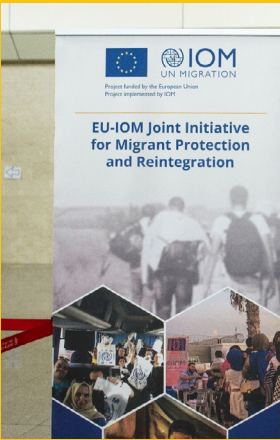




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# EU TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

## NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW

Fourth Monitoring Report  
1 April 2020 – 30 September 2020



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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<b>#</b>	Number
<b>AECID</b>	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development
<b>AFD</b>	French Development Agency
<b>AICS</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>ALCS</b>	Association for the Fight Against AIDS
<b>ANETI</b>	National Agency for Employment and Work (Tunisia)
<b>APII</b>	Agency for the Promotion of Industry and Innovation (Tunisia)
<b>ATCT</b>	Tunisian Agency of Technical Cooperation
<b>ATUGE</b>	Tunisian Association of Grandes Écoles
<b>BIMS</b>	Biometric Identity Management System
<b>BMPM</b>	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (Egypt)
<b>Cesvi</b>	Cooperation and Development
<b>COI</b>	Common Output Indicator
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019
<b>CMR</b>	Central Mediterranean Route
<b>CNDH</b>	National Human Rights Council (Morocco)
<b>CRI</b>	Core Relief Item
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>DC</b>	Detention Centre
<b>DCIM</b>	Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration
<b>DCT</b>	Data Collection Tool
<b>DGCIM</b>	Directorate General of International Co-Operation in Migration Matters (Tunisia)
<b>DG DEVCO</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
<b>DG INTPA</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (formerly DG DEVCO)
<b>DG NEAR</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>DTM</b>	Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECA</b>	European Court of Auditors
<b>EG</b>	Egypt
<b>EHA</b>	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>ELIW</b>	Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works



<b>EMR</b>	Eastern Mediterranean Route
<b>Enabel</b>	Belgian Development Agency (formerly BTC)
<b>ERMCE</b>	Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (project)
<b>ETM</b>	Emergency Evacuation Transit Mechanism (UNHCR)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>EU MS</b>	European Union Member States
<b>Europol</b>	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
<b>EUTF</b>	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa
<b>FIIPAP</b>	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
<b>FIPA</b>	Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (Tunisia)
<b>Frontex</b>	European Border and Coast Guard Agency
<b>GACS</b>	General Administration for Coastal Security
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>GDF</b>	Gathering and Departure Facility
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GITOC</b>	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
<b>GIZ</b>	German Agency for International Cooperation
<b>GNA</b>	Government of National Accord (Libya)
<b>GOE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>HIMS</b>	Household International Migration Survey
<b>HK</b>	Hygiene Kit
<b>IBM</b>	Integrated Border Management
<b>ICMPD</b>	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>INTERPOL</b>	International Criminal Police Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partner
<b>IPA</b>	Individual Protection Assistance
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology
<b>JVAP</b>	Joint Valletta Action Plan
<b>LCGPS</b>	Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security
<b>LDP</b>	Local Development Plan
<b>LNA</b>	Libyan National Army

<b>LRC</b>	Libyan Red Crescent
<b>LY</b>	Libya
<b>LYD</b>	Libyan Dinar
<b>MA</b>	Morocco
<b>MC</b>	Mercy Corps
<b>MC2CM</b>	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (project)
<b>MDR-TB</b>	Open and Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis
<b>MED-HIMS</b>	Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey
<b>MENOA</b>	Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (project)
<b>MLS</b>	Monitoring and Learning System
<b>MMC</b>	Mixed Migration Centre
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MoI</b>	Ministry of Interior
<b>MoLG</b>	Ministry of Local Governance
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Planning
<b>MoSA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>MSMEDA</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (Egypt)
<b>NCCMTIP</b>	National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (Egypt)
<b>NCDH</b>	National Council for Human Rights (Egypt)
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NOA</b>	North of Africa
<b>OBERAXE</b>	Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OECD DAC</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee
<b>OFII</b>	Office of Immigration and Integration (France)
<b>OMDH</b>	Moroccan Organisation of Human Rights
<b>ONM</b>	National Migration Observatory (Tunisia)
<b>OSR</b>	Own-Source Revenue
<b>OTE</b>	Office of Tunisians Abroad
<b>PAAIP</b>	Programme to support the empowerment and inclusion of populations
<b>PDM</b>	Post-Distribution Monitoring
<b>PHC</b>	Primary Health Care
<b>PHCC</b>	Primary Health Care Centre
<b>PoC</b>	Person of Concern

<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>ProGreS</b>	ProGreS Migration Tunisie (project)
<b>PSEA</b>	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support
<b>RDPP</b>	Regional Development and Protection Programme
<b>REG</b>	Regional
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operation Procedure
<b>SoM</b>	Smuggling of Migrants
<b>SpO</b>	Specific Objective
<b>StO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>SUV</b>	Sports Utility Vehicle
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>THAMM</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (project)
<b>THB</b>	Trafficking in Human Beings
<b>TLR</b>	Thematic Learning Report
<b>TN</b>	Tunisia
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNSMIL</b>	United Nations Support Mission to Libya
<b>VHR</b>	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
<b>VoT</b>	Victim of Trafficking
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WDTC</b>	Women's Development Training Centre
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WGSS</b>	Women and Girls Safe Space
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WMR</b>	Western Mediterranean Route

## Fourth Monitoring Report

The present report is the fourth in a series of biannual monitoring reports for the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa (EUTF), North of Africa (NOA). The report provides an update of progress on the implementation and results of the EUTF strategy in the NOA region. It is based on a descriptive analysis of qualitative and quantitative monitoring data reported by the EUTF implementing partners working throughout the NOA region.

The EUTF NOA is working to improve migration governance and address the root causes of irregular migration, displacement and instability in the region. This fourth EUTF NOA Monitoring Report provides an overview of progress at the country and regional/multi-country levels. As with the first three reports in this series, it is important to note that the express purpose of this report is monitoring, and it does not aim to assess the performance of implementing partners, nor the impact of their projects. The report instead provides a monitoring overview of the implementation and progress against outputs and outcomes of the EUTF strategy in the NOA region.



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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The fourth monitoring report on implementation of the European Union Trust Fund for Africa in North of Africa Window (EUTF NOA) covers the period 1 April – 30 September 2020, and combines contextual information with analysis of qualitative and quantitative data provided in progress reports from EUTF NOA-supported projects.<sup>1</sup> Over the reporting period, EUTF NOA implementing partner (IP) staff increasingly reported comprehensive qualitative and quantitative monitoring data, using the tools and protocols available to them – a positive trend expected to continue in future reporting periods. This data serves as the basis for the analysis driving this report, which aims to enrich stakeholder understanding of what implementing partner staff have achieved with EUTF resources in the region and inform their decision-making on upcoming phases and plans of the EUTF. In brief, data from this reporting period highlights:

- ✓ An increase in the number of projects aligned with the EUTF NOA results framework;
- ✓ Steady progress on project implementation, despite significant ongoing contextual constraints;
- ✓ Scaling up of implementation in Egypt;
- ✓ An increase in the number of IPs reporting data, using narrative reporting templates/quarterly information notes, and data collection tools; and
- ✓ Notable progress on key Common Output Indicators (COIs).

## 1. Portfolio Overview

The NOA portfolio now includes 51 contracts concluded between the first EUTF contract signed in the NOA region in January 2017 and the end of this reporting period, 30 September 2020. A further 22 projects were under preparation at the end of the reporting period. In terms of budget, the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) had allocated EUR 711 million to EUTF projects as of 30 September 2020.<sup>2</sup>

The EUTF NOA portfolio supports projects implemented in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, as well as regional and multi-country projects. The area of greatest focus is Libya, which accounts for 21 of the 51 contracted projects, representing 42 per cent of the portfolio. This is followed by 17 multi-country (regional and cross-window) projects, which account for an additional 33 per cent. The remaining projects focus on

- 1 The report should be considered in the context of the following limitations: (1) Periodic narrative progress reports and documents provided by the implementing partners differ in quantity and quality and, in some cases, cover different periods of time. Further, each report provided a different levels of detail for analysis and inclusion; (2) each of the respective projects are at a different stage of implementation and data is not always compatible; and (3) not all implementing partners submitted quantitative data using a the data collection tool.
- 2 The allocated budget includes co-financing contributions. For more information on co-financing per each action document, please refer to Annex 1. This report does not include information on actual project expenditure.



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Morocco (six), Tunisia (four) and Egypt (three). Libya also accounts for the highest proportion of funds at 41 per cent (EUR 294.6 million), followed by multi-country projects (26 per cent, EUR 187.9 million) and Morocco. While Morocco accounts for only 14 per cent of projects, it receives almost one quarter of total funding (24 per cent, EUR 170.7 million).

Thirty-three organisations are actively implementing the EUTF NOA programme. United Nations (UN) agencies (22 projects, 43 per cent) and government aid agencies (12 projects, 24 per cent) implement the largest proportion of projects. Budget allocation by IPs generally follows a similar pattern to project allocation, with UN projects accounting for EUR 297.7 million (42 per cent), while EUR 143.7 million (20 per cent) has been allocated through government aid agencies. The exception to this pattern is government ministries, which account for 6 per cent of projects but 24 per cent of overall budget, amounting to EUR 169.2 million.

Of the 51 contracts included in this analysis, 44 have been aligned with EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives. Twenty-three projects contributed to Strategic Objective 3, which focuses on strengthening protection and resilience of migrants. This was considerably more than for the next most covered: Strategic Objective 4 on fostering a more inclusive social and economic environment; and Strategic Objective 5 on mitigating vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combatting irregular migration. In terms of the budget, however, the largest proportion (almost 45 per cent, EUR 319.3 million) was allocated to Strategic Objective 5. This amount is more than that of the next two highest objectives combined – Strategic Objective 3 (23 per cent, EUR 164.6 million) and Strategic Objective 4 (20 per cent, EUR 141.9 million).

Since the beginning of 2018, the implementing partners have reported via the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) in NOA their individual project output and outcome data, which the ICMPD team has aggregated to the overall programme level. The team aggregates data based on type of activity in three main groups: awareness raising and advocacy, capacity building, and provision of basic services and emergency and humanitarian assistance (EHA).<sup>3</sup>

In mid-2018, the European Commission (EC) introduced a set of 41 COIs focused on the output level of the EUTF across all three EUTF regions (windows). Thereafter, NOA implementing partners have selected 1-3 COIs per project to help monitor their results, with 25 projects providing COI-aligned data during this reporting period. The COIs show that implementing partners have provided basic services or protection assistance to over 170 000 people, including migrants in transit, victims of trafficking in human beings (THB), children on the move, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees receiving protection or assistance. Over 30 000 migrants or potential migrants were reached through information campaigns on migration and the risks linked to irregular migration. In terms of capacity building, some 3 000 personnel were trained in a range of areas, including service provision and migration management for government institutions.

3 The complete matrix of the EUTF NOA intervention logic, including the list of indicators can be requested from ICMPD – the contact details are included on page 2 of this report.



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## 2. Contextual Overview

As noted in the *Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report*, the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic reached North Africa in early 2020. Governments imposed various measures aimed at containing the spread of the pandemic, initially shuttering businesses, closing public spaces, and placing restrictions on mobility within and between countries. Some of the measures were subsequently relaxed, in response to a falloff in the spread of the virus. While helping to slow the spread of COVID-19, the containment measures efforts have had major economic consequences, with a devastating effect on the incomes and living conditions of many migrants and refugees. The impact of the pandemic has also led to increases in the cost of basic goods and, in some cases, has fuelled discriminatory attitudes against migrants.

COVID-19 containment measures have also had a notable impact on mobility and migration patterns. While leading to restrictions on movement, the early lockdowns were associated with increases in return migration, due to job losses associated with the pandemic. The presence of returning migrants, together with migrants stranded in transit, has led to further tightening of the labour market, especially in the large cities of the region. For refugees, pandemic restrictions have led to the suspension of (1) international resettlement and (2) the granting of residence permits, leaving many temporarily without legal standing.

After declines in the number of arrivals to Europe in March-April 2020, the numbers began to rise again in May 2020, following the relaxation of travel and border restrictions. The number of migrants from or transiting through NOA to Europe tripled in the third quarter of 2020, although it remained well below the corresponding quarter in 2019. North Africa remains a top region of origin for Europe, with notable increases in the number of Tunisian migrants.<sup>4</sup> Reduced international air travel has had a significant short-term impact on smuggling of migrants, with smuggling by air appearing to have stopped entirely. The effects of COVID-19 also appear to have increased the desire to leave the region, even under more perilous conditions and at higher costs than prior to the pandemic.

As noted in the previous report, COVID-19 has presented a number of challenges to implementation across the region, and this continued to be the case during this reporting period. The most common issue for many IPs was the need to delay or adapt implementation plans to take into account (1) limits on travel, (2) restrictions on face-to-face events (notably trainings) and the closure of schools, (3) re-tasking of counterparts to focus on crisis management, and (4) delays in various administrative processes, such as tendering and customs clearance. Some projects were also affected by cash shortages, particularly for activities outside the main centres. In terms of service provision, the increased vulnerability of many migrant (and host) populations prompted a review of project priorities towards a greater focus on EHA.

In response to these challenges, and with DG NEAR and EU Delegation support, implementing partners demonstrated flexibility in adapting their activities to the shifting context. In Morocco, for example, implementing partners installed a 'teleworking' system for all partner organisations, and were able to remotely pursue coordination and joint work with national partners. In Libya, as power outages and limited

<sup>4</sup> During the period January – September 2020, Tunisians accounted for 42 per cent of arrivals in Italy, followed by Algerians (5 per cent) and Moroccans and Egyptians (3 per cent each). The number of Tunisians increased more than tenfold compared to 2019, reaching its highest level since 2011.



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internet access impacted the ability to work from home, IPs developed a rotation system to support office-based work.

In-person activities were reorganised, with (1) effective adaptation of workshops or seminars into digital format, and (2) use of new service delivery modalities to support target groups, involving increased use of social media, online platforms, helplines and mobile services to ensure continuity of services and limit disruptions. In Libya, for example, educational activities made use of platforms, such as Facebook and WhatsApp, already familiar to children. While such adaptation was not always possible, particularly for longer trainings, it allowed IPs to continue progress towards achieving the EUTF Strategic Objectives.

## 3. Country Overview

### 3.1 Libya

EUTF implementation in Libya remains highly affected by armed conflict and ongoing fighting between multiple combatants. During the reporting period (1 April to 30 September 2020), the conflict in Libya continued. Between July and September, however, IPs reported a reduction in armed clashes following the repositioning of the Libyan National Army (LNA). The European Union (EU), its Member States and partners in NOA have intensified their efforts to end the fighting in Libya, through a combination of diplomatic efforts, sanctions and “Operation Irini” which sought to enforce the UN arms embargo.

The number of migrants identified in Libya decreased by 8 per cent during the reporting period, from 625 638 migrants in March-April 2020 to 574 146 in September-October 2020. Within this overall fall, the number of child migrants in the country actually, increased from 43 794 to 51 673. Between April and the end of September 2020, more than 6 637 migrants and refugees aiming to reach Europe were intercepted at sea and returned to Libya, which is not a safe port for return. Some 338 people lost their lives while attempting to reach Europe.<sup>5</sup>

The EUTF NOA programme has invested in 21 contracts in Libya, amounting to EUR 294.6 million, the largest investment in the region. Three contracts have been completed, with 9 of the remaining 18 contracts in the final year of implementation. EUTF NOA projects in Libya are organised into three strategic portfolios: “Protection”, “Community Stabilisation” and “Security and Border Management”. The majority of projects are contracted formally via one lead organisation, mainly UN agencies, who work in close cooperation with local and international partners – involving over 100 formal and informal partnerships with local organisations.<sup>6</sup> In community stabilisation, the main Libyan EUTF partners are the respective municipalities. This dynamic is a reflection of the weakness of Libyan central structures and is in line with the country’s decentralisation policy. Support covers 37 out of 100 municipalities and incorporates trainings and mentoring, infrastructure projects, and provision of supplies and equipment.

5 IOM (2020). *IOM Libya Monthly Updates*. March 2020 and September 2020. The number of dead reported in 2020 (including March 2020) was 133. Number of dead reported in 2020 including March 2020 was 471.

6 Two IPs – DRC and Cesvi – have submitted their project applications and signed contracts jointly with partners as co-applicants, a modality boasting enhanced levels of partnership.





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**Awareness raising activities**, both virtual and face-to-face, continued during the reporting period with the following results:

- *The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reached 12 116 individuals on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence;*
- *Cooperazione e Sviluppo – Cooperation and Development (Cesvi) and the International Medical Corps (IMC) supported the Health Sector Response Plan to COVID-19 through prevention messages disseminated among partners and beneficiaries using WhatsApp, reaching around 120 people daily between July and September 2020;*
- *Community health workers from IMC reached 1 896 people (108 per cent of the target) on tuberculosis (TB) detection and public health;*
- *The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) campaign “A Child is a Child” reached 2 394 146 children and caregivers;*
- *The International Organization for Migration (IOM) campaign #InformedMigrants reached 3 653 migrants. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration and share information on available assistance and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR);*
- *In Sabha, a cultural festival organised by IOM was attended by 300 people, showcasing elements of Arabab, Tebu and Tuareg culture; and*
- *IOM implemented 9 awareness raising activities in 9 detention centres, benefiting 16 079 migrants.*

In terms of **research**, the results of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) baseline study measuring attitudes in six health facilities in Libya indicated that 60 per cent of health care workers held a negative attitude towards migrants and refugees, with only 18 per cent reporting a positive attitude. During this reporting period, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) published three studies on migration-related issues. DRC also reported that the role of the DRC Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) had become especially prominent during the COVID-19 outbreak, with the MMC able to (1) publish and deliver information on the impact of the virus on refugees and migrants in a rapid and efficient fashion, and subsequently (2) be in a position to respond to the needs of programming partners working in Libyan COVID-19 response. The MMC work was cited 17 times in international media during the second quarter of 2020.

Seven IPs reported **capacity building activities** during the reporting period. A total 950 social workers, rapid response team members, doctors, nurses, lab technicians, pharmacists and administrators received training on health issues and COVID-19. Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and Cesvi-IMC are making efforts to enhance the capacity of local civil society organisations (CSOs), with GIZ extending the number of CSOs supported to expand the geographical coverage of services.



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In the area of **protection**, UNICEF reported implementing training for staff of 14 local CSOs and 14 public authorities, on key child protection principles and foundations of psychosocial support. The IOM Protection Team trained 51 individuals on Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants, Protection Mainstreaming, Human Rights, Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons. Participants comprised community mobilisers, Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) officials, consular staff, and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Strengthening the capacity of the Libyan authorities performing Search and Rescue (SAR) at sea (to ensure proper and dignified management of dead bodies), IOM facilitated 5 training sessions on Dead Body Management for 68 officials nominated by various national entities. The trainings were organised in collaboration with the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) in Zwara, Tripoli, Azzawaya, Misrata and Alkhums.<sup>7</sup>

IPs reported considerable progress on **policy and systems development** during this reporting period. GIZ staff highlighted two main developments related to decentralisation: (1) a signed agreement between the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) that transferred MoP powers to municipalities; and (2) a by-law enabling municipalities to start collecting Own Source Revenues. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was able to start using the Biometric Identity Management System, which enrolls, identifies and manages the identities of refugees and asylum seekers via fingerprints and/or iris scanning. During this reporting period, referral: (1) to the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Referral Pathway (Cesvi-IMC), (2) to secondary health care of open and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MRD-TB) patients, and (3) of patients to secondary health facilities (IRC) was also established and became operational. UNFPA is planning to establish a referral mechanism between Detention Centres (DCs) and health facilities, considering the legal requirements of the involved constituencies for DC management.

The **delivery of equipment and supplies** remains crucial for the timely and efficient provision of services to Libyans, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), migrants and refugees. As of September 2020, implementing partners reported the construction or renovation of 190 infrastructure sites with EUTF support, covering over 1.7 million indirect beneficiaries in Libya. The main sites covered are schools, hospitals and leisure/sports facilities.

Currently there is one active project under the **“Security and Border Management” portfolio**, implemented by the Ministry of Interior (Moi) of Italy. This project aims to improve Libyan capacity to control its borders and provide life-saving rescue at sea, in line with international human rights standards. IOM has reached an agreement with the Italian Moi to join the project and will implement capacity building initiatives in the south of the country, and provide monitoring and contextual updates. While the repair and delivery of patrol boats, ambulance and buses remains ongoing, the implementing partner staff has reported the delivery of 30 SUVs to the General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS), under the Ministry of Interior of Libya and the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security (LCGPS). Mentoring and on-the-job training by two officers seconded from the Italian Moi continued to take place.

During the current period, IOM staff reported conducting 78 **interception/rescue at sea** operations. According to these staff, most departures took place from Azzawaya and Zuwara. Upon interception/rescue, GACS staff most often transport rescued persons to the Zwara Security Directorate. Both IOM and UNHCR

<sup>7</sup> Data validated by DG NEAR.



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observed an increase in the number of operations conducted by the GACS during this reporting period and noted that an improvement of coordination efforts among all parties had led to a greater number of opportunities to assist people in need. IOM generally has access to migrants at all disembarkation points and is able to provide them with integrated assistance packages (including emergency health, snacks and water, psychosocial support and protection monitoring). During the reporting period, UNHCR staff continued its support to persons returned to Libya via interception/rescue operations, reaching a total 5 231 individuals at disembarkation points. In addition, some 1 521 persons were released by the Libyan authorities at disembarkation points between January and September 2020. Through UNHCR advocacy efforts, 231 persons were also released from detention centres.

Nine implementing partners provided **basic services and EHA** in 19 municipalities of Libya concentrated in the north-west of the country. Efforts to extend activities to the south/Ghat region continued to be challenging, although some progress was reported by IRC staff. During the reporting period, implementing partners reached 22 491 beneficiaries with medical and social services. These services included (1) psychosocial support for cases of individuals suffering from depression or post-traumatic stress disorder, (2) mental health support for cases of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, (3) essential reproductive health services, (4) urgent medical consultation – at disembarkation points and during UNHCR visits to detention centres, and (5) primary health care (PHC) services – at disembarkation points, detention centres and in urban settings (by IOM).<sup>8</sup>

Only two projects reported **referrals** for this period, which included 81 referrals of people in need to case workers and psychologists, and 16 to secondary health care (MDR-TB patients).

Cesvi-IMC distributed 190 kits containing **core relief item (CRIs)** to 95 beneficiaries during the reporting period, bringing the total number of CRIs distributed since the start of the project to 1 858. Cesvi-IMC also provided cash for rental assistance to 12 people, and individual protection assistance (IPA) to 36 people. Post-distribution monitoring of IPA reached 21 recipients, 81 per cent of whom reported improved living conditions, and 87 per cent reduced financial burden.

EUTF NOA implementing partners working to **improve livelihoods in the agricultural sector** included GIZ support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and local economic development in the various municipalities targeted. In relation to gender empowerment, UNFPA, through Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) shelters in Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi, continued to provide livelihood and life skills training sessions. This endeavour has resulted in the production and distribution of over 3 600 protective face masks.

IOM signed 11 contracts with local CSOs to conduct **social cohesion and livelihood activities**. CSO activities are ongoing and 70 youth from Kufra attended a computer course (80 hours in duration). In Benghazi, 10 municipal staff attended a training on using AutoCAD software for infrastructure rehabilitation, construction and planning. In Sabha, IOM organised a cultural festival, which was attended by 300 people, showcasing elements of Arabab, Tebu and Tuareg culture.

8 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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Implementing partner staff in Libya each collected project-specific data on the progress of these key activities during the reporting period. These data allowed them to report **progress on 16 distinct COIs** through the end of September 2020. Their most notable increases related to progress on (1) social infrastructure measures, (2) service delivery training for staff from local authorities, (3) services provided to migrants in transit, victims of trafficking (VoTs), IDPs and refugees and (4) information campaigns (Section II provides detailed information on COIs).

Overall, despite Libya's difficult implementation context, IPs continued to produce outputs and report on their progress on implementation and results. They made notable progress in building local staff capacity, protecting vulnerable groups of migrants and IDPs, and reaching migrants and potential migrants with information concerning the risks of irregular migration.

### 3.2 Tunisia

The reporting period 1 April to 30 September 2020 saw several contextual changes in Tunisia, with a new government taking office in June 2020. Migration, economic and social affairs remain high priorities under the new government. The COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the existing fragile economic situation in the country, which included a considerable decline in productive investment, reduction in the contribution of the industrial sector to gross domestic product (GDP), and a fall in the population's overall standard of living. To ease the economic impact of the lockdown, the Tunisian Government introduced measures such as (1) cash transfers to the most vulnerable groups and (2) offers to delay social security payments.

According to the MMC, most refugees surveyed in Tunisia between April and June 2020 experienced reduced access to work and loss of income due to the COVID-19 response measures put in place. Over 70 per cent of those who had lost their income reported being unable to afford basic goods and requiring some form of assistance, particularly cash, in the face of rising prices.

The total budget for projects implemented in Tunisia is EUR 12.8 million. EUTF NOA partners in the country include ICMPD, GIZ, Expertise France and the Office of Immigration and Integration (OFII), and L'Agence Française de Développement – the French Development Agency (AFD) – in cooperation with Mercy Corps (MC) and the NGO Migration-Citoyenneté-Développement. Together, these partners implement the “ProGreS Migration Tunisie” programme via the following four distinct projects:

- Establishing policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to support migration governance and evidence-driven decision-making, including through better access to data (ICMPD);
- Strengthening involvement of local actors and diaspora members, and creating a favourable environment for investment, with increased coordination among public and private entities (GIZ);
- Supporting socio-economic reintegration of Tunisian migrants returning from Europe via the creation of a reintegration service, within the Office des Tunisiens à l'Étranger – Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) – “Tounesna” (Expertise France); and



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- Improving migration governance at the local level to foster more inclusive socio-economic development, while mobilising the Tunisian diaspora to invest in local development (AFD-Mercy Corps).

During this reporting period, the EUTF NOA-funded projects in Tunisia have sought to address **the fragile situation of refugees and migrants**, with specific actions to increase their inclusion. For example, UNHCR Tunisia launched an Action Plan in July 2020 to expand employment opportunities for refugees, in partnership with the Arab Institute of Human Rights and the Tunisian Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training. Following this, the first refugee was able to access the Tunisian social security system in June 2020, providing him with health insurance and a retirement fund.

In relation to **awareness raising activities**, this reporting period saw IPs expand their range of methods to promote services to target groups and encourage uptake of the available support. Expertise France staff used media outreach to raise awareness of the Tounesna reintegration service, reaching 641 672 persons through dedicated webpages, animated videos, an online forum and various social media channels. Tounesna also participated in Forum Bledi, at which public and private sector institutions presented the reintegration services and support they offer to Tunisian migrants, including returning migrants. The GIZ project in the country fostered awareness among diaspora of investment opportunities in Tunisia, including (1) an annual event for investment and project creation directed by the OTE, (2) a support mission for the Tunisian Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (FIPA), and (3) an event focused on engaging women in the diasporic community in investment and development of Tunisia. As of 30 September 2020, GIZ reported reaching over 3 800 diaspora members, significantly exceeding its target of 1 000. ICMPD staff compiled eight “COVID-19 & Migration, Tunisia” bulletin newsletters aimed at explore the impact of the pandemic on migration and migrant communities in the country.

Implementing partners have continued to provide **capacity building** for government and institutions as a central activity of EUTF endeavours in Tunisia. ICMPD organised three training sessions, on infographics, negotiation strategies and techniques, and institutional communication, for staff of the Communication Department of the National Migration Observatory. The ICMPD project also facilitated and supported a multi-departmental reflection group on migration policy, launched by the Minister of Social Affairs. AFD trained 150 local stakeholders on migratory data methodology, far exceeding its initial target of 60. Expertise France conducted a series of trainings involving 159 people from different government bodies. GIZ continues to work on building strategic alliances, initiating discussions with the decentralised collaboration platform “Coinsence” and two associations, Diaspora in Action and the French branch of Association des Tunisiens des Grandes Écoles – Tunisian Association of Grandes Écoles (ATUGE), to develop a section for the Tunisian diaspora, in addition to pursuing a partnership with ANIMA Investment Network.

The **production and dissemination of knowledge products** formed another major focus of Tunisian project activities during this period. ICMPD staff progressed on supporting implementation of the Tunisia-HIMS Survey, providing logistical support, quality assurance, and field mission support as the data collection phase was launched.<sup>9</sup> The Austria-headquartered international organisation also worked with partners to

<sup>9</sup> The Tunisia-HIMS survey aims to provide detailed information on the determinants and consequences of migration. The survey will help to strengthen the available statistical system and fill the gaps in terms of knowledge on the migration phenomenon.



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design an information system to collect and analyse survey data. In this area, AFD undertook a diaspora mapping and advanced with elaboration of migration profiles for the three territories covered by its project.

IPs introduced new approaches toward **supporting beneficiaries in entrepreneurial activities**. In September 2020, GIZ staff, in partnership with the Agency for the Promotion of Industry and Innovation (APII) and the Afkar initiative, launched a virtual incubator platform for entrepreneurs from the Tunisian diaspora, an endeavour which has already led to a subsequent initiative. As part of the AFD project, young people from six Entrepreneurship Clubs in Jendouba, Kasserine and Médenine organised socio-cultural activities, with topics including environmental protection, the creation of an English language club in schools and an online radio show for the youth of Kasserine as well as a robotics challenge. Tounesna staff assisted returning migrants to elaborate business plans and access microcredit for new businesses. They also provided funds to these groups to attend entrepreneurship trainings and to cover needed fixed costs (rent, electricity, water) and raw materials for their small businesses.

Other EUTF NOA-supported activities focused on supporting **socio-economic services**. Expertise France staff, for example, supported efforts to provide returning migrants and their families with health, education, and housing. This included support for returnee registration to access government support programmes and negotiated postponement of rental payments with landlords of vulnerable migrants and those lacking income. Other specific results of Expertise France's supported activities during this period included: (1) employment assistance to 12 returning migrants; (2) support to 123 returnees for new business creation; (3) comprehensive social support for 67 returning migrants and their families; and (4) a repatriation package of EUR 2000 for 13 migrants returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin.

### 3.3 Morocco

In 2020, Morocco entered its first period of economic recession since 1995. The informal labour force was particularly affected and, despite a rapid national response, the World Bank recommended additional action to address the protracted crisis. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European (EU) have each provided assistance, including (1) trade financing to maintain the import and export of vital goods, (2) support for the country's agricultural ecosystem, and (3) funding to strengthen the country's health facilities and increase the capacity of its hospitals, through equipment and technical assistance.

Contributing to several of the EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives, the Morocco portfolio comprises five national-level contracts implemented by four partners. The Belgian Development Agency (Enabel) implements two of these projects, fostering migration governance in three regions actively concerned by migration issues and working to improve access for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to rights and services. The International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) seeks to establish strong operational procedures for integrated border management (IBM) and also partners with La Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo – the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) to combat discrimination and promote human rights. The fifth project is implemented by GIZ, focusing on South-South cooperation between Morocco and partners countries (Mali, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal) to strengthen sub-regional governance in the area of migration. The total EUTF budget for Morocco is EUR 170.7 million.



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Implementing partner staff from three of the Moroccan projects undertook activities on **awareness and advocacy**. Enabel/Empowerment Juridique staff supported the creation of a digital platform for legal clinics to support networking and learning. In collaboration with CSOs, Enabel staff also produced a COVID-19 leaflet for migrants in Morocco, received by 2 119 migrants – either electronically or in print.<sup>10</sup> They also distributed additional information on social media, including through short videos watched by 2 037 people.<sup>11</sup> AECID began promoting media adherence to the journalistic code of ethics developed through the project. The MoI of Morocco concluded a partnership with civil society partners to run awareness raising campaigns on the risks of irregular migration.

With regard to **capacity building** activities, the Moroccan MoI also entered into dialogue with the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) on border management and police cooperation, with a view to dismantling criminal networks involved in SoM. AECID undertook and validated a mapping of existing and planned trainings on migration, discrimination, the prevention of racism and xenophobia towards women and migrants. In September 2020, GIZ/Cooperation Sud-Sud conducted the one-week distance seminar “Digital strategy at the service of the diaspora”, in which all partner countries participated. This training forms part of a new monthly exchange format involving webinars with representatives from the four countries on specific topics related to South-South cooperation.

