

2024 Annual Report

EU Emergency
Trust Fund
for Africa



European Commission

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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List of abbreviations

DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
ECA	European Court of Auditors
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUTF for Africa	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAs	Income-generating Activities
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MIP	Multiannual Indicative Programme
MLS	Monitoring and Learning Systems
MSME	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
NDICI-Global Europe	Global Europe Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Global Europe Instrument
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
REF	Research and Evidence Facility
ROM	Results-Oriented Monitoring
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund

Executive Summary

The European Union (EU) Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) was set up to support the most vulnerable and marginalised people, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants and members of host communities. Over the last nine years, it has provided great momentum for a coordinated response by the EU, its Member States and other donors to multiple challenges across the Sahel and Lake Chad, Horn of Africa and North of Africa regions.

In 2024, the three regions of the EUTF for Africa were marked by political crises – with regime changes in the Sahel region – and armed conflict, like the ongoing civil war in Sudan which is causing the largest displacement crisis in the world. The continued repercussions of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, economic hardship aggravated by high inflation, and the increasingly devastating impact of climate change further contributed to deteriorating the livelihoods of the most vulnerable populations in Africa.

In this context, and despite the winding down of many projects, the EUTF for Africa continued to demonstrate its capacity to support the most vulnerable and marginalised people across its four Strategic objectives: greater economic and employment opportunities; strengthening resilience of communities; improved migration management; and improved governance and conflict prevention. Thanks to the close cooperation with EU Member States and African partner countries, the EUTF for Africa continued to foster dialogue and coordination on migration and forced displacement with the aim to address their root causes and promote stability.

As recalled at the eleventh board meeting of the Trust Fund in December 2024, since January 2022 it is not possible to approve any new financial commitments or budgetary top-ups. Until the end of the operational implementation period under the Trust Fund, set for 31 December 2025, only financial commitments related to administrative activities

such as audits, evaluations, monitoring and communication are possible. As a consequence, the total amount of approved operational programmes remained the same as in 2023 (EUR 4 935 million). Similarly, in line with the end of the contracting phase, in 2024 the EUTF for Africa did not receive additional funding. As of 31 December 2024, the total amount of resources allocated to the EUTF for Africa, including administrative costs, was EUR 5 061.7 million. Since the start of the Trust Fund, 248 programmes were approved across the three regions, while cumulative operational payments amounted to EUR 4 671 million.

In 2024, as in previous years, EUTF for Africa programmes continued to be executed by several implementing partners, ranging from United Nations (UN) agencies and international organisations to EU Member States' and other donors' agencies, to local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs). In some cases, the EUTF for Africa supported partner countries through budget support.

As many of the EUTF for Africa programmes are coming to an end, an increasingly rich body of evidence is being generated through sector and programme evaluations. These studies are contributing to understand the impact and results of the Trust Fund and are already informing new programmes funded under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI-Global Europe) instrument. In addition, the well-established Monitoring and Learning Systems (MLS) continued to document the results of EUTF for Africa programmes through the publication of two reports each for the Horn of Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad regions (one annual report for 2023 and one for the first half of 2024) and one annual report until end of May 2024 for the North of Africa region. The MLS in the three windows have produced 43 project success stories providing further knowledge about the effects of EUTF for Africa. Some examples of success stories

per regional window are included in the present report. Finally, the final evaluation of the EUTF for Africa instrument has been launched at the end of 2024.

In September 2024, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) published the final report on the performance audit of the EUTF for Africa. The ECA made four recommendations which have been accepted by the Commission and will be implemented in the next years.

In terms of communication activities, the EUTF for Africa website continues to host news and stories from the field, with regular updates on the programmes. The visibility of the EUTF for Africa is also ensured by the various initiatives led by the EU Delegations in partner countries.

With only one year until the end of the implementation of EUTF for Africa programmes, the focus has been on the generation of evidence and lessons learned that can inform decisions about new programmes funded under the NDICI-Global Europe instrument, addressing the root causes of migration and forced displacement. In numerous cases, these programmes continue successful EUTF for Africa interventions, ensuring their sustained impact. The section 1.6 “Next steps” presents an overview of programmes funded under NDICI-Global Europe showing the continuity of EUTF actions.

Figure 1 - Total amounts of funding approved per region



Sahel and Lake Chad

The Sahel and Lake Chad region remained mired in political crisis in 2024. Following Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger's earlier decision to leave the G5 Sahel Alliance, they also announced in January 2024 their planned withdrawal from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) creating uncertainty for the region. The resulting political instability and security vacuum has allowed for the resurgence of armed groups and amplified the risk of terrorist spillover from the Sahel to coastal countries, with potential implications for migration and organised crime. Consequently, displacement in the region remained high – particularly in the Sahel countries Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger – with 10.1 million forcibly displaced people in the first half of 2024 – as well as cross-border movements and migration to Europe. Investing in human capital was a major approach of the EUTF in Africa in supporting job creation and strengthening technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development in the region. EUTF in Africa funded programmes also focused on raising awareness on the risks associated with irregular migration as well as on resilience-building, governance, conflict prevention, and human rights across the region.

The funding approved in the Sahel and Lake Chad region since the beginning of the EUTF for Africa is EUR 2 218 million.

Horn of Africa

In 2024, the situation in the Horn of Africa region remained fragile, faced with the devastating impacts of climate change and environmental degradation in an already dire socio-economic situation. Beyond that, political instability and insecurity challenges persisted across the region and notably due to the civil war in Sudan causing the largest internal displacement crisis, as well as internal conflicts in Ethiopia, insecurity in Somalia and the general consequences of the Red Sea crisis. Both, Kenya and Djibouti confirmed their stability and have the potential to play a constructive role in mediation, peace and security. Despite the phasing out of the Trust Fund and the logical decrease of projects in the medium and long term, the EUTF for Africa has continued to invest in priority

areas such as creating greater economic and employment opportunities and migration. Further projects targeted human development to respond to the most fragile situations, for instance through nutrition programmes and food security-related aid which was provided particularly responding the Sudan crisis and its spillover effects in neighbouring countries.

