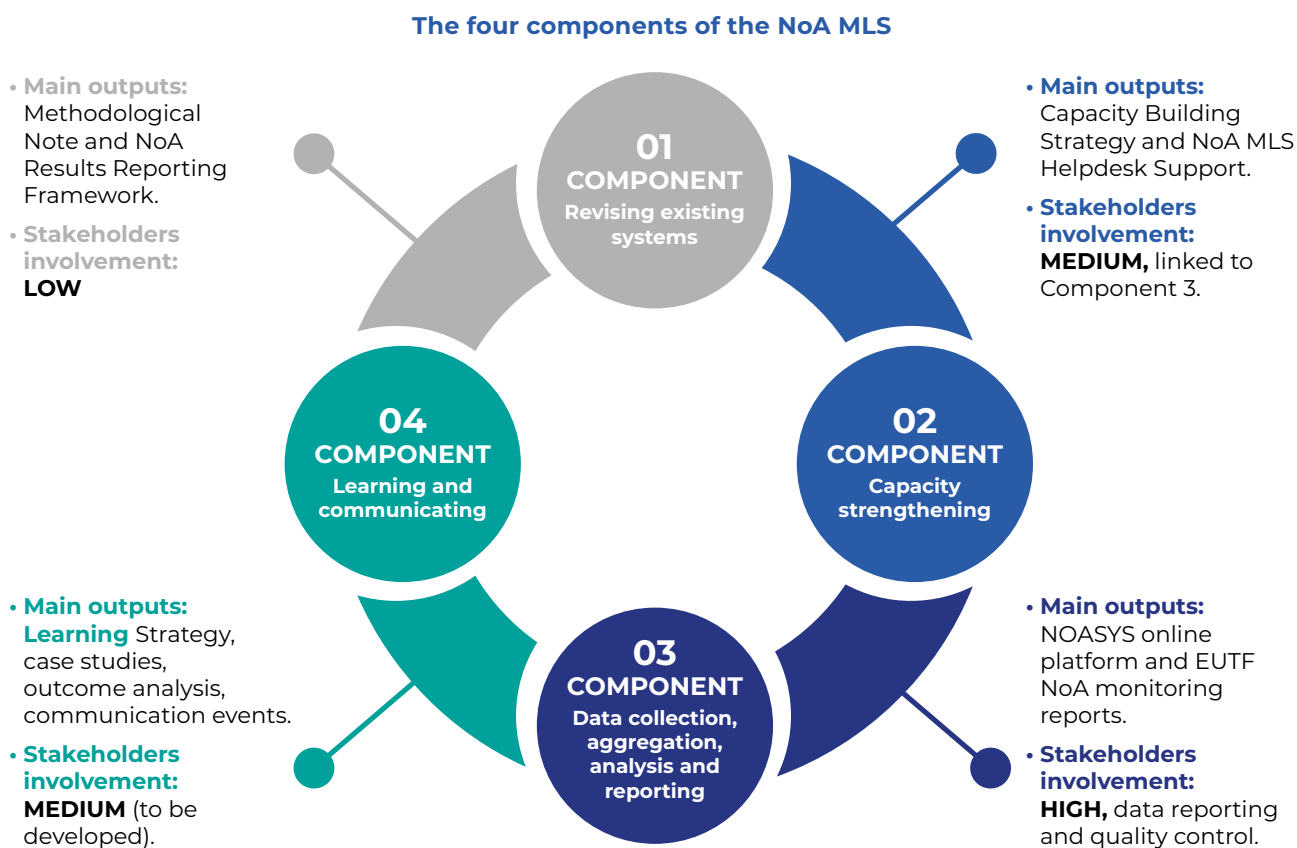
The overall objective of the NoA MLS is “to contribute to the use of an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the NoA region as well as informing policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region”.

The specific objectives are:

1. To provide DG NEAR with an efficient MLS monitoring and reporting on the progress of the EUTF activities in the North of Africa window.
2. To develop a learning strategy generating evidence-based knowledge to inform policymaking and future programming in the region.

...through four interlinked components

The NoA MLS activities are grouped into four interlinked results or components, as detailed below:



> Implementation Principles of the NoA MLS

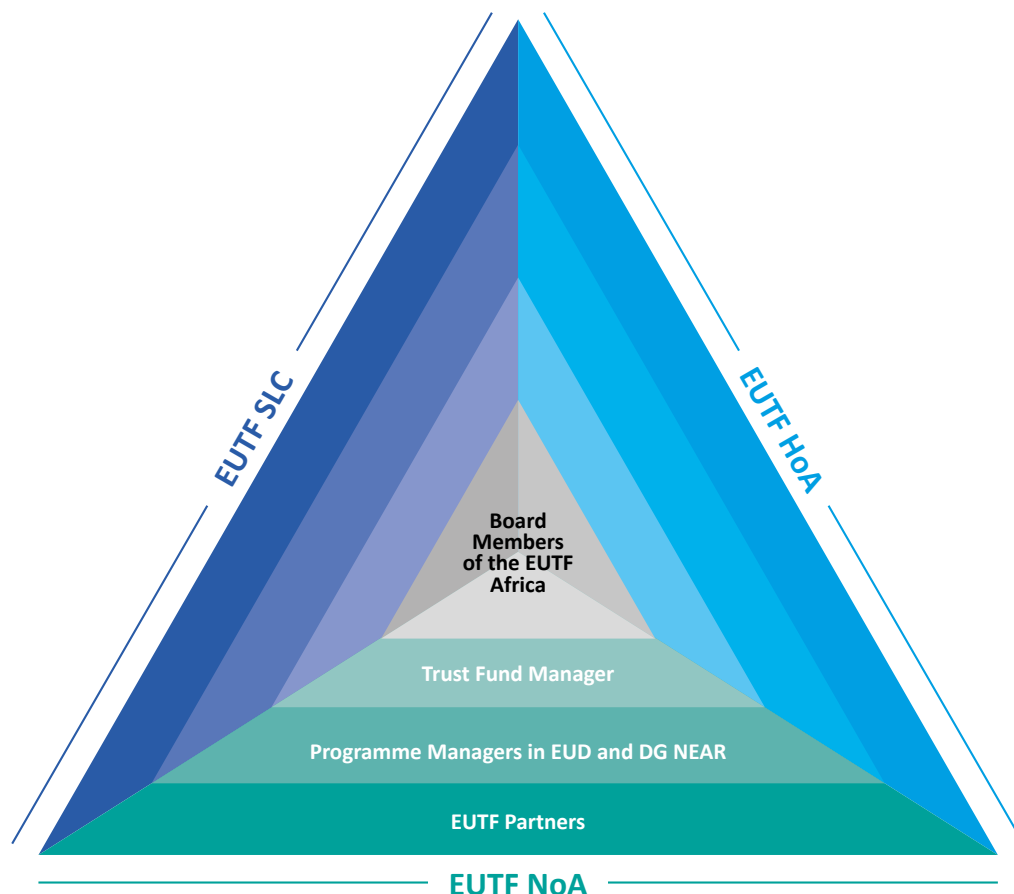
Meaningful changes, personalised support

The NoA MLS fits into the modus operandi of the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners to get their full acceptance. Supporting stakeholders in a personalised manner is crucial when it comes to modifying an existing (complex) system. To avoid unnecessary additional workloads for the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners, and to guarantee the timely elaboration of the NoA Monitoring Report in 2022, the NoA MLS Team is following a pragmatic and step-by-step approach to address changes, especially during the first year. To this end, the NoA MLS is designed and implemented according to the following principles: 1. Simplifying and streamlining the process of data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting; and 2. Accompanying the key stakeholders through personalised support and capacity strengthening actions.

Who are the Stakeholders?

EUTF NoA key stakeholders...

The NoA MLS is addressing the four key categories of stakeholders within the EUTF NoA: EUTF Partners, EUTF Team (programme managers in EU Delegations and DG NEAR), the Trust Fund Manager, and the Board Members of the EUTF Africa.