**Research-related activities** included the following:

- Development of a mechanism to monitor national and international norms and regulations on racial and/or ethnic discrimination;
- Drafting of comparative study on legislation and other normative documents related to racism and xenophobia in France, Spain, Tunisia and Morocco;
- Working sessions in the four target countries, covering guidelines on social protection of migrant workers and regulation of migrant access to the labour market,<sup>12</sup> and a diaspora mapping process aimed at greater involvement of the diaspora in the development process;
- Preparations for a national survey on the state of discrimination in Morocco;
- Production of a manual for officers of the court, “Rights of Migrants and Refugees”; and
- Analysis of legislation, norms and rules concerning the rights of migrants (published in Arabic and French).

10 The materials were produced in six languages: French, Baoulé, Lingala, Malinke, Soussou and Wolof.

11 ALCS YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCfED1I3YZoufz0hErG2EiPQ?app=desktop>.

12 The guidelines were expected to become available in October 2020.





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Enabel/Empowerment Juridique staff are implementing the only Moroccan project focusing on **protection**. Their protection-focused activities for this period included: (1) production of COVID-19 information material; and (2) establishment of a hotline where migrants can request support and express their needs. Enabel staff supported efforts in Morocco to provide information or counselling to 2 000 hotline callers on COVID-19 and the provision of food baskets to 80 persons. They also provided grants to two CSOs, the Moroccan Organisation of Human Rights (OMDH) and Droit et Justice, who supported 529 persons with 728 legal services (advice, referral, administrative and legal support, filing and follow-up of complaints). To support further operationalisation, Enabel staff initiated a coordination mechanism in the four project regions. This mechanism aims to support associations working with migrants as well as legal clinics to meet online and exchange experiences. Enabel staff have also been supporting the development of training courses targeting (1) legal clinics, (2) associations and (3) court personnel to enhance their knowledge and practice on migrant rights in Morocco which will also ensure further operationalisation and sustainability of these activities.

Overall, implementing partners working in Morocco made notable progress during this period, despite the severe challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions. Of particular note is the flexibility and adaptability that implementing partner staff displayed in responding to the pandemic and mitigation members as well as the rapidly changing circumstances and beneficiary needs on the ground.

### 3.4 Egypt

Following a series of economic reforms initiated in 2016, Egypt has experienced impressive economic growth. As in other countries, the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic slowed this growth, especially in terms of expenditures and shortfall in revenue. At the same time, Egypt's high domestic consumption has kept the economy generally stable over the course of 2019 and early 2020. Alongside this relative economic stability, Egypt has increasingly become a country of destination for migrants and refugees. In this environment, the Egyptian Government provides migrants and refugee communities in its territory with access to health, education and public services.

Outmigration is also important to the Egyptian economy, which relies on remittances and is the fifth largest recipient worldwide.<sup>13</sup> Remittances to Egypt increased during the reporting period, but are forecast to decline in the medium term due to slower economic growth in the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), where approximately two thirds of Egyptian migrants reside.<sup>14</sup> The repatriation of many Egyptians during the pandemic has added pressure to the Egyptian labour market, increasing domestic economic stresses. Conversely, there have been reports of Egyptian migrants unable to return home due to travel restrictions, obliging many to overstay their permissions and placing large numbers of migrants in precarious situations.<sup>15</sup> These travel restrictions appear to coincide with a rise in anti-migrant attitudes and policies in GCC states.

13 Rath, D. et al. (2019). "Data release: Remittances to low- and middle-income countries on track to reach \$551 billion in 2019 and \$597 billion by 2021." World Bank Blogs, 16 October 2019. Accessed 3 February 2021.

14 World Bank (2020). *COVID-19: Remittance Flows to Shrink 14% by 2021*. Press Release, 29 October 2020. Accessed 3 February 2021; Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) (2019). *Migration Booklet in Egypt 2018*. News, Press Release, September 2019. Accessed 28 July 2021.

15 Masrawy (2021). "The Egyptian Embassy Intervenes and the Kuwaiti Ministry of Interior Wars...How did the crisis of the stranded Egyptians begin and how will it end?" [Translated from Arabic]. News, 5 May 2020. Accessed 5 May 2021.





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It is in this environment that the EUTF NOA implementing partners in Egypt have continued to develop and implement their migration-focused projects. These projects make up the broader “Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt” (ERMCE) initiative. The total contracted budget for ERMCE projects is EUR 45.0 million (covering three projects, out a total of seven planned).<sup>16</sup>

As part of ERMCE, implementing partners signed their first project contract, Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) in December 2019. The MSMEDA project aims to address the root causes of irregular migration through activities focus on **employability and infrastructure development**. The project is made up of three components: (1) Community infrastructure projects, which includes 16 Framework Agreements with 11 Governorates signed to date and an investment of approximately EUR 13 million for activities focused on labour-intensive, small-scale infrastructure works; (2) Social services initiatives and awareness subprojects, which involved defining procedures for launching a call for proposals and engaging NGOs to implement subprojects on the ground. The component reached 143 NGOs, generated 80 proposals, and 41 awarded contracts as of 30 September. Under this component, project staff also finalised the first draft of an agreement with the Ministry of State for Emigration to upgrade the skills of awareness officers in each subproject; and (3) Youth employability enhancement, including defining the selection criteria for implementing partners and requesting proposals from the 35 shortlisted potential partner organisations.

In addition to MSMEDA, partners contracted and launched two additional projects as part of the ERMCE. One involves Plan International and focuses on the **root causes of irregular migration and support to integrated communities**. To date, however, this project is awaiting security clearance. The other project is led by GIZ and focuses on **capacity building through infrastructure development** in migration-affected urban areas. The project is currently in its inception phase.

## 4. Regional Projects

In addition to the respective country-specific projects outlined above, the EUTF NOA regional portfolio includes regional initiatives, multi-country projects and cross window initiatives. Larger programmes involving two or more projects, such as the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the North of Africa (Phases II and III), also form part of this portfolio. As of 30 September 2020, the EUTF NOA had contracted 17 regional programmes and projects. One of these initiatives, the Save the Children project on unsafe mixed migration, ended on 30 June 2020. Of the remaining 16 projects, 10 reported on their implementation progress and results for this report.<sup>17</sup>

To date, the regional projects have reported a total of 57 **awareness raising activities**, delivered in various formats, and for various target groups. During the reporting period at hand, these included:

16 The exact figure for Egypt is EUR 44 970 475, distributed as follows: MSMEDA – EUR 27 000 000; GIZ – EUR 17 000 000; and Plan International – EUR 970 475.

17 Implementation of the REG\_TN\_PAAIP and ENABEL THAMM projects commenced only recently.



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- A national awareness raising campaign on World Day against Trafficking in Persons on 30 July;
- Awareness raising sessions in Egypt on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), reaching 474 female asylum seekers and refugees (328 Syrians and a range of other nationalities);
- In Tunisia, production of an employer's guide and video clips to inform potential workers and employers on the benefits of fair recruitment; and
- An Insider's Look at the Action – a webinar series to introduce the 15 Targeted Actions implemented under the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) project to a wider audience – 160 participants to date.

With regard to **capacity building**, activities continued without major disruption – with only three training programmes postponed due to COVID-19.<sup>18</sup> Implementing partner staff reported several key training activities, including (1) a peer learning event on local governance – 79 stakeholders from 23 cities, MC2CM; (2) online social work training – 30 Moroccan participants, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); (3) risk management training – 10 participants from Tunisia, Border Management Programme in the Maghreb (BMPM); (4) two events on SOPs for international placement and new German labour legislation – 38 participants in total, GIZ component of the Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration (THAMM) project;<sup>19</sup> (5) a six-week long online training project for staff from Egyptian, Moroccan and Tunisian government entities – over 40 participants, International Labour Organization (ILO) International Training Centre, within the ILO-IOM component of the THAMM project;<sup>20</sup> and (6) a regional capacity building webinar on the Montreal Recommendations for human resources officers, focusing on recruitment regulation and protection of migrant workers – more than 40 participants, including 26 government officials from Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt and IOM (within the ILO-IOM component of the THAMM project).

In relation to the latter event, the GIZ component of the THAMM project reported that the first labour mobility scheme was effectively set up in Tunisia and Morocco, with Egypt to follow. Under this project, 127 participants completed pre-departure language and intercultural training in July and August 2020. By 30 September, 48 of those trained had already received a recruitment commitment from a German employer.

In Tunisia, the ILO-IOM component of the THAMM project supported government authorities in (1) mainstreaming labour migration in the Tunisian National Strategy of Employment and (2) developing a new draft national strategy for employment abroad.

In **response to the COVID-19 pandemic**, and in preparation for the sensitisation campaign on fair recruitment processes – targeting national stakeholders including policymakers, employers, and recruitment agencies, IOM Tunisia translated two guides, disseminating the products among project stakeholders. The first guide is designed to help employers to more effectively respond to the impact of COVID-19 and

18 These included two activities involving travel to Europe (MC2CM and Border Management projects) and UNODC training in Morocco.

19 Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa.

20 An evaluation of skills transfer following completion of the training will be ongoing during the course of 2021.



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enhance protection of migrant workers in Tunisian operations and supply chains. The second guide provides guidance for labour recruiters to enhance migrant worker protection during the ongoing health crisis.

In terms of **research**, this reporting period was characterised by both delays and adaptations. The main research results included:

- A comprehensive literature review of labour migration and development focusing on Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia undertaken by Maastricht University (GIZ – THAMM project);
- Finalisation of the last of seven in-depth research reports and case studies under the project “Monitoring Political Economy” focusing on smuggling and trafficking in human beings;
- Progress on thematic learning reports (TLR) from peer learning events: TLR 4 “Cultural Policies: A Vector for Migrants’ Inclusion in Urban Context” (published June 2020);
- Survey of 3 000 refugee and asylum seeker households on distance learning approaches, resulting in funds originally allocated for transport and other activities being reallocated to grants for internet packages;
- “*Contribution of Migrants to the Tunisian Economy*”(IOM – RDPP NA DEV project);
- “*Study on the Perceptions of Migrants Among Host Communities in Tripoli and Benghazi*” (IOM – RDPP NA DEV project); and
- *Recruitment for a labour market analysis in Algeria – research is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2021 (IOM – RDPP NA DEV project).*

In addition, the following draft reports were registered:

- TLR 5 “Communication on Migration: Rebalancing the Narrative to Strengthen Local Governance”; and
- *Progress on profiles for three migration cities, Sfax, Sousse and Rabat (drafts expected in October 2020).*

The two projects focusing on **border management** provided equipment during the reporting period. In Morocco, UNODC initiated the procurement of digital forensic software and hardware equipment for the Digital Forensics Unit and the Cybercrime Unit; and BPM delivered vehicles and equipment for information technology (IT) and radio communication purposes. In Tunisia, UNODC completed the procurement of two isolation rooms to form part of decontamination zones at the Algeria/Tunisia border. When no longer needed for COVID-19 pandemic measures, these rooms will be used for medical screening, screening of suspicious passengers, and longer interviews with persons of interest.



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In the area of **emergency and humanitarian assistance**, implementing partner staff reported the delivery of basic services and counselling in education, health, (self-)employment and access to rights. Activities included (1) support for children enrolled in primary or secondary school or attending non-formal education, (2) provision of primary health services and referral to secondary and tertiary health services, (3) provision of life and business skills training, (4) counselling of, and support to, SGBV survivors, and (5) legal counselling and assistance.

At the end of June 2020, UNHCR reported supporting a total 12 111 persons: (1) education support for 1 303 children and youth (33 in Egypt and 1 270 in Morocco); (2) health and medical support for 9 317 persons (5 065 in Egypt, 3 926 in Morocco, and 326 in Tunisia); and (3) other social services, such as legal counselling or housing support, for 1 261 beneficiaries in Tunisia. Between April and June, UNHCR Egypt responded to 38 607 calls to its information and registration hotline. Also in Egypt, 230 SGBV survivors received response services/case management, with 25 also receiving legal assistance.

IOM has, since the outbreak of COVID-19, reported an increase in the number of requests made through its VHR hotline in Libya in Egypt and Algeria, and social media engagement in Algeria. In Egypt, over the period covered by the present report, 5 166 inquiries were received through the hotline, with this number in Libya standing at 2 979 for the same period. Between the start of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative regional contract on 15 August 2018 and 30 September 2020, IOM provided AVR/VHR support to 15 879 people.<sup>21</sup>

The Save the Children project conducted diagnostic test assessments for 403 children and youth to measure their reading, writing and maths skills, and offered life skills training activities attended by 2 519 youth and young adults. The project also provided business skills training to 458 youth and young adults (224 male and 234 female). From this group, 399 received seed funding to start their own projects, following the submission of their respective business plans.

## Concluding comments

As can be seen from the above information, implementing partnerstaff continue to respond to the challenging context by adapting their operational approaches and reorganising planned activities, budgets and approaches to deliver support and services to their partners and target groups under changed circumstances. Implementing partner staff have rapidly pivoted and adapted their work plans to ensure that their work can continue. During this period, IPs expanded their networks, built new partnerships, identified new synergies with like-minded organisations, and leveraged the flexibility of the EUTF NOA programme to respond to the shifting conditions on the ground. With increasing implementation rates, particularly in Egypt, and an increase in the quantity and quality of reporting data, the already high number of results may be expected to increase in the next reporting period.

21 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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## Section I.

# THE EUTF NOA MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM

## I.1. The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

In response to the increase in flows of refugees, asylum seekers and irregular migrants in 2014 and 2015, the European and African leaders adopted the Joint Declaration and Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP) at the Valetta Summit, in November 2015.<sup>22</sup> At that time, the European partners introduced the EUTF to support the implementation of sixteen JVAP priority initiatives in five priority areas.<sup>23</sup>

The EU developed the EUTF as a financial instrument to support four objectives: (1) greater economic and employment opportunities; (2) strengthened resilience of communities, particularly the most vulnerable communities, as well as refugees and displaced persons; (3) improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination; and (4) improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration.<sup>24</sup> The EUTF pursues these objectives across three regions or “windows” in Africa: the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and of the North of Africa.

For the NOA window, the EU prioritised objective 3, interlinked with objectives 2 and 4.<sup>25</sup> Under Strategic Objective 3, the NOA programme focuses on five “Priority Areas” (Figure 1).

22 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (2015). *Joint Valletta Action Plan*. Accessed 28 April 2019.

23 European Commission (2015). *EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Our mission*. Accessed 15 April 2019.

24 European Commission (2015). *The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes Of Irregular Migration And Displaced Persons In Africa. Strategic Orientation Document*, pp. 12-14.

25 Ibid.

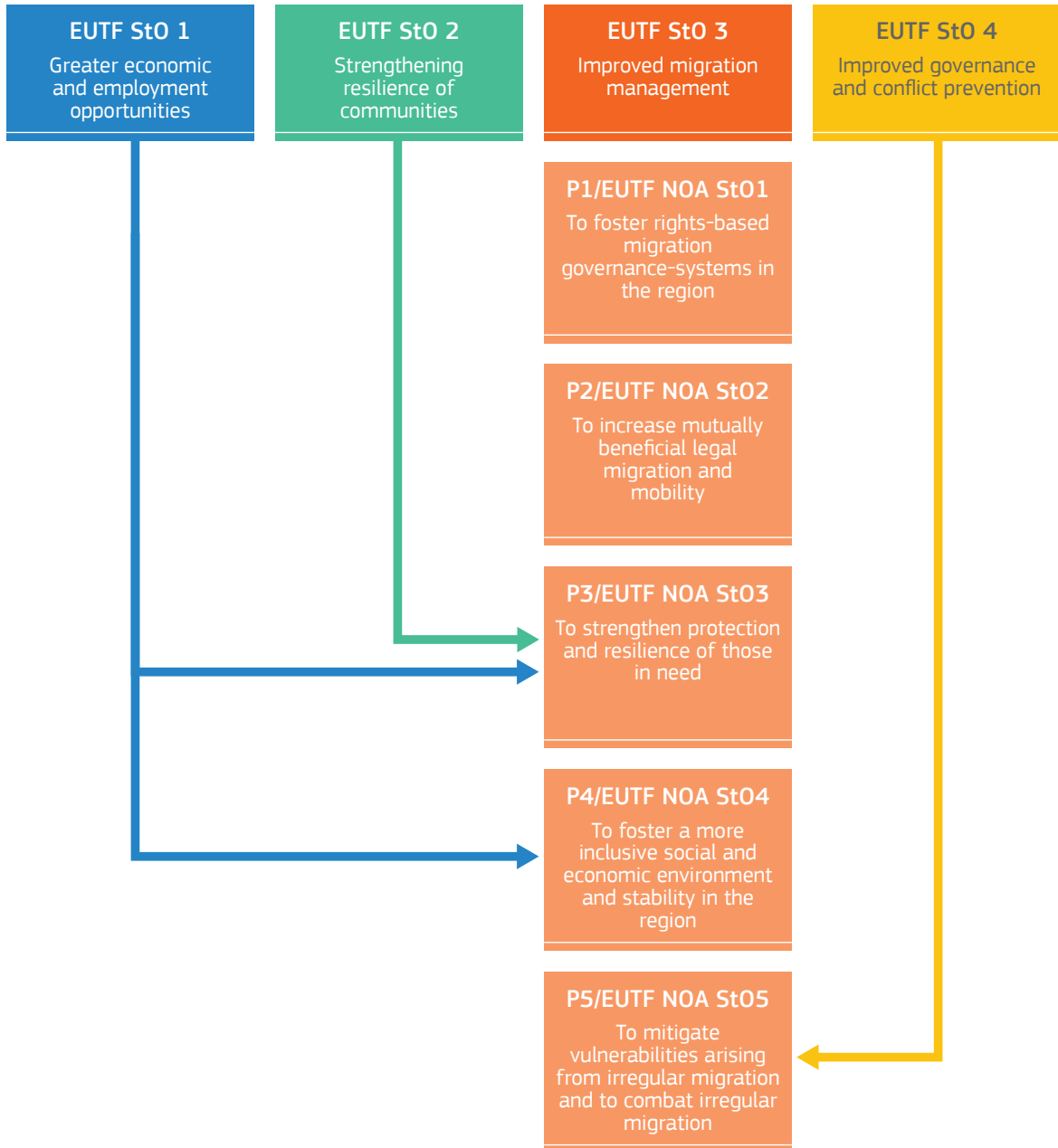


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**Figure 1. Link between EUTF Strategic Objectives and EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives (StO)/Priority Actions (P)<sup>26</sup>**



26 The wording of strategic objectives in each figure varies slightly from the full textual wording to fit the format of the figure.



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The Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) contracted the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) to support their efforts to build a Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF NOA window. With ICMPD support, DG NEAR subsequently developed an operational framework, approved by the Operational Committee of the EUTF NOA in December 2016. An MLS to monitor progress towards objectives – as per European Court of Auditors requirements – needs a clear and accurate definition of outputs, outcomes and impacts, unambiguous links between these levels in the form of “outcome chains”, and a set of corresponding indicators, baseline and target values.<sup>27</sup> With ICMPD support, DG NEAR developed a results framework for the NOA window, which includes a set of 5 Strategic Objectives, 33 Specific Objectives and 113 indicators. This framework serves as the basis for EUTF reporting in Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia presented in this report.

This is the fourth report for the EUTF NOA window at the programme level. The report includes progress on implementing partner (IP) results (outputs and outcomes) from the start of programme in 2017 through 30 September 2020.

## I.2. EUTF North of Africa Window Monitoring and Learning System

The **intervention logic** of EUTF NOA has four levels: (1) Strategic Objective (StO), (2) Specific Objective (SpO) (impact level), (3) immediate outcome (outcome level) and (4) output (output level). The StOs reflect the five priority actions of the NOA windows and are as follows:

Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance-systems in the region

Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility

Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need

Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region

Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration

<sup>27</sup> The development of the NOA MLS also follows the recommendations of the European Court of Auditors (ECA), which aims to link all EU-funded cooperation on migration to the EU policy framework on migration. The ECA also noted the need to monitor external migration initiatives systematically, and comprehensively document and communicate their results. A 2017 ECA performance audit of the EUTF also found the objectives of the EUTF to be “very broad” and stated that most performance indicators covered only a small number of the stated objectives, showed inconsistencies across levels, and lacked robust quantitative data. The EUTF NOA MLS aims to rectify these inconsistencies, bringing clearer definitions to the objectives and quantitative indicators to the monitoring of EUTF NOA project implementation and results. European Court of Auditors (2016). Special Report No 9/2016: EU external migration spending in Southern Mediterranean and Eastern Neighbourhood countries until 2014. 17 March 2016. Accessed 23 May 2019; European Court of Auditors (2018). Special report no 32/2018: European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: Flexible but lacking focus. 5 December 2018. Accessed 23 May 2019.



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Each of the StOs is linked to between 5 and 8 SpOs (33 in total) at the level below. Both the StOs and SpOs refer to progress at the country and regional level.<sup>28</sup> Each EUTF-funded project is aligned with at least 1 of the EUTF NOA StOs and 1-5 SpOs.<sup>29</sup>

StOs and SpOs are complemented by immediate outcomes and outputs which illustrate the EUTF contribution to progress on these objectives. Each EUTF project is also aligned with generic immediate outcomes and generic outputs to support the aggregation of individual project output and outcome data at the overall programme level. Data is aggregated into three main groups, based on the type of activity: awareness raising and advocacy, capacity building, and provision of basic services and EHA.

Alignment with the EUTF Monitoring and Learning framework is undertaken by the NOA project implementers with the support of the Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (MENOA) team. The objective of the alignment process is to link the outputs and outcomes at project level with the objectives of the EUTF NOA (SpOs and StOs) and, ultimately, the EUTF overall objective.

The EUTF NOA MLS also collects Common Output Indicator (COI) data from each implementing partner to contribute to the EUTF cross-window reporting system. In 2018, the European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) put in place a set of 41 COIs to be used across all 3 EUTF windows. The purpose of this system – distinct from the EUTF NOA MLS – is to enhance public understanding and increase visibility of EUTF results. At that time, DG NEAR had already funded several projects in the NOA window, and IPs had already begun implementing and reporting against the EUTF NOA MLS. To reduce the data collection and reporting burden of NOA IPs, DG NEAR asked IPs to select and report on one to three of these COIs for each project. DG INTPA and DG NEAR oversee aggregation of this data at the EUTF-Africa level and publish it on the EUTF website.<sup>30</sup> Implementing partner project indicators thus serve as an indicator for their individual project, the EUTF NOA and the EUTF overall, which helps to streamline reporting.

### 1.3. Methodology and limitations

The EUTF NOA Monitoring Reports foresee analysis of contextual data, as well as analysis of qualitative and quantitative data reported by each project. The main sources of contextual data are open source research studies and surveys. Qualitative and quantitative data is collected directly from the implementing partners using two templates: a data collection tool (DCT) and a narrative reporting template for periodical reporting.

EUTF implementing partners in the NOA region regularly share qualitative and quantitative data with the ICMPD team (either directly or indirectly, via the contracting authority). The *Fourth EUTF NOA Monitoring*

28 For the two highest levels, a total of 113 indicators have been defined. The complete results matrix of the EUTF NOA intervention logic, including the list of indicators can be requested from ICMPD (see contact details on page 2 of this report).

29 The ICMPD team for the project “Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa” (MENOA) generally advocates one, and a maximum of two, StOs per project.

30 European Commission (2015). [EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Our mission](#). Accessed 15 April 2019.





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*Report* is hence based on the analysis of 31 DCT and 51 narrative reports collected. Out of 50 relevant projects for cumulative reporting (ongoing, completed and not excluded at the request of DG NEAR), 9 projects are in their inception phase and have no results to report. For these projects, the DCT was not populated nor shared with the ICMPD-MENOA team. Two organisations are sharing their quantitative data via the updated log frame included in the narrative report. One project was aligned too late in the implementation process, meaning that the DCT could not be prepared and submitted within the limited time frame. In addition, IOM directly inserts updates and data for seven contracts into NOA monitoring reports during the review process. The ICMPD team then validates IOM inputs to the extent possible using published sources.

The following limitations should be considered in relation to the results presented in this report:

- *Periodical progress reports and documents differ in quantity and quality, and in some cases, cover different time periods and provide different levels of detail. Further, IPs are not required to use a standardised reporting template for qualitative data. As such, not all IPs provided consistent, comprehensive contextual data, or data on challenges, facilitators and lessons learned.*
- *Each EUTF NOA-supported project is at a different stage of implementation. This means that data is not always comparable, and it is not always possible to render information completely consistent in these reports.*

Given these differences, the findings of this report are not generalisable to other projects in the NOA window, the region as a whole, or across the EUTF. Despite these limitations, the present report is nonetheless based on analysis of a set of qualitative and quantitative monitoring data from a substantial number of projects in the NOA region. This data continues to reveal how implementation is unfolding in the region and the key results IPs have produced to date at the programme level.



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## Section II.

# THE EUTF PORTFOLIO – NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW

## II.1. Overview

This section provides a descriptive analysis and overview of the entire EUTF NOA portfolio or programme, disaggregated by country and regional or multi-country sub-portfolios. It covers the geographic distribution of projects, types of implementing partners, and the targeted StOs. The final part of this section describes progress in terms of EUTF Common Output Indicators in use across all three of the EUTF implementing window.

Through the EUTF, the EU has made a significant commitment to (1) addressing the root causes of instability and irregular and unsafe migration and forced displacement from, through, and to the NOA region, as well as to (2) supporting rights-based migration governance in the region. The NOA portfolio comprises 51 contracts concluded between January 2017 and 30 September 2020. A total EUR 710 987 854 has been allocated to these projects to date.<sup>31</sup> Key aspects of the EUTF NOA programme portfolio include:

- A total 73 projects developed, of which 51 had been contracted by 30 September 2020; 22 projects were in development;
- The EUTF has supported the largest number of projects (21) in Libya, representing over 41 per cent of the total funds committed;
- United Nations (UN) agencies are implementing the largest number of contracted projects (22), which account for the largest percentage of the EUTF NOA funds (about 42 per cent);
- Of the 51 contracted projects, 44 (86 per cent) have been aligned with the EUTF NOA StOs and SpOs, and are well poised to contribute to these strategic-level objectives.

## II.2. Geographic Distribution of the EUTF NOA Portfolio

The EUTF NOA portfolio supports the implementation of projects in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, as well as at regional and multi-country levels. The area of greatest focus is Libya, which accounts for 21 of the 51 contracted projects, representing 42 per cent of the portfolio. This is followed by 17 multi-country projects (regional and cross-window), which account for 33 per cent of the projects funded under the EUTF programme. The remaining projects focus on Morocco (six), Tunisia (four) and Egypt (three) (Figure 2).

<sup>31</sup> This report does not include information on actual project expenditure.



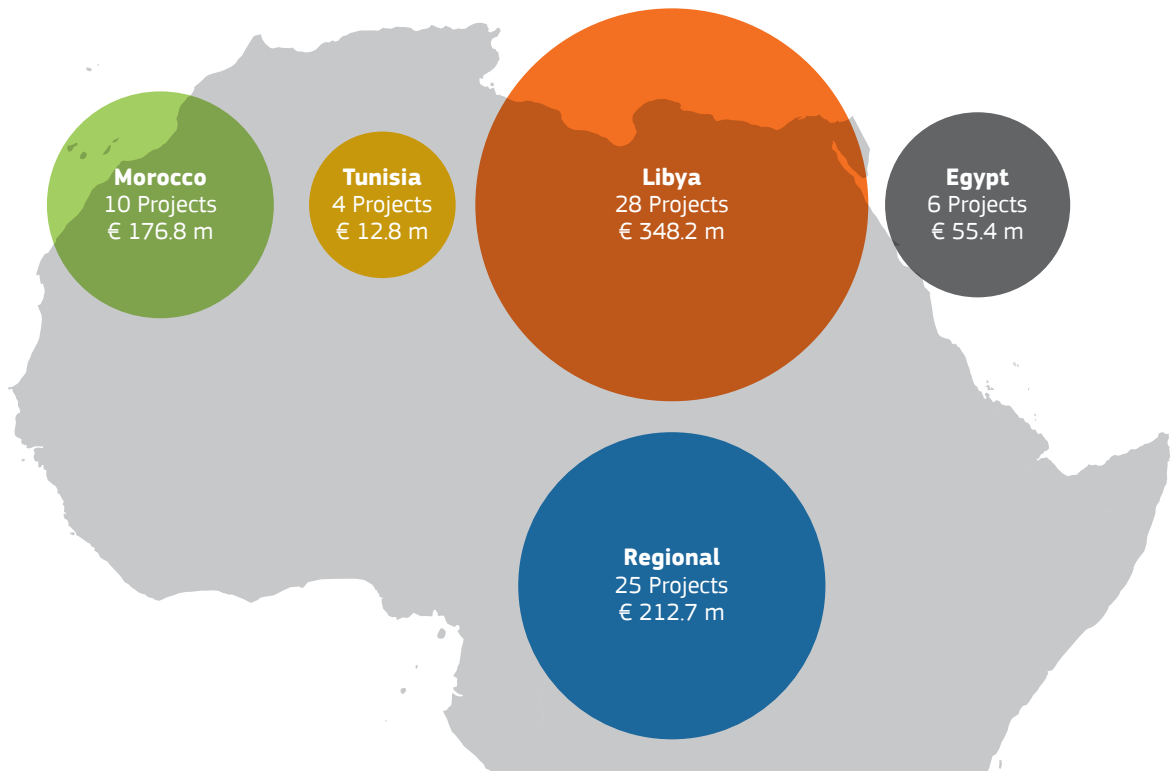
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The EU allocated EUR 711 million to EUTF projects as of 30 September 2020. Libya accounts for the highest proportion of the budget, at 41 per cent (EUR 294.6 million), followed by multi-country projects (26 per cent, EUR 187.9 million) and Morocco. It is notable that despite only having 14 per cent of projects, Morocco accounts for almost one quarter of total funding (24 per cent, EUR 170.7 million).

**Figure 2. EUTF NOA portfolio, geographic distribution**



### II.3. EUTF NOA Implementing Partners

As of 30 September 2020, 33 organisations were actively implementing projects as part of the EUTF NOA programme. UN agencies (22 projects, 43 per cent) and government aid agencies (12 projects, 24 per cent) implement the largest proportion of these projects (Figure 3).

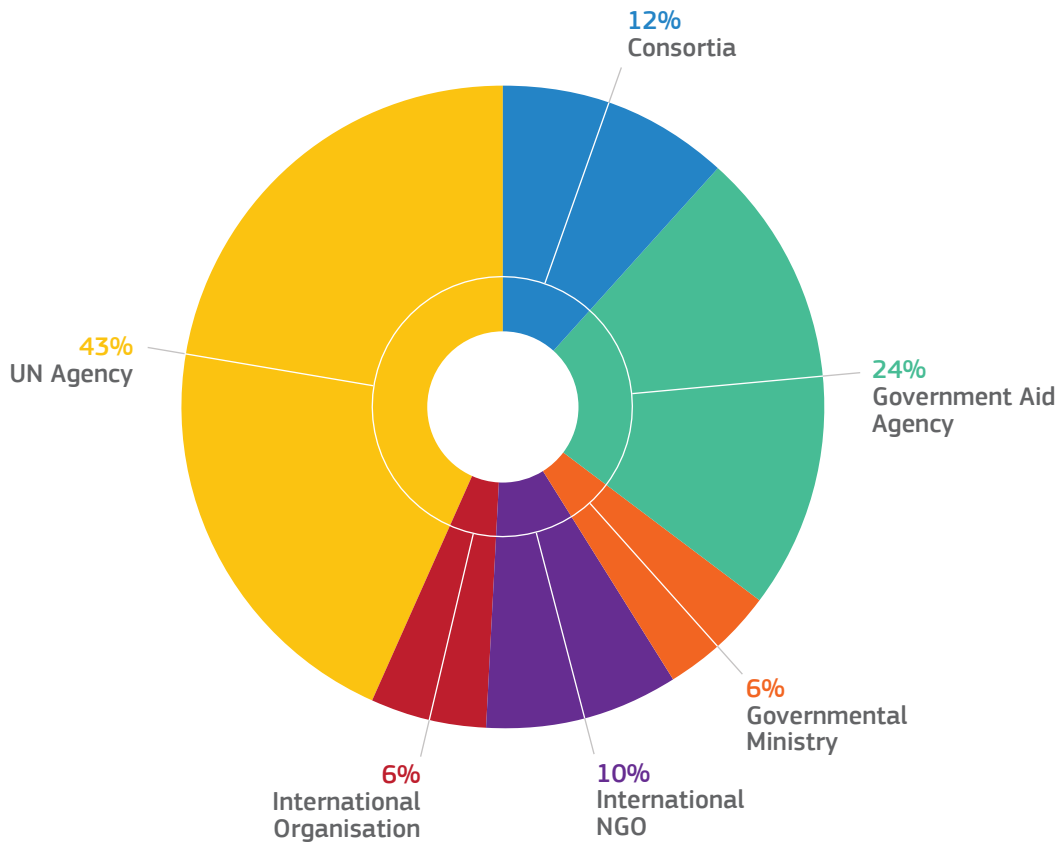


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**Figure 3. Portfolio distribution, by implementing partner type**



In terms of the budget allocation and share, UN agencies account for EUR 297.7 million (42 per cent), while EUR 143.7 million (20 per cent) has been allocated through government aid agencies (Figure 4), similar to their corresponding proportion of projects. It is notable that while government ministries account for just 6 per cent of projects, they have a 24 per cent share in the overall budget, amounting to EUR 169.2 million.