The funding approved in the Horn of Africa region since the beginning of the EUTF for Africa is EUR 1 810 million.

North of Africa

The political crisis in Niger and the geopolitical instability, including the outbreak of conflicts involving Sudan, Israel, Lebanon and Palestine were also felt in their neighbouring countries in the North of Africa region, which have sustained the pressure of irregular migration towards Europe. Nevertheless, irregular arrivals in the EU decreased substantially in 2024, with significantly less migratory movements along the Central Mediterranean route, decreased by 59% compared to 2023. Libya and Tunisia were the two key countries of departure to Italy, with 63% and 29% of all irregular border crossings respectively in 2024. Migration along the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic routes saw a moderate increase, with a total of 63 903 arrivals – up 13% compared to 2023. While many EUTF for Africa projects have come to an end, notably in the area of protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, others such as the support to migration governance and border management as well as legal migration and labour mobility continue to yield concrete results. This includes the provision of equipment and training to border institutions as well as improved governance of labour migration and labour mobility schemes to Europe and back to the countries of origin.

The funding approved in the North of Africa region since the beginning of the EUTF for Africa is EUR 907 million.

The results for each region are detailed in Chapter 2 of the Annual Report. Chapters 3 and 4 present the financial report for 2024 and provide an overview of the management and internal control systems in place.

CHAPTER 1

Overview



1.1 2024 at a glance

In 2024, strengthened cooperation between the EU, its Member States and African partners, including through comprehensive partnerships (Tunisia, Egypt), contributed to reductions in irregular departures at sea in the Central Mediterranean route and in related fatalities, while irregular departures in the Atlantic/Western Mediterranean route remained high. This was accompanied by major developments in the internal and external dimension of EU migration policy with the adoption of the Pact on Migration and Asylum. At the same time, Africa remains the continent most affected by forced displacement, and the EU stepped in to help address the main crises. Conflicts, climate change, environmental degradation and natural disasters in many fragile African countries have led to 35 million internally displaced people on the continent, nearly half of the global total and three times more than in 2009, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre.

The situation in Sudan, a country facing the largest displacement crisis in the world, further deteriorated in 2024, with an estimated 11.5 million internally displaced persons as of 31 December 2024. 8.8 million of them have been displaced since the start of the conflict, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). An estimated 3.4 million people (70% of which Sudanese) have crossed borders into neighbouring countries (namely Egypt, Chad, South Sudan, but also Libya, Ethiopia and, to a lesser extent, Uganda, Central African Republic and Kenya) since 15 April 2023.

The rest of the Sahel region is also characterised by escalating forced displacement, mainly due to conflict, and increased protection needs. Almost 5 million people were forcibly displaced across Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Mauritania and towards the coastal countries of Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo as of August 2024 – an increase of 25% since 2020, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). In the first half of 2024 alone, approximately 130 000 Malians sought refuge in Mauritania. Mauritania now hosts a total of 277 000 refugees and asylum

seekers, essentially Malians residing mainly in the south-eastern border region of Hodh El Chargui, where the Mbera refugee camp is located.

Migratory pressure on Mauritania, and from Mali and Senegal, contributed to the increase in irregular departures through the Atlantic route, especially in the first half of 2024. Overall, sea arrivals via the Atlantic route to the Canary Islands increased by almost a fifth in 2024 (46 877, +19%), according to the European Border and Coast Guard Agency. The main known nationalities of migrants detected in 2024 arriving in Spain by sea were Malians, Senegalese and Algerians. To address this situation and prevent loss of life, the EU and Mauritania signed a joint declaration establishing a migration partnership in March 2024, which was accompanied by a financial package. Following a migration dialogue with Senegal in September 2024, in October the EU announced support for the prevention of irregular departures.

In contrast, the situation improved in the Central Mediterranean route, where the number of irregular border crossings more than halved (-59%) compared to 2023, in part due to increased migration management and anti-smuggling operations carried out by the Libyan and Tunisian authorities. Another development was the increase in the number of voluntary returns of migrants from North Africa carried out by IOM with EU support (more than 37 000 voluntary returns from North Africa between December 2022 and October 2024).

Migration dialogues between the EU and Africa continued in 2024 as an important component of the partnership between the two continents. A Joint-High Level Meeting of the Rabat and Khartoum Processes on EU-Africa cooperation for skills mobility was organised in Lisbon in October 2024 by Portugal and Egypt, co-chairs of the respective processes. It was accompanied by board and coordination meetings of the Team Europe Initiatives on the Atlantic/[Western Mediterranean](#) and [Central Mediterranean](#) routes, as well as by

the Senior Officials Meeting of the African Union-EU Continent-to-Continent Migration and Mobility Dialogue. In November 2024, the fourth regional high-level conference on the Permanent Follow-up Mechanism of the Niamey Declaration on fighting and preventing migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings took place in Rome. At the multilateral level, European and African partners could also exchange in Geneva in January 2024 at the 14th Global Forum on Migration and Development under the chairmanship of France.

On migration policy, the EU adopted a landmark reform in May 2024 with 10 legislative acts under the European migration and asylum system. The adopted EU Pact on Migration and Asylum establishes a set of rules that will help to manage arrivals in an orderly way, create efficient and uniform procedures and ensure fair burden sharing between Member States. The reform addresses issues that include (i) the screening irregular migrants when they arrive in the EU; biometric data; (ii) procedures for making and handling asylum applications; (iii) the rules on determining which Member State is responsible for handling an asylum application; and (iv) cooperation and solidarity between Member States and how to handle crisis situations, including cases of instrumentalisation of migrants.