...with different needs and expectations

Each category of stakeholders has a different role and expectations vis-à-vis the NoA MLS, as outlined in the table below:

Stakeholders in EUTF NOA, expectations and roles

Stakeholder/s	Expectations regarding the NoA MLS	Roles
Board Members of the EUTF Africa	Based on key sources of information, including the EUTF Monitoring Reports from the three regions...	...reviews the strategy of the EUTF; adjusts the geographical and thematic scope; decides upon amendments to the guiding documents; etc.
Trust Fund Manager	Based on key sources of information, including the NoA Monitoring Report...	...review and approve actions to be financed; supervise the implementation of actions; approve annual reports and accounts for transmission to the Board; etc.
EUTF Team in EU Delegations and DG NEAR	Validates results data entered in NOASYS (ex ante or ex post); utilise NoA MLS services whenever necessary and/or requested	Overall management and monitoring of EUTF NoA interventions, at country and at regional levels.
EUTF Partners	Provide results data and information to be uploaded in NOASYS; interact with the NoA MLS Team to control the quality of the data, use NoA MLS whenever necessary and/or requested (e.g. Helpdesk, capacity strengthening, M&E topics, etc.).	Overall implementation and monitoring of interventions.

How it Works: The Methodological Approach for the NoA MLS

> Overview

The backbone of the NoA MLS is the new Results Reporting Framework, a key element to organise the collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of results data from all EUTF NoA interventions¹⁴⁸ (finished and ongoing). Once the Framework has been designed and agreed upon between the NoA MLS Team and the EUTF Team, the online platform NOASYS is set up and tested with a group of volunteer EUTF Partners. Thereafter, the full results data collection process will begin to get all the necessary information to elaborate the annual NoA Monitoring Report due in September 2022. In parallel, capacity strengthening actions are being conducted, in 2022 focusing on bilateral and personalised meetings: EUTF Partners – NoA MLS Team. Finally, the learning and communication component will be refined and implemented, starting at the end of 2022.



> Component 1: Revising Existing System and Data

Objectives of Component 1

A straightforward Result Monitoring Framework

Component 1 provides the methodological direction of the new NoA MLS. Its main outputs are the current Methodological Note, and the new NoA Results Reporting Framework. The NoA MLS is designed to provide a comprehensive reporting of EUTF results in the NoA region and to allow the aggregation of data with the other two EUTF regions (SLC and HoA) at the level of the EUTF Africa. Whenever possible and relevant, it is harmonised with the previous MENOA approach – i.e. to ensure continuation – although streamlining the participation and contribution of all stakeholders.

Overview of Tasks in Component 1

Assessing, adjusting, designing

Two groups of tasks have been carried out to come up with the methodology of the new NoA MLS, as described in this note: 1. Assess the previous MENOA system; and 2. Build and/or streamline the new NoA Results Reporting Framework and the related processes to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data.

Groups of tasks under Component 1



Assess the previous MENOA

- > Intervention Logic
- > Processes
- > Monitoring Reports



Build / streamline

- > New Results Reporting Framework
- > Linkage with EUTF and GEF indicators
- > Processes

148. The 2017 Better Regulation Package uses the term “intervention” to refer to activities undertaken by the EU, which are grouped together for assessing performance. The Intervention as an entity has a coherent set of inputs and results, standard structure format (Logframe), theory of developmental change, and optimal unit for operational follow-up.

Assess the Previous MENOA System

Ensuring continuity and harmonisation wherever possible

To ensure continuity and harmonisation with the previous approach – wherever possible –, an in-depth assessment of MENOA system was undertaken at the beginning of the current contract, analysing its methodology, intervention logic, and process for data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting (including the previous NoA Monitoring Reports). This assessment revealed several shortcomings or issues that have been taken into full consideration when designing the new NoA MLS, namely:

Shortcomings to be addressed

- > **A complex and rigid intervention logic**, with too many levels in the results chain¹⁴⁹ and an insufficient linkage with the four EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities¹⁵⁰. This hindered the data collection and reporting processes and the efficacy of the NoA Monitoring Reports.
- > **A limited use of the 38 EUTF Common Output Indicators (COI)**¹⁵¹, with instructions provided to the EUTF Partners to report only on one to three common output indicators per intervention. This approach limited MENOA's capacity to report on the full contribution of interventions to the EUTF NoA objectives as a whole (i.e. to get the full picture) and aggregate data with the other two EUTF regions.
- > **A prevalent top-down approach**, with EUTF Partners requested to align the LFM of their ongoing interventions to the new MENOA Intervention Logic. This approach generated some discrepancies between the data reported and the reality in the field.
- > **A complex and cumbersome data collection process and workflow**, involving 27 steps and based on offline data collection tools (DCT), making it prone to human errors and generating resistances from EUTF Partners.

Consequence: Not fully comprehensive and robust reports

The most important consequence of the shortcomings mentioned above was that the NoA Monitoring Reports lacked the necessary levels of comprehensiveness and robustness to fully report on the aggregated progress and performance of the interventions in the NoA region to support the EUTF Team – key features of any monitoring and learning system.

Build and / or Streamline the NoA Results Reporting Framework

A new / more straightforward NoA Results Reporting Framework

Taking into consideration the situation and issues mentioned above, the new NoA MLS Team adopted a new approach: To evolve from the previous Intervention Logic to a more suitable NoA Results Reporting Framework, encompassing the following features and objectives:

- > **Straightforward and comprehensive:** Including all the necessary elements to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report data based on the EUTF indicators¹⁵².
- > **Linked to the EUTF Africa and NoA strategic levels:** Taking into consideration the strategic objectives and priorities agreed in the strategic documents (a minimum necessary top-down approach)¹⁵³.

149. EUTF Africa Strategic Objective 3 (level 1) > EUTF NoA Strategic Objectives (Level 2) > Specific Objectives (Level 3) > Immediate Outcomes (Level 4) > Generic Outputs (Level 5).

150. The four NoA Strategic Priorities stem from the four priorities defined by the EUTF Board for the NoA region in 2018.

151. The list of EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf

152. It is expected that the EUTF Indicators will comprise two categories of indicators: 1. Common Output Indicators (currently the only existing category: the 38 COI), 2. NoA Specific Indicators for outputs and outcomes of the NoA region (to be identified).

153. According to the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document “the North of Africa window should concentrate on the third objective of the Trust Fund: “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”. The four priorities defined by the EUTF Board for the NoA region in 2018.

- > **Introducing “Areas of Action”:** Identified from all NoA interventions’ overall and specific objectives and accomplished or expected results (a crucial bottom-up approach).
- > **Simpler and yet linked to the previous intervention logic:** Harmonisation and continuity, e.g.: by maintaining the same overall objective and by matching the previous five specific objectives with the current four NoA Strategic Priorities.
- > **Aligned with and incorporating lessons learned** from the other EUTF Africa windows and EU trust funds, e.g.: EUTF Colombia and EUTF Syria.

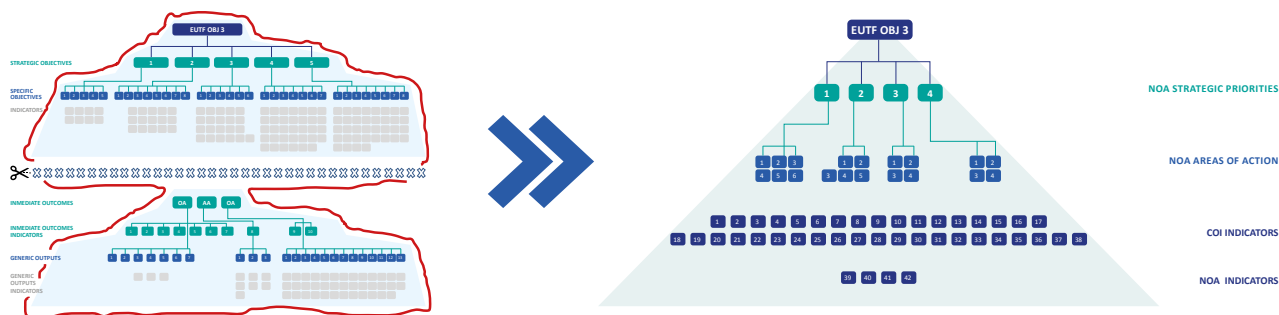
A three-level NoA Results Reporting Framework

The **new NoA Results Reporting Framework has three converging levels:** the NoA Overall Objective, four NoA Strategic Priorities, and the NoA Areas of Action. The latest summarises the objectives of the interventions in the NoA region strategically – closed and ongoing – organised under the corresponding NoA Strategic Priorities. For each Area of Action, the corresponding EUTF indicators (currently, only the Common Output Indicators or COI) have been aligned. Likewise, additional common output and outcome indicators specific for the NoA region and its portfolio of interventions will be identified in the incoming months and thus will be incorporated in the NoA Results Reporting Framework as new EUTF indicators.