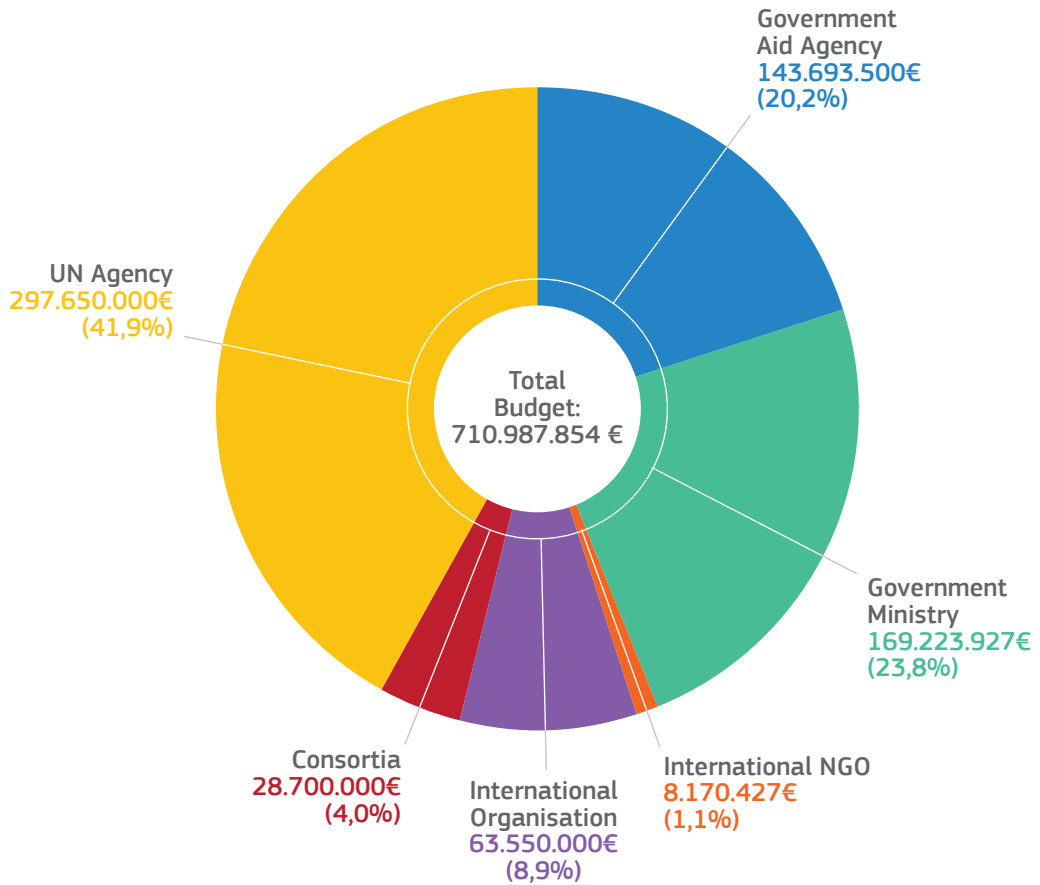


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**Figure 4: Budget allocation and share, by implementing partner type**



When the six projects that have co-applicants are broken down by implementing partner staff type, there is a significant increase in the proportion of projects involving international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), from 10 per cent to 16 per cent, while national non-governmental organisation (NGO) involvement is also evident (Figure 5). Analysis of the consortia composition also reveals the involvement of national NGOs and private organisations – the latter in legal research especially. While representing a relatively small percentage of the portfolio, their presence underlines the diversity of partners engaged in pursuing the EUTF NOA key objectives.

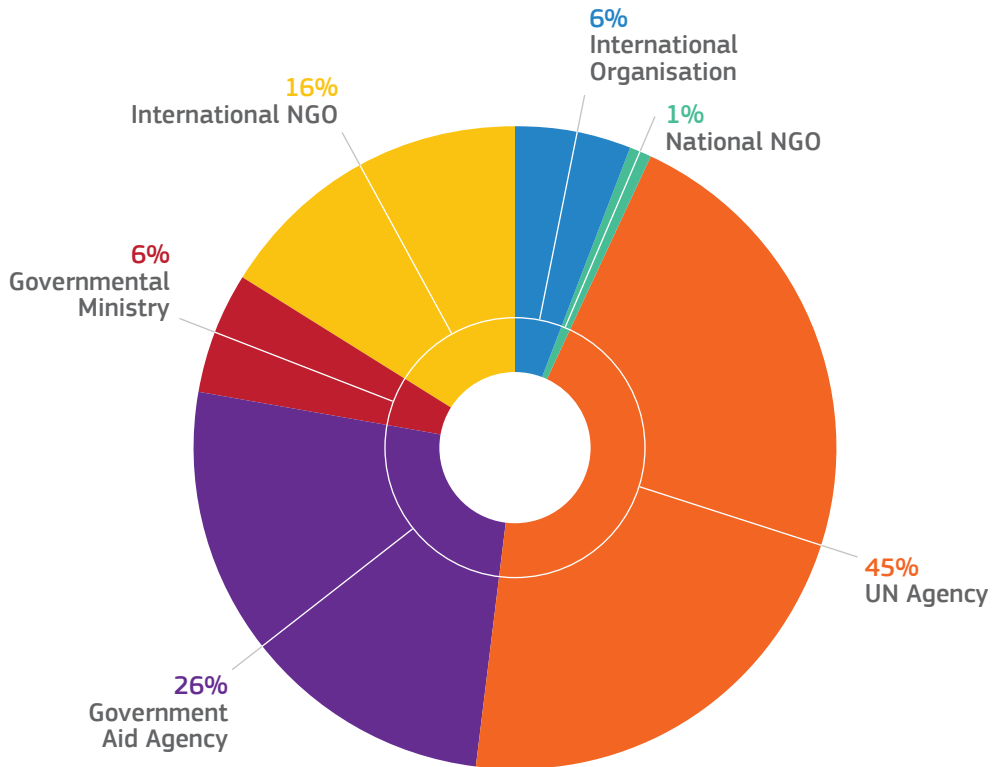


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**Figure 5. Project share, by implementing partner type (breakdown of partnerships)<sup>32</sup>**



A breakdown by country reveals that UN agencies are exclusively contracted for projects in Libya – where they work formally or informally with over 100 local organisations – and at regional level. Government aid agencies, and other IPs have more diversified geographical coverage (Figure 6).

<sup>32</sup> These figures include six projects with co-applicants, which have been broken down by implementing partner staff type. The figures are provided in percentage terms only, as the breaking down of individual projects leads to non-whole numbers.

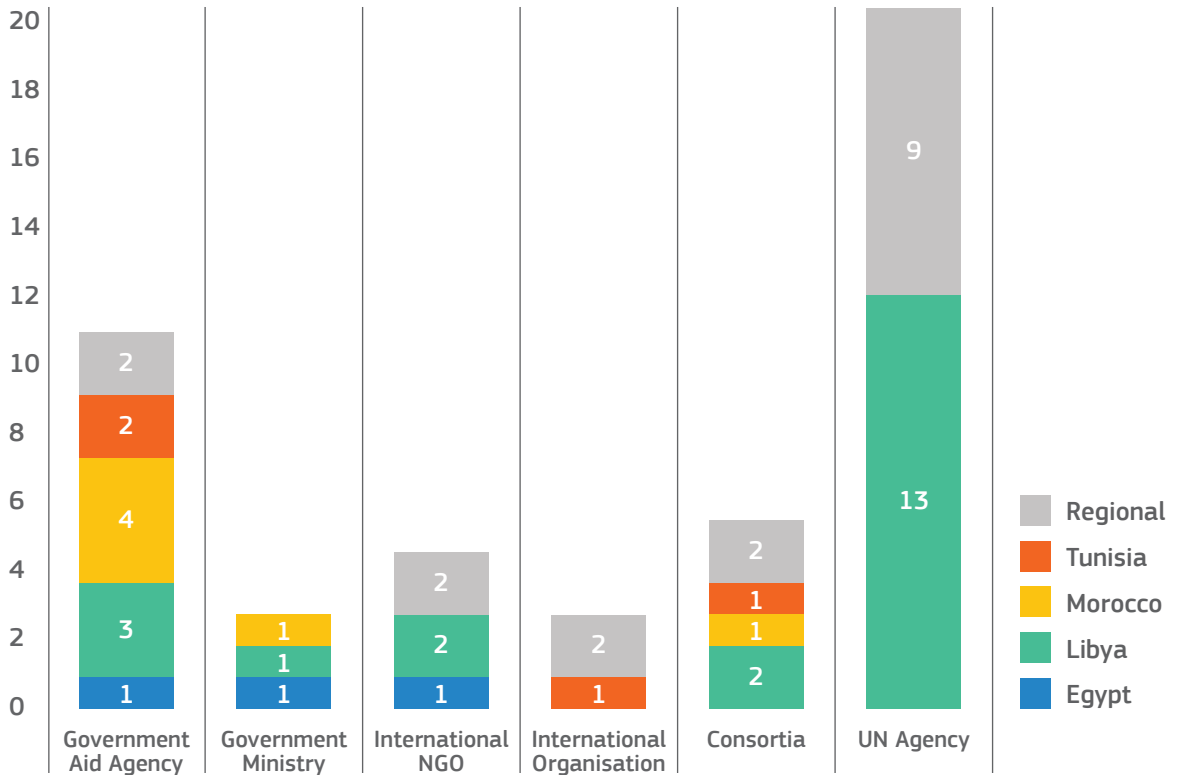


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**Figure 6. Number of projects contracted, by country and implementing partner type**



## II.4. EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives

Of the 51 EUTF NOA programme contracts included in this analysis, 44 have been aligned with EUTF NOA StOs. Twenty-three projects contribute to StO 3, which focuses on strengthening protection and resilience of migrants (Figure 7). This is considerably more than for the next most covered Strategic Objectives, StO 4 on fostering a more inclusive social and economic environment and StO 5 on mitigating vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combatting irregular migration.

This dynamic suggests that a primary focus of EUTF funded initiatives in the NOA region is to provide emergency humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups, as well as medical care, psychosocial support, skills building activities, job training, and evacuation to third countries. More broadly, such projects aim to build the resilience of migrants and vulnerable host communities, and to find durable solutions for migrants and refugees within these groups.

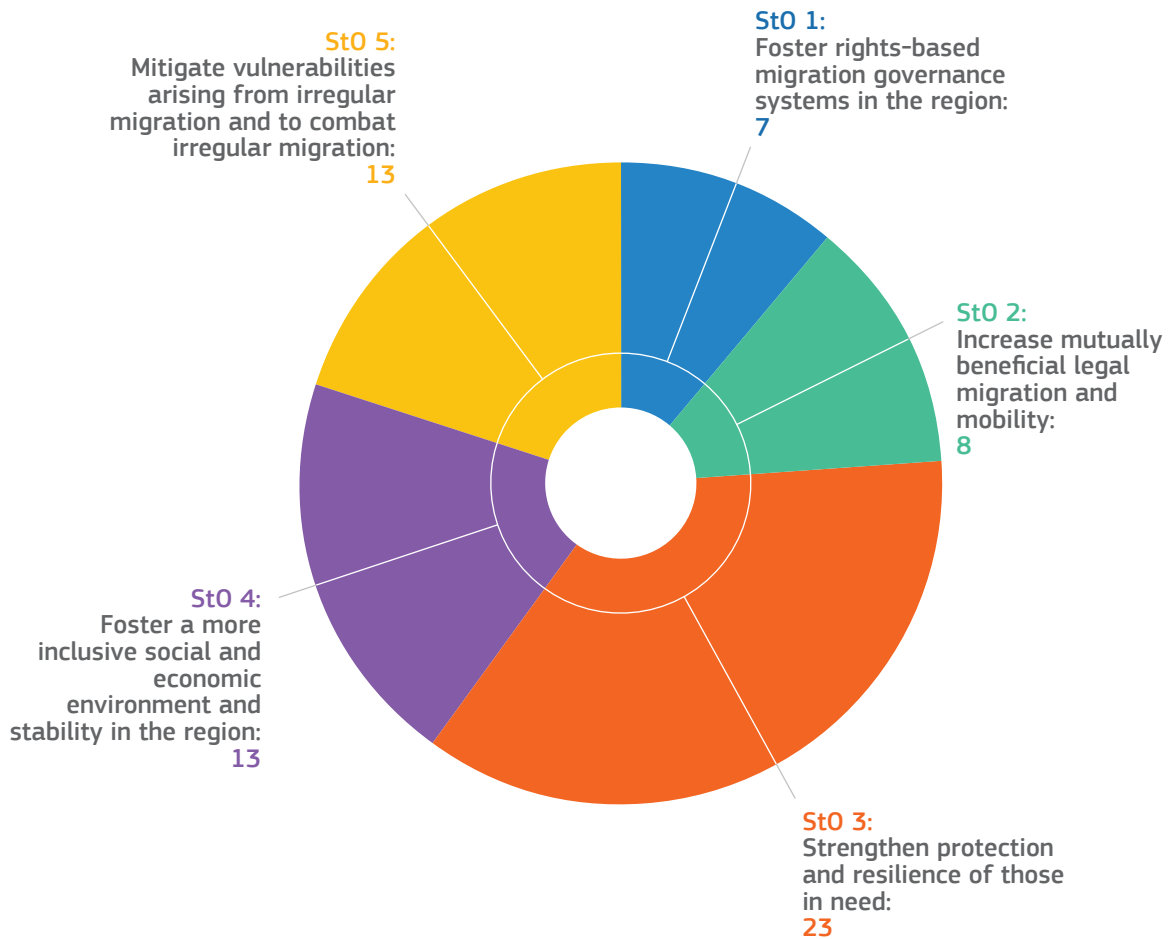


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**Figure 7. Overall coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives<sup>33</sup>**



An analysis of the budget distribution, however, paints a slightly different picture, with almost 45 per cent of overall budget (EUR 319.3 million) allocated to StO 5, which is more than that for StO 3 (EUR 164.6 million, 23 per cent) and StO 4 (EUR 141.9 million, 20 per cent) combined (Figure 8).

Overall, this data highlights how StO 4 and StO 5 complement StO 3 through supporting SpOs such as: (1) prevention and mitigation of factors affecting social exclusion, social marginalisation, gender-inequality and discrimination, (2) enhancement of stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations (both under StO 4); and (3) reinforcement of assistance and protection for those in need along migratory routes (StO 5). These StOs also contain strong capacity building components to support longer-term change.

<sup>33</sup> The number of projects indicated in Figure 7 (64) is higher than the number of projects funded (44), as some projects cover more than StO.



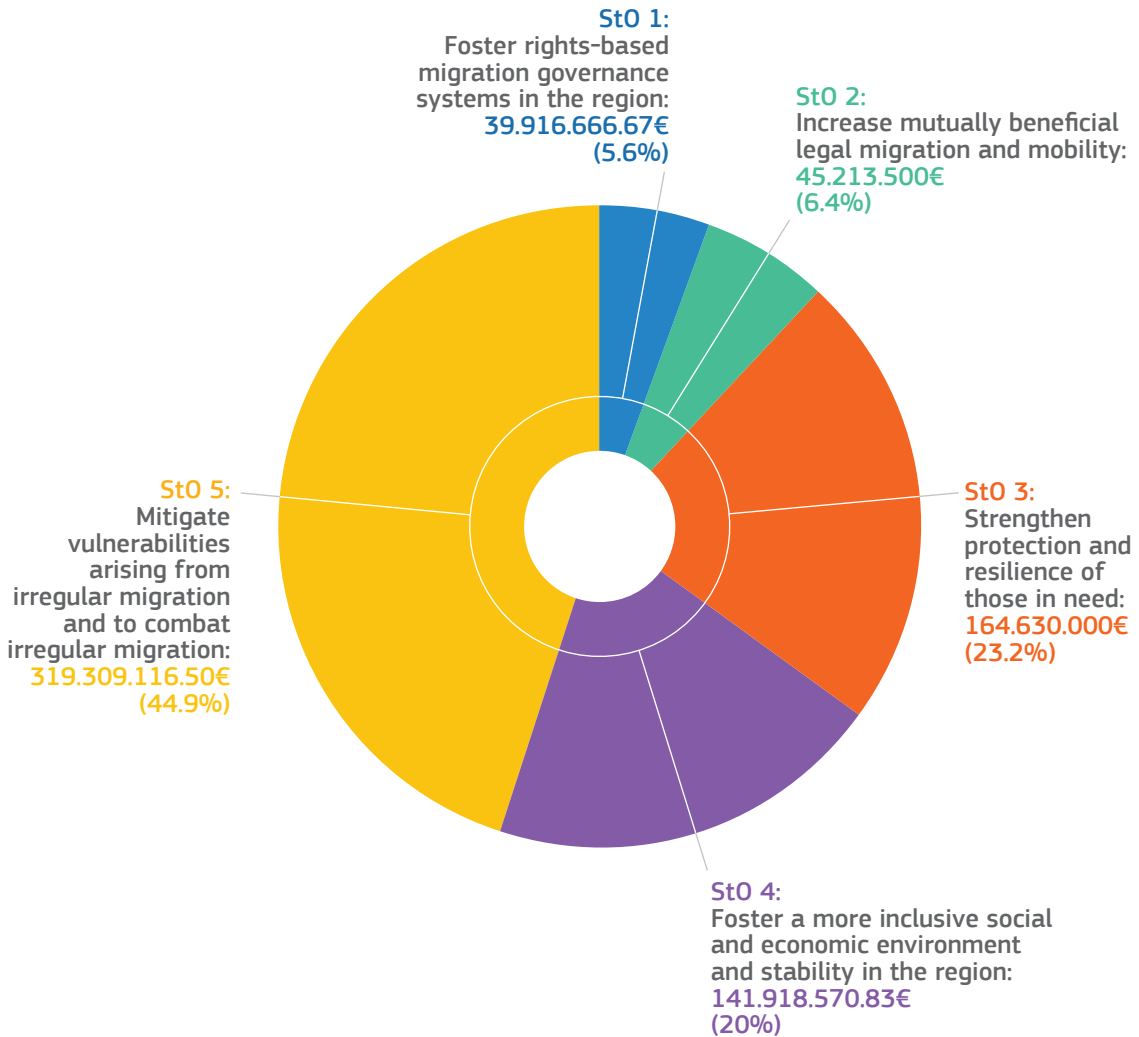


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**Figure 8. Budget allocation and share, by Strategic Objective**



## II.5. EUTF Common Output Indicators in the NOA Region

As discussed, the EUTF NOA relies on a set of five, programme-level StOs. DG NEAR, the respective EU Delegations (EUDs) and ICMPD support all IPs in aligning their projects with these objectives, and establish the contribution of each project to one of the StOs of the EUTF NOA programme (impact level). In addition, each project has its own unique set of output and outcome indicators to help project staff track their results and monitor and report their progress at the output and outcome levels. These indicators form a central component of each project’s logical framework.



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In mid-2018, the European Commission (EC) introduced a set of COIs for all three regions of the EUTF. These 41 COIs focus on the output level of the EUTF across each of the three EUTF target regions (windows). During alignment with the EUTF NOA objectives, NOA implementing partners select one to three COIs per project to help monitor their results.

As noted, there are 51 contracts in the EUTF NOA programme included in this analysis, 44 of which have been aligned with EUTF NOA StOs. Of the 44 aligned contracts, 27 reported structured monitoring data during this reporting period, 25 of which provided data on their COIs. These reports covered 24 of the 41 COIs, with projects in Libya reporting on 16 COIs, followed by multi-country projects (13 COIs), Morocco (7) and Tunisia (6). No COIs have yet been reported for Egypt, reflecting the late start of implementation in that country.

**Table 1. Distribution of EUTF NOA results, by COI and activity type**

Code	Common Output Indicator	Total
1.1	No. of jobs created	714
1.2	No. of MSMEs created or supported	76
1.3	No. of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	291
1.4	No. of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	587
1.5	No. of job placements facilitated and/or supported	48
2.1	No. of local development plans directly supported	15
2.1-bis	No. of pieces of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	190
2.2	No. of people receiving a basic social service	83 525
2.8	No. of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	1 513
2.9	No. of people having improved access to basic services	1 700 000
3.2	No. of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted	88 365
3.3	No. of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	30 076
3.4	No. of instances of voluntary return or humanitarian repatriation supported	35 757 <sup>34</sup>
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	611
3.6	No. of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	136
3.7	No. of individuals trained on migration management	734 <sup>35</sup>
3.10	No. of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	134
4.2	No. of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	713

34 Data validated by DG NEAR.

35 Ibid.



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Code	Common Output Indicator	Total
4.2-bis	No. of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	3
4.5	No. of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported	1
4.6	No. of strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	18
4.8	No. of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration-related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	4
5.1	Number of multistakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and gathering regularly	47
5.3	No. of field studies, surveys and other research initiatives conducted	80
	No. of COIs addressed	24

A review of progress against the COIs highlights a number of key issues: Based on the data presented, implementing partners have provided basic services or protection assistance to over 170 000 people, including migrants in transit, VoTs, children on the move, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Over 30 000 migrants, or potential migrants, were reached with information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration. In the area of capacity building, implementing partner staff reported work such as training for staff of local authorities and basic providers, and staff training on migration management and for government institutions. According to the COI data, approximately 3 000 staff were trained.

Despite a continued increase in monitoring data reported, the number of implementing partners who report output data remains limited. Future reports will include a greater amount of data, as partners continue to implement and report data on their results.



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## Section III.

# LIBYA

## III.1. Contextual Factors Affecting EUTF Projects in Libya

EUTF implementation in Libya remains highly affected by armed conflict and continued fighting between multiple combatants. As around the globe, an additional important factor affecting Libya during this reporting period was the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic and accompanying mitigation measures put in place. These two factors strongly affected migrants, who continued to face limited access to services, increased detention and human rights abuses.

During the reporting period, the ongoing conflict in Libya continued and, during some periods, intensified. Between July and September, however, implementing partners reported a reduction in armed clashes following the repositioning of the Libyan National Army (LNA). The United Nations Support Mission to Libya (UNSMIL) documented at least 358 civilian casualties (106 dead and 252 injured), an overall increase of 173 per cent compared to the figures for the first quarter of 2020.<sup>36</sup> According to Human Rights Watch, both the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the LNA have committed unlawful attacks, including aerial bombardments and indiscriminate shelling of civilian neighbourhoods.<sup>37</sup> The discovery of mass graves in Tarhouna again demonstrated the danger, brutality and far-reaching impact of the conflict on the civilian population.

In this same period, in the wake of the outbreak of COVID-19, the EU, its Member States (EU MS) and partners in the NOA region intensified their efforts to end the fighting in Libya. Both the EU and the EU MS made repeated calls for peace at the highest political levels.<sup>38</sup> On 21 September 2020, following unanimous agreement among the 27 EU MS, the EU adopted new sanctions on Libya. This combination of diplomatic efforts, sanctions and “Operation Irini” demonstrates the commitment of the EU and the EU MS to comply with the arms embargo, and not intervene in the conflict or take measures that increase its intensity, in accordance with international human rights law.

The number of migrants identified in Libya constantly decreased during the reporting period, from 625 638 migrants in April-May 2020 to 574 146 in September-October 2020, a fall of 8 per cent. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) explained this sustained decline as the result of a combination of factors: (1) increasing unemployment; (2) a reduction in available labour opportunities for migrant workers; (3) tightened security controls and (4) COVID-19 mobility restrictions.<sup>39</sup>

36 UNSMIL (2020). “Civilian Casualties Report 1 April- 30 June 2020.” News, 29 July 2020.

37 Human Rights Watch (2020) “Libya: Apparent War Crimes. Summary Executions, Torture, Desecration of Corpses.” News, 16 June 2020.

38 At the high political level, in June and July 2020, several joint statements and initiatives calling for a humanitarian truce in Libya took place; on 2 April, the UN Secretary-General published an update on his call for a global ceasefire.

39 IOM-DTM (2020). *Libya’s Migrant Report, Round 30*. March – April 2020.



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While the number of adult migrants fell by 51 000, the number of child migrants in Libya increased from 43 794 to 51 673 between April-May and September-October 2020. Nearly 11 482 of these children were separated or unaccompanied minors at high risk of exploitation and abuse.<sup>40</sup> Between April and the end of September 2020, more than 6 637 migrants and refugees were intercepted at sea while attempting to reach Europe and duly returned to Libya, which is not a safe port for return.<sup>41</sup> Some 338 people lost their lives while attempting to reach Europe.<sup>42</sup>

Between July and September 2020, implementing partners reported a reduction in the level of armed clashes following the repositioning of the LNA.<sup>43</sup> Despite this, the living conditions of the local population, migrants and refugees continued to deteriorate. The loss of income faced due to the economic downturn and accompanying lack of livelihood has been compounded by rising prices for basic commodities. COVID-19-related restrictions and extensive nationwide power cuts further added to the difficulties faced by migrants and refugees.<sup>44</sup>

Within this broader context, the situation of migrants and refugees remained volatile. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and IOM, more than 2 000 migrants and refugees forcibly remained in 11 official detention centres in Libya as of June 2020.<sup>45</sup> The detention of migrants and refugees continues to carry a high risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), with evidence emerging that suggests that sexual violence is being used as a form of torture, control and humiliation.<sup>46</sup> IOM has repeatedly reported the disappearances of migrants from these facilities and an inability to account for hundreds, if not thousands, of those returned by the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security (LCGPS).<sup>47</sup> While IOM cites a lack of clarity concerning the fate of these missing migrants, the UN agency also cites “credible reports from migrant communities” of detainees being handed over to criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants (SoM) and trafficking in human beings (THB), and tortured in an effort to extort payments from their families.<sup>48</sup>

40 UNICEF (2020). *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, including host communities, refugees and migrants, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 (T05.144) [#26], p. 2.

41 IOM (2020). *IOM Libya Monthly Update*. April 2020 (395). May 2020 (774). June 2020 (1496). July 2020 (1143). August 2020 (1362). September 2020 (1467).

42 IOM (2020). *IOM Libya Monthly Update*. March 2020 and September 2020. Number of dead reported in 2020, including March 2020, was 133. Number of reported in 2020, including March 2020, was 471.

43 AICS (2020). *Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya, Quarterly Report Q3-2020* (1 July - 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01 [#236], p. 1.

44 In March 2020, the Chairman of the Presidential Council of Libya and Prime Minister of the GNA announced a national state of emergency, due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Protection measures included a curfew (24/7 curfew in the west; 12 hours/day in the east), the closure of all shops, schools and banks (with the exception of grocery stores and pharmacies), and work from home arrangements for 90 per cent of public sector employees. Between 1 July 2020 and 30 September 2020, the number of people in Libya infected with COVID-19 rapidly increased. The overall number of recorded cases reached more than 1000 per day, leading to the imposition of further curfews across the country.

45 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA). “[A new sense of freedom: Some 200 refugees and asylum seekers in Libya released from detention.](#)” News & Updates, 19 June 2020. Accessed 28 July 2021.

46 Security Council Report (2020). *Libya. May 2020 Monthly Forecast*. Africa, 30 April 2020. Accessed 28 July 2021.

47 IOM (2020). *Migrants Missing in Libya a Matter of Gravest Concern*. Press Release, 17 April 2020.

48 Ibid.



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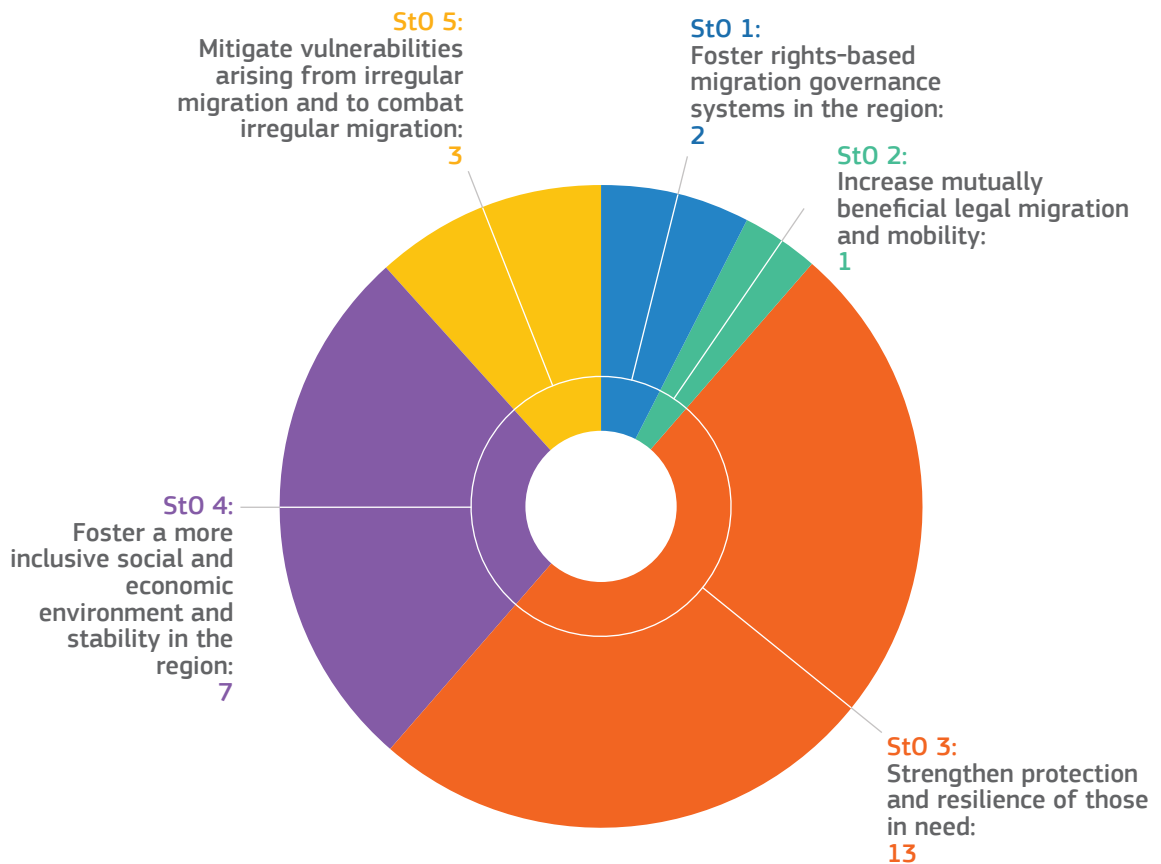
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### III.2. The EUTF Portfolio in Libya

As noted, the EUTF NOA programme has invested in 21 contracts in Libya, the largest investment in the NOA region. Of these contracts, 3 have been completed while 18 remain ongoing, with 9 projects in their final year of implementation. EUTF NOA contracts in Libya are organised into three strategic portfolios aimed at addressing different needs: “Protection”, “Community Stabilisation” and “Security and Border Management”. This organisation of the portfolio corresponds to the strategic orientation of the EUTF NOA objectives: 59 per cent contribute to StO 3: Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need; 35 per cent contribute to StO 4: Foster a more inclusive environment and stability in the region; and 6 per cent to StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration.

**Figure 9. Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Libya<sup>49</sup>**



<sup>49</sup> The full breakdown of project alignment by StO is available in Annex 1.