The EUTF for Africa continued to support stability and address migration and forced displacement

(including their root causes) by implementing ongoing projects in close cooperation with African partners. At the same time, new actions in those areas are being adopted and implemented under the NDICI-Global Europe Instrument, some of them building on the EUTF for Africa experience. In 2024, the mid-term review of NDICI-Global Europe programming confirmed the relevance of the work on migration and forced displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Sahel and Lake Chad

The Sahel and Lake Chad region faces significant challenges, in particular political instability marked by coup d'états in Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Guinea, security threats, including the risks of terrorist spillover from Sahel to coastal countries, with potential consequences for migration, terrorism and organised crime. There is uncertainty about the long term impacts of the withdrawal of Central Sahel countries from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Furthermore, climate change and environmental degradation is heavily influencing many aspects of human life and mobility patterns across the region.

In **Burkina Faso**, the democratic transition is proceeding with difficulty. The humanitarian and security situation continues to deteriorate, remaining an epicentre of terrorism in the region. The EU remains committed to supporting the



population (focus on young people and women) and meeting the needs of forcibly displaced persons and migrants.

In **Mali**, factors such as terrorism, socio-economic stagnation and governance issues are fuelling instability and shrinking civic space.

The overall situation in **Niger** remains worrying as security, governance and the socio-economic situation continues to deteriorate in an increasingly complex political context. The EU remains engaged in the country with a flexible and pragmatic approach that focuses on supporting the population's basic needs, particularly in terms of human development and resilience building.

Mauritania is a key EU partner in the region, as exemplified by the strategic and comprehensive agreement partnership launched in March 2024. The presidential elections held in June 2024 confirmed Mauritania's democratic consolidation, despite protests that led to numerous arrests and a temporary shutdown of the mobile internet. The country is increasingly affected by the situation in Mali and faces substantial migratory pressures. An important point of attention is that the human rights situation faces multiple challenges, e.g. the situation of human rights defenders, detention conditions in prisons, corruption, violence against women and girls, criminalisation of homosexuality, lack of religion freedom, and the persistence of slavery-related practices.

Chad is a fragile state that faces daunting development challenges. As part of the transition period since 2021, a new constitution was adopted following a referendum in December 2023, and presidential elections were held in May 2024. Security remains a major concern due to the immediate effect of the civil war in Sudan, with close to one million refugees and returnees in Chad since April 2023, and the instability in the Lake Chad region. The country has been subject to climate change and environmental degradation that have aggravated the socio-economic conditions and mobility patterns.

Côte d'Ivoire is strengthening its role as an economic power in West Africa. However, socio-

economic inequalities remain. Furthermore, in the run-up to the 2025-2026 electoral cycle, Côte d'Ivoire is at risk of conflict and electoral violence.

Senegal is a long-standing and important partner for the EU in West Africa, and a democratic example in a coup-prone region. The 24 March presidential election and the legislative elections held 24 November embodied a strong desire for change. Senegal is a key country of origin of irregular migration as well as an important transit country. The EU continued discussions with Senegal on return and readmission, and engaged to work further on the prevention of irregular departures.

The Gambia remains an anchor of stability in the region, despite the deterioration of security conditions linked to the expansion of the jihadist terrorist threat from Sahel to coastal countries. Following the full cycle of peaceful presidential, legislative and local elections held in 2021, 2022 and 2023 respectively, the authorities have reiterated their engagement to democratic consolidation and national reconciliation.

Ghana is a key partner of the EU and an anchor of stability in the region. In late 2024, it held peaceful presidential and parliamentary elections. However, the country still faces vulnerabilities such as persistent inflation, multi-dimensional poverty and territorial inequalities. Ghana is also increasingly affected by the conflict situation in Burkina Faso – with thousands of people seeking refuge in its territory.

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country (215 million people, expected to reach 400 million by 2050), held general elections in February 2023. The most pressing challenges include the deterioration of the security situation, rising inflation, alarming malnutrition rates for children in the north and education (with 18.4 million out-of-school children in 2024 according to the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates).

Three years after the coup d'état in **Guinea**, the junta has shown slow progress in organising the presidential elections and the constitutional referendum, despite the timetable agreed with

ECOWAS, which had envisaged the end of the transition by the end of 2024. The consolidation of the military junta has been accompanied by a restriction of civic space and fundamental freedoms, including the banning of the three main private media and the disappearance of two activists in July. The economy remains poorly diversified and not integrated. Guinea remains a country of origin of irregular migration.