Visual comparison between the previous Intervention Logic and the current NoA Results Reporting Framework

From a complex system with many levels not sufficiently connected and with many indicators...

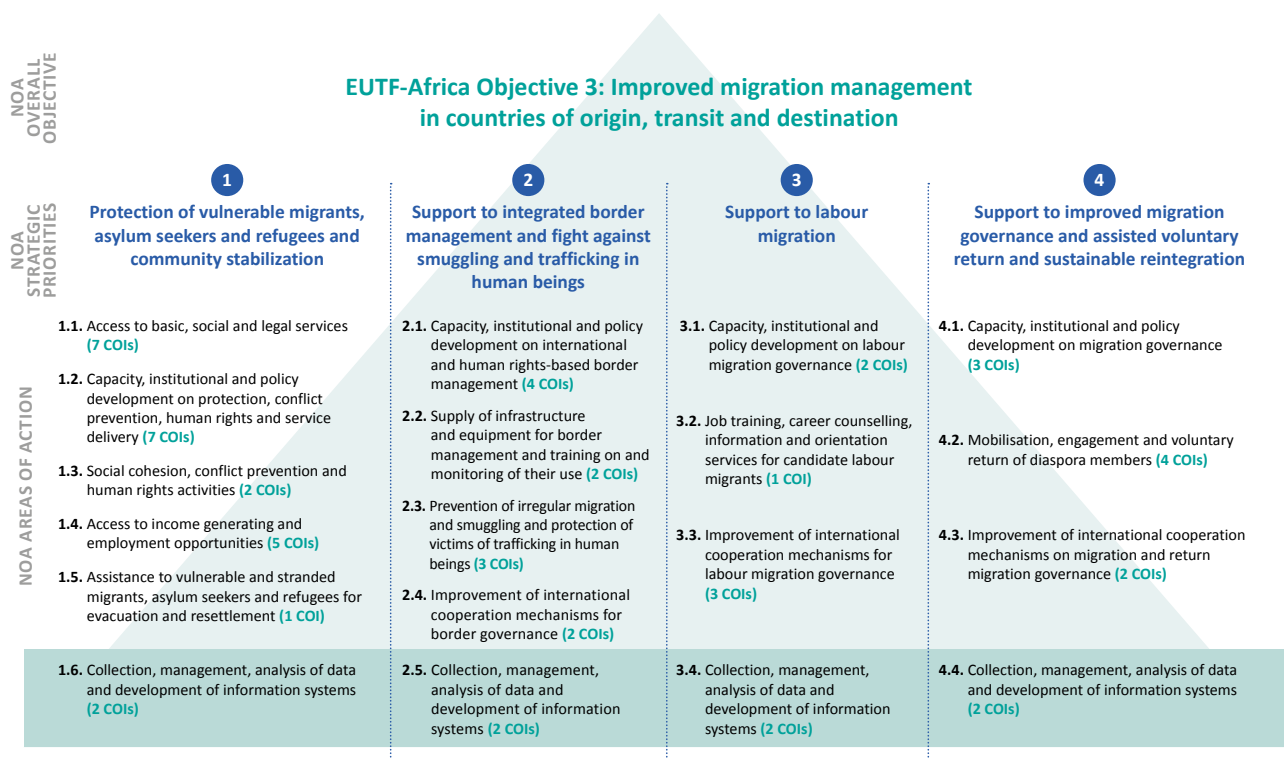
...to a Simplified, Harmonised, User-friendly, Responsive to needs, Efficient & synergetic system



A key feature: Introducing “Areas of Action”

The new NoA Result Monitoring Framework is sufficiently comprehensive and flexible to capture the diversity of the EUTF interventions implemented in the NoA region, while providing all the necessary features to report according to the NoA Strategic Priorities and Overall Objective. A key element is the **introduction of Areas of Action**, bringing added value since they: 1. Will streamline the data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process; 2. Introduce a much-needed bottom-up approach: they reflect what the interventions are concretely expected to accomplish, according to their objectives; 3. Bring a strategic or process-oriented focus, since they are built upon processes (e.g. “to do X in order to achieve Y”) or because they group complementing results; and 4. They allow for some flexibility in the monitoring system.

EUTF NoA Results Reporting Framework



A preliminary and theoretical exercise: linking Areas of Action with EUTF indicators

All Areas of Action have been preliminarily linked to the EUTF indicators (currently: the COI)¹⁵⁴. This exercise was done based on the following criteria: 1. Respecting the definitions and guidelines provided in each COI's methodological note; 2. Linking the largest possible number of COI (37 out of 38 were linked); 3. A single COI should be reported under one NoA Strategic Priority only (except for the crosscutting ones), to avoid confusion of results and potential double counting of values, and 4. Consolidated across the four NoA Strategic Priorities, to avoid overlaps of COI while allowing the use of crosscutting ones. This complex and delicate exercise will be under continuous scrutiny by the NoA MLS Team to check its validity and efficiency thus proceeding with eventual adjustments.

Taking also into consideration GEF indicators

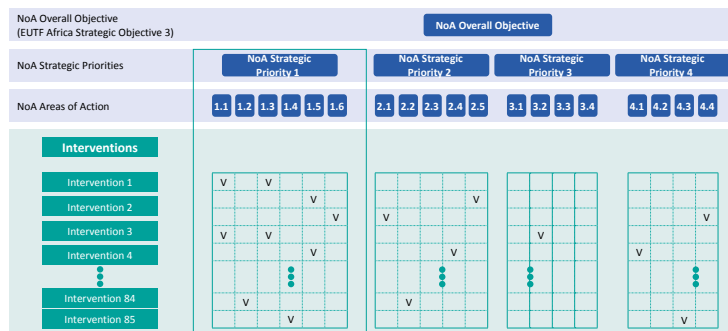
Finally, EUTF indicators have been matched with the indicators of the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)¹⁵⁵, so that the whole process of linking results from the interventions level to the EU corporate level is completed. This process will be facilitated by the new online platform NOASYS.

154. There is a horizontal or crosscutting Area of Action: "Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information system", relevant to all NoA Strategic Priorities, and linked to two specific COIs.

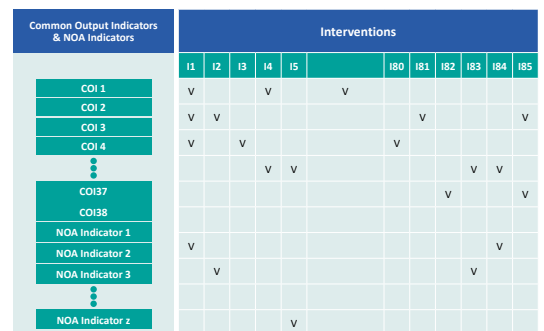
155. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi>

NoA MLS data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process in visual terms

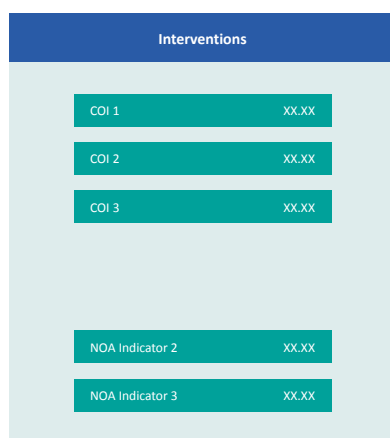
I. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH AREAS OF ACTION



II. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH EUTF COI + AUTOMATIC MATCH WITH GERF; IDENTIFY NEW NOA INDICATORS



III. REPORT RESULTS OF INTERVENTIONS



IV. AGGREGATE RESULTS BY AREAS OF ACTION AND NOA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



> Component 2: Capacity Strengthening

Objectives of Component 2

A key component to understand and use the new NoA MLS

The Capacity Strengthening Component is crucial to ensure the acceptance, ownership, and smooth implementation of the new NoA MLS. It aims at facilitating the understanding and use of the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the online platform NOASYS, and the whole data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting system. This component is targeting the two key groups of users: EUTF Partners and EUTF Teams.