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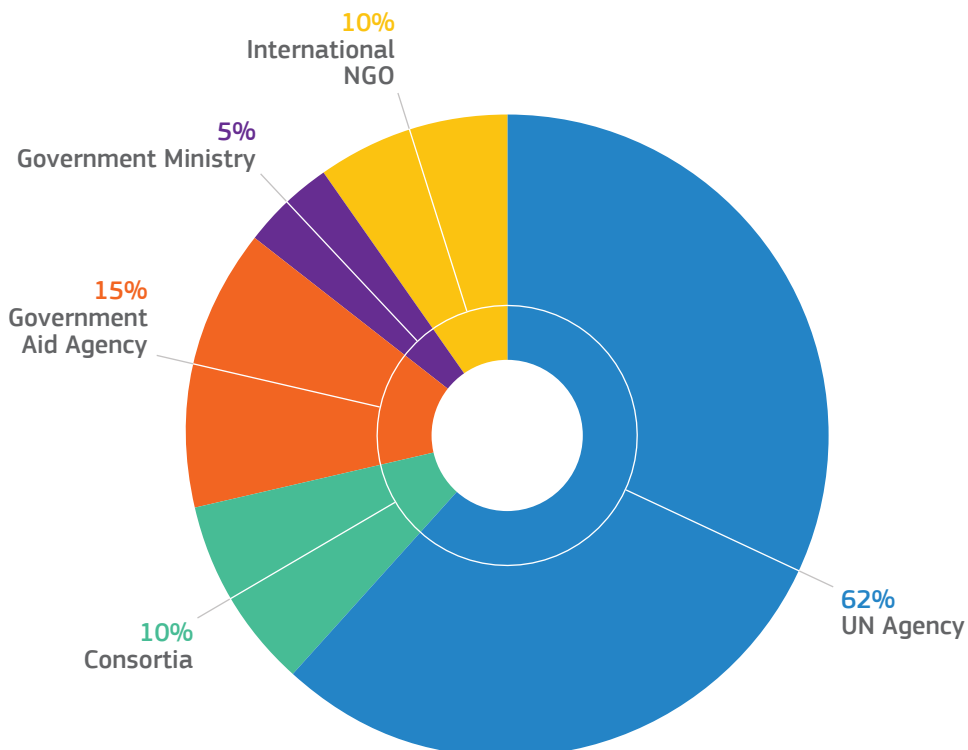


In addition to the EUTF NOA StOs, the implementing partners in Libya have committed to contributing to a World Health Organization (WHO) nine-pillared response plan.<sup>50</sup> The plan was developed by WHO as a practical guide for national authorities and partners to develop and update their COVID19 plans across nine preparedness and response “pillars”.<sup>51</sup> WHO notes that it is also intended for use by UN Country Teams, with a view to ensuring aligned response.<sup>52</sup>

During the reporting period, ten projects reported implementing new measures addressing COVID-19, contributing to the national COVID-19 response (see below).

The majority of projects in Libya are contracted formally via one lead organisation, typically a UN agency. Most work in close cooperation with local and international partners, involving over 100 formal and informal partnerships with local organisations. Two IPs – the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Cooperazione e Sviluppo – Cooperation and Development (Cesvi) – have submitted their project applications and signed contracts jointly with partners as co-applicants, as an equal partnership modality.

**Figure 10. Implementing partner share – Libya, by implementing partner type**



50 WHO (2020). *Covid-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response*.

51 The pillars are: countrylevel coordination, planning and monitoring; risk communication and community engagement; surveillance, rapidresponse teams, and case investigation; points of entry, international travel and transport; national laboratories; infection prevention and control; case management; operational support and logistics; and maintaining essential health services and systems.

52 WHO (2020). *Covid-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan Operational Planning Guidelines to Support Country Preparedness and Response*.



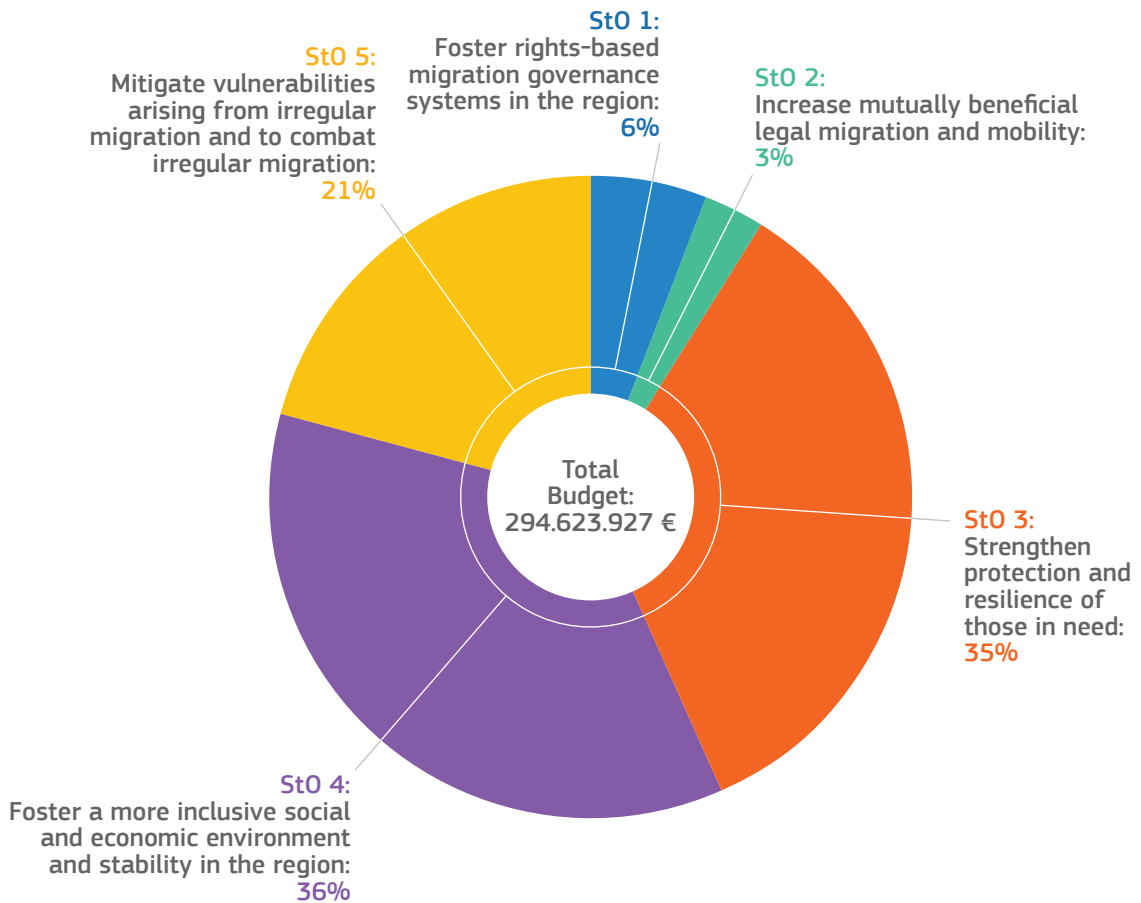
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The EU has committed the largest share of EUTF NOA funds to Libya, totalling some EUR 294 623 927. These allocations primarily support (1) efforts to improve livelihoods among the local population, refugees and IDPs (“Community Stabilisation” portfolio), 36 per cent of overall funding, (2) provision of basic services and emergency and humanitarian assistance (“Protection”), 35 per cent, and (3) initiatives addressing irregular migration (“Security and Border Management”), 3 per cent.

**Figure 11. Budget share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objective – Libya**



As noted in previous reports, Libya also benefits from several other EUTF projects implemented at the regional level:

- The UNHCR project 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).





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- The EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa (Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa – Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR): Emergency voluntary return from Libya of 15 000 additional migrants stranded in the country, implemented by IOM.
- DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the North of Africa (PHASE II) – IOM.
- Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – ICMPD.
- The project Monitoring the Political Economy of Human Smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara being implemented by the Global Initiative Against Organized Crime (GITOC).
- The project Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking, implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

### III.3. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Libya

During this reporting period, the ongoing conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact all aspects of life in Libya. This includes implementation of EUTF NOA project activities, which remained notably challenging. In particular, implementing partners faced the reduced ability to move around the country as needed to implement key project activities. In response, they revised their work plans, timing and activity formats to accommodate this complex environment. Despite these significant challenges, many partners successfully implemented a number of key activities, including those aimed at mitigating the effects of COVID-19.

In light of current challenges at the national level, implementing partner staff focused their capacity building activities at the more local, municipality level. They also worked to expand their work to support women and girls in partnership with local CSOs. GIZ staff, for example, reported progress supporting local policy development, including an agreement between the Ministry of Planning (MoP) and the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG) in June 2020. This agreement transferred key MoP activities to municipalities, enabling them to start collecting their Own Source Revenue (OSR). This approach proved more challenging in the south of the country, however, where a lack of accessibility due to the broader conflict and political situation limited implementation.

#### III.3.1. Awareness Raising and Advocacy

As throughout EUTF implementation in NOA, awareness-raising and advocacy formed a key focus of implementing partners' work to increase understanding of and access to available services they are supporting. Some five implementing partners working in Libya reported implementing awareness raising campaigns and advocacy work in two primary forms: (1) **face-to-face**; and (2) **mass media** (social media,



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*Training by UNFPA for frontline doctors, midwives and nurses on COVID-19 as part of the project “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization”, Photo: ©UNFPA*

television, radio and print campaigns). Between 1 April and 30 September 2020, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Cesvi-International Medical Corps (IMC) staff reported implementing awareness raising activities in both formats and aimed most especially the critical health topics of COVID-19, tuberculosis (TB), sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and treatment.

As a result of these activities, implementing partner staff reported directly reaching **over 34 000 individuals (face-to-face)** and indirectly reaching **more than 2.4 million (via mass media)**:

- UNFPA reached **12 116 individuals** via awareness messages focusing on sexual and reproductive health and GBV, with a focus on COVID-19;
- Community Health Workers reached **1 896 beneficiaries** to date, through IMC awareness sessions on TB detection and public health issues, which was 108 per cent of the target set;
- Cesvi-IMC supported the Health Sector Response Plan to COVID-19 by disseminating prevention awareness messages approved by the National Centre for Disease Control to partners and beneficiaries through the mobile application WhatsApp, reaching **around 120 people daily** between



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1 July and 30 September 2020;

- The UNICEF campaign “A Child is a Child” reached **2 394 146 children and caregivers** with awareness raising messages.
- The IOM campaign #InformedMigrants reached **3 653 migrants**. The aim of the campaign is to raise awareness surrounding the risks of irregular migration and to share information about available assistance and VHR.
- In Sabha, a cultural festival was attended by **300 people** showcasing elements of Arabab, Tebu and Tuareg culture. The event was organised by IOM.
- IOM implemented nine awareness raising activities, in nine different detention centres, benefiting **16 079 migrants**.

Key **research activities** also yielded results during this reporting period. Of particular focus was an IRC-supported baseline study measuring attitudes towards migrants and refugees at six Libyan health facilities. The study data indicated that a high percentage of health care workers hold negative attitudes towards migrants and refugees receiving services at their health facilities.<sup>53</sup> Some 60 per cent of the respondents reported a negative attitude, with only 18 per cent reporting a positive attitude towards those migrants and refugees receiving services. In light of these results, IRC staff plan to intensify their focus on addressing prejudicial attitudes towards migrants and refugees among health care workers.

### III.3.2. Capacity Building

In the complex, conflict-ridden environment of Libya, capacity building constitutes a key focus of EUTF NOA implementing partners working in the country. In the absence of strong central authorities, the main Libyan EUTF partners in community stabilisation are municipalities and civil society organisations (CSOs). Support to municipalities is provided by way of **trainings and mentoring, infrastructure projects and provision of supplies and equipment**. This support covers 37 out of 100 municipalities and complements the process of decentralisation, supported by GIZ and the international community.<sup>54</sup> The reported progress on the outputs and immediate outcomes presented in this section includes the results achieved under the “Community Stabilisation” portfolio, as well as other activities aimed at increased capacity of institutions.<sup>55</sup>

53 The survey was conducted at the following health centres: Bab Tajoura PHC, Alharath Polyclinic, Arada Polyclinic, Heshan Aljanobi PHC, Algwilat PHC, Ezdo Al-Janobia PHC, Al-Mohalameen PHC and Al-Qusaba PHC; IRC (2020). *Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya, Interim Report* (21 December 2018 - 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02 [#79], pp. 12-13.

54 Since the previous reporting period, the number of municipalities has changed, due to administrative reorganisation: Mamoura split from Maya; Rebiana split from Kufra; Zawya was divided into Zawya Centre, Zawya North and Zawya West; Ghat and Tahala merged into a single entity comprising: Al Maya, Albawanees, Albayda, Algatroun, Aljufra, Alkhums, Alkufra, Alsharguiya, Ashshwayrif, Azzawya Centre, Azzawya West, Azzawya Nord, Azzintan, Bani Waleed, Benghazi, Brak, Edri, Ejdabia, Emsaed, Garabolli, Ghadamis, Ghat, Hai Alandalus, Jadu, Janzour, Mamoura, Misrata, Msallata, Murzuq, Nalut, Rebiana, Sabratha, Sebha, Surman, Tarhuna, Tobruk, Zliten and Zwara.

55 Relevant EUTF NOA MLS generic outputs: Research: studies and assessments; Trainings for staff of public services and NGOs; Structures and processes: new or improved units, procedures; Networks and partnerships; Equipment and supplies; and Infrastructure. COVID-19 relevant outputs are marked in this section with an asterisk (\*).





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Capacity building activities have also yielded a number of key publications accompanying the capacity-focused work. Since 2017, nine distinct implementing partners have supported a total of **28 publications** focused on Libya.<sup>56</sup> During the reporting period, for example, DRC staff have commissioned three new migration-related studies, while IOM published **eight periodic Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) reports** covering internal displacement and migration and **six flash updates** on recent displacements in western Libya. IOM staff also partnered with Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs to produce one **in-depth study** on describing the demographics and situations of long-term migrants in the country.<sup>57</sup>

The NOA Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) captures **the level of influence achieved by publications**. DRC reported that the following four publications have been the most influential, calculated by examining the number of times that they have been cited by in the international press and in academic studies: (1) *Protection risks within and along routes to Libya, with a focus on sexual abuse*; (2) *What makes refugees and migrants vulnerable to detention in Libya?*; (3) *4Mi Snapshot: Protection risks within and along routes to Libya - A focus on physical abuse*; and (4) *4Mi Snapshot: The Impact of COVID-19 on the mobility of*



*Health Care Providers' Capacity Building by International Medical Corps (IMC) in the Municipality of Janzour as part of the new EUTF Libya COVID-19 programme, Photo: ©IMC*

56 The implementing partners involved in publications are Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), Cesvi-IMC, DRC, the German Agency for International Cooperation GIZ, IOM, the IRC, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF.

57 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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*refugees and migrants in Libya*.<sup>58</sup> The publication by IOM of the periodic reports and flash updates detailing the situation of IDPs and migrants in Libya proved to be of direct impact for (1) immediate humanitarian action on the ground (such as that delivered via the Rapid Response Mechanism coordinated between IOM, the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF, and UNFPA), and (2) strategic humanitarian planning, as data on populations in need and details of their humanitarian needs informed Libya's 2020/2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview.<sup>59</sup>

DRC also reported that the role of its **Mixed Migration Centre (MMC)** became especially marked during the COVID-19 outbreak, when the MMC was able to (1) publish and deliver information on the impact of COVID-19 on refugees and migrants in a rapid and efficient fashion, and subsequently be in a position to (2) respond to the needs of programming partners working on the Libyan COVID-19 response. Moreover, MMC data and publications were cited an increased number of times between Q2 2019 to Q2 2020, with work produced by the centre cited 17 times in international media and reports published online. Further, the reporting on EUTF NOA progress has continuously used DRC/MMC documentation as a source of information to analyse the respective countries' contextual situation.<sup>60</sup> IOM reports that the role of its DTM remains critical in providing timely, regular, and accurate data and reporting on emerging internal displacement and migration situations in Libya relevant for direct, in-country IOM support to migrants. Furthermore, during 2020, DTM data collection and reporting on the impact of COVID-19 on mobile populations in Libya proved critical to identifying specific issues affecting migrants, such as loss of employment and heightened food insecurity.<sup>61</sup>

Under the EUTF NOA, 12 organisations implement Libyan capacity building activities in the form of **trainings**. Between 1 April and 30 September 2020 seven IPs – AICS, Cesvi-IMC, GIZ, IOM, the IRC, UNFPA and UNICEF – reported capacity building activities through trainings, regular coaching, mentoring and staff support. Similar to the awareness raising campaigns experience during this period, the IPs adapted their originally planned trainings for the COVID-19 context, combining topics as diverse as nutrition, mental health, sexual and reproductive health, and clinical management of rape with instruction on navigating the crisis. Apart from trainings focusing on health, GIZ and Cesvi-IMC are also making efforts to enhance the capacity of local CSOs to take part in local development and community-led initiatives, focusing on the engagement of women and girls.

During the reporting period, IOM signed **11 contracts with local CSOs** to conduct ongoing capacity building, social cohesion, community engagement and livelihood activities. Some **70 youth from Kufra** attended a computer course providing 80 hours of contact time. **Twenty-four municipal staff in Sabha** attended a training on design and management of gardens and green spaces. In Benghazi, **10 municipal staff** attended a training on how to use AutoCAD software for infrastructure rehabilitation, construction and planning.

58 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya, Final Report*, T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01 [#71].

59 Data validated by DG NEAR.

60 Ibid.

61 Ibid.



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**Table 2. Number of CSOs selected, by municipality and working area (IOM)**

Municipality	# of CSOs selected	CSO Area(s)
Sabha	6	Social cohesion (3), local municipality capacity building (1), social specialist in schools (1), livelihoods (1)
Benghazi	3	Capacity building for local CSOs (1), livelihoods (1), education (1)
Kufra	1	Capacity building for youth
Multi-location (Sabha, Qaroun, Kufra, Benghazi)	1	Livelihoods and women's empowerment (1)

As of the end of September 2020, with EUTF NOA support, implementing partners in Libya reported the engagement of 2 237 participants in various trainings, across the three investment portfolios in Libya. During the reporting period, around 950 social workers, members of rapid response team (RRTs), doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, pharmacists and administrators received training on health issues in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the area of **protection**, UNICEF reported implementing **training for staff from 14 local CSOs and 14 public authorities on key child protection principles**, including child rights, child development, child protection, identification of children at risk, and foundations of psychosocial support.

Also in the area of protection, IOM reported continued focus on capacity building, working in close cooperation with relevant government and non-government counterparts, migrant communities and embassies. **Fifty-one individuals were trained on various protection topics**, including assistance to vulnerable migrants, protection mainstreaming, human rights, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons. Participants included community mobilisers, officials from the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), consular representatives, and national NGOs.<sup>62</sup>

To strengthen the capacity of the Libyan authorities performing Search and Rescue (SAR) at sea to ensure proper and dignified management of dead bodies, IOM **facilitated 5 training sessions** on body management, for 68 officials nominated by various national entities. The trainings were organised in collaboration with the Libyan Red Crescent (LRC) in Zwara, Tripoli, Azzawaya, Misrata and Alkhums.

GIZ staff reported that **the number of cooperating CSOs supported was expanded from 30 to 45**. This provides the possibility of expanded geographical coverages for services on the topics presented in Table 3.

62 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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**Table 3. Number of CSOs selected, by municipality and working area**

Municipality	Number of CSOs selected	CSO Area(s)
Al Jufra	3	Water, Economic empowerment, Health
Msalata	3	Support to people with special needs (2 projects), assistance for the displaced population
Gharabulli	3	Women empowerment (2 projects), Livelihoods
Hay-Al Andalous	4	Community stabilisation, support to people with disability, Women empowerment, Vocational training
Idri Shati	3	Support to youth, Entrepreneurship, Vocational training
Jadu	3	Economic development, Vocational training (2 projects)
Janzour	3	Women empowerment, Employability (2 projects)
Al Shwerif	2	ICT training (2 projects)
Tarhouna	3	Inclusion of vulnerable groups, support for orphans and children with special needs, support to people with disabilities
Zliten	3	Youth, Women empowerment, Rehabilitation

Multiple implementing partners reported progress developing structures and processes needed to improve supports and services available to vulnerable groups in Libya. Cesvi-IMC, GIZ, the IRC, UNHCR and UNICEF all completed work aimed at improving and implementing policy and enhancing the related operational processes. At the policy level, GIZ staff are providing support for the Libyan authorities in the ongoing decentralisation process, coupled with operational processes related to improving information systems and data collection at municipal level.<sup>63</sup> Similarly, UNICEF staff support reform of child protection, linking this high-level endeavour with operational efforts to establish standard procedures for case management for vulnerable children. The IRC, Cesvi-IMC and UNFPA are focusing their work on improving health data collection at district level, in line with Ministry of Health (MoH) policy.<sup>64</sup>

During the reporting period, GIZ staff reported two main developments: (1) the signing of an agreement between the MoP and the MoLG, in June 2020, that transferred the powers of the MoP to municipalities; and (2) the preparation and publishing of a by-law enabling municipalities to start collecting own-source revenue (OSR), approved by the MoLG and the Higher Committee for Transferring Competencies to Municipalities.<sup>65</sup>

UNHCR also reported that, after several years of advocacy, the UN agency started to use the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS). The BIMS enrolls, identifies and manages the identities of refugees and asylum seekers through fingerprint and/or iris scanning.

63 Municipal Management Information System (MMIS).

64 The IRC is supporting functioning of the District Health information System 2 (DHIS2) in 12 facilities and 3 municipalities of Souq Jooma, Zliten and Gharyan. UNFPA is supporting functioning of the DHIS2 at 15 facilities in Tripoli.

65 GIZ (2020). *Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April 2020 – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05 [#77], p. 4.



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Further, the (1) the Service Mapping, the (2) GBV Referral Pathway (Cesvi-IMC), (3) referral to secondary health care of MDR-TB patients and (4) referral of patients to secondary health facilities (IRC) were established and became operational during this reporting period.

**The delivery of equipment and supplies** is still crucial for the timely and efficient provision of services to Libyans, IDPs, migrants and refugees. To improve access to basic services such as health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), IPs are implementing infrastructure and equipment projects across the country. Despite COVID-19 restrictions and the ongoing conflict, implementation of infrastructure works and supplies was largely completed as planned, with few exceptions. Tables 4 and 5 below list equipment delivered and infrastructure projects completed during the reporting period.

**Table 4. Equipment and supplies delivered during the reporting period**

<b>EDUCATION</b>
UNICEF: Education supplies. Benefitting 207 children
<b>HEALTH</b>
AICS: 878 hygiene kits (HKs) distributed during awareness rising sessions
IRC: Health supplies, at 5 Primary Health Care Centres (PHCCs)
UNFPA: 4 640 personal protective equipment (PPE) for frontline health facilities and workers*
UNICEF: Health supplies, in Ajdabia, Benghazi, Brak Al Shati, Janzour, Maya Mamoura, Sabratha, Sorman, Zawya, and Zuwara
IOM: PPEs, to the National Center for Disease Control, Department of Health Emergency Management, and Municipalities of Gatroun and Sebha <sup>67</sup>
<b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
GIZ: Furniture, for the 5 Women’s Development Training Centres (WDTCs), in Al-Shweref, Wadi Al-Bawanis, Zintan, Tarhouna, and Ghdamis
IOM: Provision of equipment and furniture to the guest house in Naqr Knemma (Qatroun); provision of furniture and equipment to the guest house in Naqr Knemma <sup>68</sup>
IOM: 20 KVA generators, 4 complete office desks, 1 copy machine, 1 meeting table with chairs, 4 laptops, 1 water dispenser, 1 water desalination device, 1 vacuum cleaner, 3 heaters and 8 waiting chairs were handed over to the Sukara Local Council in Sebha, benefitting 17 000 people
<b>WASH</b>
UNDP: 25 submersible water pumps delivered
UNDP: Sewage truck or spare parts for sewage trucks, in Maya, Mamoura, Sebha and Brak Al Shat; benefitting 360 000 people
UNDP: 9 waste collection vehicles, in Janzur (4), Khoms (2), Maya (1), Mamoura (1), Zintan (1), benefitting 700 000 people
UNDP: 585 garbage bins, in Benghazi (500), Emsaed (30), Kufra (30), Murzuk (25), benefitting 815 000 people

66 Data validated by DG NEAR.

67 Ibid.





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UNDP: 2 trucks with vector control, in Ajdabiya, benefitting 200 000 people
UNICEF: 7 seven water pumps, in Ghat

**Table 5. Infrastructure upgrade projects completed during the reporting period**

<b>EDUCATION</b>
UNDP: 4 classrooms for the AHOURIA School in Telleel, Sabratha
UNICEF: 3 schools (Abi Lasher primary school, Al Alamain primary school and Al Zohor primary school), in Tripoli, benefitting 3 573 children (1 953 boys and 1 620 girls)
<b>HEALTH AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS</b>
Cesvi: Almadina Alqadima PHCC, digging 1 well, installing 1 water pump and a pipeline network
UNDP: Albarakat Clinic Center for Ghat and Thala, in Ghat, benefitting 25 000 people
UNICEF: Multakana Centre for Psychosocial Support, Bayti centre
GIZ: WDTC, in Gdamis
<b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT</b>
IOM: Rehabilitation of football pitch in Al Jof (Zway), in Kufra, benefitting 2 000 people <sup>69</sup>
IOM: Football pitch, in Sabha, benefitting 15 000 people <sup>70</sup>
<b>WASH</b>
IOM: 10 water wells drilled and handed over to the General Water and Waste Water Company, in Sabha, benefitting 120 000 inhabitants
UNDP: 4 wells for drinking water, Garabulli, benefitting 35 000 people through access to clean water

Since the launch of the EUTF, implementing partner staff have reported the construction or renovation of 190 pieces of **infrastructure**, benefitting **over 1.7 million indirect beneficiaries** in Libya. The main sites covered are schools, hospitals or leisure/sport facilities.

Currently, there is only one project implemented under the **“Security and Border Management” portfolio** – the project entitled “Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya - First phase”. This undertaking is implemented by the Ministry of Interior of Italy and aims “to improve the Libyan capacity to control the borders and provide for lifesaving rescue at sea, in a manner fully compliant with international human rights obligations and standards”.<sup>70</sup> During this period, the Italian Ministry of Interior (MoI) reported establishing a partnership agreement with IOM, which will join the project as co-delegate and implement the capacity building initiatives in the south of the country. With support from local staff, IOM will also provide monitoring and contextual updates.

68 Ibid.

69 Ibid.

70 The main objective of the project “Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya – First phase”.



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*Ambulance delivered by UNDP to provide transportation to people acquiring COVID-19 as part of the project "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery", Photo: ©UNDP*

While the repair and delivery of patrol boats, ambulance and buses remain ongoing, the Italian implementing partner staff has reported the delivery of **30 Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs)** to the General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS), under the Libyan Ministry of Interior, and the LCGPS; IOM also delivered **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** to the LCGPS, the Libyan MoI and the DCIM. Capacity building through direct mentoring and monitoring and on-the-job training by two officers seconded from the Italian MoI continued as planned.

During the reporting period (1 April to 30 September 2020), IOM reported 78 interception/rescue at sea operations. According to the UN agency, departures mostly take place from either Azzawaya or Zuwara. In some instances, the GACS transports survivors to Zwara Security Directorate. Both IOM and UNHCR observed a substantial recent increase in the number of operations conducted by the GACS and noted that an improvement of coordination efforts among all parties had led to increased opportunity to assist those in need.

IOM now generally has access to migrants at all disembarkation points and is able to directly provide them with integrated assistance packages (including emergency health, snacks and water, psychosocial support and protection monitoring). During the reporting period, UNHCR continued its support to persons returned to Libya during interception/rescue operations, reaching a total of 5 231 individuals at disembarkation points. Between January and September 2020, **1 521 persons** were released by the Libyan authorities at **disembarkation points**. Through UNHCR advocacy, **231 persons** were released from **detention centres**.



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### III.3. Provision of Basic Services and Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

The provision of basic services and emergency humanitarian assistance (EHA) is concentrated in the north-west of Libya and implemented in 19 municipalities.<sup>71</sup> Ten implementing partners are working to provide these services: Cesvi, DRC, GIZ, IMC, IOM, the IRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WHO. The extension of activities to the south/Ghat region continues to encounter challenges, although some progress has been reported by the IRC in this regard.<sup>72</sup>

In order to measure progress on provision of basic services and emergency humanitarian assistance in the Libyan context, the EUTF Monitoring and Learning (MLS) established a protocol which measures (1) progress at the output level by the numbers of services provided, and (2) progress at the immediate outcome level by the number of unique beneficiaries reached by those services.

Since the start of EUTF-supported intervention in Libya, over 100 000 beneficiaries – Libyans, IDPs, migrants and refugees – have benefited from over 140 000 services, including referrals, provision of food and non-food items (NFIs), health services, and psychosocial support (PSS).

During the reporting period, IPs reached **22 491 beneficiaries** with medical and social services. These services included (1) PSS for individuals suffering from depression and/or post-traumatic stress disorder, (2) mental health support for cases of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, (3) essential reproductive health services, (4) urgent medical consultations provided at disembarkation points and during the visits to detention centres by IOM and UNHCR, and (5) primary health care (PHC) services provided in urban settings by IOM<sup>73</sup> and UNHCR.

**The EUTF has supported 2 294<sup>74</sup> referrals in Libya.** During the reporting period, the referrals continued, although this appears to have occurred at a reduced level compared to previous reporting periods. Whereas most IPs have reported on their referral activities since the very start of EUTF support in Libya, for this reporting period, only two projects reported referral actions: Cesvi-IMC and the IRC. Cesvi-IMC reported the **referral of 81 individuals** to case workers and psychologists, and 16 to secondary health care (Open and MDR-TB patients).

During the reporting period, Cesvi-IMC distributed **190 CRI kits to 95 beneficiaries** (13 Libyan nationals and 82 nationals from Chad, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan). Since the beginning of the project, Cesvi-IMC has distributed 1 858 CRI kits.

71 Abusliem, Alkhums, Azzawya Centre, Azzawya West, Azzawya Nord, Benghazi, Ghat, Ghiryan, Janzour, Misrata, Murzuq, Sabratha, Sebha, Suq Aljumaa, Tajoura, Tripoli, Ubari, Zliten, and Zwara.

72 IRC (2020). *Strengthening resilience of mixed migrants, displaced populations and host communities in Libya through improved access to quality health services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020), p. 7.

73 IOM reported, and DG NEAR verified, reaching 13 417 (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01. T05.141) and 2 217 (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12. T05.1447) people. Reported in the *EU-IOM JI Flash Reports* and in the *Monthly Report* for the COVID-19 project.

74 IOM referrals in this period included 177 (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01. T05.141) and 7 (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12.T05.1447). Data validated by DG NEAR.



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Food package distributed by IOM as part of the new EUTF COVID-19 specific programme in Libya, Photo: ©IOM

**Hygiene kits and NFIs** were distributed by IOM during this reporting period. IOM distributed 32 541 such kits, predominantly to migrants and IDPs.<sup>75</sup> Similarly, 6 863 food packages were distributed.

Cesvi-IMC provides two types of case assistance: cash for rent and individual protection assistance (IPA). During the reporting period, **12 people received rental assistance**. On average, the monthly rent assistance disbursed amounted to LYD 600.00, corresponding to approximately EUR 373.00, and was provided for a period of 3-6 months. Contingency measures have been put in place by Cesvi-IMC to avoid beneficiaries reliant on regular assistance being affected by liquidity issues.

Cesvi-IMC provided IPA to **36 beneficiaries** from vulnerable groups exposed to a wide range of protection risks. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) carried out during the reporting period reached 21 recipients, 81 per cent of whom reported using the stipends to improve their living conditions, with 87 per cent reporting having reduced their financial burden. On average, the amount distributed was LYD 1200.00 per case, corresponding to approximately EUR 747.00. During the reporting period, the Protection Unit provided vulnerability assessments to 494 migrants (278 men, 178 women, 32 boys and 6 girls), 361 of whom (203 men and 158 women) required in-depth vulnerability assessment. Child protection assessments were conducted with 26 children (23 boys and 3 girls) and 101 victims of trafficking (VoTs).<sup>76</sup>

75 Data validated by DG NEAR.

76 Ibid.





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Since 2017, UNHCR has provided support for persons of concern (PoCs) at Libyan disembarkation points and detention centres, and in urban settings.<sup>77</sup> For the period at hand, UNHCR reported reaching **8 998 PoCs** at disembarkation points, securing the release of 231 individuals from detention centres.

IOM staff reported **reaching 6 337 migrants at disembarkation points** with an integrated assistance package of health service, distribution of food and water, and protection monitoring upon disembarkation.<sup>78</sup> This implementer also identified and assisted **51 extremely vulnerable migrants** (41 boys, 1 girl, 4 women, and 5 men) at 4 different detention centres: Zliten, Ejdabia, Ganfouda and Souq AlKhamis. Service provision included family linking telephone calls, counselling, and referral to other IOM units and other humanitarian agencies. IOM conducted **72 fumigations** and other WASH interventions during this reporting period.