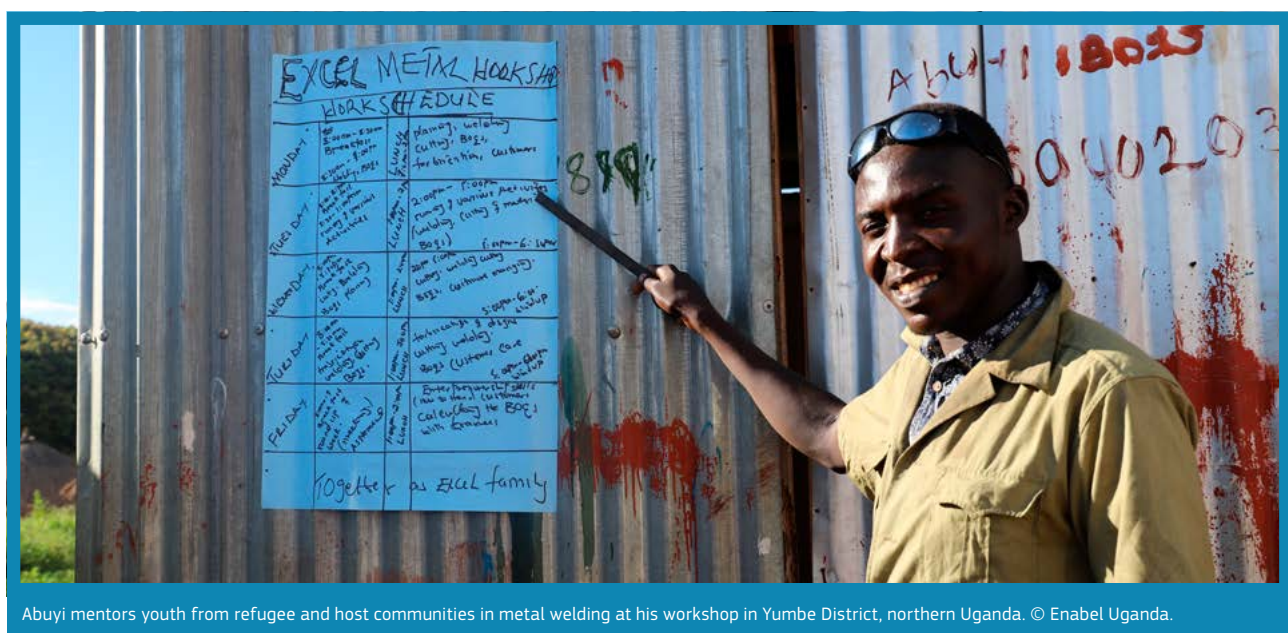
As a lower middle-income country, **Cameroon** boasts the most diversified and dynamic economy in Central Africa. Challenges arise from weaknesses in institutional and economic governance and obstacles to the business climate, including corruption and a lack of reforms in private sector development. The severe insecurity faced by several regions due to insurgencies led by Boko Haram and the Islamic State, as well as the conflicts in neighbouring countries, have resulted in an influx of refugees and asylum seekers as well as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Since 2023, the country has been committed to strong migration management, hosting the Rabat Process meeting on voluntary return and reintegration and becoming a reference country for the Cadiz Action Plan 2023-2027.

Horn of Africa

The situation in the Horn of Africa in 2024 remains very fragile against the background of

the continued dramatic impact of climate change, environmental degradation, economic, social and political challenges, and ongoing conflicts and security challenges across the region. Beyond the war in Sudan, internal conflict in parts of Ethiopia and insecurity in Somalia, the consequences of the Red Sea crisis are also affecting the region and leading to increased inflation and insecurity. Intra-state tensions are also on the rise, with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland in early 2024. Either through the EUTF for Africa or other instruments, the EU continues to support vulnerable populations in the region through humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

In **Sudan**, despite several mediation initiatives, the war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces continues, with devastating consequences. Sudan is facing the world's largest internal displacement crisis with over 15 million people displaced inside and outside of Sudan (as of January 2025), impacting all of the neighbouring countries. The displacement has placed immense strain on already fragile essential services and infrastructure, exacerbating food insecurity and poverty, especially among vulnerable groups such as women, children and young people. Famine has been declared in Zam Zam camp in North Darfur. As of October 2024, Sudan is among the top four countries in the world with the highest prevalence of global acute malnutrition. Around 25



Abuyi mentors youth from refugee and host communities in metal welding at his workshop in Yumbe District, northern Uganda. © Enabel Uganda.

million people, nearly half of Sudan's population, are in need of assistance and protection services. Sudan's education sector has been severely disrupted, with 19 million children out of school. Protection risks are rampant, with an estimated 7.7 million people facing heightened risks of family separation, trafficking, kidnapping, and sexual and gender-based violence. The EU continues to provide direct support to the Sudanese people, especially the most vulnerable, while avoiding any financing channelled through the government or any governmental structure. As the most prominent example, the EU and its Member States have provided nearly EUR 900 million in support to the International Humanitarian Conference for Sudan and Neighbouring Countries, held in Paris on 15 April 2024. This contribution aims to assist civilian populations in Sudan and those seeking refuge in neighbouring countries in 2024¹.

Following decades of internal armed conflict, **South Sudan**, remains in a process of post-conflict recovery. It faces political instability, insecurity, vast displacements due to both conflict and climate, weak governance, economic recession and poor public service delivery, compounded by climate shocks. In 2024, the leaders of the country extended the transition period a second time by another 24 months until 22 February 2027. The Sudan conflict has further exacerbated the challenging national situation. There has been an influx of refugees and returnees (over 913 000 as of January 2025) and oil exports and economic activities have been disrupted, resulting in a major socio-economic impact on this fragile country with pressing humanitarian needs.

The situation in **Somalia** continues to be fragile and volatile. The country still faces major security challenges and political tensions, coupled with weak institutional capacity, a dire humanitarian situation, exposure to recurrent climate-induced shocks and socio-economic vulnerability. While the government has committed to an ambitious reform agenda that pursues the state-building process and the modernisation of the country, many challenges remain, including insecurity, very low human

development indicators and limited social sector spending. In December 2023, Somalia achieved the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative Completion Point, a major milestone for the Federal Government of Somalia that could facilitate access to additional financial resources to strengthen the economy. The accession of Somalia to the East African Community in February 2024 could also unlock opportunities for trade and market access for key value chains, as well as infrastructure development along strategic corridors.

In **Ethiopia**, the recent political and economic landscape presents a complex picture. While the country has made strides in economic reform, internal conflicts (in Oromia and Amhara) and regional tensions continue to pose significant obstacles for peacebuilding, stability and sustainable growth. Ethiopia's regional influence has diminished due to conflicts and disagreements with neighbouring countries, notably over Ethiopia's sea access ambitions. The International Monetary Fund approved financial support for Ethiopia's economic reform programme, but political instability hinders trade and investment. This offers opportunities to the EU and its Member States to further support the post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation process, but also to cooperate on climate change and green economy initiatives, increase trade for EU goods and services and promote investments as Ethiopia's economy liberalises.

Kenya remains the largest and most diversified economy in East Africa and a regional hub for transport, finance and trade. The government took a decisive lead on climate change adaptation and mitigation. While the country has the potential to strengthen regional stability and play a constructive role in peace and security, it also faces challenges, as demonstrated by the difficult macro-economic situation that led to violently repressed social unrest in June 2024.