Main Features of the Capacity Strengthening Component

The Capacity Strengthening Strategy is being developed along with the online platform **NOASYS**. It details the approach, activities, and calendar for its implementation, including a tailor-made programme to provide support to the specific needs of each group of users. It is closely linked to a helpdesk responding to individual requests. The main features of the strategy are as follows:

> **Tailor made:** Adjusted to the specific needs of the EUTF Partners and EUTF Team, whether they relate to individual or group needs.

A two-fold capacity strengthening strategy

Capacity building



ML capacity building modules responding to general needs

Ad Hoc support via help desk or via tailored one on one support responding to specific needs

- > **Flexible:** Some needs are recurrent, therefore they are best addressed in group sessions, whereas other needs should be dealt with individually because they are context specific.
- > **Progressive:** The Strategy will be developed step-by-step, based on the evolving needs and demands of the stakeholders and the changes in the context.
- > **Practical:** Successful capacity-building programmes deliver direct benefits to the participants, i.e. in their daily work.

Overview of Tasks in Component 2

A pragmatic and progressive approach

Three groups of tasks will be carried out in relation to the Capacity Strengthening Strategy:

- 1. Provision of targeted or personalised support** during the first data collection exercise in 2022;
- 2. Review of needs** based on the users' feedback towards the end of 2022;
- 3. Further development and implementation of the strategy** as of 2023, with ongoing revisions and adaptations whenever and wherever needed.

Groups of tasks under Component 2



2022: Targeted support

- > Support to report data in NOASYS
- > Launch Helpdesk
- > First development of the strategy



End of 2022

Assess the context, year experience, and new or evolving needs of the target groups



2023

Further design and implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy

2022: Providing Targeted Support

Personalised Support

Support will be provided according to the specific needs of each EUTF Partner during the first data collection exercise, mainly to:

- > Share and explain the new NoA Results Reporting Framework.
- > Present and explain NOASYS and its functionalities.
- > Support the data collection process.

NoA MLS Helpdesk is already available

The NoA Helpdesk is already functioning and available to all stakeholders. Communications, questions and answers, organisation of online meetings for the data collection process and other key activities are taking place via the Helpdesk, either by e-mail (noa.mls.helpdesk@particip.com) or directly in NOASYS (<https://noasys.dev4u.it/>). At the end of 2022, a list of FAQs will be drawn from the most relevant and frequent questions and answers.

Users' guidelines and video tutorials

To facilitate the maximum use of the online platform for the data collection process after the personalised support mentioned above, two key tools will be developed before the end of 2022: 1. A user's guide, encompassing technical and methodological aspects (i.e.: how to use NOASYS and how to report and encode data), and 2. User friendly video tutorials, e.g. under each tab or section in NOASYS.

Assessing new or evolving needs to further develop and implement the Capacity Strengthening Strategy

Ongoing capacity strengthening

The interaction with the stakeholders – namely EUTF Partners – during the first data collection process in 2022, will provide the necessary inputs to adjust the Capacity-Building Strategy. This adaptation will entail new or updated tools and approaches, e.g.: continuing the personalised support, organising group sessions, designing and delivering training packages (new video tutorials, webinars or face-to-face seminars, etc.) on specific topics, etc.

> Component 3: Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Report

Objectives of Component 3

The path to generate the key monitoring outputs

Component 3 is the most labour intensive one, and it can be considered the core of the NoA MLS since it interconnects all the components within the cycle. Its key outputs are the online platform NOASYS and the annual NoA Monitoring Reports.

Main Features of the Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Reporting Component

Facilitating inputs from EUTF Partners

Component 3 requires the close collaboration of the EUTF Partners, and it is designed to ensure a smooth transition from the previous (MENOA) to the current system, avoiding additional workloads. A key element in this objective is the reporting of data through a new and user-friendly online platform called NOASYS, replacing the previous Data Collection Tool on based on an Excel spreadsheet.

Ensuring data quality

The overall quality of the data to be reported in the system is a key precondition for delivering robust monitoring outputs. Therefore, the NoA MLS Team will work closely with the EUTF Partners to ensure that the whole process is done according to the EU quality standards¹⁵⁶, including the crucial aspect of avoiding double counting of values¹⁵⁷.

Ensuring analysis robustness

The analysis will be carried out in two phases: firstly, the aggregated values from all interventions will be calculated through the NOASYS analytical functions, and secondly, a critical analysis will be performed on that basis, triangulated with qualitative information and other sources (e.g. the Third Party Monitoring in Libya or national Monitoring Reports).

Keeping everyone informed

Component 3 requires the participation of all key stakeholders. Many activities under the Capacity Strengthening Component and the Communication and Learning Component are designed to enhance that participation, commitment, and ownership. Therefore, transparent communication and understanding of the status of the results reporting process are very important. In this respect, the NoA MLS roadmap will be a key tool.

156. The NoA MLS process is based upon the experience of the EU Results Data Collection process, launched in 2015 in the frame of the EU Result Framework (currently: GEF), which was an annual exercise aiming to collect and quality control data to monitor and report on results at intervention and corporate level: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/rom/wiki/what-results-oriented-monitoring>.

157. According to the EU Results Data Collection exercise and experience, there are three possible cases of double counting within any single year: 1. Double counting for the same indicator over the lifetime of an intervention; 2. Double counting between indicators of the same intervention; and 3. Double counting between different interventions (for example, within the same geographical area).

Results Reporting Roadmap: Status in May 2022

STEPS	MILESTONES	STATUS	CALENDAR 2022							INVOLVEMENT OF EUTF TEAM AND EUTF Partners		
			Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	EUTF Partners	EU Delegations	DG NEAR (DGA2.01)
Preparation	Submission of MLS methodology	Finished								N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
	Collecting Contracts' documentation including latest approved logframes	Finished								N/A	Provided documentation	Oversees the process
	NOASYS design and release of pilot data collection features	Finished								N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
	Encoding LFM's and uploading available data in NOASYS	Finished								N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
Test	Working session with selected pilot EUTF Partners to present the outline of NOASYS and collect their feedback	Started								Participate voluntarily	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	User-testing of NOASYS with selected pilot EUTF Partners	Approaching								Participate voluntarily to report data	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Revision of NOASYS and MLS methodology if needed based on results from pilot phase	Approaching								N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
Implementation	Organising a Presentation of the MLS approach to NEAR HQ Programme Manager and INTPA EUTF Africa Programme Manager	Approaching								N/A	Participate voluntarily	Beneficiary of the presentation
	Full release of NOASYS and data collection process	Approaching								Key actor	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Capacity strengthening and support	Approaching								Beneficiary of support provided by NoA MLS Team	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Quality control of data	Approaching								Provides clarifications to MLS team if needed	Participate if necessary	Oversees the process
	Elaboration of Draft EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled								N/A	Provides feedback	Provides feedback
	Reporting GERF	Scheduled								N/A	N/A	Provides feedback and approval
	Submission of draft NoA Monitoring Report to EUTF Team and EUTF Partners	Scheduled								Provide comments	Provide comments	Provide comments
	Elaboration of final EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled								N/A	N/A	Approves report
	Updating data in AKVO	Scheduled								N/A	N/A	Oversees the process

Overview of Tasks in Component 3

Groups of Tasks under Component 3



One-off in 2022

- > Developing NOASYS
- > Encoding interventions' LFM
- > Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (NoA MLS Team and EUTF Teams)



2023 onwards

Before March:

Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (EUTF Partners, supported by NoA MLS Team)



Annually

- > Aggregation
- > Quality control
- > Analysis
- > Reporting (draft in September, final in December). NoA MLS Team, comments from stakeholders

One-off group of activities to be conducted in 2022

A solid preparation and test phase

The set of activities to be conducted in 2022 under this component is based on the creation of the online platform **NOASYS**, which will be the main tool to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data from all EUTF NoA interventions. To deliver this activity, the involvement of EUTF Partners and the EUTF Team is limited yet important: the provision of interventions' key documents (namely: the current LFM) and the participation in the test phase of the platform.

NOASYS: a user-friendly platform, developed and tested in close collaboration with its main users

NOASYS replaces the previous Data Collection Tool (DCT, in spreadsheets), aiming to streamline and improve the whole process. The final goal of NOASYS is to provide the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners with up-to-date, comprehensive, and aggregated information on the achievements of all the interventions of the EUTF in the NoA region. Based on the results data entered by the EUTF Partners, the system will provide a series of information for monitoring purposes. The development of NOASYS follows the Agile methodology¹⁵⁸. The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners have been invited to participate in the development and testing of NOASYS to ensure its efficiency, effectiveness, and user-friendly approach.