Activities to improve the **livelihoods** of final beneficiaries are mainly implemented by GIZ, UNDP, IOM and UNICEF. GIZ reported supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and local economic development in target municipalities, including through (1) business training for farmers, (2) training for



*Hanaa, a refugee from Sudan, received psychological counselling as part of the “PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services” project implemented by Cesvi in partnership with the International Medical Corps (IMC), Photo: ©CESVI*

77 UNHCR deems refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, and stateless persons, as well as some other vulnerable groups that do not strictly fit these criteria to be “persons of concern” (PoCs).

78 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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olive and date production improvements, (3) the introduction of approaches for value chain development and (4) marketing for agricultural products.

To measure the results of the **activities in the agricultural sector** against the indicators “Job creation” and “Technical assistance to SMEs”, GIZ concluded a first round of surveys in 2018. A follow-up survey will be conducted before the end of the project, targeting those who participated in activities before March 2020. The results from the first round of surveys showed that SMEs receiving support had created **63 new jobs**. GIZ staff also worked with partners to provide technical assistance to 13 SMEs, with participants reporting that they had developed private businesses and hired new workers as direct impacts of the training.

IOM supported **117 people (25 males and 92 females)** with vocational, entrepreneurial, business, and marketing skills training, and provided toolkits to start or enhance businesses and enable income generation. Implementation had a strong focus on women: in Kufra, Sabha and Qatroun, 40 women completed technical training on photography and graphic design and received professional toolkits (cameras and laptops with software); in Sabha, 49 women were trained in wood carving, embroidery, painting and leatherwork, and received toolkits to start their own business.<sup>79</sup>

Three of the Libyan projects focus on **gender empowerment**: those implemented by Cesvi-IMC, GIZ and UNFPA. Through its work with Women’s Development Training Centres (WDTC), GIZ supports employability for women workers and also promotes women’s leadership in the workplace. Throughout the reporting period, UNFPA continued, via the Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) in Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi, its provision of livelihood and life skills training sessions, resulting in the production and distribution of over **3 600 protective face masks**. Since the beginning of project implementation, a total of **9 464 women and girls** have been reached through WGSSs interventions.

Despite a highly challenging environment, implementing partners continued to implement a large number of diverse activities contributing to the achievement of the respective StOs during this reporting period. For some activities, this involved restructuring and refinement to reflect the new restrictions, in particular for capacity building and direct operational assistance outside the health sector. Certain activities also proved highly effective in this context, particularly cash assistance that managed to directly address urgent needs prevailing among beneficiaries.

### III.3.4. Progress on Common Output Indicators: Libya

Despite the complex implementation context in Libya, implementing partners continued to produce a number of key outputs and report on their progress on implementation and results as the above activities suggest. They reported progress on some 16 COIs, including notable progress on (1) social infrastructure measures, (2) trainings for staff from local authorities on strengthening service delivery, (3) services provided to migrants in transit, VoTs, IDPs and refugees, and (4) information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration through the end of September 2020 (Table 6).

79 Ibid.



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More specifically, implementing partner staff reported the highest values for number of: **migrants reached** by information campaigns, **trainings held** for local authorities and basic service providers, and **services provided** to migrants and host communities. Both training and service provision focused on **health issues and the COVID-19 pandemic**. Implementing partner staff also reported completion of **new or improvements to infrastructure**, some of which were finalised earlier in project timelines but first reported in 2020.<sup>80</sup>

**Table 6. Common output indicators – Libya, data reported by 30 September 2020<sup>81</sup>**

Code	Common Output Indicator	# of EUTF LY Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of EUTF LY Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
1.1	Number of jobs created	636	709
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	5	13
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	251	291
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	40	261 <sup>83</sup>
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported	15	15
2.1-bis	Number of pieces of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	46	190 <sup>84</sup>
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	0	34 976
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	504	1 437
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	1 700 000	1 700 000
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted	24 997	88 365
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	15 279	30 076
3.4.	No. of instances of voluntary return or humanitarian repatriation supported	–	19 865 <sup>85</sup>

80 The UNHCR project “Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya” T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-04 was finalised on 31 August 2018, at which point, the infrastructure measures were completed. While the qualitative data reported by this project has been considered in previous EUTF NOA MLS reports, this data has been considered at the programme level and reflected in COIs after the DCT submission in October 2020.

81 The data presented in the table below demonstrates the cumulative values and progress on the outputs since the launch of the EUTF.

82 Data validated by DG NEAR.

83 Ibid.

84 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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Code	Common Output Indicator	# of EUTF LY Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of EUTF LY Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	636	636
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	17	17
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	0	1
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research initiatives conducted	7	13
	No. of COIs addressed	13	16

As their distinct progress on COIs demonstrates, implementing partners working in Libya have not only continued to pursue but also achieved key results in Libya in the face of ongoing conflict and a global pandemic. Their distinct progress resulted in building local staff capacity, protecting vulnerable groups of migrants and IDPs, and reaching migrants and potential migrants with information on the risks of irregular migration.





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## Section IV.

# TUNISIA

## IV.1 Contextual Factors Affecting EUTF Projects in Tunisia

Like all of the countries participating in the EUTF NOA, Tunisia experienced several contextual changes that affected implementation during the reporting period. Key among them was the June 2020 installation of a new government, accompanied by COVID-19-related challenges and aggravated economic pressures. Despite these changed circumstances, however, migration, economic and social affairs remained the main priorities of Tunisia's new government.<sup>85</sup>

Similar to the experience in other countries in the region, COVID-19 reached Tunisia at the beginning of March 2020 and was followed by a nationwide lockdown. The pandemic has aggravated the existing fragile economic situation in the country, which included a considerable pre-pandemic decline in productive investment, reduction in the contribution of the industrial sector to gross domestic product (GDP) (dropping to below 25 per cent in 2019), and a fall in the overall standard of living.<sup>86</sup> To ease the economic impact of the lockdown measures enacted, the Tunisian Government introduced measures such as (1) provision of cash transfers to the most vulnerable groups and (2) options for delaying payment of social security contributions.<sup>87</sup>

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the accompanying economic challenges created further instability for already vulnerable migrants during this period. According to the Mixed Migration Centre, most refugees surveyed between April and June 2020 had experienced reduced access to work and loss of income due to the COVID-19 restrictions in place. Over 70 per cent of those who had lost their main source of income reported being unable to afford basic goods and requiring some form of assistance, particularly in the form of cash payments, in the face of rising prices rises.<sup>88</sup>

Since March 2020, the health crisis and resulting lockdown and border closure measures significantly impacted the development of migration projects in the NOA window of the EUTF. Implementing partners have taken a range of measures to adapt their activities in a context where many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers – the majority of whom work in the informal sector – find themselves in a precarious, vulnerable situation.

During this reporting period (1 April – 30 September 2020), EUTF-funded projects in the NOA region have sought to address the fragile situation of refugees and migrants through specific actions aimed at

85 Bouazza, Ben Bouazza (2020). "Tunisian prime minister wins confidence vote amid crisis." AP News, 2 September 2020. Accessed 10 December 2020.

86 Ben Salam, A. (2020). "Tunisia - Political tensions and Covid-19 worsen the economic crisis (Report)" [translated from French]; Ghilès, F. (2020). "Tunisia Is the Sick Man of North Africa." CIDOB, Notes internacional, 23 January 2020.

87 Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) (2021). *Country Briefs: Tunisia*. GIEWS, 27 July 2021. Accessed 27 July 2021.

88 MMC (2020). "MMC North Africa 4Mi Snapshot." Relief Web, 6 July 2020. Accessed 23 January 2021.



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increasing their inclusion. A Tunisian example in this regard is the UNHCR Action Plan, launched in July 2020 to expand employment opportunities for refugees in partnership with the Arab Institute of Human Rights and the Tunisian Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training. Following its launch, the first refugee was able to access the Tunisian social security system, in June 2020, which provided him with health insurance and retirement funds.<sup>89</sup>

## IV.2. The EUTF Portfolio in Tunisia

EUTF NOA partners in Tunisia include ICMPD, GIZ, Expertise France, the Office of Immigration and Integration (OFII), the French Development Agency (AFD), operating in cooperation with Mercy Corps (MC), and the NGO GRDR Migration-Citoyenneté-Développement (Migration-Citizenship-Development). Together, these partners implement the “ProGreS Migration Tunisie” programme, via four distinct projects focused on supporting the Tunisian Government in establishing effective migration governance and pursuing its overarching migration priorities:

- *Component 1: ICMPD aims to establish policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to support migration governance and evidence-driven decision-making through increased knowledge and better access to migration-related data.*
- *Component 2: GIZ aims to strengthen the involvement of local actors and diaspora members, and create a favourable environment for investment with increased coordination among the relevant public and private entities involved.*
- *Component 3: Expertise France works to support the socio-economic reintegration of Tunisian migrants returning from Europe via the creation of a reintegration service,<sup>90</sup> within the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) – “Tounesna”.*
- *Component 4: AFD-Mercy Corps seeks to improve migration governance at the local level to foster more inclusive socio-economic development, while mobilising the Tunisian diaspora to invest in and improve local development.<sup>91</sup>*

89 UNHCR (2020). *Tunisia Special Update #1 - July 2020*.

90 From the French *dispositif*.

91 Including the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and other governmental partners focused on migration (MAS), the OTE, the DGCIM, the ONM, the ANETI, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

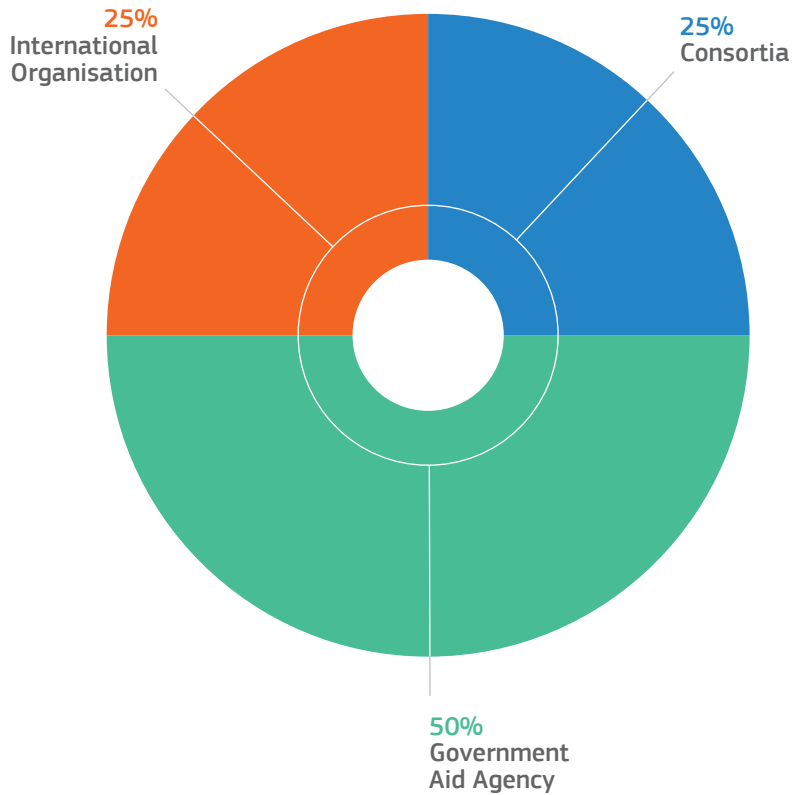


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**Figure 12. EUTF NOA implementing partners – Tunisia**



Aligned EUTF NOA projects in Tunisia are distributed across StOs 1, 2 and 4 (two projects each), with one project aligned with StO 5 (Figure 13). These projects all have a strong institutional capacity building component, to support key staff involved in national institutions, social assistance and direct employment services to improve multiple aspects of migration management. Some ProGreS activities also provide direct support to vulnerable populations through entrepreneurship trainings, start-up grants and other activities aimed at boosting the resilience of migrants and vulnerable host populations.

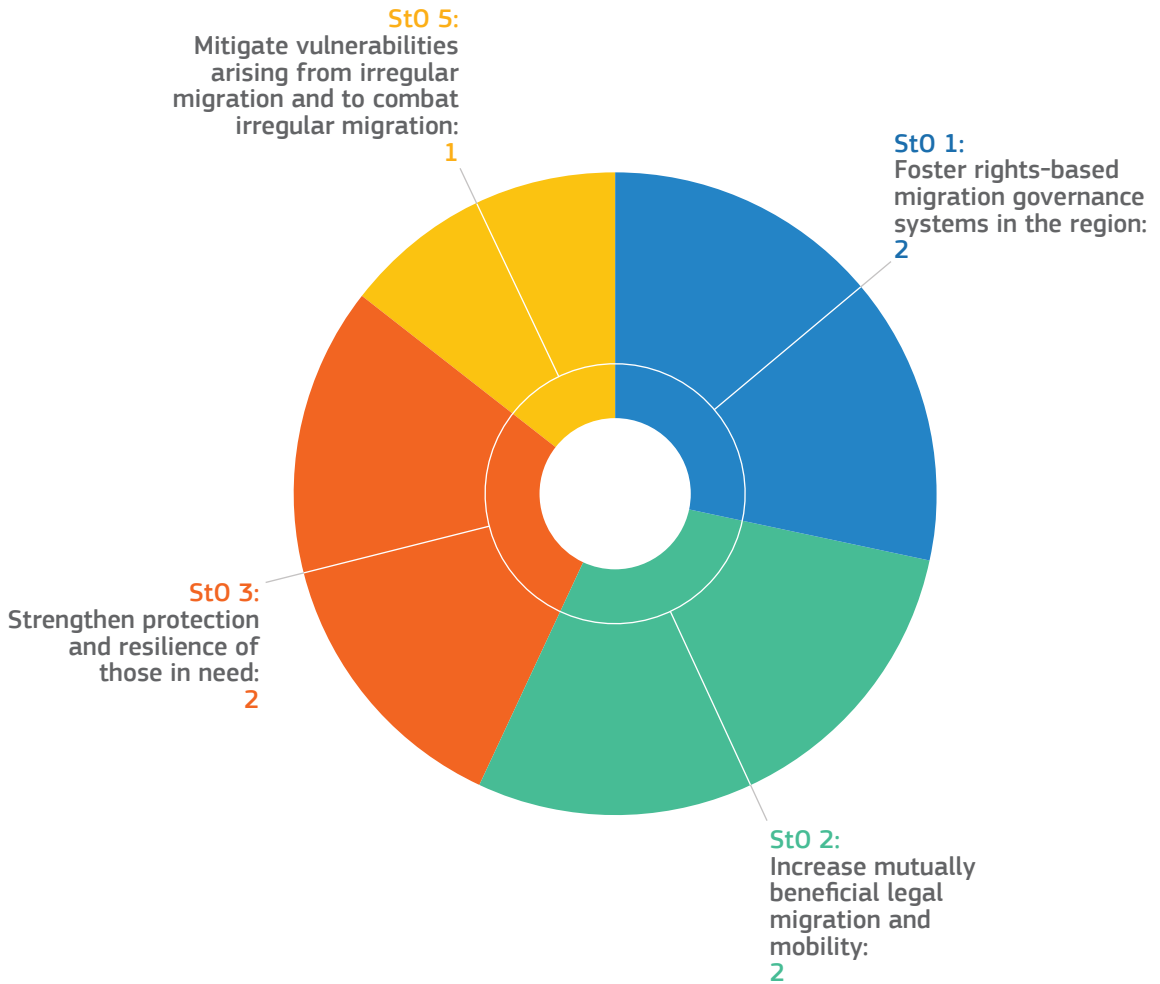


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**Figure 13. Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Tunisia**



The total budget for the projects implemented in Tunisia amounts to EUR 12.8 million, of which approximately 30 per cent is allocated to activities implemented under StO 1. The remaining 70 per cent is distributed evenly between StOs 2, 4 and 5.

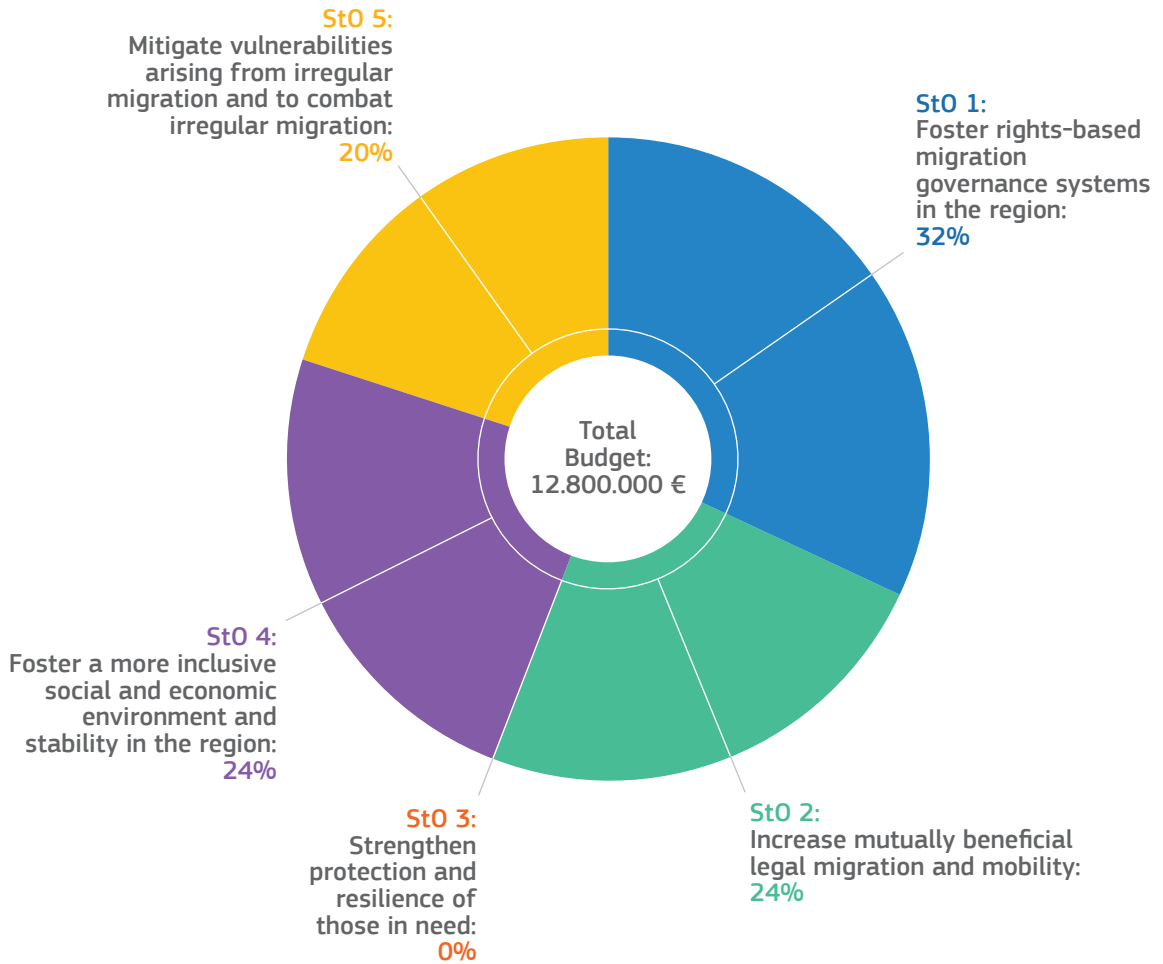


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**Figure 14. Budget share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objective – Tunisia**



Tunisia also benefits from the work of ten EUTF regional/multi-country projects and programmes contracted before 30 September 2020:

- *DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (PHASE II) – IOM;*
- *DEV-pillar of Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (Phase III); Regional BMP in the Maghreb – ICMPD;*



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- Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration (THAMM) – GIZ, the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM, Enabel;
- Mediterranean City-to-City Migration – ICMPD;
- *Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking* – UNODC;
- Programme to support the empowerment and inclusion of populations (PAAIP) – CEFA Onlus Tunisie / Terre d'Asile;<sup>92</sup>
- Improvement of the access to services and rights for refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia – UNHCR,<sup>93</sup> and
- EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa – IOM.



*Provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants in the form of multi-purpose cash vouchers to purchase critical medicine and hygiene products as part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Tunisia, Photo: ©IOM*

92 Original project title in French: *Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations.*

93 Original project title in French: *Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile en Tunisie.*



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## IV.3. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Tunisia

Taken as a whole, projects implemented in Tunisia made notable progress on several key results during the reporting period. As in other countries, implementing partner staff were able to continue to implement and make this progress despite significant challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The following section presents the progress made on implementation of the four ProGreS components, under three broad categories: awareness raising and advocacy; capacity building; and access to basic services and emergency assistance.

### IV.3.1. Awareness Raising and Advocacy

This reporting period saw implementing partner staff expand their range of methods to promote their services to target groups and encourage uptake of the available support. This work included information campaigns aimed at disseminating key information about reintegration services for returning migrants, investment opportunities for diasporic community members, and COVID-19 through online newspapers and media outreach.

Under Component 3, for example, Expertise France focused some of their efforts on **media outreach** to raise awareness of the reintegration services offered by Tounesna. Staff supported the design and production public relations materials, such as short animation videos presenting the Tounesna reintegration service support mechanism (designed in collaboration with the Directorate of Communication at the Office of Tunisians Abroad and ICMPD).<sup>94</sup> Expertise France also supported the participation of Tounesna at the Forum Bledi event organised by the OTE in July.<sup>95</sup> At this **forum**, public and private sector institutions presented the reintegration services and support they offer to Tunisian migrants, including returning migrants.

The GIZ project in Tunisia sought to **foster awareness of investment opportunities** in the country, organising several events directed at diaspora mobilisation, including (1) an annual event for investment and project creation directed by the OTE, (2) a support mission of the Tunisian Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (FIPA), and (3) an event with the Tunisian Ministry of Women's Affairs focused on women in the diaspora. As of 30 September 2020, GIZ reported reaching over 3 800 diaspora members, significantly exceeding its target of 1 000. Expertise France-OFII reached 641 672 persons through webpages, animated videos, an online forum and social media channels aimed at sharing information about services for returnees. ICMPD compiled and disseminated eight "COVID-19 & Migration, Tunisia" bulletin newsletters focused on exploring the impact of the pandemic on migration return and reintegration in the country.

### IV.3.2. Capacity Building

During this reporting period, **capacity building of government and institutions** continued as a central activity of all implementing partners working in Tunisia. Support was provided to a range of public administrators and other relevant stakeholders, to expand their skills and knowledge of available support and services, and build wider topical knowledge on migration.

94 [Tounesna overview](#) (in Arabic),

95 [Forum Bledi 2020](#) (in French).





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ICMPD organised three **training sessions**, on infographics, negotiation strategies and techniques, and institutional communication, for staff of the Communication Department of the National Migration Observatory (ONM). AFD contributed to the strengthening of local stakeholder competency in the area of migration development and the production of migratory data, training a total of **150 local stakeholders** on migratory data methodology over three sessions, far exceeding its initial target (60 participants). Expertise France conducted a series of trainings involving **159 people from various government bodies** (the OTE, the National Agency for Employment and Work (ANETI), the DGPS and the Directorate General of International Co-Operation in Migration Matters (DGCIM)).

The **production and dissemination of knowledge products** formed another major focus of activities during this reporting period, with implementing partner staff undertaking a number of **survey and data gathering activities**. One example in this regard is the progress made by ICMPD on implementation of the Tunisia's Household International Migration Survey (HIMS), providing logistical support, quality assurance, and organisation for field missions, as the data collection phase of the survey launched during this reporting period.<sup>96</sup> ICMPD also worked with several partners to develop a model of collaboration, as well as the underpinning architecture for an information system to collect and analyse survey data.<sup>97</sup>

AFD undertook a **diaspora mapping** to foster the development of local action plans and priorities, and advanced with the elaboration of migration profiles for the three project territories, with collected data validated by the respective municipalities and local stakeholders.<sup>98</sup>

All four ProGreS programme partners actively worked on **strategic alliances and increased cooperation** with a wide range of national and international actors. GIZ initiated discussions with the decentralised collaboration platform, Coinsence, and two associations, Diaspora in Action and the French branch of Association des Tunisiens des Grandes Ecoles (ATUGE), to develop a section for the Tunisian diaspora.<sup>99</sup> This cooperation bore fruit in a platform for exchange between diaspora members and diaspora associations, the wider public and civil society in Tunisia.<sup>100</sup> The project also discussed the development of a partnership with the investment network ANIMA, to provide support on (1) marketing, (2) diaspora-oriented studies on financing instruments for investments, and (3) diaspora mentoring, via a pilot programme.

There was also a role for implementing partners in **convening stakeholders to generate reflection and assessment on migration topics**, strengthening the position of ProGreS at institutional level. In particular, the Tunisian Minister of Social Affairs launched a reflection group on migration policies, facilitated and

96 As noted, the Tunisia-HIMS survey aims to provide policymakers and other stakeholders with detailed information on the determinants and consequences of migration. The survey will help to strengthen the available statistical system and fill the gaps in terms of knowledge on the migration phenomenon. The sweep phase was initially postponed during the spring 2020 wave of COVID-19 and following the imposition of lockdown measures.

97 ONM met with the Post Office, the ATCT, the Central Bank of Tunisia, the ANETI and the General Directorate dealing with foreign affairs in this regard, Main d'oeuvre étrangère (MOE).

98 Major adaptations to original project plans can be noted. The *Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report* presented the delay in launching AFD activities in Grand Tunis. During this reporting period, AFD, in cooperation with the UE and the DGCIM, took the decision to redistribute the budget foreseen for Grand Tunis to the other three territories (Béni Khedache, d'Ain Draham and Sbeitla) where activities had already started.

99 [Coinsence.org homepage](https://coinsence.org)

100 The domain [tunisiandiaspora.org](https://tunisiandiaspora.org) has been reserved for the platform.





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supported by ICMPD. Involving various administration departments, establishment of this group indicates increased interest in migration management on the part of the Tunisian Government.

### IV.3.3. Provision of Basic Services and Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

While a less prominent focus than in other countries in the region, implementing partners in Tunisia also provided basic services and humanitarian assistance in Tunisia during the reporting period. Much of this work focused on skills and business development for vulnerable local migrant and host community groups. Implementing partner staff, for example introduced new approaches to support beneficiaries in **entrepreneurial activities and employment**. In particular, GIZ, in partnership with the Agency for the Promotion of Industry and Innovation (APII) and Afkar initiative, advanced with the establishment of a virtual **incubator platform for entrepreneurs** from the diaspora. Between April and June 2020, partner staff validated the technical specifications and methodology, and finalised the set-up for the platform. The platform went live in September 2020 and has already supported one new initiative.

The incubator approach was supported by a broader range of services for enterprise creation and social support, with reintegration services providing individualised support to returnees in building businesses and meeting their immediate economic needs. By the end of August 2020, the aforementioned reintegration



*Assistance to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers through provision of food vouchers or cash to purchase the food of their choice as part of the project “Improvement of the access to services and rights for refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia” by UNHCR, Photo: ©UNHCR*



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service Tounesna had supported returning migrants in activities such as elaboration of business plans, purchase of materials, payment of fixed costs, subscription to trainings, obtaining licences, and accessing microcredit. As covering fixed costs (rent, electricity, water) and the purchase of raw materials proved extremely challenging during lockdown, Expertise France and the Delegation of the European Union to Tunisia agreed to reallocate part of the budget to increase the support of returnees in this regard. As of 30 September 2020, further initiatives are underway.

Expertise France ensured the provision of **socio-economic services for return migrants** and their families, including support for housing, education, and health. In regard to COVID-19-specific measures, the French implementing partner staff contacted the landlords of vulnerable migrants to request postponement of rental payments and supported returnees to register for governmental support programmes on the webpage [batinda.gov.tn](http://batinda.gov.tn), among other activities.

During this reporting period, community-level initiatives were also used to provide broader socio-cultural support in Tunisia, alongside business development support for young people through entrepreneurship clubs. As part of the AFD project in the country, young people from six Entrepreneurship Clubs in Jendouba, Kasserine and Médenine organised various socio-cultural activities, including environmental protection activities, the creation of an English language club in schools, a robotic challenge, and the creation of an online radio show for the youth of Kasserine.

As a result of these social and economic return and reintegration support services carried out under Expertise France–OFII auspices:

- **12 returning migrants** received employment assistance;
- Some **123 returnees** were supported to create new businesses;
- A total of **67 returning migrants and their families** received comprehensive social support; and
- **13 migrants** each received a resettlement package of **EUR 2000.00**, connected with their repatriation from Tunisia to their country of origin.

#### IV.3.4. Progress on Common Output Indicators: Tunisia

By the end of September 2020, EUTF implementing partners in Tunisia had reported progress on six COIs. In both relative and absolute terms, the largest increase was reported in the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) created or supported. Although still nascent, some of the preparatory activities implemented in late 2019 and early 2020 had already begun to realise results, as evidenced by first reports on the number of jobs created and the number of repatriations processed during this reporting period.



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**Table 7. Common output indicators – Tunisia, data reported by 30 September 2020**

Code	Common Output Indicator	# of EUTF TN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of EUTF TN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
1.1	Number of jobs created	0	5
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	11	63
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	164	164
3.4	Number of instances of voluntary return or humanitarian repatriation supported	0	13
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	117	117
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research initiatives conducted	0	3

In Tunisia, implementing partner staff undertook a wide range of activities during this reporting period. Most notable were investments in awareness raising activities, which led to increases in their outputs as measured against the respective COIs. Partners also invested in preparatory activities for capacity building, information gathering and dissemination activities, and in supporting the establishment of evidence and baselines for future actions and planned activities. This progress included such premier activities as implementation of Tunisia-HIMS survey, diaspora mapping, and the elaboration of migrant profiles in three territories.



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## Section V.

# MOROCCO

## V.I. Contextual Factors Affecting EUTF Projects in Morocco

As a result of the COVID-19 shock, Morocco entered its first recession since 1995. The country's informal labour force was particularly affected by the crisis and, despite rapid national response, the World Bank recommended additional action to address the protracted crisis.<sup>101</sup> The rapid government response (closure of borders, preparation of a special fund to mitigate the economic impacts, clear lockdown measures) prevented the virus from spreading widely during the crucial first period of the pandemic. The strict lockdown measures have, however, been devastating for the refugee and migrant populations present in the country. They have experienced difficulties in accessing services and purchasing basic goods, with most losing any income from informal work. Incidences of isolation and racism also increased as support organisations closed their offices and support facilities. The host population has also been affected, suffering the impact of both high unemployment and a reduction in remittances from abroad due to the pandemic.<sup>102</sup>

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is assisting Morocco, through different schemes to support the country's leading bank and respond to the increased demand for trade financing to maintain the import and export of vital goods. The effort to boost trade resulted in the extension of a USD 20 million trade finance limit to Crédit Agricole du Maroc.<sup>103</sup> Crédit Agricole also signed a EUR 200 million agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to support the country's agricultural ecosystem as part of the EU fight against the economic and social impacts of COVID-19.<sup>104</sup>

On 19 May 2020, in the face of substantial challenges to the public health system, Morocco and the EU signed a new financing agreement that pledged EUR 100 million to support health interventions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, through the procurement of medical equipment and technical assistance.<sup>105</sup> This agreement dovetails with the overall EU actions for the Moroccan health sector and supplements a separate EUR 100 million aid programme funding health care needs during the pandemic. The EIB also announced the release of the first EUR 100 million tranche of a EUR 200 million package that will strengthen Morocco's health facilities and increase the capacity of its hospitals.<sup>106</sup> Beyond immediate needs, these funds also contributed to the country's health system reform plans.<sup>107</sup>

101 World Bank (2020). [Morocco Economic Monitor](#). July 2020. See also: World Bank (2020). [The World Bank in Morocco: Overview](#). Where we work. Accessed 21 December 2020.

102 Azzam, I. (2020). "The threat of a new lockdown emerges." [Qantar.de, Politics](#), 10 September 2020.

103 EU Neighbours (2020) "European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Crédit Agricole du Maroc to boost trade." [South, News](#), 29 September 2020. Accessed 29 September 2020.

104 Ibid. "Morocco: European Investment Bank and Crédit Agricole du Maroc sign €200 million financing agreement to support agricultural ecosystems." [South, News](#), 21 September 2020. Accessed 29 September 2020.

105 Ibid. "EU - Morocco: a new financing agreement in the health sector." [South, News](#), 21 May 2020. Accessed 29 September 2020. These actions are funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument.