In this difficult context, **Djibouti** continued its efforts to mediate conflicts within and among countries of the region, in particular in Sudan and between Ethiopia and Somalia, and to support international

¹ [International humanitarian conference for Sudan and neighbouring countries \(Paris, 15 April 2024\): Communiqué from France, Germany and the European Union \[EN/AR\] - Sudan](#)

actors in securing the Red Sea. This includes the arrival of a second EU naval force operation in the country in February 2024, operation ASPIDES, which was launched in response to Houthi attacks against international shipping in the Red Sea. Nevertheless, the increasing migration flows from the eastern route (from the Horn of Africa to Yemen) continue to affect the country's capacity to effectively provide basic services to its population. The EU is in the process of strengthening support in this area through both regional and national funds.

The EU remains engaged in providing assistance to vulnerable populations in the region and continues to support peace and stabilisation efforts in the Horn of Africa. This includes supporting platforms of dialogue between the countries in the region, in particular the Horn of Africa initiative, which the Commission sees as the framework to implement the Global Gateway in the region.

North of Africa

In recent years, the European Southern Neighbourhood has faced complex geopolitical, socio-economic and environmental challenges that have further influenced migration patterns. Geopolitical instability, including the outbreak of conflicts involving Israel, Lebanon and Sudan, the repercussions of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and economic downturns have sustained the pressure of irregular migration towards Europe.

Following the overall decreasing trend since 2015 and despite the substantial increase across most migration routes in 2023, the number of irregular arrivals in the EU decreased substantially in 2024 (with a 38% decrease of irregular arrivals, compared to the same period last year). Irregular border crossings on **the Central Mediterranean route**, notably to Italy and Malta, decreased by 59% compared to 2023, with a total of 66 766 arrivals in 2024, with Libya and Tunisia topping the list of countries of departure to Italy (63% and 29% of all irregular border crossings respectively). In 2024, Bangladesh and Syria were the two main nationalities of irregular arrival in Italy and

Malta (more than 10 000 arrivals each), followed by Tunisia and Egypt. Pressure on **the Western Mediterranean and Atlantic routes** increased slightly in 2024 compared to the same period last year, with a total of 63 903 arrivals (+13% compared to 2023). The majority of irregular arrivals to the Spanish territory occurred via the Atlantic route to the Canary Islands, accounting for 73% of all arrivals in 2024. The rest involved the Western Mediterranean route and irregular crossings to mainland Spain.

In 2024, **Tunisia** remained a key country of origin, transit and destination along the Central Mediterranean route. Despite the spike in departures registered in 2023, when Tunisia also overtook Libya as the main point of departure in the Mediterranean, a considerable drop in irregular departures was registered in 2024 (-80%). Nevertheless, Tunisia still remains an important country of irregular departure to the EU, with around 19 200 migrant arrivals to Italy in 2024. In this context, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers continue to face difficult conditions. It is important to continue supporting Tunisia in addressing its mixed migration challenges, also as part of the Memorandum of Understanding on a strategic and global partnership signed between Tunisia and the EU in 2023.

Historically a country of destination for migrants from other Arab countries and Sub-Saharan Africa, **Libya** has also increasingly become a transit country to Europe. Smuggling and human trafficking networks take advantage of the country's geographic location, porous borders. Moreover, the Sudan conflict resulted in an increase of people fleeing to Libya, with over 136 000 Sudanese nationals currently estimated on the Libyan territory, according to IOM. In 2024, arrivals in Italy from Libya decreased by 21% compared to 2023. Efforts to respond to the main migratory challenges in Libya continue under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework.

Egypt is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. The outbreak of the war in Sudan in mid-April 2023 increased the pressure on Egypt to host

communities, with the number of Sudanese seeking international protection reaching around 1.2 million by September 2024, according to the UNHCR. This situation led to increased hosting fatigue amidst existing socio-economic challenges faced by the local population. In recognition of its role in the region, the Commission launched the Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership with Egypt. The Joint Declaration signed on 17 March 2024 builds on the ongoing bilateral agenda and the Association Agreement and Partnership Priorities (2022). It covers six key pillars, including one on migration and mobility, alongside political relations, economic stability, trade and investment, security and demography, and human capital.

For the last two decades, **Morocco** has been a country of origin, transit and destination. While Moroccan nationals accounted for 15% of all arrivals to the Canary Islands in 2023, this share fell to 9% by December 2024. Similarly, their share among the arrivals to mainland Spain decreased from 51% in 2023 to 22% in 2024. Overall, Morocco's position among the main countries of origin has declined. Migration is an important pillar in the EU's partnership with the country due to its geographic proximity and common priorities. EU cooperation is comprehensive and encompasses all areas of the EU Pact on Asylum and Migration. It includes a budget support programme for the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Operational Strategy Action Plan set out by the Moroccan Ministry of Interior.



Women participating in a training session in Egypt under the AEDIM project. © National Council for Women (2023)