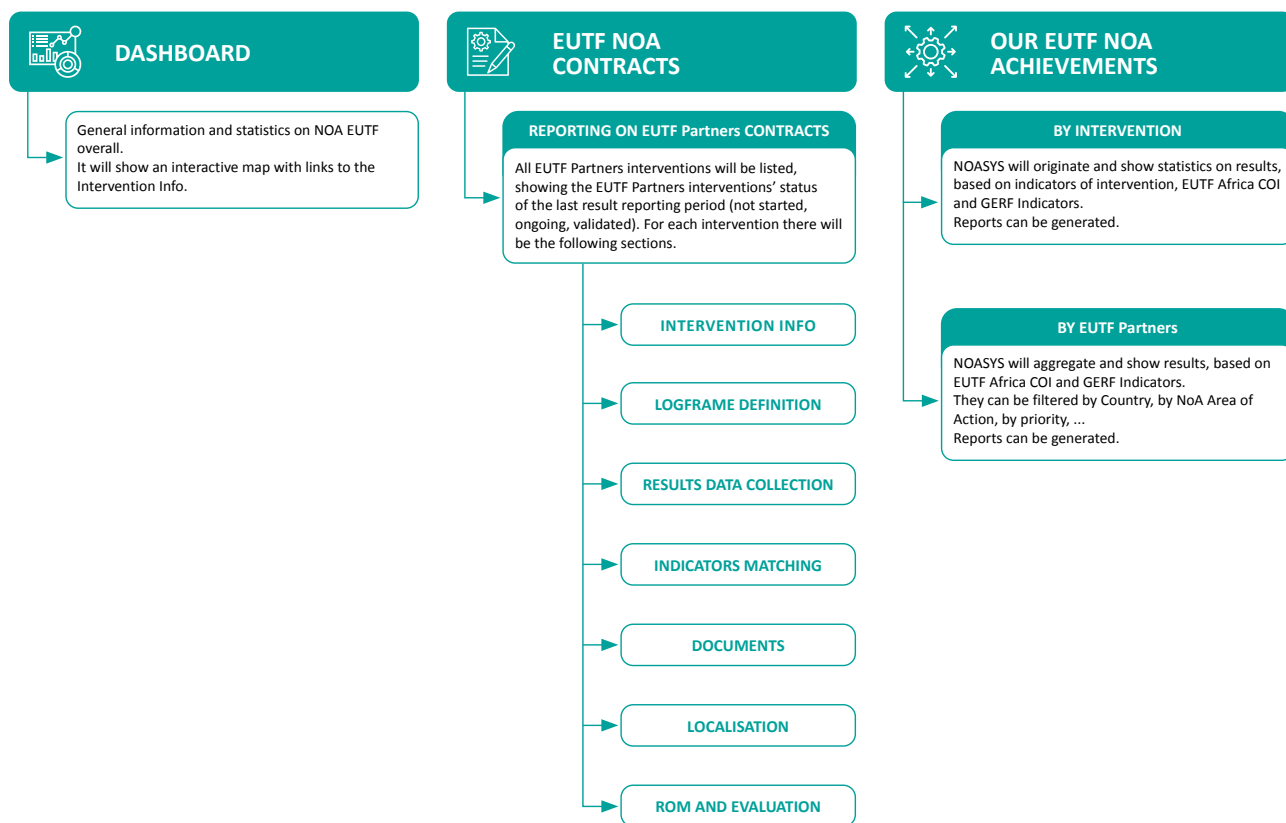
NOASYS reflects two key elements of the NoA MLS new approach: 1. Now, the focus is on the results and indicators of the interventions' LFM (instead of focusing on a limited number of COI, as in MENOA), while the NoA MLS Team assumes the responsibility to match them with the corresponding EUTF indicators; and 2. It adapts to the monitoring reporting cycles of the EUTF Partners, with the only condition to report the most updated available results values before the 31st of March, every year.

The figures below provide an outline of NOASYS functions and sections for EUTF Partners and EUTF Team.

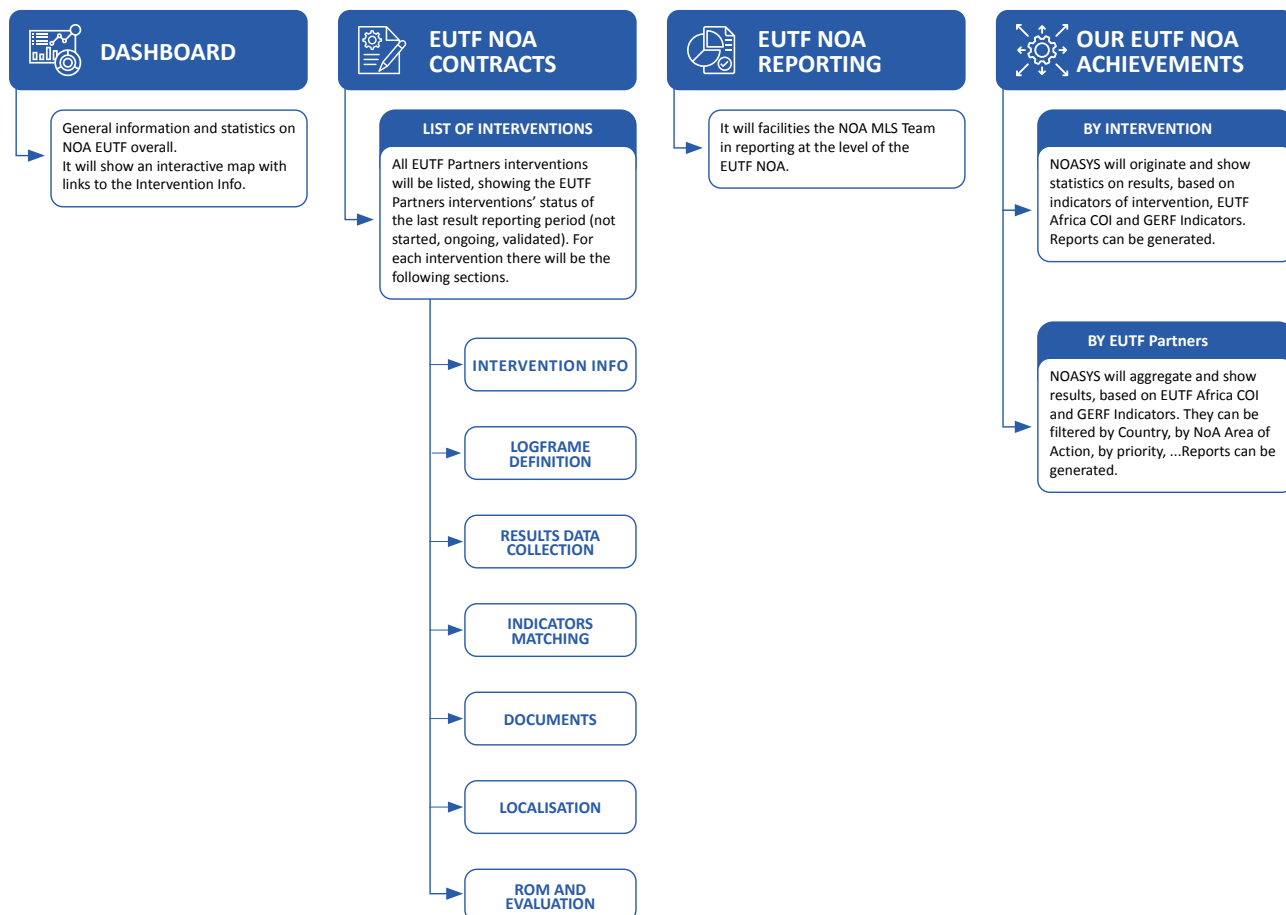


158. Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams.