106 EIB (2020). "EIB releases €100 million in emergency funding to help Morocco combat COVID-19." [All Releases](#), 31 August 2020. Accessed: 21 December 2020.

107 Jacobs, A. (2020). "Will COVID19 lead to health care reform in Morocco?" [MIPA](#), 11 May 2020. Accessed 21 December 2020.



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In terms of migration, statistics show a steady increase in migrants originating from Morocco. In 2019, there were over 3.1 million Moroccan emigrants living abroad, 90 per cent of whom were in Europe. While the broader statistics on education show that the majority of Moroccan migrants in Europe hold lower-level education qualifications, an OECD report published in 2017 indicated that, over the previous two decades, the average qualification level of migrants from Morocco had steadily increased.<sup>108</sup>

Irregular migrants, mainly nationals of sub-Saharan African states, are not counted in the official statistics, but it is estimated that approximately 60 000-70 000 migrants from sub-Saharan African states live in Morocco.<sup>109</sup> Morocco is the main departure point for irregular migrants seeking to enter Europe via the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR). IOM estimates the number of migrants travelling on the WMR as decreasing by 36 per cent over the first six months of 2020, most probably as a result of the closure of borders due to COVID-19.<sup>110</sup>

According to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex), during the first eight months of 2020, there were 8 200 irregular entries in southern Spain, half as many as recorded for the same period in 2019. Algerians accounted for two thirds of these arrivals, with Moroccans the second most represented nationality. Migrant routes now focus on the Canary Islands route, with migrant arrivals via that route increasing almost sevenfold, to 3 933, during the first eight months of 2020 (compared to the same period in 2019).<sup>111</sup>

## V.2. The EUTF Portfolio in Morocco

Contributing to four different EUTF NOA StOs, the EUTF NOA projects in Morocco include five national-level contracts implemented by four partners: the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), La Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas – the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP) and GIZ. One of these actions encompasses activities in four African countries, within the framework of south-south cooperation. In addition, the EUTF NOA granted a budget support programme to the Moroccan Mol to combat migrant smuggling and better meet the primary needs of vulnerable migrants.<sup>112</sup> This action will be accompanied by a complementary measure under formulation, aimed at fighting THB and protecting VoTs.

108 Lahsini, C. (2017). "Moroccan Diaspora: New Picture is Emerging." Morocco World News, 25 February 2017. Accessed 6 March 2021.

109 IOM (2020). *Migration in West and North Africa and across the Mediterranean. Trends, risks, development and governance*, p. 9.

110 Ibid., p. xxiii.

111 According to the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, at least 239 migrants died on this route between 1 January and 19 August 2020, in addition to the more than 210 deaths recorded in 2019. See: Infomigrants (2020). "Morocco: migrants try to reach Spain by jet-skis and kayaks" [translated from French]. Editorial, 14 September 2020. Accessed 25 September 2020; Frontex (2020). "Situation at EU external borders – Arrivals down in first half of 2020." News Release, 13 July 2020. Accessed 25 September 2020.

112 Three additional projects from the INGOs Médecins du Monde, Handicap International, Entreculturas were still in the contracting phase at the time of preparing this report. These INGOs will work with local NGOs and national actors to provide migrants with basic services in various areas, including: health, protection, shelter, and psychosocial assistance. An accompanying measure for the budget support programme is currently under formulation, aimed at fighting THB and protecting VoTs. European Commission (2019). "The EU is boosting its support to Morocco with new programmes worth €389 million." EC Press Release, 20 December 2019. Accessed 7 March 2021.

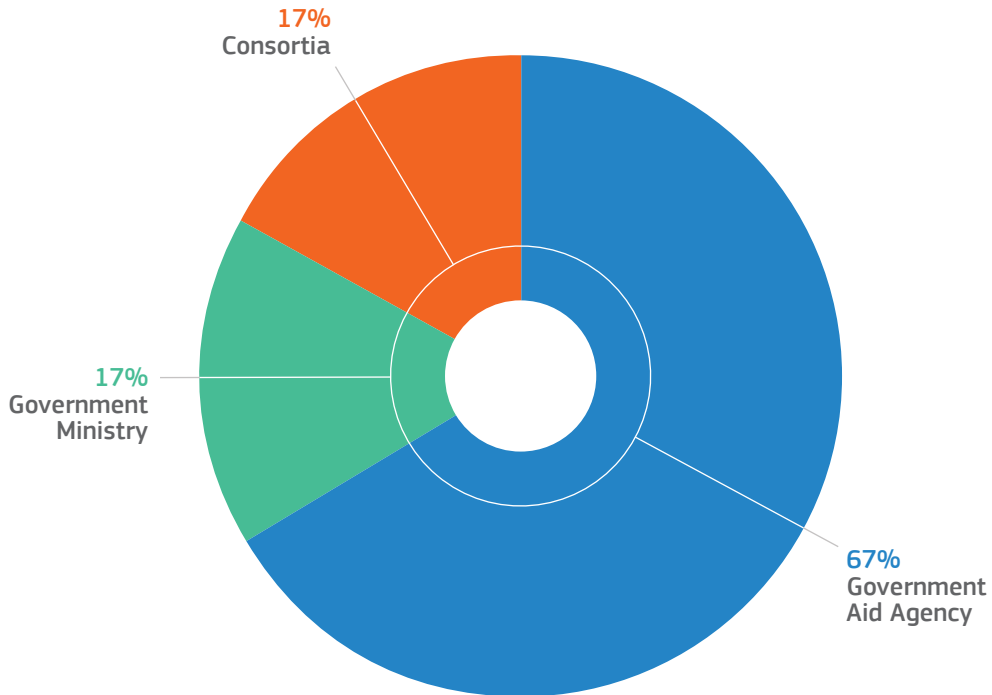


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**Figure 15. Implementing partner share – Morocco, by implementing partner type**



The two projects implemented by Enabel address StO 1 and StO 3 respectively: the first project aims to foster **regional migration governance systems** in three Moroccan regions actively concerned with migration issues; the second project aims to **improve access for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to rights and services**. Two projects – those implemented by AECID-FIIAPP and GIZ – are aligned with StO 2. The GIZ project focuses on **South-South cooperation** between Morocco and partners countries, whereas the AECID-FIIAPP project aims to protect the **fundamental rights** of migrants. The fifth project implemented in Morocco, that of FIIAPP, seeks to establish strong operational procedures for **integrated border management (IBM)** and has been aligned with StO 5. Based on its scope, the budget support programme can also be attributed to this StO, although it has not been formally aligned with it.

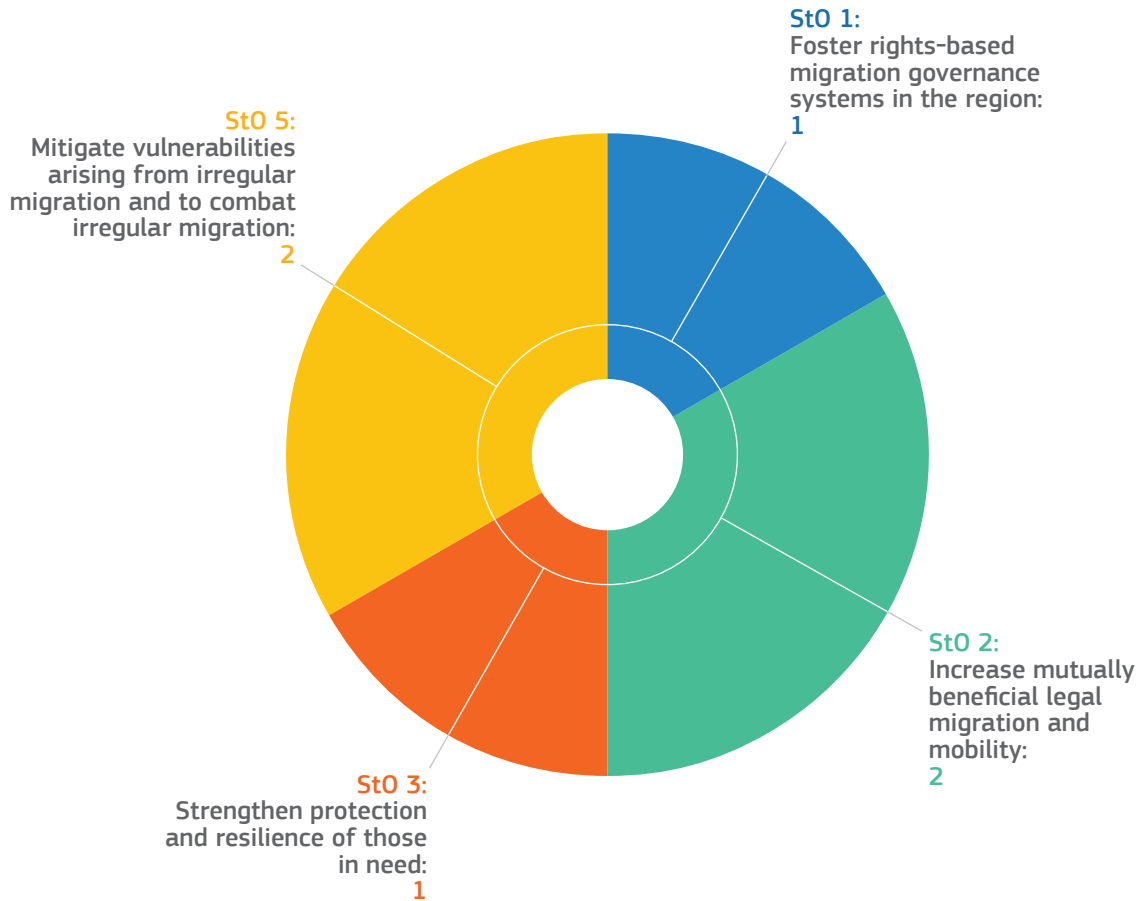


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**Figure 16. Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Morocco**



EUTF NOA projects in Morocco are mostly implemented by the national development agencies of individual EU Member States, in close cooperation with local CSOs and national authorities in the respective country. Line ministries play a pivotal role in supporting the projects and shaping their activities.

The total budget of projects implemented in Morocco is EUR 170.7 million. This includes the budget support programme, which accounts for EUR 101.8 million. As shown in the chart below, more than 80 per cent of the overall budget is allocated to activities under StO 5.

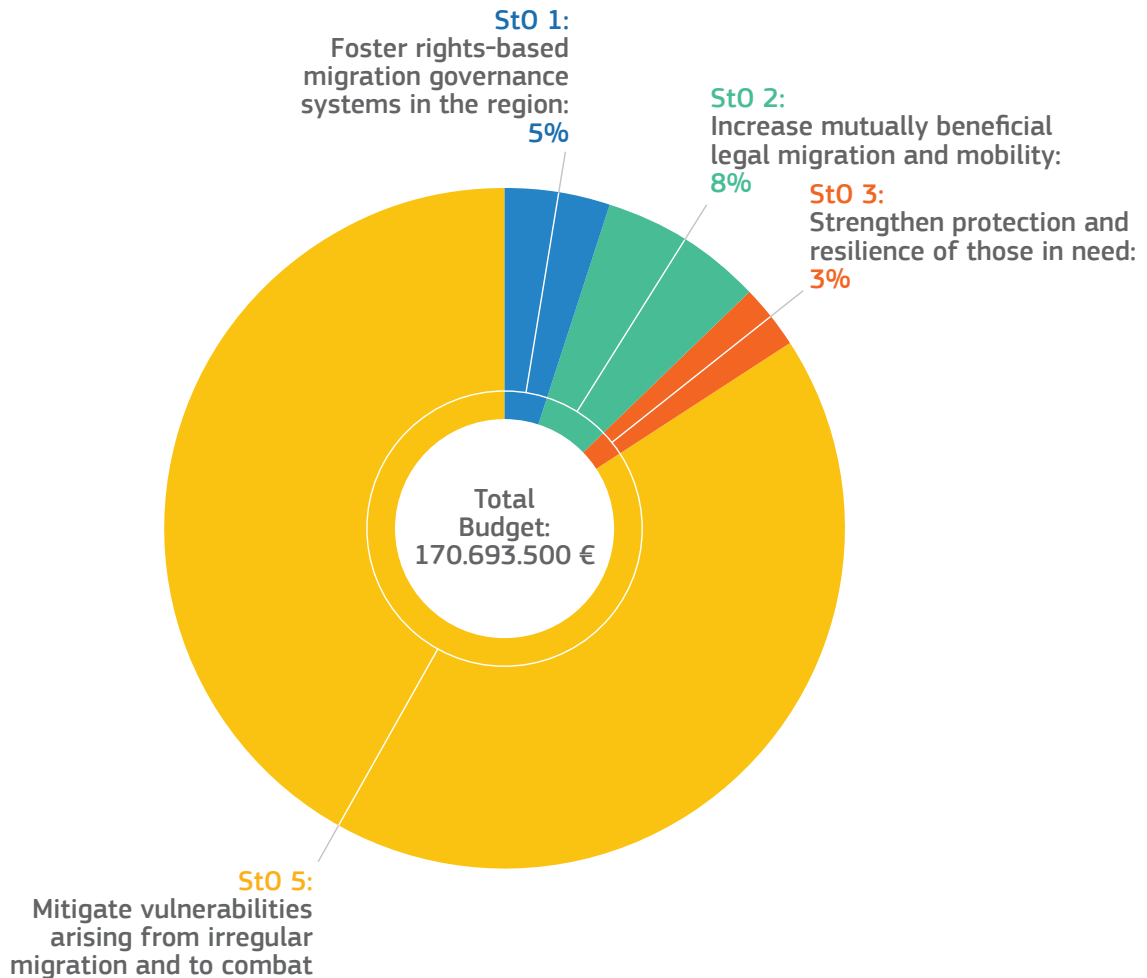


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**Figure 17. Budget share – Morocco, by Strategic Objective**



As noted in previous monitoring reports for the NOA window, Morocco also benefits from several other EUTF projects implemented at the regional level:

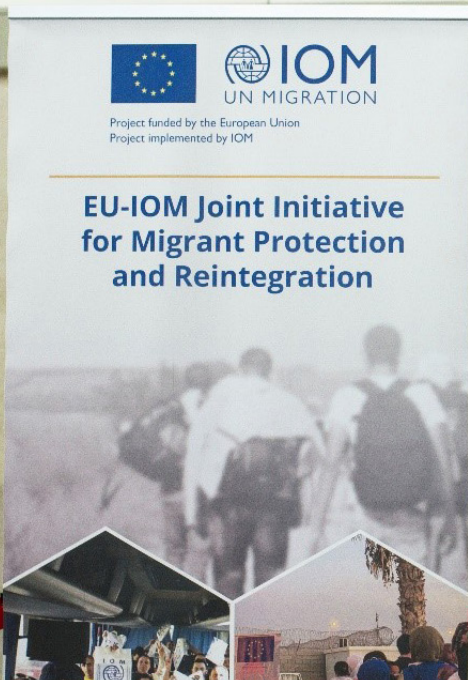
- *EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa – IOM;*
- *DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (Phase II) – IOM;*
- *DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (Phase III); Regional Border Management Programme in the Maghreb – ICMPD;*





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EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Morocco, Photo: ©IOM

- *Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees in North Africa – UNHCR is implementing this project in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt;*
- *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration – GIZ, ILO-IOM, Enabel;*
- *Mediterranean City-to-City Migration – ICMPD; and*
- *Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking – UNODC.*

### V.3. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Morocco

During the reporting period, the Enabel/Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional project was in its first stages (as of September 2020), mainly focusing on framing partnerships. AECID, FIIAPP, GIZ and Enabel/Empowerment Juridique provided monitoring data on implementation progress. Due to COVID-19, much of the focus of these IPs centred on **direct and operational assistance** and support to heavily affected migrant communities. This involved incorporating **COVID-19-related actions** into implementation plans, such as (1) provision of remote legal assistance, (2) distribution of health information



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and (3) provision of emergency cash assistance for those facing loss of income due to the pandemic. The two projects under StO 2 also continued efforts aimed at **expanding diaspora knowledge of investment opportunities** via research studies, focus groups and mapping of investment incentives.

### V.5.1. Awareness Raising and Advocacy

Three projects undertook activities on awareness and advocacy. AECID began work to promote the adherence of recognised media to the journalistic ethical code developed through the project. Enabel/Empowerment Juridique recruited an external agency (Majjane) to create a digital platform specifically for legal clinics in order to support networking and learning. This platform was expected to be operational by November 2020 and open to clinics, students and members of the public. Moreover, Enabel produced specific **COVID-19-related information material** for migrants living in Morocco in collaboration with Association de Lutte Contre le SIDA – Association for the Fight Against AIDS (ALCS) and other CSOs in six languages (French, Baoulé, Lingala, Malinke, Soussou, Wolof). Further information material (including short video clips) was distributed via social media.<sup>113</sup>

As part of the Border Management Programme, the Mol of Morocco concluded a partnership with CSOs to run **awareness raising campaigns on the risks of irregular migration**, targeting young people and their families.

Information on results was only reported for the **information campaign on COVID-19** implemented by Enabel: **2 119 migrants received the leaflet** (electronically or in print) and the **videos were watched by 2 037 people**.

### V.3.2. Capacity Building

The measures taken to contain the spread of COVID-19 made it necessary to convert in-person trainings and workshops to online formats. For instance, Enabel/Empowerment Juridique adapted a Train-the-Trainer **training** on legal clinic methodology, initially planned for the second quarter of 2020. The training was postponed to December 2020 to allow sufficient time for the adaptation. The project also planned a five-day training programme to strengthen participant capacity in international and national migrant and asylum rights and establish an exchange programme between four universities (located in Oujda, Casablanca, Rabat, and Tangier).

AECID undertook a **mapping** of existing and planned trainings on migration, discrimination, and the prevention of racism and xenophobia towards women and migrants in Morocco. This was subsequently discussed with relevant Moroccan ministries and validated in April 2020.

In September 2020, GIZ/Cooperation Sud-Sud, conducted a one-week distance **seminar**, “Digital strategy at the service of the diaspora”. Representatives from all partner countries participated in the event.

113 ALCS YouTube channel.



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Compared to trainings, **research-related activities** were less affected by the pandemic. For example, the National Council for Human Rights (NCDH), the main Moroccan partner of AECID, started working on the development of a mechanism to monitor national and international norms and regulations on racial and/or ethnical discrimination.

AECID finalised a draft of the comparative study on legislation and other **normative documents** related to racism and xenophobia in France, Spain, Tunisia and Morocco. The project also put in motion preparations, together with its partner organisations FIIAPP and El Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia – the Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE), for implementing a national survey on the state of discrimination in Morocco, to be carried out by Le Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme – National Human Rights Council (CNDH).

Working to establish long-term relations, GIZ and other staff working on Coopération Sud-Sud held monthly **working sessions** with specialist consultants on several different topics in the four partner countries (Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Senegal). The sessions covered topics such as guidelines on social protection of migrant workers and awareness of the respective regulations on migrant access to the labour market.<sup>114</sup> In the final month of this reporting period, September 2020, GIZ launched activities to strengthen the Senegalese strategy for the **reintegration of returning migrants**, together with Direction Générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Extérieur and IOM. In the area of **South-South mobility**, an analysis of the state of play of the volunteer sector in all four project countries became available in September 2020.

During the reporting period, Enabel was in the process of finalising the manual “Rights of Migrants and Refugees”, in agreement with the Ministry of Justice of Morocco. This **guidance document** is aimed at strengthening the capacity of court officers in the country. The Enabel project also hired consultants to undertake a **situation analysis** of the legislation, norms and rules concerning the rights of migrants. The analysis, available in Arabic and French, will serve as the basis for producing informational material for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and associations working in the four project target regions: Oujda, Rabat, Tangier and Casablanca.

As part of the Border Management Programme, the MoI of Morocco worked with Frontex and the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) to foster dialogue on **border management and police cooperation**, with the common objective of dismantling criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling.

In coordination with its partners, GIZ/Coopération Sud-Sud continued to study investment incentive mechanisms and opportunities for diaspora in Morocco, Mali and Senegal. Together with the OECD they launched a **diaspora mapping** process in all four partner countries (Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, and Senegal), the results of which will support decision-making towards the involvement of the diaspora in the development process. Morocco and Senegal also defined an action plan for the engaging the diaspora in the development of local coaching centres in the regions of Kaolack (Senegal) and Oriental (Morocco).

<sup>114</sup> The guideline should become available in October 2020.



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GIZ progressed **transfer of know-how in key economic sectors** in Morocco and Cote d'Ivoire, such as tourism and fish farming. Together with its respective partners, GIZ worked on the development of sustainable tourism offerings that integrate returnees and the diaspora, specifically in the provinces of Souss-Massa and San Pedro. In Mali, GIZ prepared the terms of reference (ToR) for an 'on-the-job' training programme for fish farmers and commenced identification of training participants among the Malian diaspora in Morocco. In addition, Senegal and Morocco government partners worked on a concept of internships for female entrepreneurs for the transformation of local products.

At national level, Enabel/Empowerment Juridique initiated a coordination mechanism in the four project regions to support associations working with migrants, and legal clinics for online meetings, facilitating **exchange on experiences and challenges**, in particular on support migrants in accessing their rights during COVID-19 lockdown in Morocco. Enabel/Empowerment Juridique also developed a toolbox to support civil society in adjusting to remote working. The toolbox introduces free online tools to facilitate remote coordination.<sup>115</sup>



Training on asylum law to law teachers and student as part of the "Legal Empowerment of Migrants" in Tangier by Enabel, Photo: ©Enabel

115 ENABEL (2020). *Morocco: legal empowerment of migrants - the digital toolbox* [translated from French].





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### V.3.3. Provision of Basic Services and Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

Of the EUTF-supported projects in Morocco, that implemented by Enabel/Empowerment Juridique comprises the only project focusing on protection. As the COVID-19 crisis has particularly affected migrants, this project adapted and complemented planned activities, through (1) production of information material on COVID-19, and (2) an Enabel-installed hotline, where migrants could request support and express their needs. The project also connected migrant organisations to charity organisations (Aide et Secours, Organisation des Jeunes Africains).

The two Moroccan CSOs concerned, the Moroccan Organisation of Human Rights (OMDH) and Droit et Justice, received a grant from Enabel to provide counselling and legal assistance and to inform, accompany, and support migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in accessing their rights.

Through its partners, Enabel **supported 2 000 people hotline callers** in receiving support or information related to COVID-19 and ensured that **80 persons in need received food baskets**. The OMDH and Droit et Justice **supported 529 persons with 728 services** (advice, referral to civil society or administration offices, administrative support, legal assistance, filing of complaints, follow-up on complaints). Droit et Justice ensured that remote legal counselling was available during the lockdown period.

### V.3.4. Progress on Common Output Indicators: Morocco

By the end of September 2020, IPs working in Morocco had reported progress on seven COIs. The largest increase since the last monitoring report in this series (in both relative and absolute terms), has been in relation to the number of people reported as receiving basic social services, reflecting an increased focus on EHA. This focus responds to the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the country's economy, which has left an increased share of the population vulnerable, both host community members and migrants alike.<sup>116</sup> The number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management has also increased.

**Table 8. Common output indicators – Morocco, data reported by 30 September 2020**

Code	Common Output Indicator	# of EUTF MN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of EUTF MN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	14	563
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	39	76
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	19
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	–	7

<sup>116</sup> The High Commission for Planning, UN System in Morocco, World Bank (2020) [The Social and Economic Impact of the COVID-19 Crisis in Morocco](#) July 2020. [in French]



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Code	Common Output Indicator	# of EUTF MN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of EUTF MN Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	5	5
4.2-bis	Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	–	1
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	1	3

Overall, IPs working in Morocco reported notable progress, notwithstanding the severe challenges posed by COVID-19 restrictions. Of particular note is the flexibility and adaptability that implementing partners have shown in response to the rapidly changing circumstances and needs of beneficiaries.



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## Section VI.

# EGYPT

## VI.1. Contextual Factors Affecting EUTF Projects in Egypt

Egypt is the most populous country in the NOA region and has historically been considered a country of origin, transit and destination, with diverse patterns of immigration and emigration. The country hosts a large number of migrants and refugees, estimated by Egyptian authorities at around five million, shaped by a typical urban mixed migration context.<sup>117</sup> Over 10 million Egyptians (10 247 303) were living abroad at the end of 2017.<sup>118</sup> According to Egypt's latest HIMS, supported by the EU and IOM, approximately 87 per cent of Egyptian migrants migrate for economic reasons.<sup>119</sup> Since mid-2016, Egypt has halted irregular migration to the EU.

## VI.2. The EUTF Portfolio in Egypt between para ending “to the EU.

EU-Egypt cooperation on migration is framed by the EU-Egypt Partnership Priorities 2017-2020.<sup>120</sup> The Partnership Priorities focus EU-Egyptian cooperation on strengthening migration governance, combatting irregular migration, trafficking and smuggling in human beings, and protecting migrants' rights. Based on these key elements, the EUTF action Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE) has been developed, spawning seven projects. Of these seven projects, three have been contracted and focus on (1) improving livelihoods through the creation of employment, skills-development opportunities and infrastructure work, (2) promoting positive alternatives to irregular migration and (3) awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration.

The COVID-19 pandemic and governmental mitigation measures had a large impact on migration in during the reporting period. During the first months of the pandemic, the Egyptian Government acted decisively to slow the spread of COVID-19 and protect the population. Since that time, the authorities have tightened or eased restrictions according to prevailing circumstances; easing them in coastal cities to allow tourism and reopening places of worship, schools and universities as national priorities.<sup>121</sup>

117 Ahram Online (2020). “Egypt hosting 5 mln refugees despite economic challenges: Sisi at G20.” Egypt, Politics, 5 September 2016. Accessed 10 March 2021.

118 CAPMAS (2019). *Migration Booklet in Egypt 2018*. News, Press Release, September 2019. Accessed 28 July 2021.

119 IOM Egypt (2016). “CAPMAS Launches the EGYPT-HIMS Findings with the Support of IOM, Other Donora.” Press Releases, 18 January 2016.

120 Association between the European Union and Egypt. The Association Council (2017). *EU-Egypt Partnership Priorities 2017-2020*. 16 June 2017. Accessed 22 November 2020.

121 Arab News (2020). “Egypt eases restrictions despite surge in coronavirus infections.” Middle East, 27 June 2020. Accessed 24 November 2020.



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These efforts have had a notable impact on the lives and livelihoods of host communities, migrants and refugees in Egypt.<sup>122</sup> For refugees, pandemic restrictions have led to the suspension of (1) international resettlement, and (2) the granting of residence permits, leaving many without legal standing in the country.<sup>123</sup> Further, international organisations and international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) have had to scale back their operations – suspending or limiting, for example, health services and cash assistance for vulnerable groups of migrants and refugees.

According to Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS), 32.5 per cent of Egyptians live below the poverty line.<sup>124</sup> While Egyptian economic growth has increased in recent years, the effects of COVID-19 may undermine the gains that have been made.<sup>125</sup> For citizens departing Egypt, pandemic-related lockdowns imposed by countries of destination, especially Jordan and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, have also had a notable impact on outward migration and return, as well as on the economy more broadly.

As the region's largest (and the globe's fifth largest) recipient of remittances, the Egyptian economy has come to rely on this revenue stream for its fundamental functioning. While the level of remittance has decreased globally during the period of the pandemic, remittance to Egypt actually increased during the first three quarters of 2020. However, the World Bank expects the levels of remittance to decline in the medium term, due to slower economic growth in the GCC, where many Egyptian migrants reside.<sup>126</sup>

The GCC has long been the primary destination for Egyptian migrant workers, and COVID-19 has significantly effected the situation of these workers. Anti-migrant attitudes and policies are on the rise across the GCC members states and there have been many reports of Egyptian migrants being unable to return home due to travel restrictions, obliging many to overstay their permissions and putting large numbers in situations of precarity.<sup>127</sup> Conversely, as the Egyptian Government continues to coordinate repatriation of stranded Egyptian citizens, this has added pressure to the already stressed Egyptian labour market.

As noted, DG NEAR contracted three ERMCE projects before 30 September 2020:

- *“Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works (ELIW)”, implemented by the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) – the only project to have begun implementation prior to September 2020, commencing on 12 December 2019;*

122 EU-ICMPD (2021). *EUTF NOA Window. Third Monitoring Report: 1 December 2019 – 30 April 2020*.

123 Garnier, A., Sandvik, K. B. and A. Cellini (2020). “The COVID-19 Resettlement Freeze: Towards a Permanent Suspension?” Prio Blogs, 20 April 2020; American University in Cairo. Centre for Migration and Refugee Studies.

124 Al-Youm, A-M. (2019). “CAPMAS: 32.5 percent of Egyptians live below poverty line.” Egypt Independent, Egypt, 30 July 2019. Accessed 24 November 2020.

125 World Bank (2020). *Egypt's Economic Update – April 2020*. Publication, 16 April 2020. Accessed 21 November 2020.

126 Egyptian Centre for Economic Studies (ECES) (2020). *Views on Crisis: Remittances from Egyptian Workers abroad*. Views on News, Issue 1, 24 March 2020. Accessed 24 November 2020; World Bank (2020). *Remittances Flows to Shrink 14% by 2021*. Press Release, 29 October 2020.

127 Hubbard, B. (2020). “Coronavirus Fears Terrify and Impoverish Migrants in the Persian Gulf.” *The New York Times*, Middle East, 13 April 2020.





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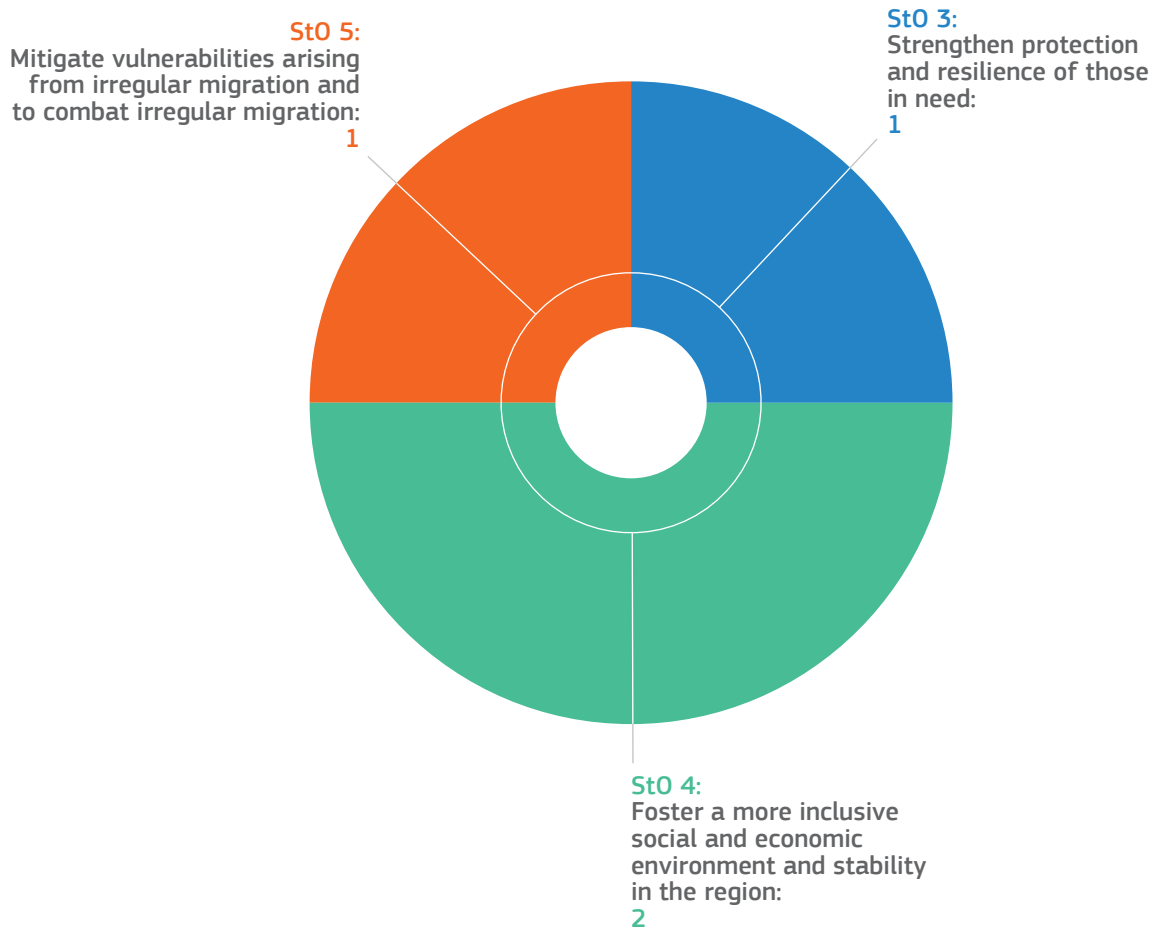
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- “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt”, implemented by Plan International – contracted on 18 December 2017; and
- “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas”, implemented by GIZ – commenced implementation on 10 June 2020 (remaining in the inception phase during this reporting period, with no results reported).<sup>128</sup>

All projects have been aligned with at least one of the StOs for the EUTF NOA window (Figure 18). The key drivers of irregular migration in Egypt are associated with poverty and limited employment opportunities. In response, EUTF interventions in Egypt focus primarily on improving livelihoods.