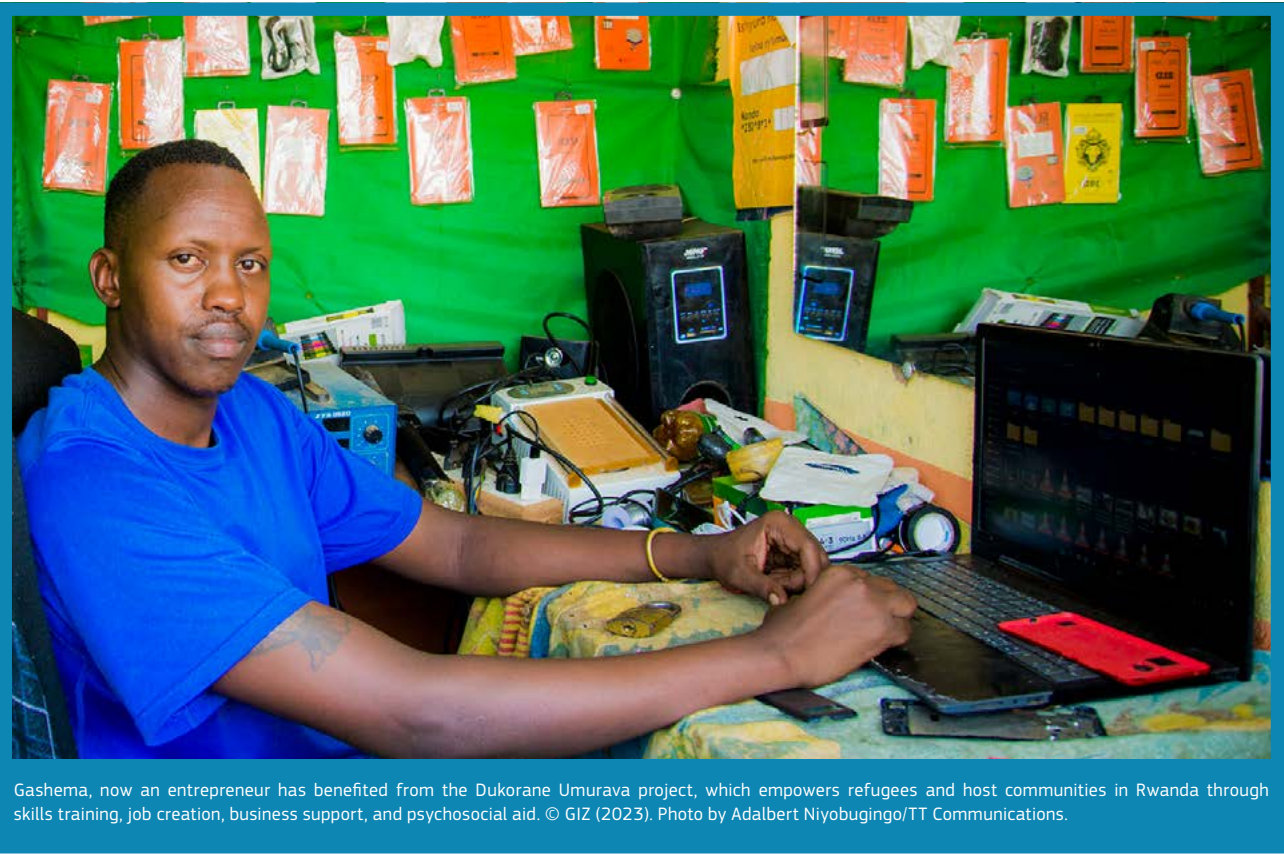
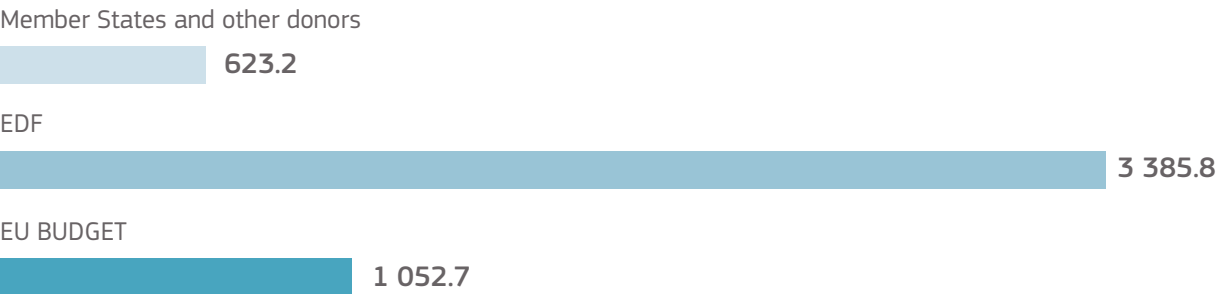
1.2 Financial overview

As of 31 December 2024, the total amount of resources allocated to the EUTF for Africa, including administrative costs, amounted to **EUR 5 061.7 million**². This includes:

- **EUR 3 385.8 million*** from the European Development Fund (EDF);
- **EUR 1 052.7 million*** from the EU budget, including the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and funding from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations;
- **EUR 623.2 million*** from EU Member States and other donors (United Kingdom, Switzerland and Norway).

In 2024, the overall amount of resources remained the same as in 2023.

Figure 2 - Financial resources of the EUTF for Africa as of 31 December 2024 (EUR million)



2 * Amounts rounded up.

1.3 State of implementation

Following the end of the contracting period on 31 December 2021, the EUTF for Africa did not approve new operational programmes in 2024.

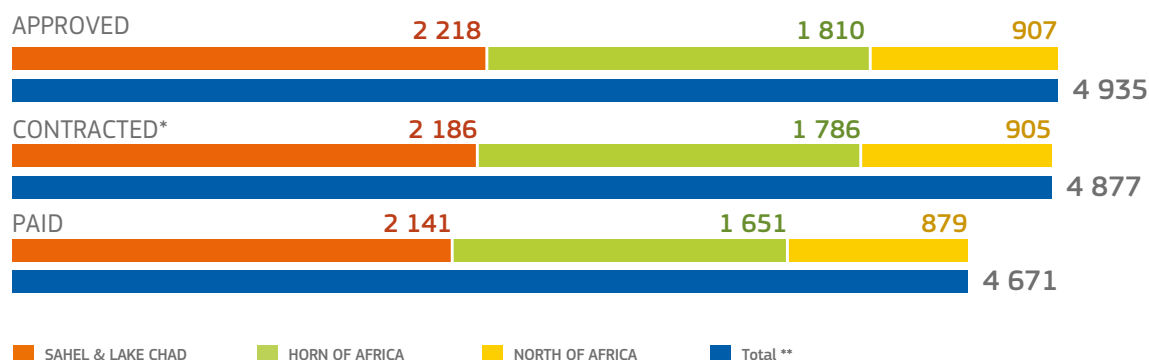
The total number of approved actions at the end of 2024 were 248, amounting to **EUR 4 935 million** distributed as follows:

- **114** in the Sahel and Lake Chad, worth **EUR 2 218 million**
- **94** in the Horn of Africa, worth **EUR 1 810 million**
- **40** in the North of Africa, worth **EUR 907 million**.