For EUTF Partners



For EUTF Team



For each intervention, NOASYS will comprise the following sections

Comprehensive presentation of individual interventions

- > **Intervention information:** A section providing basic contractual and contact information.
- > **LFM:** A section in which to encode results statements, indicators, baseline and target values, and to flag any potential match with EUTF indicators and GERF indicators. The NoA MLS Team has already encoded the LFMs of all NOA interventions on NOASYS. The system allows any future changes agreed upon between the EUTF Partner and the EUTF Team to be made on encoded LFMs.
- > **Results Data Collection:** In this section, the EUTF Partners report the indicator's current values, based on their reporting cycles. For each indicator, NOASYS will generate a chart showing the evolution of the values.
- > **Indicators Matching:** In this section, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching between the LFM indicators and the EUTF and GERF indicators. EUTF Partners can participate in this process if they wish, and they will be requested to provide any additional necessary data, such as available disaggregation or potential double counting of values.
- > **Documents:** A section dedicated to storing documentation received from the EUTF Partners relating to their interventions.
- > **Localisation:** In this section, a map will display where the intervention is located.
- > **ROM reviews and evaluation:** A section with updated information about all the ROM and/or Evaluations carried out and/or planned.

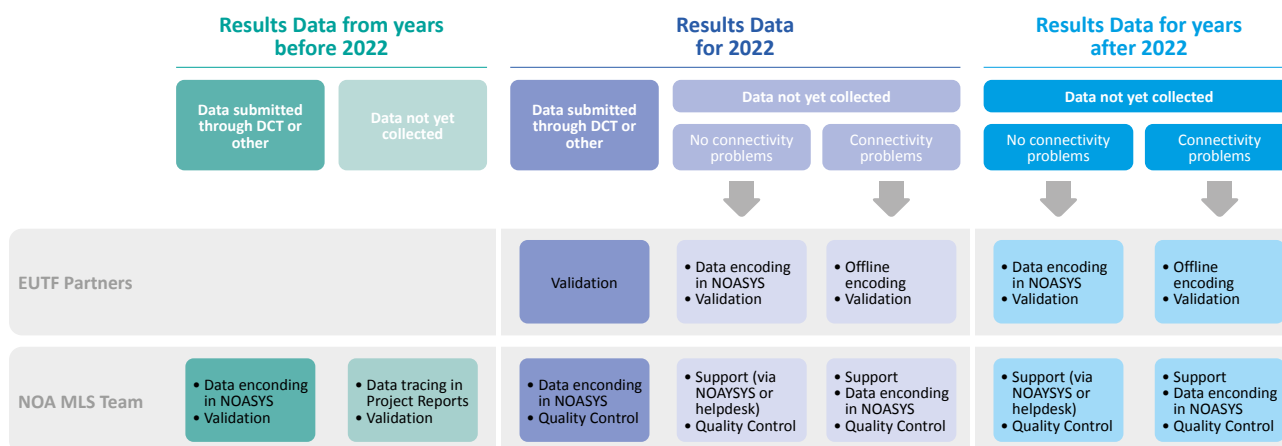
Security and privacy ensured

NOASYS complies with the required standards and HTTP protocols in terms of data security and privacy. It is important to stress that EUTF Partners will have access to their interventions **only**, while the EUTF Team (in DG NEAR and EU Delegations) will have access to data and information of all contracts. Due to the high sensitivity of the sectors involved and to security issues affecting some key contracts, the NoA MLS Team can adapt NOASYS accordingly, e.g.: the level of data to be displayed, documents to be uploaded, specific permits to be granted. This will be done on a case-by-case basis in agreement and coordination with the involved EUTF Partner and EUTF Team. Finally, there is a daily backup of the database and a disaster recovery procedure in place.

Support provided in all situations

The figure below displays the roles of EUTF Partners in each step and year and the support to be provided by the NoA MLS Team.

Role of EUTF Partners and NoA MLS Team support



Activities to be conducted in 2023 and onwards

Reporting results data values by EUTF Partners

Each year, before the 31st of March, EUTF Partners will be requested to report in NOASYS the latest available values of their LFM's indicators – based on their reporting cycle –, so that the annual NoA Monitoring Report to be released in September will reflect the values for the current year and the updated cumulative data since the beginning of the implementation of the EUTF in the NoA region. In the system, the EUTF Partners will be able to select the reporting cycle that best suits them, e.g.: quarterly, bi-annually, or annually. This means that NOASYS can be used by the EUTF Partners as their own individual monitoring platform, since the system allows to export data to spreadsheets which can be used for internal monitoring purposes.

Matching with EUTF indicators and identifying potential new/additional indicators

Once EUTF Partners have reported the most updated LFM results values in NOASYS, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching phase, consisting of the following steps: 1. Matching with EUTF indicators (currently, only the 38 COI); 2. Matching with the GERF indicators; and 3. Identifying potential specific output and outcome indicators for the NoA region (for future matching and reporting). EUTF Partners willing to participate in this matching exercise will be able to do so in parallel with the NoA MLS Team. In any case, before validating and closing the cycle, the NoA MLS Team might ask some final questions or clarifications to the EUTF Partners in the Q&A section in NOASYS (EUTF Partners will get automatic notifications in their e-mail account/s). The EUTF Team will be invited to revise and validate the process as well.

Analysis and Reporting

EUTF NoA Annual Monitoring Report: The main output of the system

Once the previous steps are completed and validated (data collection and matching), the NoA MLS Team will proceed – via NOASYS – with the aggregation of all results data grouped under the corresponding EUTF indicators, paying special attention to avoid double counting of values. The next step is the analysis of data, both quantitative and qualitative, and the drafting of the annual NoA Monitoring Report. Based on the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the report will have the following basic structure:

EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2022

Outlook of the EUTF Portfolio in NoA

Outputs: Based on 38 EUTF indicators, highest possible number of projects and highest possible number of EUTF indicators.

Outcomes at projects level: Based on mid-terms or final evaluations, present summaries or fiches of achievements at outcome level.

Performance level: Based on ROM reports, horizontal finding on overall performance per criteria -relevance, coherence, efficiency, crosscutting issues, etc.-, frequent positive and negative findings, recommendations, etc.

EU Corporate level: Report on key Global Europe Results Framework indicators (GERF).

EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2023 and beyond...

Same as in 2022 +

Outcomes at projects level: Based on LFMs' positive indicators, ROM review reports and interviews, collect and summarise achievements at outcome level.

Outcomes at NoA EUTF level: Based on an "enhanced Results Reporting Framework", report outcomes at NoA level, e.g. outcome harvesting methodology.

Data organised by NoA region, country, strategic priorities, areas of action, etc.

EUTF Partners and EUTF Team may comment on the draft report

During the elaboration of the annual NoA Monitoring Report, the following criteria or steps will apply:

- > Quantitative data will only be presented in an aggregated manner for each EUTF indicator. This means that quantitative data will not be presented in a disaggregated manner for individual interventions and/or EUTF Partners. This is important to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information and/or personal data.
- > Qualitative data will be presented in the form of case studies, success stories or other similar tools. The involvement, explicit consent and approval of EUTF partners will be required to include this information in the NoA Monitoring Reports.
- > The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners will receive the draft version of the annual NoA.

> Component 4: Learning and Communication

Objectives of Component 4

The Learning and Communication Component aims to capitalise on the NoA MLS outputs to contribute to the improvement of the performance of NoA interventions and future programming.

Main features of the Learning and Communication approach

The learning and communication approach will be described in a specific strategy that will be designed at the end of 2022, once the NoA MLS Team has gained experiential knowledge after the first cycle of work. The Strategy will detail the objectives, approach, outputs and activities to be delivered under this component. In any case, the main features of the strategy will be as follows:

- > **Aligned:** With the other components of the NoA MLS to capitalise from their outputs and experiences.
- > **Providing direct benefits to users:** The Strategy will be clearly linked with the lifecycle of the ongoing interventions, the EUTF Team's needs in terms of communicating lessons learned and good practices, and the next EU programming cycle under the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI – Global Europe).
- > **Targeting sustainability:** The outputs of the Strategy will be presented in formats prone to be disseminated and shared among relevant stakeholders with a special focus on promoting networking and collective learning.

Overview of tasks in Component 4

The following list of tentative activities and/or outputs will serve as a basis to design the Learning and Communication Strategy:

- > Conduct regular cross-country and cross-regional analyses.
- > Conduct further case studies of best practices.
- > Produce catalogues of lessons learned and good practices.
- > Produce regular briefings for the EUTF Teams and EUTF Partners.
- > Organise annual workshops and produce communication notes.