**Figure 18. Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Egypt**



128 Data as per the DG NEAR “Contract planning and monitoring table”, 3 November 2020.



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Two of the three ERMCE projects contracted align with and contribute to StO 4: Fostering a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region.<sup>129</sup> As highlighted in previous EUTF monitoring reports, these projects focus on improving livelihoods, and on raising awareness on the risks of irregular migration and promoting positive alternatives. GIZ staff, for example, will work with Egyptian authorities to increase employment opportunities through labour-intensive infrastructure development in informal urban settlements. This will provide opportunities to low-income citizens as well as refugees and irregular migrants.

For its part, Plan International aims to support career pathways for young men and women through (1) training, (2) linkages to financial services and job opportunities and (3) support to start-up businesses. The Plan International project also aligns with StO 5 Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration.

The third contracted project, the ELIW project implemented by the MSMEDA, aims to minimise the risks of irregular migration by improving access to services through supporting labour-intensive infrastructure development. This aligns the project with EUTF NOA StO 3. Strengthen the protection and resilience of those in need.<sup>130</sup> The project also aligns with the priorities of the Egyptian Government, in particular its strategy for combatting irregular migration, as detailed in the National Strategy for Combatting and Preventing Illegal Migration (2016-2026).<sup>131</sup> The National Strategy places a strong focus on the need for awareness on the dangers of irregular migration and promoting alternatives.

The total contracted budget of ERMCE projects is EUR 44 970 445. Sixty per cent of this budget relates to projects addressing protection and resilience of those in need (StO 3) (Figure 19). A further 39 per cent covers activities to foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region (StO 4).

129 Plan International, T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-03 (T05.61), Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt; GIZ, T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-07 (T05.283), Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas.

130 The full breakdown of project alignment by StO is available in Annex 1.

131 National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal Migration and Human Trafficking (NCCPIMTIP) (2016). *The National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2016-2021)*.

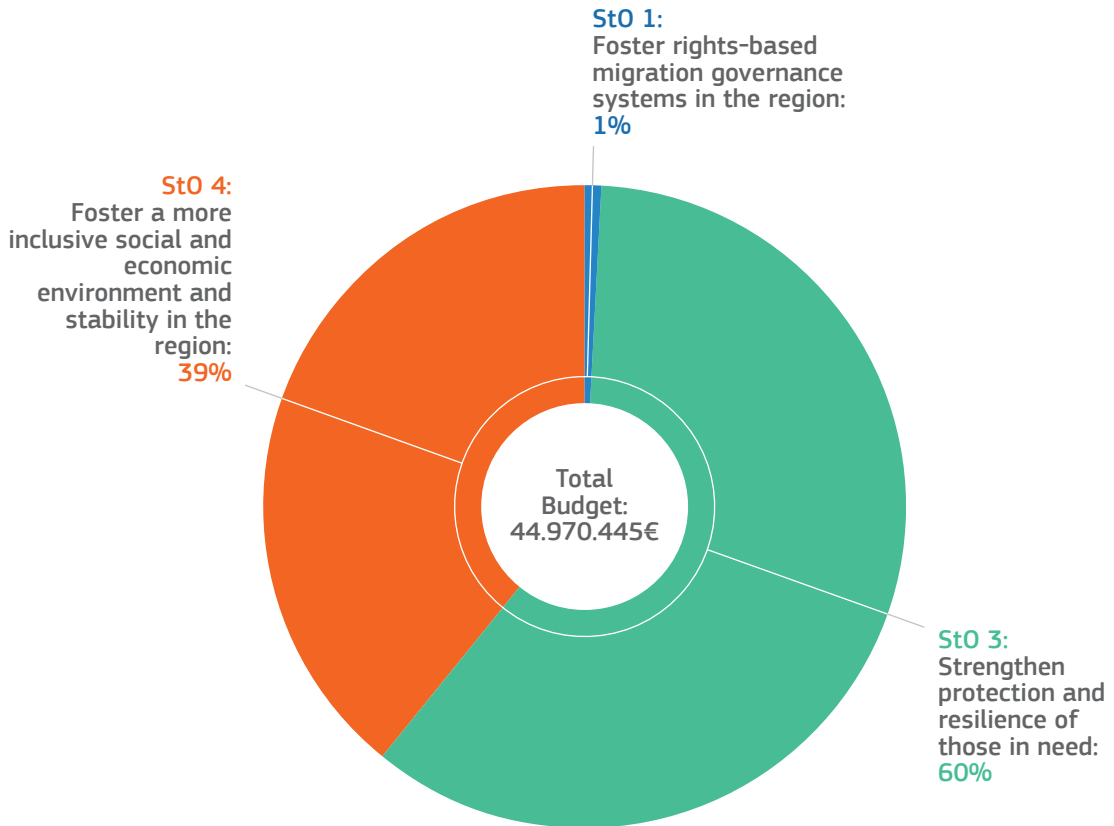


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**Figure 19. Budget Share – Egypt, by EUTF NOA Strategic Objective**



Several of the EUTF regional/multi-country projects and programmes also involve Egypt. As of 30 September 2020, these projects were:

- *Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt – Save the Children International, implementation commenced 1 September 2017 and concluded 30 June 2020;*
- *DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (PHASE II) – IOM, implementation commenced 1 January 2019 and remains ongoing;*
- *Mediterranean City-to-City Migration – ICMPD, implementation commenced 1 July 2018 and remains ongoing;*
- *Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa – IOM, implementation commenced 15 August 2018 and remains ongoing;*



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- *Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking – UNODC, implementation commenced 1 August 2019 and remains ongoing;*
- *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – GIZ, ILO-IOM, implementation commenced 3 August 2019 and 1 November 2019 respectively, and remains ongoing; and*
- *Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa – UNHCR, implementation commenced 1 January 2020.<sup>132</sup>*

## VI.3. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Egypt

As noted, the EUTF portfolio in Egypt concerns a small number of projects and implementing partners, with only two governmental aid agencies and one INGO contracted to commence implementation, as of 30 September 2020. This section reports on preliminary results to date.

### VI.3.1. Capacity Building

MSMEDA activities contribute to building the capacity of the project's various beneficiaries. In relation to financial support to targeted governorates, the MSMEDA held a three-day **workshop** on arrangements for framework agreements to be signed with participating governorates for minor community infrastructure projects, for which the MSMEDA will act as a sponsoring agency. This workshop presented the basic principles and procurement procedures required for these grants under the regulations agreed with the EU.

In addition, the MSMEDA signed a **Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU) with the Ministry of Health of Egypt, with the aim of training sub-project health promoters to promote awareness of targeted health messages among female household members.

### VI.3.2. Provision of Basic Services and Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

The majority of MSMEDA activities contribute to aiding the provision of basic services and emergency humanitarian assistance. The MSMEDA project provides grants to beneficiaries for “small-scale labour-intensive **community infrastructure** sub-projects” and community services and **awareness raising** sub-projects in those regions most susceptible to irregular migration. The aim of this endeavour is to create opportunities for the beneficiary populations, provide local alternatives, and promote a sense of community. For a component involving direct grant awards to regional governorates for small-scale infrastructure works, the MSMEDA reported establishing **project implementation units** and forming **steering committees in 11 target governorates**, as well as launching **tenders for sub-projects** in 4 of these governorates.

<sup>132</sup> Data as per the DG NEAR “Contract planning and monitoring” table, 3 November 2020.



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The second MSMEDA component provides **financial support to NGOs, community development associations and CSOs** for sub-projects that provide community services and awareness-raising. MSMEDA staff reported successfully enlisting and **inviting 143 organisations to submit proposals**. A total of 80 proposals were received, for which 41 are in the contracting process.

The third component supports various local entities to provide **trainings and services for youth**, in order to facilitate access to employment. Under this frame, MSMEDA staff **approached 35 eligible agencies**, of which 16 submitted proposals. Eight of these proposals are subsequently in the contracting process.

Overall, despite the pandemic and its associated challenges and delays, the MSMEDA team made notable progress on preparations for planned activities focused on labour-intensive social services initiatives and awareness, and employment skills building for youth. As implementation of activities continue and data becomes available, the next EUTF NOA Monitoring Report will provide additional information on the MSMEDA results, as well as those of other relevant EUTF NOA interventions in Egypt.



*Rural road rehabilitation by MSMEDA in the Minya Governorate as part of the “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” project, Photo: ©MSMEDA*



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## Section VII.

# REGIONAL/MULTI-COUNTRY AND CROSS-WINDOW PROJECTS

## VII.1. Contextual Factors Affecting EUTF Regional Projects

The EUTF NOA portfolio contains a number of projects that involve more than one country in the region and thus have regional, multi-country or cross-window dimensions. These projects form their own unique part of the EUTF NOA portfolio, dealing with multiple governments and legal structures, shifting socio-economic and political contexts and diverse migration realities under the auspices of a single project. The shifting contexts addressed were nowhere more evident than during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, with multi-country projects facing continuing implementation challenges spanning differing rates of infection, diverse governmental virus mitigation strategies, and multiple impacts on migration.

As noted in the third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report, the pandemic reached North Africa in early 2020, with Egypt confirming the first cases of COVID-19 in mid-February 2020.<sup>133</sup> In the EUTF NOA window, governments imposed various measures aimed at containing the spread of the pandemic, shuttering businesses, closing public spaces, and placing restrictions on mobility within and between countries. Following an initial period of lockdown from March onward, governments in the region subsequently began to relax containment measures amid signs that the spread of the virus had slowed significantly.<sup>134</sup>

**Hindered mobility and changed migration patterns.** Across the NOA region, COVID-19 containment measures have had a devastating effect on the incomes and living conditions of migrants and refugees. They have also notably impacted mobility and migration patterns. Initially, the lockdowns were associated with marked increases in return migration due to job losses associated with the pandemic, most acutely among domestic migrants returning from cities to rural areas and migrant workers in Europe using “repatriation flights” organised by their countries of origin.<sup>135</sup> Many migrants in transit were unable to continue their journey and remained stranded in transit countries. Their presence led to a further tightening of the labour market, especially in the large cities of the region.

**Migrant smuggling and human trafficking.** The near cessation of international travel has had a significant short-term impact on migrant smuggling during this period. Smuggling by air appeared to have stopped entirely, and overall, the number of irregular migrants crossing the Mediterranean from North Africa to Europe also appeared notably reduced. However, as indicated by the International Criminal

133 WHO Health Emergency Dashboard – COVID-19 shows that by April 30 the WHO had reported a total of 14 785 confirmed infections and 923 deaths associated with COVID-19 infections in Egypt.

134 For example, while 90 per cent of all airports in North Africa were fully closed at the end of March, by the end of September less than half of them remained closed. IOM (2020). *DTM - Quarterly Report on Points of Entry in MENA Region* (April 2020 – June 2020) and IOM (2020), *DTM - Quarterly Report on Points of Entry in MENA Region* (July 2020 – September 2020).

135 Mixed Migration Centre (2020). *Mixed migration Review 2020. Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data. Mixed migration and cities. Urban frontlines for displacement and mobility*, pp. 14-15.





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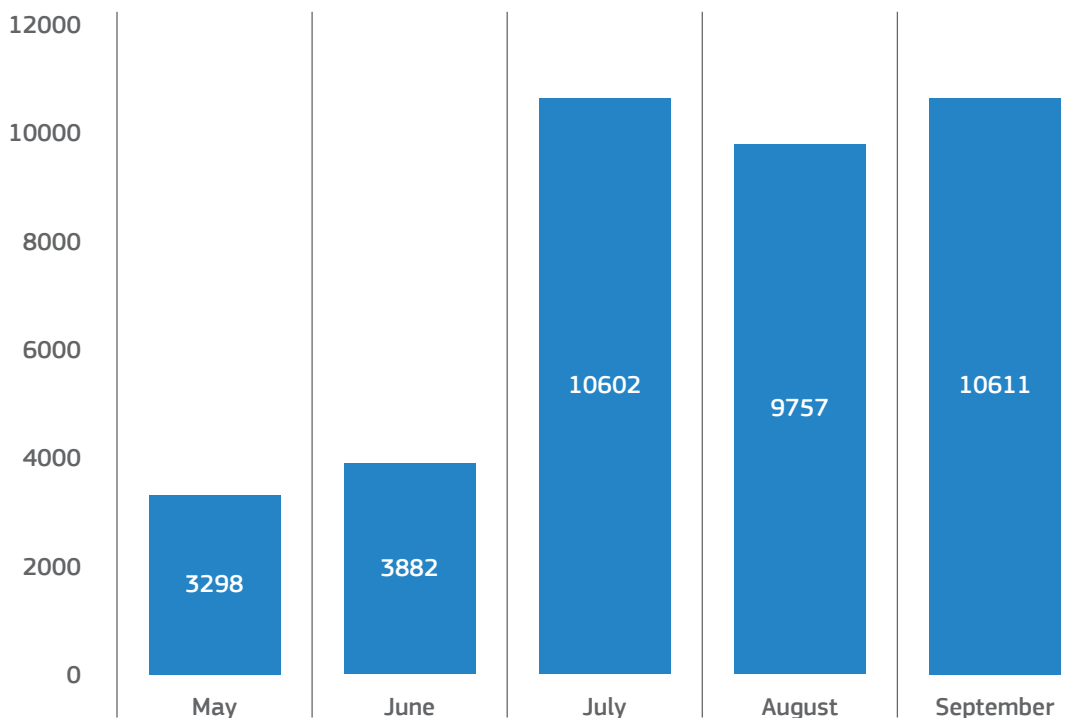
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Police Organization (INTERPOL), the lockdowns have exacerbated the vulnerable situation of migrants and refugees and appear to have increased the desire to leave the region, even under more perilous conditions and at higher costs than prior to the pandemic.<sup>136</sup>

**Arrivals in Europe.** After declines in the number of arrivals to Europe via the Mediterranean in March-April 2020, the numbers began to rise again in May, following the relaxation of travel and border restrictions. The number of migrants from or transiting through the NOA region to Europe tripled during the third quarter of 2020, albeit remaining well below the corresponding quarter in 2019, with IOM reporting a decrease of 29 per cent in arrivals to Southern Europe.<sup>137</sup> Decreases were observed in the WMR, the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR) and the Eastern Mediterranean Route (EMR), with the majority of the decline accounted for by the EMR. North Africa remains a top region of origin for Europe, with notable increases in the number of Tunisians entering the continent.<sup>138</sup>

**Figure 20. Mediterranean land and sea arrivals April – September 2020<sup>139</sup>**



136 Mixed Migration Centre (2020). *Mixed migration Review 2020. Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data. Mixed migration and cities. Urban frontlines for displacement and mobility*, pp. 14-15.

137 Mixed Migration Centre (2020). *Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa. Quarter 3 – 2020*.

138 For the period January – September 2020, Tunisians accounted for 42 per cent of arrivals in Italy, followed by Algerians (5 per cent) and Moroccans and Egyptians (each 3 per cent). The number of Tunisians increased more than tenfold during this period, compared to 2019, reaching its highest level since 2011.

139 UNHCR (2020). *Most common nationalities of Mediterranean sea and land arrivals from January 2021*. Operation Data Portal, Mediterranean situation. Accessed 29 July 2021.





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## VII.2. The EUTF Regional Portfolio

The regional portfolio of the EUTF NOA window comprises the following three categories of projects:

- **Regional** initiatives that address topics relevant to the entire region, bringing together stakeholders from several countries;
- **Multi-country** initiatives that meet specific needs shared by two or more countries and implement similar activities in each of the countries in parallel; and
- **Cross-window** initiatives that involve at least one country from North Africa and at least one country in another EUTF window.

Larger programmes that include two or more projects, such as the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the NOA (Phases II and III), also form part of the regional portfolio.

As of 30 September 2020, the EUTF NOA portfolio consisted of 17 regional programmes and projects. Of these projects contracted, 14 have been aligned with a single EUTF NOA StO, and 3 project have been aligned with 2/3 different StOs.<sup>140</sup>

Regarding the central strategic thrust of these regional projects, they contribute to all 5 of the EUTF NOA StOs, with the highest proportion (8 projects, or 47 per cent) focused on increasing protection and resilience of vulnerable groups.

<sup>140</sup> Two additional projects were contracted in October 2020 and thus have not yet started reporting data, and were not included in this project. Eight projects, five of which have already been aligned with the EUTF NOA MLS, were still in the contracting phase at the time of drafting the present report.

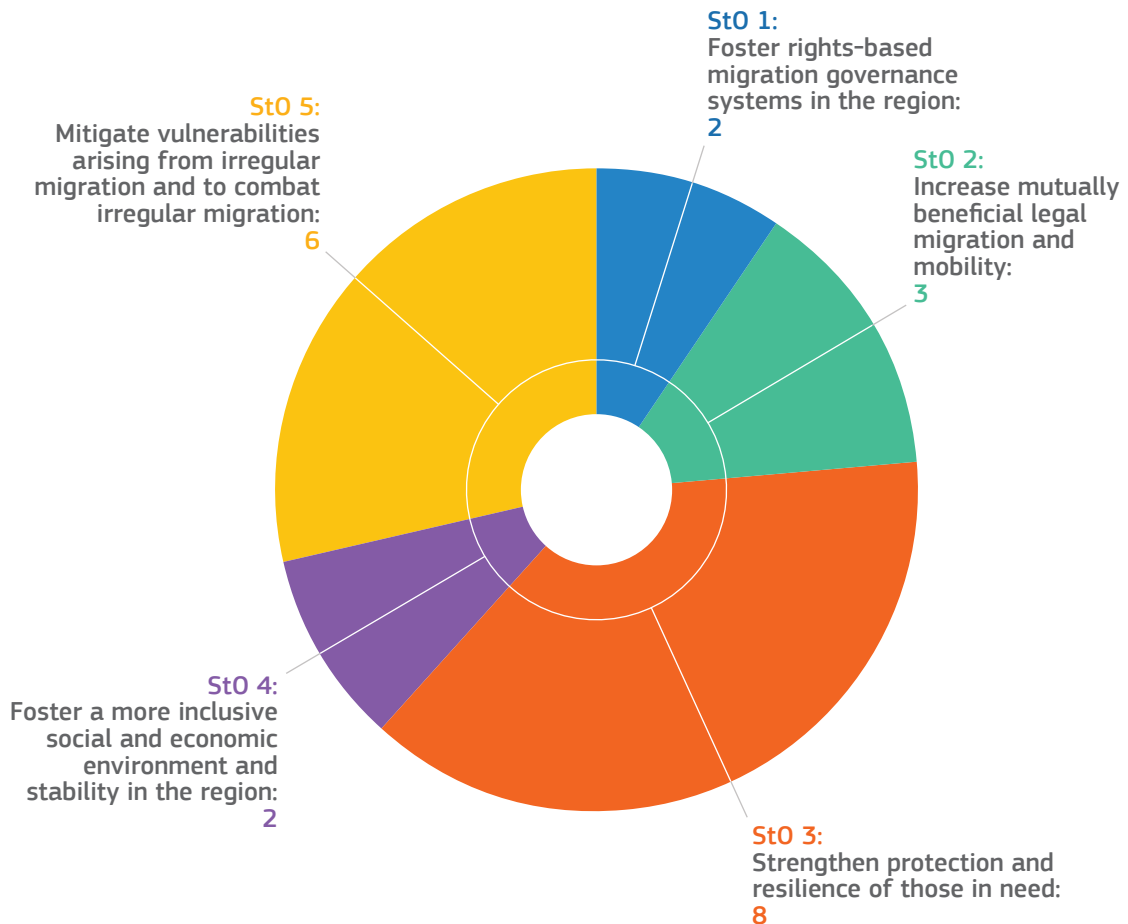


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**Figure 21. Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Regional**



The proportion of projects addressing StO 3 increased to approximately 70 per cent when those projects currently in the contracting phase (at least 5 projects) are taken into account. This proportion reflects an increasing need for direct assistance and other services for migrants and host communities in the region due to the escalation in conflict and deteriorating humanitarian situation in Libya. Six projects address StO 5 Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration, and three address StO 2 Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility. With only two aligned projects, StO 4 Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region and StO 1 Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region play but minor roles in the regional portfolio.<sup>141</sup>

141 The full breakdown of project alignment by StO is available in Annex 1.



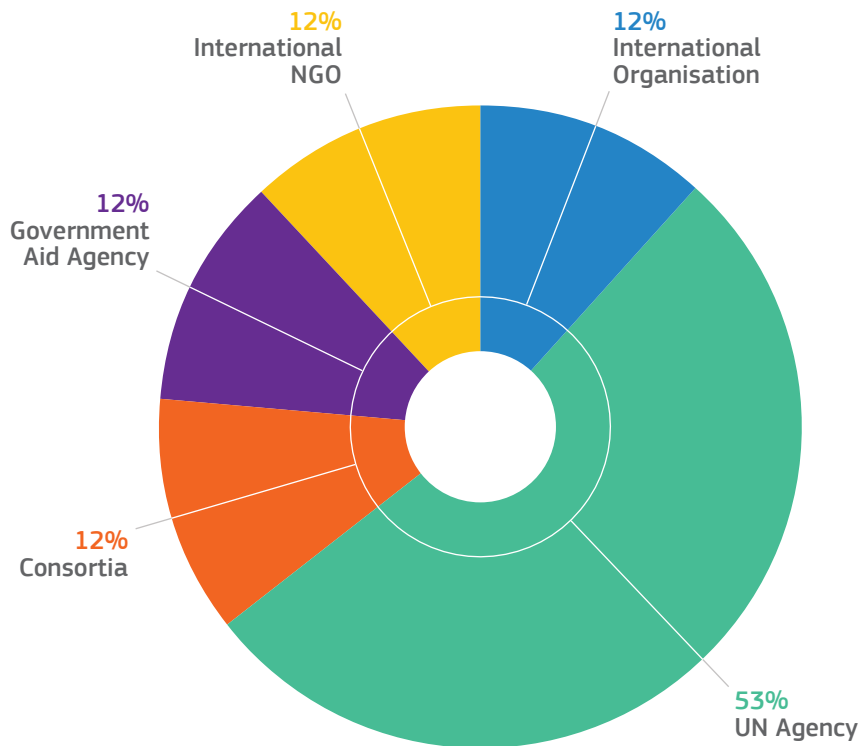
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Just over half of these 17 projects are implemented by UN agencies, while the remaining are implemented in equal number by international organisations, government agencies and international NGOs (Figure 22).

**Figure 22. EUTF NOA implementing partner share – Regional, by implementing partner type**



The overall budget of regional projects amounts to EUR 187.9 million. More than half (60 per cent) of the budget is allocated to projects that address StO 5. Projects aligned with StO 3 account for roughly 17 per cent of the regional budget, and projects aligned with StO 2 for 11 per cent.

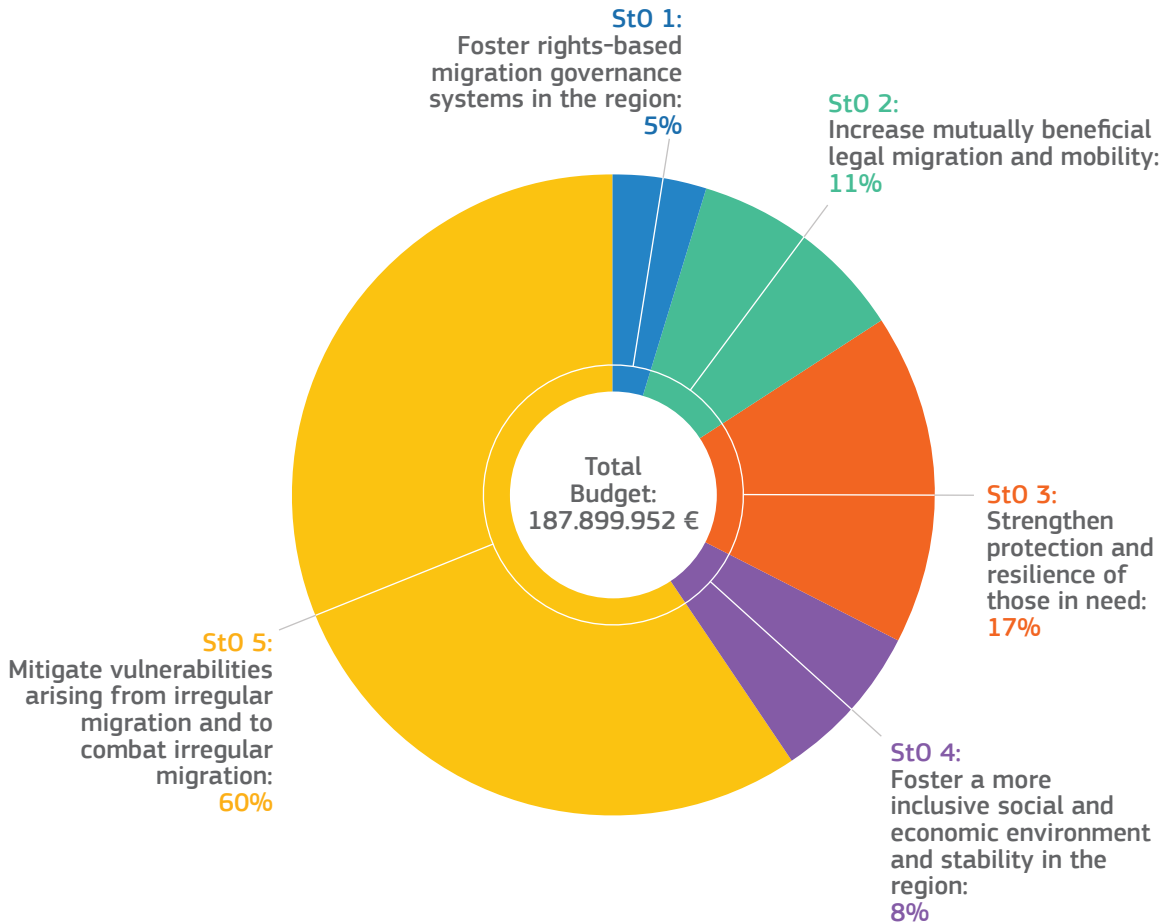


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**Figure 23. Budget share – Regional, by EUTF NOA Strategic Objective**



### VII.3. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in the NOA Region

Of the 17 regional projects contracted, 16 are in the process of implementation; the project “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt”, implemented by Save the Children, ended on 30 June 2020. Ten projects reported on their implementation progress and results for this report.<sup>142</sup> These projects are providing capacity building, awareness raising and emergency humanitarian assistance to contribute to the respective StOs of the EUTF actions in the NOA region and meet needs across the region for (1) stronger migration-focused institutions, knowledge and skills; (2) border management aligned with the principles of IBM and

<sup>142</sup> The four projects implemented solely by IOM did not report. Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) (RDPP III) T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08 and the Enabel-implemented THAMM project.



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the protection of rights; (3) feasible, targeted labour mobility schemes and employment opportunities; and (4) provision of refugees, asylum seekers and other migrants with basic services, among other areas.

### VII.3.1. Awareness Raising and Advocacy

This category of endeavour includes all activities aimed increasing awareness on topics such as discrimination against migrants and refugees, THB, legal migration and the risks of irregular migration, and (changing) local attitudes towards all types of migrants. Activities that increase the visibility of EUTF NOA projects also fall under this category. Awareness raising activities undertaken by IPs in the region include **events, webinars and knowledge products**.

During this reporting period, projects reported one **public awareness raising event**, a webinar series, awareness raising sessions and awareness raising products in print and video format.

Activities in Morocco during the reporting period saw UNODC – in cooperation with the National Coordinating Committee for Preventing and Combating Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons (NCCMTIP) and the EU – organise a **national awareness raising campaign** to coincide with United Nations World Day Against Trafficking in Persons (30 July). This endeavour sought to raise awareness among governmental stakeholders and the general public on THB.

In Egypt, UNHCR, together with CARE International and other partners, conducted several **awareness raising sessions on SGBV** for women and girls. These sessions addressed sexual and reproductive health, legal issues, psychosocial aspects, and included early marriage prevention trainings and one self-defence workshop. Due to COVID-19 considerations, the awareness raising sessions were implemented virtually.

In Tunisia, the THAMM project implemented by ILO-IOM developed **sensitisation material** for the Tunisian Agency of Technical Cooperation (ATCT) to inform potential workers and employers on the benefits of fair recruitment, such as an employer’s guide and video clips in Tunisian Arabic, English and French

Regarding visibility, the MC2CM project team launched the output **“Webinar Series: An Insider’s Look at the Action”**, which aimed to introduce the 15 Targeted Actions implemented within the framework of the project to a wider audience. Each webinar presents one of the Targeted Actions, with the series starting in June 2020; due to be completed in October 2020.

In terms of the number of persons reached, the UNHCR awareness **sessions on SGBV reached 474 female asylum seekers and refugees in Egypt** (328 Syrians, 1 Iraqi and 145 individuals of other nationalities). The MC2CM webinars attracted **160 participants**.

By the end of September 2020, regional projects had reported a total of **57 awareness raising activities** in various formats and for different target groups, including both activities reaching out to beneficiaries indirectly through social media, television, radio, printed material and face-to-face activities, such as workshops.



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### VII.3.2. Capacity Building

The capacity building category covers all activities aimed at strengthening institutions and organisations, including training of staff, research, the improvement of infrastructure, enhancement of internal processes and procedures, development of strategies and policies, and procurement of equipment.

Almost all projects in the regional portfolio of the EUTF NOA include capacity building activities. The main emphasis in this regard has been placed on **training and knowledge transfer** for public administrators and special professional groups working with, or providing services to, migrants, refugees and other final beneficiaries. The most common training formats are workshops and seminars. Equally important are research-related activities, which either (1) integrate existing knowledge/data or (2) transfer said knowledge/data to new contexts and make it publicly accessible. Equipment is currently mostly provided by projects aligned with StO 5.

The reporting period was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and national containment measures put in place by all target countries to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This notwithstanding, IPs managed to implement most of the planned **training activities** by switching to online formats. The adjustment of the training formats sometimes led to minor delays, but IPs reported only three cases where training events had to be postponed. The MC2CM project was forced to postpone a peer learning event scheduled to take place in Madrid, Spain at the end of April 2020, as the focused of senior officials from the targeted cities and networks was naturally redirected towards COVID-19 crisis management. In the case of the BMPM project, the study visits of Tunisian stakeholders to Europe had to be postponed due to travel restrictions. The UNODC project had to postpone several training events which also should have taken place during April (in Morocco).

The training events implemented during the reporting period focused on learning through the exchange of information and experience between participants. An example of this was the **peer learning event** organised by the MC2CM project in June 2020: “Communication on Migration: Rebalancing the Narrative to Strengthen Local Governance”. The event was virtually hosted by the Municipality of Seville and the Andalusian Fund of Municipalities for International Solidarity.

Other training events aimed at professional development of government staff or specific professional groups. For example, the GIZ component of the THAMM project organised a **workshop** for the international placement unit of ANETI in June and July 2020, wherein standard operating procedures were developed. In July 2020, this project also introduced the new German Skilled Labour Immigration Act to Tunisian partners, via an online event.

Under the second phase of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in Morocco, staff from the main IOM implementing partners in the country, Maroc Solidarité Médico-Sociale, Association Thissaghness pour la Culture et le Développement and Institute national de solidarité avec les femmes en détresse participated in Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (**PSEA**) **trainings** provided by IOM staff.

During this reporting period, the IOM RDPP II team in Morocco team contributed to the fourth edition of the **Hijra Summer School**, held 13-17 July 2020. The summer school offers an interdisciplinary and



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*The Regional Development and Protection programme by IOM, promotes Green Business and Environment Entrepreneurship for migrants and Egyptians, in cooperation with Youthink Green, Photo: ©IOM*

interactive course on international migration law and migration issues that includes the participation of national institutions, international organisations and national CSOs, academics and journalists. A total **21 participants** attended the training (18 women and 3 men).

Under RDPP II in Egypt, IOM continued implementation, via Crown Consulting, of work to provide income generation activities and training in addition to psychosocial and COVID-19-sensitive trainings for identified NGOs on the ground. To this end, Crown conducted a market survey to assess the handicrafts sector in Cairo. Additionally, a **training curriculum** was developed which will be used for training workshops for seven NGOs. The workshops will focus on enhancing service provision on provision of psychosocial support, protection, NGO response during COVID-19, and basic COVID-19 health responses.