Annex I to this report contains a list of the programmes per region and their commitment and payment status. At the end of December 2024, the amount of signed contracts reached **EUR 4 877 million**. In 2024, 23 new contracts for an amount of EUR 1.8 million were concluded. These contracts were only related to administrative activities (audit, evaluation, communication, monitoring) as operational programmes or activities cannot be funded any longer since January 2022.

Operational payments in 2024 reached EUR 162.96 million. Cumulative operational payments made as of the end of 2024 reached **EUR 4 671 million**.

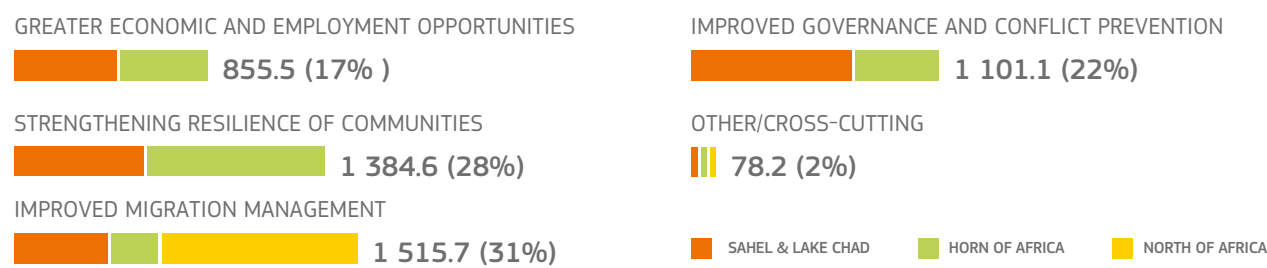
Figure 3 - State of implementation as of 31 December 2024 (EUR million)



* Figures include recovered funds that have been contracted (see Chapter 3 for more details)

** Figures have been rounded up and the total amount includes cross-window contracts.

Figure 4 - Total funding approved by strategic objectives across the three regions (EUR million)

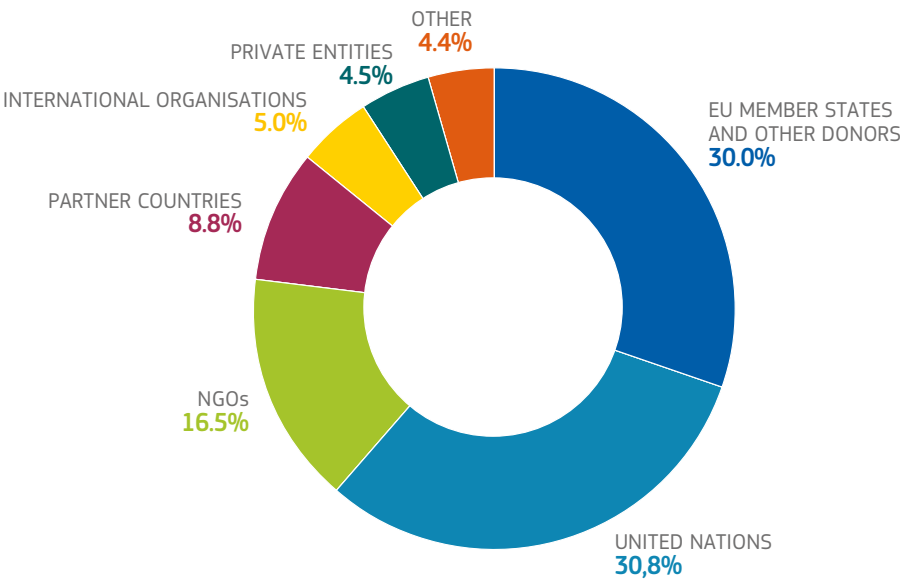


The breakdown of approved funding by strategic objective as of the end of 2024 is the same as in 2023:

- **45%** for actions to strengthen the resilience of affected communities and promote economic and employment opportunities;
- **31%** for actions to improve migration management;
- **22 %** for actions to improve governance and conflict prevention.

As in previous years, in 2024 programmes have been implemented by a broad range of implementing partners. These include EU Member States’ and other donors’ agencies, UN agencies and international organisations with expertise and experience in specific areas, as well as international and local civil society organisations/ non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Of the contracted funding, 8.8% is directly implemented by partner countries through budget support operations.

Figure 5 - Distribution of funds contracted by implementer (EUR million)



1.4 Research, monitoring and evaluation

Periodic monitoring and evaluation of the EUTF for Africa's programmes feed into the fund's implementation. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out using various channels/tools, as explained below.

1.4.1 Monitoring & learning system

In 2024, the monitoring and learning systems (MLS) for the **Sahel and Lake Chad** and **Horn of Africa** regions continued to collect data, with two reports published for each region: an annual report covering 2023 and a report covering the first half of 2024. These reports focused mainly on cumulative outputs, but also provided information on outcomes, drawing on programme data and evidence from independent evaluation reports. All data produced, aggregated per country or per specific objective, are available in the MLS reports on the EUTF for Africa website³. Moreover, a series of four infographics by region, presenting both cumulated and non-cumulated output indicators by strategic objective, started being produced in 2024. The infographics will be published every six months and will cover the same periods as the MLS reports⁴.

The MLS in the three windows have produced 43 project success stories (16 for the Horn of Africa, 21 for Sahel and Lake Chad, and 6 for North of Africa). They provide further knowledge about the effects of the EUTF for Africa, learning about the keys to success and showing the perspectives of sustainability of EUTF for Africa actions.