Annex to the NoA MLS Methodological Note: Functioning of the Results Reporting Framework

> General overview

	NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	Number of EUTF Indicators (COIs)
Overall Objective: 3. Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit	1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	8
		1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	8
		1.3. Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	2
		1.4. Access to income generating and employment opportunities	5
		1.5. Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	2
		1.6. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	2
	2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	2.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	4
		2.2. Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	2
		2.3. Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	3
		2.4. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	1
		2.5. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	2
	3. Support to labour migration	3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	3
		3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	1
		3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	2
		3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	2
	4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	4
		4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	4
		4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	1
		4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	2

> Vertical view: NoA Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action > EUTF Indicators

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	1.1. Access to basic, social and legal services	<p>2.1.bis. Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated</p> <p>2.2. Number of basic social services delivered</p> <p>2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance</p> <p>2.4. Number of people receiving food security-related assistance</p> <p>2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)</p> <p>3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted</p> <p>6.1. Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed</p> <p>6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities</p>
	1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	<p>2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported</p> <p>2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies</p> <p>2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery.</p> <p>3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management</p> <p>4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level)</p> <p>5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering</p> <p>5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported</p> <p>6.3. Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities</p>
	1.3. Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	<p>2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights</p> <p>4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities</p>
	1.4. Access to income generating and employment opportunities	<p>1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects</p> <p>1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported</p> <p>1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)</p> <p>1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development</p> <p>1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved</p>
	1.5. Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	<p>3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees</p> <p>3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported</p>

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
	1.6. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened 5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	2.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management 4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights 4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level) 5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	2.2. Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance 4.1.bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance
	2.3. Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted 3.3. Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration 3.11. Number of awareness raising events on migration
	2.4. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	2.5. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened 5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
3. Support to labour migration	3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management 4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported 5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
	3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes 5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened 5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management 3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection 4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported 5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	3.1. Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members 3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported 3.5. Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance 3.5.bis. Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance
	4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened 5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

> Horizontal view: EUTF indicators > Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
	3	3.2	Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.1.bis. Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.4. Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.6. Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems...			
2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
3.1. Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.3. Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5. Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5.bis. Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3	3.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance
3.11. Number of awareness raising events on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.1.bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and right-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.4	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance
	3	3.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance
	4	4.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance
6.1. Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery

Annexe 4: Methodological Notes of the EUTF Common Output Indicators (short version)

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS				
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities				
Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
1.1	Jobs	Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	Number of jobs directly created and occupied through support from EUTF-funded projects, either by an individual agent (self-employment or within an external structure) or by a company supported by the project.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location, Economic sector Type of support (Cash for work/HLI, support to MSMEs, IGA support, support to training/TVET, recruitment to staff facilities, subsidised jobs) Type of employment (casual/daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, independant, other) Permanent/long-term, Formal/informal, Skilled/unskilled
1.2	MSMEs	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that have received support (including for their creation) from the EUTF in the form of access to finance, enterprise development, organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups, training, market access, or equipment provision.	Economic sector, Location, Type of support (Access to finance; Management, governance, enterprise development, training; Equipment; Marketing, product development, access to market; Organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups; multiple support)
1.3	IGAs	Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	Number of people supported in the development of income generating activities: financing (loans or grants); business development services and/or participation in entrepreneurship awareness and financial education programmes.	Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location, Economic sector Type of support (IGA training; Entrepreneurship training; Training of members of savings and loans village associations (VSLAs); Material support, initial equipment; Access to finance; Group establishment; Business development)
1.4	TVET	Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Number of people who have completed vocational training and/or skills development programs (including financial literacy)	Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location Duration (Less than 7 days; 7 days to three months; three months to a year; more than a year) Training type (Technical (TVET); Dual education (TVET and internship); Financial training; Entrepreneurship training; Internship; Apprenticeship; Skills development (including financial literacy, professional skills); TVET and skills development) Certification from (Nationally accredited institution; Non-accredited institution; No certification)
1.5	Business infra	Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure etc.	Location, Economic sector, Size of infrastructure Type of support (Infrastructure constructed, Infrastructure expanded or improved)

2. Strengthening resilience				
Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
2.1	Development plans	Number of local development plans directly supported	Number of plans (policy, strategic and implementation documents) for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organizations and/or civil society.	Location Subject of the plan (Development/infrastructure; Conflict resolution)
2.1.bis	Social infrastructures	Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (categorized by size)	Location, Size of infrastructure Type of service (Education (e.g. schools constructed or rehabilitated, establishment of experimental centres); Energy (e.g. number of power networks constructed); Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Migrant-related; Road/airstrips; COVID labs; COVID testing clinics; Other COVID infrastructure) Type of support (Infrastructure constructed; Infrastructure rehabilitated/expanded; Infrastructure equipped; Infrastructure maintained)
2.2	Basic services	Number of basic social services delivered	Number of basic services such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive, GBV), water (potable), sanitation, education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Type of service (Education: Tuition fees; School material. Energy; Health care: Medical treatment, Psychosocial support; Housing / shelter: Housing construction, rehabilitation; Private household equipment; Legal assistance: Legal counselling; Documentation; Social protection; Transport support; Referral; Protection; Water and sanitation: Latrines; Water household supply; GBV; COVID: Testing; Medical therapy; Hospitalisation; Psychosocial treatment; Referral to safe spaces or quarantine spaces; Shelter assistance; Other COVID-related service) Type of support provided (Equipment/supplies; Services)
2.3	Nutrition	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Number of people benefitting from nutrition related treatment and / or training on improved nutritional practices.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Support Type (Dietary training, including cooking demonstrations; Malnutrition treatment; Nutrition supplies; Nutrition-sensitive agricultural training; Malnutrition screening)
2.4	Food security	Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (lowlands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Type of beneficiary (pastoralist/farmer/agro-pastoralist) Type of support (Agriculture: Farming inputs and/or tools; Training on agricultural practices; Land rehabilitation; Irrigation or water access; Livestock: Livestock distribution; Livestock vaccination; Veterinary services excluding vaccination)

2.5	DRR	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters, epidemics and food-security.	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of action (Development support; Implementation support; Development and implementation support)</p> <p>Type of actor (Community; Local civilian institutions)</p> <p>Subject (DRR; EWS on natural disasters; EWS on epidemics; EWS on food security)</p>
2.6	Agricultural land	Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	Hectares of (agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fish farming-related) land or water bodies that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, where better practices have been established and/or that have benefited from ecological restoration or demining activities.	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of land (Agricultural land; Pastoral land; Water bodies; Forests and others)</p> <p>Type of action (Irrigation; Rehabilitation; Improved agricultural practices; Secure land tenures; Ecological restoration)</p>
2.7	Resilience campaigns	Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	Number of people (refugees / asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / potential migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	<p>Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location</p> <p>Support type (Event; Face-to-face campaign; Mass-media campaigns; Club or group; Training or demonstration)</p> <p>Campaign subject (Basic rights: Human rights; Security; Protection; Gender, GBV; Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance: Land tenure; Other legal topics; Nutrition and food security: Nutrition; Agriculture / livestock; Other food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation: Hygiene and sanitation; Water; COVID specific; Other: DRR)</p>
2.8	Service providers	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers trained to improve their level, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary. Services included here are social services, pertaining to the resilience objective.	<p>Gender, Migration status, Location</p> <p>Type of service (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Water and sanitation; COVID specific)</p> <p>Type of actor (Community/volunteer service providers; Local civilian institutions; Service providers; CSO/NGO staff)</p>
2.9	Access to services	Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	Number of people receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, as well as cash / social transfers.	<p>Migration status, Location</p> <p>Type of service (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Cash / social transfer)</p>

3. Improving migration management

Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
3.1	Diaspora	Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	Number of projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, technical assistance provided by diaspora members) in their country of origin.	Location, Economic sector Type of action (Technical assistance; Design/conceptualization of the project; Direct implementation; Funding; Package) Type of support (Strengthening of regulatory/legislative conditions; Sensitisation of diaspora members; Funding; Direct support in the creation/ implementation of the project(s))
3.2	Migrants in transit	Number of migrants in transit, refugees/ asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum seekers and IDPs who benefit from short-term protection measures or direct assistance.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Type of support (Health: Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; GBV protection; COVID-specific; Temporary housing and subsistence support; Other non-food items; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Refugee status determination; Search and rescue operation; Package support) Type of action (Search and Rescue operations; General assistance)
3.3	Information campaigns	Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	Number of migrants and potential migrants having benefited from sensitisation campaigns on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it. NB. Includes activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders) such as media campaigns. Also includes activities aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity towards migration-related discrimination.	Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location Campaign subject (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Migration-related discrimination) Campaign type (Event (direct contact with beneficiaries); Mass media campaign (indirect contact with beneficiaries))
3.4	Voluntary returns	Number of voluntary returns supported	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, and travel escorts are counted, insofar as they take place in the country of departure.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Country where migrants are returning to / country of origin Support type (Pre-departure assistance; Travel support)
3.5	Post-arrival assistance	Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	Number of returnees who have benefitted from post-arrival assistance.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Support type (Health: Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Housing / shelter; Cash for immediate needs including transportation; In-kind assistance: Food; Clothes; Package)