Also falling under RDPP II implementation in Egypt, the service provider Safarni completed a **baseline study** as the basis for measuring social integration under the programme. Following this, Safarni facilitated two trainings for local educators and facilitators, comprising **37 youth** who want to become educators and facilitators with Safarni. Skills developed during the trainings included cultural sensitivity, training and facilitation skills, while participants also learned about migrant experiences and child protection policies.





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UNODC organised an **online training for 30 social workers** in Morocco, in partnership with the NCCMTIP. This took place on 28 July 2020 and aimed to familiarise participants with the tools and mechanisms available for the identification, orientation and protection of victims of human trafficking.

In September 2020, over 40 participants from Egyptian, Moroccan and Tunisian government entities were supported to participate in a **6-week long online training with the ILO** International Training Centre, thanks to ILO THAMM support. Skills transfer evaluation following completion of the training will be ongoing over the course of 2021. As part of the THAM project, IOM also organised a regional **capacity building webinar on the Montreal Recommendations**, focused on recruitment regulations and protection of migrant workers and fostering peer-to-peer exchange among more than 40 participants, including 26 government officials from Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt. BMP Maghreb project staff supported organisation of another key training, **ISO 31000 – Risk Management training**, for selected Tunisian officers in Hammamet, as well as a training on maritime pollution in Brest, France in September 2020.

Overall, implementation of training and learning activities managed to continue without major disruption due to COVID-19, although at a slightly slower pace than initially planned. During the reporting period, regional projects reported details on **training events involving more than 200 people**: 79 stakeholders from 23 cities took part in the MC2CM peer group event; 30 social workers attended UNODC online training; 10 Tunisian officers were trained on risk management by the BMPM project; over 100 persons participated in trainings organised by the different components of the THAMM project. Under the scope of RDPP II, in Egypt 37 youth were trained to become educators and facilitators, and in Morocco 21 people participated in a course on international migration law and migration issues. **This brings the total number of participants in learning events to approximately 1 700** since the launch of the EUTF NOA window.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on **research activities** (not) carried out during the reporting period. In some cases, there were delays, but in others the spread of the pandemic served as the trigger for new, unplanned activities. An example of the latter came in the form of several IPs conducting special COVID-19 needs assessments to better adapt their activities to the new situation. Concrete examples of outputs from this stream of activities include **two surveys (of approximately 3 000 refugee and asylum seeker households)** conducted by UNHCR Egypt jointly with the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The aim of these surveys to assess the feasibility of alternate distance learning approaches, which had become necessary due to the lockdown of schools. As the results showed that families were in need of financial support to access online educational material and final examinations, funds originally allocated for transportation allowances or extracurricular activities were repurposed as grants for internet packages.

In the area of EUTF-supported research and due to limits introduced due to the pandemic, project staff focused their efforts on adapting their approach and research activities in this new context. Despite these major challenges, staff did produce several planned studies or reports covering a number of thematic areas. By the end of September 2020, regional implementing partner staff reported completing a total of **64 research-related outputs**. The main results achieved during this reporting period were:

- **Research studies and reports** respectively produced by four IPs. Most of these reports focused on the analysis of existing data/information – for example, a comprehensive literature review of



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labour migration and development focusing on Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia submitted by Maastricht University within the framework of the GIZ component of the THAMM project;

- The project “Monitoring Political Economy”, implemented by the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC), finalised the last of **seven in-depth research reports and case studies** based on primary data collected via field studies;
- The MC2CM project continued with the preparation of **thematic learning reports (TLRs)** that summarised the learnings, findings and recommendations of the Regional and Sub-Regional Peer-Learning Events. (Thematic Learning Report 4 “Cultural Policies: A Vector for Migrants’ Inclusion in Urban Context” was published in June 2020, and Thematic Learning Report 5 “Communication on Migration: Rebalancing the Narrative to Strengthen Local Governance” was in the drafting process as of the end of the reporting period);
- Work on the **Migration City profiles** also made considerable progress. Final drafts of the profiles of Sfax, Sousse and Rabat were expected by October 2020;<sup>143</sup> and



The “Arab Regional Workshop on National and Regional efforts to Combat Human Trafficking” organised by UNODC in Cairo, Photo: ©UNODC

143 As noted, the four projects implemented solely by IOM did not report. Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) (RDPP III) T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08 and the Enabel-implemented THAMM project.



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- Under RDPP II, IOM in Libya developed the document **“Study on the Perceptions of Migrants Among Host Communities in Tripoli and Benghazi”** and conceptualised another study, to be jointly conducted by IOM, UNODC and UNICEF. *This upcoming document* will provide analysis of the trends and characteristics of the *THB and SoM* crimes in Libya.

Other key activities focused on **labour migration and mobility**. A critical result was GIZ staff, via the THAMM project, establishing **the first mobility scheme** for the region in Tunisia and in Morocco. Both **national schemes** incorporate the new regulations introduced by the German Skilled Labour Immigration Act. The project team also decided together with relevant partner country stakeholders on the formats for regular exchange on migration and mobility for employment and training, with one format per country identified. In July 2020, the first meeting related to this exchange took place in Morocco.

In Tunisia, under the THAMM project, the ILO, with technical inputs from IOM, supported government authorities on (1) **mainstreaming labour migration** in the Tunisian National Strategy of Employment and (2) **drafting a new national strategy** for employment abroad and the protection of migrant workers.

Under the regional portfolio, two projects focus on border management and/or security. The BMP Maghreb project provides **training and equipment for border control** agencies in Morocco and Tunisia, while the UNODC project “Dismantling criminal networks” addresses **organised crime** in the countries covered by the EUTF NOA window, with a focus on SoM and THB. During the reporting period, in addition to the training mentioned above, both projects provided equipment to the Tunisian and Moroccan border control agencies.

In Morocco, UNODC initiated the procurement of **digital forensic software and hardware equipment** for the Digital Forensics Unit and the Cybercrime Unit in May 2020. This was done to enhance respective digital evidence processing capacity, in line with the needs identified in the expert report following the assessment mission in November/December 2019. The BMP Maghreb project delivered equipment to Morocco, notably **vehicles and equipment for information technology (IT) and radio communication**.

In Tunisia, UNODC completed the procurement of **two isolation rooms**, in early July 2020. These rooms are part of two decontamination zones that will be established at the border between Algeria and Tunisia in response to COVID-19. Until the end of the COVID-19 pandemic, these zones will be used for medical screening of passengers and, if necessary, treatment prior to transport to medical centres. In the longer term, they will be used for medical screening of potential trafficking victims and vulnerable smuggled migrants, screening of suspicious passengers, and conducting longer interviews with persons of interest for a more thorough investigation of documents.

### VII.3.3. Provision of Basic Services and Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance

The EHA category encompasses activities directly addressing final beneficiaries, such as the provision of basic services, counselling in different areas, business support or training and education, as well as activities supporting evacuation, return and resettlement.



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Within the regional portfolio of the EUTF NOA window, Implementing partner staff reported the **delivery of basic services and counselling in the areas of education, health, (self-)employment and access to rights**. Activities included: (1) supporting children enrolled in primary or secondary school or attending non-formal education, (2) provision of primary health services and referral to secondary and tertiary health services, (3) provision of life and business skills training, (4) counselling of and support to SGBV survivors, and (5) legal counselling and assistance.

In addition, and as a response to COVID-19, during the second quarter of 2020 UNHCR Egypt carried out **sharing of information with refugees and asylum seekers** through various social media platforms, its website, its information line and its registration hotline in seven languages (English, Arabic, Tigrinya, Oromo, Amharic, Somali and French).

Direct assistance activities took many forms and achieved several key results during this reporting period. This included, for example, IOM staff in Morocco signing **partnership agreements** with two NGOs: (1) Association Thissaghness pour la Culture et le Développement, based in Nador, and (2) Maroc Solidarité Médico-Sociale, based in Oujda; for a duration of 18 months, to provide direct assistance services and protection for migrants in a vulnerable situation (under RDPP II). These services include provision of emergency shelter (including ensuring that the daily food and needs of beneficiaries are met), food and NFIs, medical assistance, and psychological assistance. Other activities involve supporting the organisation of soft skills sessions for migrants, school support for the children of migrants, and French and Tunisian Arabic language courses. Awareness raising sessions on preventive measures against COVID-19 were conducted by telephone. IOM staff also launched a second call for proposals on 27 July 2020. Similar in subject matter to the first call, this call focused on protection and direct assistance, but targeted different regions and cities. Between the beginning of the partnership and December 2020, this work has provided assistance to some 12 055 beneficiaries (5 984 females, 4 878 males, 402 girls, and 791 boys).<sup>144</sup>

Implementing partner staff also implemented several other trainings related to providing direct assistance. In Morocco and Tunisia, for example, GIZ staff working on the THAMM project conducted language and intercultural training for candidates aiming to be employed in Germany. Due to the restrictions related to COVID-19, the preparation of the candidates was shifted to online format, which worked well but led to a prolonged language training period and postponed language examinations. In Egypt, Save the Children staff working on the project “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” provided different types of training to children, youth and young adults; such as education mitigation programmes, and life and business skills training.<sup>145</sup>

Other key activities focused on reaching individuals in need of educational, health, medical and legal services. By the end of June 2020, UNHCR project staff, for example, reported providing **support for a total 12 111 persons**. This included support for 1 303 children and youth in the area of education (33 in Egypt and 1 270 in Morocco), and health and medical support for 9 317 persons (5 065 in Egypt, 3 926 in Morocco, and

<sup>144</sup> The time frame for this data, May–December 2020, does not fall completely within the reporting period, which ended on 30 September. Data was not available for the specific reporting period.

<sup>145</sup> Data presented for the Save the Children project refers to the entire duration of the project (1 September 2017 – 30 June 2020).



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326 in Tunisia). Save the Children staff conducted **diagnostic test assessments for 403 children and youth** (aged 10-25) to measure their reading, writing and maths skills, followed by education mitigation programmes (catch-up classes, literacy and numeracy programmes, language skills classes). The project also offered life skills training activities, which were attended by 2 519 youth and young adults. Further, the Save the Children project provided **essential business skills training for 458 youth and young adults** (224 male and 234 female), wherein they learned about the generation and validation of business ideas, the management of business financials and the creation of marketing plans. Of this group, 399 participants received seed funds to start their own projects following submission of their business plans.

In addition, 1 261 beneficiaries in Tunisia received other social services such as legal counselling or housing support. Under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, staff provided **809 instances of medical services**. In Egypt, **230 SGBV survivors received response services/case management**, with 25 also receiving **legal assistance**. UNHCR Egypt responded to a total of **38 607 calls** to its information line and registration hotline (between April and June 2020). Within the framework of the GIZ-THAMM project, **127 participants completed pre-departure language and intercultural training** in July and August 2020. By the end of September, 48 of these participants had already received a recruitment commitment from a German employer.

#### VII.3.4. Progress on Common Output Indicators: Regional Projects

During the reporting period, implementing partner staff implementing regional projects reported progress on thirteen COIs. Values for five of the COIs were reported for the first time, three of which are related to legal migration and mobility, which is being addressed by the THAMM project. The figures for COI 2.2, which is related to the provision of basic social services, were provided by the multi-country project implemented by UNHCR in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.<sup>146</sup>

It should be noted that a very large portion of the outputs produced by regional projects are not captured by the COIs, because they have a different thematic focus. This holds especially true in the area of training. In total, more than 1 700 people were trained by regional IPs, but often in areas not covered by the training COIs 3.7 and 4.2. Therefore, the table below includes only slightly more than 40 per cent of the actual training participants.

<sup>146</sup> The respective data for the Save the Children project will be included in the next (fifth) report in this series.





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**Table 9. Common output indicators, regional projects, data reported by 30 September 2020<sup>147</sup>**

Code	Common Output Indicator	# of REG/ CW Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 31.03.2020)	# of REG/ CW Project Outputs (12.01.2017 – 30.09.2020)
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	–	162
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	–	48
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	–	47 986 <sup>149</sup>
3.4	Number of instances of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	–	15 879
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	–	611 <sup>150</sup>
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	359	727 <sup>151</sup>
3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	–	129
4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	57	77
4.2-bis	Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	2	2
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported	1	1
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	–	1
5.1	Number of multistakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	47
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research initiatives conducted	36	64

Regional projects made significant progress during this reporting period, with IPs adapting their activities to address challenges present by the COVID-19 pandemic. Particular progress was made in the research components of projects, generating new knowledge and findings on a range of topics. Beyond this scope, the awareness raising and capacity building activities continued to progress, despite the ongoing restrictions on in-person meeting and training.

147 The data presented in this table represents cumulative values and provides an overview on the progress of regional projects since the start of the EUTF NOA window, but only for outputs covered by the COIs.

148 Data validated by DG NEAR.

149 Ibid.

150 Ibid.



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## Section VIII.

# CHALLENGES, SOLUTIONS AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The April – September 2020 reporting period was dominated by the manifold effects of the COVID-19 crisis and attendant mitigation measures. As throughout the globe, this health crisis and responses to it had an unequal impact in the NOA region on refugees and migrants, as well as other vulnerable groups. The pandemic significantly decreased the access of these groups to means of livelihood, mobility and basic services. In response, EUTF NOA implementing partner staff leveraged the flexibility of the EUTF NOA to deliver much-needed support and services to the groups impacted by COVID-19 and its knock-on effects on migration in the NOA region.

This section describes the most significant challenges faced by implementing partner staff during the reporting period and those actions taken to mitigate these challenges. The challenges are divided into two parts – COVID-19-related and non-COVID-19-related. There follows thereafter brief concluding comments drawing together the main observations emerging from the implementing partner staff reports for this reporting period.

## VIII.1. COVID-19-Related Challenges and Solutions

The COVID-19 pandemic is a prime example of how a crisis can arise suddenly and unexpectedly, making it impossible to implement project activities according to plan. This has reinforced the importance of adequate risk planning and the development of contingency plans, especially in a volatile environment where crises of various kinds can occur at any time.

During this reporting period, COVID-19 continued to present the most significant challenges to EUTF programme implementation across the NOA region, with increased needs and demands for assistance among migrant communities and increased difficulties in accessing these communities. Implementing partners duly responded with a wide range of mitigation solutions, detailed below.

### VIII.1.1. Implementation Delays

The most common issue for many implementing partner was the need to delay implementation plans or activities, restructure action plans, or adapt services to distance measures. Adaptation to new technical and logistical modalities was also required to deliver services and ensure ongoing implementation of activities.

The COVID-19 lockdown(s) led to delays in implementation, principally due to reduced access to target groups and the need to restructure service delivery. This was partly offset by the responsiveness showed by implementing partner staff in changing or adapting their programmes to fit the new and evolving context, often with the support of the European Commission. In Libya, for example, DG NEAR leveraged the flexibility of the EUTF instrument to develop a strategic programme level solution that extended the duration periods of projects through cost and non-cost approaches.



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Measures taken by public administrators in response to the pandemic also led to delays. In Morocco, staff of one implementing partner staff reported that slower public tender processes and customs processing effected their ability to deliver activities on schedule. Also in Morocco, AECID staff delayed pilot projects in schools (due to their closure). Some implementing partner staff implementing regional programmes found that activities requiring active participation from senior officials were unable to proceed as scheduled, due to the partners focusing on crisis management and adaptation to new priorities and working conditions. Institutional closures also affected project delivery. As a result, work plans had to be adapted to adjust to the new schedule.

Beyond restructuring and rescheduling activities, many implementing partner staff chose to put their activities on hold and instead prioritise service provision over other tasks. In Tunisia, for example, implementing partner staff delayed the refurbishment of offices for a reintegration facility, postponed the creation of a database for the return facility (Expertise France), and deferred training (ICMPD).

### VIII.1.2. Remote Activities

As is the case worldwide, COVID-19 lockdown measures necessitated remote work arrangements and limited in-person contact. This shift required putting in place new systems to ensure that EUTF NOA project implementation could continue. In Morocco, for example, IPs installed a ‘teleworking’ system connecting all partner organisations, who could remotely pursue coordination and joint work with national partners unimpeded. In Libya, power outages and limited internet access impacted the ability of implementing partner staff to work from home, which led them to develop a rotation system to support office-based work.<sup>151</sup>

In-person activities also had to be reorganised and implementing partner staff efficiently adapted workshops or seminars to digital formats (webinars, Zoom, Microsoft Teams). While it proved more difficult to restructure some longer trainings, the staff of one regional implementing partner staff (the GIZ component of the THAMM project) found that virtual language and intercultural training of candidates for employment in Germany was almost as effective as face-to-face training formats. Implementing partner staff also found it challenging to connect with individuals through online or remote access. In Libya, implementing partner staff noted difficulty in identifying new cases via telephone and in building trust without personal contact.<sup>152</sup>

Beyond shifting to online tools, implementing partner staff also started to use new service delivery modalities to support target groups. These included increased use of social media, online platforms, helplines and mobile services to ensure continuity of services and limit disruption as far as possible. This new approach helped build local stakeholder technical capacity, such as through the provision of training on using online platforms.<sup>153</sup> Some implementing partner staff exhibited a willingness to adapt by implementing mixed strategies. In Libya, implementing partner staff delivered psychosocial support via one-on-one telephone calls, complemented by

151 UNICEF (2020). *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, including host communities, refugees and migrants, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 (T05.144) [#26].

152 Ibid, p. 14.

153 UNFPA (2020). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report Q1-2020* (20 December - 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02 [#443], p. 7.





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support and education kits.<sup>154</sup> Education programmes were also forced to adopt new modalities during this period. In this regard, Libya was also the setting for implementing partner staff educational activities that made use of platforms already familiar to children, such as Facebook and WhatsApp.<sup>155</sup>

### VIII.1.3. Increased Need for Psychosocial Support

Two implementing partner staff in Libya reported an increased need for psychological support and specialised mental health and psychological services.<sup>156</sup> A host of COVID-19-related issues compounded the insecurity and trauma resulting from conflict, violence and displacement, including loss of livelihood, health fears and increased uncertainty in Libya. As a consequence of this situation, families and children require increased psychosocial support and specialised mental health and psychological services. There are also increasing concerns that women and adolescent girls are being exposed to greater risk of domestic violence, with a corresponding increase in the need for safe entry points for GBV case management provision.<sup>157</sup>

### VIII.1.4. Travel Restrictions and Closure of Borders

The reduction in mobility caused by border closures and restrictions on movement in all countries had dramatic effects on refugees and migrants, while significantly impacting EUTF activities. Notably, implementing partner staff in the NOA region postponed all activities related to border crossing. Implementation of the humanitarian evacuation pledges made by Italy for 2020, covering a total of 1 000 persons, were not able to start due to Italy being severely impacted by COVID-19. This meant that the already limited resettlement options for refugees became even scarcer.<sup>158</sup>

IOM also reported that the rate at which the organisation was able to assist with VHR/AVRR slowed considerably following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, as points of entry across the region and in countries of origin closed during March 2020. As border and airports gradually started to reopen from May-June, these activities did recommence, albeit not at the planned capacity in each case.<sup>159</sup>

## VIII.2. Non-COVID-19-Related Challenges and Solutions

This section briefly describes challenges and solutions not directly related to COVID-19, focusing on implementing partner staff relationships with government partners and with other implementing partner staff.

154 UNICEF (2020). *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, including host communities, refugees and migrants, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 (T05.144) [#26], p. 14.

155 UNICEF (2020). *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, including host communities, refugees and migrants, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 (T05.144) [#26], p. 14.

156 Ibid., p. 6; (IRC (2020). *Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya, Interim Report* (21 December 2018 - 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02 [#79].

157 AUC-WGDD, UN Women, OHCHR and UNFPA (2020) See, for example, UN Women (2020) *Gender-Based Violence in Africa during the COVID-19 Pandemic.* December 2020.

158 UNHCR (2020). *Protection III, Quarterly Report 1* (1 January – 31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01 [#448], p. 8.

159 “Exceptional flights” that applied COVID-19 precautionary measures were possible from Algeria and Libya from July 2020 onward, with the gradual resumption of flights taking place. These flights prioritised the most vulnerable cases for assistance, from a pre-registered and screened caseload.



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### VIII.2.1. Cash Liquidity Issues and Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Some implementing partner staff reported experiencing budgeting difficulties following external monetary shocks especially as they related to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Libya, a lack of cash liquidity – a long-running crisis compounded by COVID-19 – impacted project implementation, as there was a lack of financial resources available to pay for services and supplies. The consequences for IPs are significant. Cesvi slowed its operation due to unavailability of cash, while the UNHCR urban assistance programme could not provide cash support to cover costs of accommodation and food. From April 2020 onward, UNHCR switched to food distribution, with EUTF approval.<sup>160</sup>

In Egypt, major fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Euro and the Egyptian Pound following contracting have forced the MSMEDA to restructure the budget and plan previously agreed. While these external monetary shocks are not caused or directly linked to implementing partner staff or EUTF activities, they do need to be adequately reflected in risk assessment processes – due to their potential to adversely impact delivery of activities and services.

### VIII.2.2. Working with Government Partners

The reporting period has seen both challenges and gains in the cooperation maintained with government counterparts. In particular, IPs reported a number of institutional challenges due to restructuring or internal changes within public administrations. These often led to a (1) blurring of the responsibilities of different national institutions and actors, and (2) a related lack of clarity regarding administrators' operational responsibility, hindering implementation of activities. In Morocco, for example, the main AECID project partner underwent major reform, which delayed administrative and financial procedures for tender processes and reformulation of work plans. Tunisia elected a new Head of Government during this period, with a new Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Living Abroad subsequently appointed.

In other areas, relations with government partners have strengthened and facilitated the development of new solutions. The relationship between IPs and government authorities (or national administrations) has generally seen the latter play a predominantly advisory role. This has been most pronounced in projects focusing on provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to final beneficiaries. However, experiences of implementing partner staff show that the partnership is strengthened if government authorities have a more active role. In Libya, for example, when UNICEF staff faced troubles regarding the delivery of materials and supplies to municipalities due to COVID-19 restrictions, they asked the national authorities for logistic support. As a result, not only was the delivery ultimately more effective, but the active involvement of the national authority helped build trust and promote ownership.

More generally in Libya, implementing partner staff employed a flexible, adaptable and resourceful approach to their projects, strengthening networks and connections with institutional partners to ensure their work could continue during this difficult period. The weak central structure and tribalism prevailing in the country pose

<sup>160</sup> Cesvi –IMC (2020). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report Q2-2020* (1 April – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03 [#268], p. 10.



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ongoing strategic challenges at programme level. In an attempt to circumvent these issues, implementing partner staff adopted a decentralised strategy focused on building lasting relationships with local and central counterparts. This approach facilitated dialogue with newly elected or appointed local authorities.<sup>161</sup>

### VIII.2.3. Coordination between IPs

Coordination between implementing partner staff also led to significant benefit, given that many implementing partner staff are conducting similar and complementary activities and can gain from coordination, exchange of best practices and sharing of experiences and expertise. In Libya, for example, significant efforts to coordinate with partners and avoid duplication of medical response activities have taken place. A notable example involved IMC which, on being allocated the same hospital/primary health care centre as the IRC, withdrew and identified another hospital in need of their support with the help of the EUD in Tunisia.

Not all implementing partner staff were able to identify opportunities to share information and tools that could be used to strengthen their existing and planned interventions. Thus, while several IPs have conducted various data gathering exercises – needs assessments, baseline studies or post-intervention assessments, many are not accessible for/used by other implementing partner staff. For example, GIZ staff developed and tested survey instruments to assess the results of job creation opportunities and technical assistance to SMEs. IMC developed and applied an instrument to measure changes in knowledge among trainees in detection, diagnosis, and treatment of tuberculosis, as well as a satisfaction survey with the final beneficiaries on various aspects of service delivery. Given the clear benefits from such coordination, there may be an opportunity to expand the role of the EUDs, perhaps working with other donors, in helping to avoid conflict and increase the coherence of implementing partner staff activities, either as a ‘broker’ or in a more insistent role as programme funder.

## VIII.3. Concluding Comments

During the period 1 April through 30 September 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and attendant mitigation measures dominated EUTF NOA implementation. Implementing partner staff in the region responded by rapidly adapting their operational approaches and reorganising planned activities, budgets and modes of delivering support and services to their partners and target groups. While this resulted in some delays, it should be noted that implementing partner staff rapidly pivoted and adapted their work plans to ensure their work could continue. They expanded their networks, built new partnerships, identified new synergies with like-minded organisations, and leveraged the flexibility of the EUTF NOA programme to respond to shifting conditions.

Since the start of monitoring data reporting in 2018, EUTF NOA implementing partner staff have reported a steadily increasing and increasingly comprehensive qualitative and quantitative monitoring data. This data serves as the basis for the analysis driving this report, which aims to enrich stakeholders’ understanding of what implementing partner staff have achieved with these resources in the region and inform their decision-making regarding the next phases and plans of the EUTF. The data from this reporting period demonstrates:

161 AICS (2020). *Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya, Quarterly Report Q3-2020* (1 July - 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01 [#236], p. 11.



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- An increase in the number of projects aligned with the EUTF NOA results framework;
- Considerable progress on the implementation of all projects, despite the ongoing constraints of the pandemic;
- The start of project implementation in Egypt, after lengthy delays;
- An increase in the number of IPs reporting data, using narrative reporting templates/quarterly information notes, and data collection tools; and
- Notable progress on key Common Output Indicators.



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# ANNEX 1

Since the EUTF NOA reporting presents cumulative numbers, the following table includes all projects contracted – both ongoing and completed – in Libya, as of 30 September 2020.

## Libya

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>Protection</b>				
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01 (completed)</b>	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	<b>DRC-Cesvi-IMC-IRC</b>	<b>5 900 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-02</b>	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in COVID-19 emergency	<b>IMC</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02</b>	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	<b>IRC</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01</b>	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya <sup>162</sup>	<b>IOM</b>	<b>38 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance-systems in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-01</b>		<b>IOM</b>	<b>16 800 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-02</b>	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	<b>IOM</b>	<b>16 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration

162 The project "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya" is part of the EUTF protection portfolio in Libya. As such, it is included in this report under the protection section, but the project also includes significant community stabilisation measures. The EUTF NOA funds the IOM project "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya" under three separate action documents and contracts to ensure continuity of operations and support scale-up of the IOM VHR programme, in place in Libya since the end of 2011. On 14 August 2018, the VHR component was discontinued under this contract, as the VHR component forms part of the regional contract "EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa".



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EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 (extended via funds received from T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10)</b>	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>11 000 000 7 000 000 (Total = 18 000 000)<sup>163</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-04 (completed)</b>	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>13 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01 (completed)</b>	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>13 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01</b>	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>13 000 000<sup>164</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02</b>	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization	<b>UNFPA</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08 T05 1211</b>	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	<b>Cesvi-IMC</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12-02</b>	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	<b>WHO</b>	<b>6 000 000<sup>165</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need

163 Co-financing from UNICEF as per the action document T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10: EUR 500 000.

164 Co-financing from UNHCR per the action document: EUR 2 213 979.

165 Co-financing from WHO as per the action document: EUR 110 000.



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EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>Community Stabilisation</b>				
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03</b>	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>18 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05</b>	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	<b>GIZ</b>	<b>10 000 000<sup>166</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01</b>	Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya (RSSD Baladiyati)	<b>AICS</b>	<b>22 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-02</b>	Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya (RSSD Baladiyati)	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>18 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-03</b>	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya (RSSD Baladiyati)	<b>UNICEF</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09-01</b>	Top up of Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	<b>UNDP</b>	<b>18 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10-01</b>	Scaling up of programme “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya” – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	<b>GIZ</b>	<b>10 000 000<sup>167</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>Security and Border Management</b>				
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04-01</b>	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya – First phase	<b>IT MoI</b>	<b>42 223 927<sup>168</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration

<sup>166</sup> The German contribution to the Joint Action is EUR 3 million, administered by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid.

<sup>168</sup> Co-financing from Italy as per the action document: EUR 2 231 256, and via the EU Internal Security Fund: EUR 1 844 816.72.



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## Tunisia

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-04</b>	Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie (Component 1)	<b>ICMPD</b>	<b>3 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-01</b>	Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour (Component 3)	<b>EF-OFII</b>	<b>2 500 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-03</b>	Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora (Component 2)	<b>GIZ</b>	<b>4 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility Strategic Objective 4. Foster more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-02</b>	Intégration des questions migratoires au niveau local en Tunisie (Component 4)	<b>AFD-Mercy Corps- GRDR Migration-Citoyenneté-Développement</b>	<b>3 300 000</b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility Strategic Objective 4. Foster more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region



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## Morocco

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04</b>	Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau Régional	<b>Enabel</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA MA-01</b>	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	<b>AECID-FIIAPP</b>	<b>5 500 000</b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increasing mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06</b>	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	<b>GIZ</b>	<b>8 613 500<sup>169</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increasing mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA MA-02</b>	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	<b>Enabel</b>	<b>4 580 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthening protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA MA-05</b>	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	<b>FIIAPP</b>	<b>44 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-MA-07</b>	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires, y inclus le renforcement de la gestion intégrée des frontières, la lutte contre les réseaux facilitant les flux migratoires irréguliers pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	<b>Kingdom of Morocco</b>	<b>101 750 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration <sup>170</sup>

169 The German contribution to the Joint Action is EUR 1.7 million, administered by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

170 The MLS team has not formally aligned this project. However, judging by the title of this support measure, it can be attributed to Strategic Objective 5.





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## Egypt

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-03 (T05.61)</b>	Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt	<b>Plan International</b>	<b>970 475</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-07 (T05.283)</b>	Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas	<b>GIZ</b>	<b>17 000 000<sup>171</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-04 (T05.252)</b>	Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works (ELIW)	<b>MSMEDA</b>	<b>27 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need

## Regional and Cross-Window

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>Regional and Multi-Country Projects</b>				
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01</b>	Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt (RDPP II)	<b>Save the Children International (Egypt)</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-03</b>	Development pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (RDPP II)	<b>IOM* (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia)</b>	<b>8 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01</b>	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)	<b>ICMPD (Med. region)</b>	<b>5 550 000<sup>172</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region

<sup>171</sup> The German contribution to the Joint Action is EUR 3.5 million, administered by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

<sup>172</sup> Co-financing from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation as per the action document is EUR 250 000, and EUR 275 000 from the IP.



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EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04-01</b>	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	<b>IOM* (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, third country partners in Africa)</b>	<b>10 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01</b>	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	<b>UNODC (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia)</b>	<b>15 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	<b>ILO-IOM (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt)</b>	<b>7 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
<b>T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02</b>		<b>GIZ (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt)</b>	<b>8 000 000<sup>173</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
<b>T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06-03</b>		<b>ENABEL</b>	<b>5 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07-01</b>	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMPM)	<b>ICMPD (Tunisia, Morocco)</b>	<b>55 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-04</b>	Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP)	<b>CEFA &amp; Terre d'Asile</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need

173 The German contribution to the Joint Action is EUR 3.85 million, administered by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.



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EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-01</b>	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa	<b>UNHCR (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia)</b>	<b>7 000 000<sup>174</sup></b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-02</b>		<b>UNHCR (Morocco)</b>	<b>2 200 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-03</b>		<b>UNHCR (Tunisia)</b>	<b>5 100 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3 Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08</b>	Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) (RDPP III)	<b>CEFA Onlus and France Terre d'Asile (Tunisia)</b>	<b>2 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
<b>Cross-Window Projects</b>				
<b>T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-01 (T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-13 Top up)*</b>	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15 000 additional stranded migrants from Libya	<b>IOM* (Libya, third country partners in Africa)</b>	<b>24 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
<b>T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-02</b>	ETM: Evacuation transit mechanism out of Libya for refugees and provision of durable solution (resettlement)	<b>UNHCR (Libya, third country partners in Africa)</b>	<b>9 600 000<sup>175</sup></b>	Strategic objective 3 (only refers to a small part of the project – most of the project is not aligned with EUTF NOA objectives but with the EUTF Sahel Window) <sup>176</sup>
<b>T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01-01</b>	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	<b>GITOC (across the NOA region)</b>	<b>~3 000 000</b>	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration

174 Co-financing from UNHCR to the Joint Action as per the action document is EUR 3 608 400, from various donors to UNHCR Country Operations.

175 Co-financing from UNHCR to the Joint Action is EUR 1.6 million.

176 For the EUTF NOA, UNHCR reports only the number of PoCs evacuated to another country via the respective ETM.