3.5.bis	Reintegration	Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	<p>Number of returnees who have benefitted from reintegration assistance.</p> <p>Includes only long-term support to returnees e.g. support to IGA, TVET etc., and excludes post-arrival assistance, which is filed under 3.5. Also includes legal assistance for reintegration.</p>	<p>Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location</p> <p>Type of action (Individual; Collective; Community-based)</p> <p>Support type (Education (education, TVET); Health (medical treatment, psycho-social assistance); Legal (counselling, documentation, family tracing); Housing / shelter; Economic (IGA, training, support to find job, support to create a business); Package)</p>
3.6	Institutions	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	<p>Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support (any support that can help the institutions in their daily operations).</p> <p>This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management.</p>	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of support (Training workshop; Operational support; Technical assistance)</p> <p>Subject (Return and reintegration; Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral; Cross-border issues; Awareness-raising; Data collection)</p> <p>Type of actor (Local security forces; National security forces; Local public institutions; National public institutions; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions)</p>
3.7	Training on MM/protection	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	<p>Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials along with relevant non-state actors.</p>	<p>Gender, Location</p> <p>Support type (Training; Workshop; Mentoring)</p> <p>Subject (Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral)</p> <p>Type of actor (Community representatives; Community/volunteer; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Journalists)</p>
3.8	Evacuation and resettlement	Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	<p>Number of asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit and resettlement.</p>	<p>Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status</p> <p>Country or origin, Country of transit, Country of resettlement</p> <p>Type of assistance (Resettlement; Integration in country of resettlement; Repatriation for evacuees; Other third country solutions)</p>
3.10	Legal mobility	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	<p>Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes.</p>	<p>Gender, Disability, Age group</p> <p>Location of origin, Location of mobility</p> <p>Objective (Preparation to placement abroad; Work; Study; Internship / TVET; Supporting measures of postmobility; Supporting other legal pathways (e.g. to family reunification))</p> <p>Type of exchange (EU towards Africa; Africa towards EU; Within Africa)</p> <p>Type of assistance (Pre-departure preparation; Actual mobility; Post-mobility; Package)</p>

3.11	Awareness raising	Number of awareness raising events on migration	Activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.	<p>Location</p> <p>Subject type (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Alternatives to migration)</p> <p>Support type (Radio message; TV show; Social media content; Billboard; Leaflet; In person sensitization event; Mixed)</p>
4. Improved governance				
Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
4.1	Governance infrastructures	Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	Number of infrastructures that have been built or renovated with EUTF support to strengthen governance.	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of support (Constructed, Rehabilitated)</p> <p>Type of actor (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives)</p> <p>Subject (Formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure; Security infrastructure)</p> <p>Type of infrastructure (Formal governance infrastructure: Government buildings; Administration offices; Town halls; Other formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure: Structures for community representatives, elders, etc.; Community centres; Security infrastructure: Border stations (actual infrastructure or more informal crossing point); Any border office that serves as a crossing point but is not on the physical border (e.g. airport & offices that are removed from the actual border because of natural or security reasons); Police stations and offices; Civil protection stations and offices; Gendarmerie stations and offices; Justice infrastructure (prisons, courts, offices, etc.); Crisis centres; Armed forces offices and barracks)</p>
4.1.bis	Equipment	Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	Number of items of equipment that have been provided to strengthen governance through EUTF support.	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of equipment (Vehicles; IT equipment); Technical equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE), investigation/forensic kits, etc.)</p> <p>Type of actor (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives)</p> <p>Cost of each item of individual equipment (€0 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €2,999; €3,000 – €4,999; €5,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+)</p>
4.2	Staff trained	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights.	<p>Gender, Location</p> <p>Subject (Border management; Security; Protection; Conflict prevention/peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights; Gender)</p> <p>Type of actor (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives; Traditional leaders; Female GBV focal points; Journalists; Youth ambassadors; Members of committees on child protection; Other relevant non-state actors)</p>

4.3	Conflict prevention and HR	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	<p>Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location</p> <p>Action (Community dialogues; Civil mediation activities; Awareness raising; Community-based management of resources; Cross-community groups or activities)</p> <p>Subject (Conflict prevention/peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights and protection; Gender)</p>
4.6	Strategies and laws	Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF.	<p>Location</p> <p>Geographical scope (Local policy/strategy; National policy/strategy; International policy/strategy; Regional policy/strategy)</p> <p>Action (Legislation/laws adopted; Long-term policies; SOPs/protocols; Strategies/plans)</p> <p>Support (Advocacy; Operational support/financial support; Technical assistance; Package support)</p> <p>Subject (Sectors: Agriculture / Veterinary; Border management; Education; Employment; Energy; Health; Housing; Legal; Nutrition; WASH; Conflict prevention and security: Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Protection (including GBV); Border management; Migration: Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other)</p>

5. Cross-cutting

Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Multi-stakeholder groups	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multistakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions. Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed).	<p>Location</p> <p>Action (Coordination group/platform; Learning group/platform)</p> <p>Support type (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy)</p> <p>Subject (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p> <p>Type of actor (Community representatives; Community/volunteer service providers; Journalists; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Multi-stakeholders)</p>

5.2	Data systems	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports.	<p>Location</p> <p>Action (Skills assessment; Reporting; Statistics and information system; Training manuals/curriculum; Mapping; Periodic publication)</p> <p>Subject (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p>
5.3	Studies	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	<p>Location</p> <p>Action (Research paper; Survey; Field study aiming at informing policy)</p> <p>Subject (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p>
5.4	Regional cooperation initiatives	Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation.	<p>Location</p> <p>Support (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy)</p> <p>Subject (Cross-border cooperation initiative; Regional cooperation initiative; Regional migration management initiative)</p> <p>Type of actor (Community representatives; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs/ CSOs; Regional institutions; Multi-stakeholder)</p>

6. COVID-19 activities

Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
6.1	Supplies	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users.	<p>Location</p> <p>Type of supplies (Personal protection equipment (PPE); Virus and serological testing supplies; Virus and serological testing equipment; Treatment medications, plasma; Treatment supplies; Hospital beds; ICU beds)</p> <p>Type of action (Supply; Distribution)</p> <p>Unit cost of supplies (€0 – €4; €5 – €99; €100 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+)</p> <p>Type of entities (Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities)</p>

6.2	Direct beneficiaries	Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	People directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location Type of support (Mostly psychosocial support; Mostly medical support; Mostly shelter assistance (for quarantine); Mostly protection assistance; Mostly economic support; Mostly resilience support; Mixed support)
6.3	Entities	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	Location, Gender (If staff from the above entities is supported) Type of entities (Schools and training centres; Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities; MSMEs; Other) Type of support (Capacity building; Medical equipment; Sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing rules; Infrastructure rehabilitated per type of infrastructure; Health staff trained; Health staff supported; Surveillance systems strengthened; Risk communication campaigns/initiatives; Social cohesion interventions; Initiatives at Port of Entry)

NOTE:

Unless specified in the indicator, disaggregations use categories specified below:

- **Location:** Country, administrative levels 1 (e.g. province), 2 (e.g. district), potentially 3 (e.g. commune)
- **Age group:** Children (<18à; Youth (18-35); Non-youth (>=35)
- **Migration status:** Host population; Seasonal migrant; Refugee or asylum seeker; IDP; Returnee; Migrant in transit; Vulnerable person; Victim of trafficking
- **Economic sector:** Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).
- **Size of infrastructure:** Less than €1,000, €1,000 to €10,000, €10,000 to €100,000, €100,000 € to €1,000,000, over €1,000,000

All categories have also "Unknown" and "Not relevant" choices.