In 2024, five case studies were conducted under the MLS for the Horn of Africa to analyse successes, effects and lessons learned from EUTF for Africa projects, providing insights and recommendations for future programming. These studies concentrated on key thematic areas, such as durable solutions, conflict prevention and social cohesion, and migration management. Fieldwork was carried out in Uganda, Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia, consulting over 180 key informants and nearly 600 project participants.

Preliminary findings from two thematic areas – the EUTF for Africa's contribution to providing durable solutions and its role in migration management (the EUTF for Africa's contribution to the Khartoum process) – were presented as part of an EUTF for Africa legacy workshop that took place in Brussels in December 2024. This workshop provided an opportunity to gather additional insights and further refine the studies.

In May 2024, the EUTF for Africa began a collaboration with the Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) to analyse the effects of EUTF for Africa interventions on migration drivers and patterns in the Horn of Africa. This research initiative, part of the JRC Knowledge Centre on Migration and Demography, aims to produce a comprehensive study and a science-for-policy brief. The findings will provide insights into how development cooperation influences migration and forced displacement, offering valuable lessons for future programming. To discuss the preliminary findings, three workshops were held with implementing partners at the end of the year. A validation workshop took place in Brussels in December, bringing together Commission staff and experts from international organisations and academia specialising in migration and forced displacement in the region as well as data and research methods.

Since 2022, the MLS in place in the **North of Africa** has been using a revised result framework, aligned to the four strategic priorities of the EUTF for Africa in the region, to report results against the set of common output indicators used by the three windows of the EUTF.

³ https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/library_en

⁴ https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/index_en



Petronille benefited from the Dukorane Umurava project, which empowers refugees and host communities in Rwanda through skills training, job creation, business support, and psychosocial aid. © GIZ (2023). Photo by Adalbert Niyobugingo/TT Communications.

In 2024, the MLS released its third annual report presenting cumulative results from all the EUTF for Africa programmes implemented in the North of Africa up to 31 May 2024. The report provides an overview of aggregated output results for each of the EUTF for Africa strategic priorities in the region, together with examples of outcome analysis extracted from evaluations and results-oriented monitoring (ROM) reviews. The MLS also launched an outcome harvesting exercise this year to provide a more comprehensive analysis of EUTF for Africa results, which will be followed up in 2025.

Considering the complex and volatile operating environment in Libya, two complementary third-party monitoring mechanisms continued to: (i) regularly report on the various results achieved by EUTF for Africa programmes; and (ii) provide contextual human rights and conflict sensitivity analysis.

This year, a specific review of the lessons learned from the EUTF for Africa in Libya was produced by the third-party monitoring result mechanism. This is the first step towards identifying the lasting

effects of the EUTF for Africa in the region. It will be complemented by a fully fledged lesson learned report from the EUTF in North of Africa, which will also include case studies on each EUTF for Africa strategic priority in the region. The lessons learned and best practices identified will illustrate the legacy of the EUTF for Africa in North of Africa and provide recommendations to nurture evidence-based policymaking and future programming in the region.

1.4.2 Results-oriented monitoring

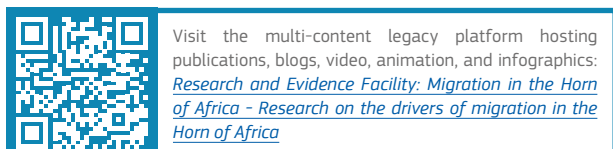
In 2024, ROM reviews continued to provide an independent assessment of the performance of EUTF for Africa programmes. A total of 16 ROM reviews were completed across the three EUTF for Africa regions: 7 ROM reviews in the North of Africa, 6 ROM reviews in the Horn of Africa and 3 in the Sahel and Lake Chad region.

To date, a total of 239 ROM reviews have been completed since the EUTF for Africa started, including 109 in the Horn of Africa, 67 in the North of Africa and 63 in the Sahel and Lake Chad.⁵

⁵ The numbers include ROMs that were not reported on in the EUTF for Africa Annual Report 2023.

1.4.3 Research & evidence facilities

The legacy platform of the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) for the Horn of Africa launched in 2023 and featuring over 60 research publications has been widely consulted. Its findings have been an important source of analysis for operational managers in the region.



The following two additional research papers have been finalised:

- 'Circular Migration Between Ethiopia and the Gulf: Motivations, Experiences and Return Conditions'. This paper analyses the situation of migrants recently returned to Ethiopia, and the cycle of the returnees' migration journey, from departure to return, providing key lessons from their experiences.
- 'Scenario planning for livelihoods, food security and migration in Tigray, Ethiopia'. The report explores the potential of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach ('triple nexus'). It examines the application of this approach in addressing Ethiopia's multifaceted challenges, particularly in the context of forced displacement caused by the civil war between the federal government and the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front from November 2020 to November 2022.

Finally, a book manuscript compiling research on the REF legacy, 'A region on the move: Politics, migration and displacement in the Horn of Africa', will soon be published.

In the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the REF continued to produce reports and analyses on the root causes and drivers of instability, insecurity and forced displacement in Nigeria and Central Sahel (Niger, Chad and Mali).

1.4.4 Evaluations

Systematic and timely evaluations are an established priority of the Commission. For the EUTF for Africa, the objective of evaluations is to provide independent analysis of the performance of its interventions, paying particular attention to the different levels of results achieved and identifying key lessons learned to further improve future migration-related programming in the region.

In 2024, a major focus has been on preparing the launch of final project evaluations that will be conducted with the ending of the implementation phase of the EUTF for Africa in 2025. This also included preparatory work for the final evaluation of the EUTF for Africa instrument itself. The evaluations will be essential in informing planned and possible future follow-up actions related to migration.

In addition, evaluations continued to be carried out across all three EUTF for Africa windows in 2024. The following section highlights findings from major evaluations conducted in 2024 in each window of the EUTF for Africa.



Workshop refurbishment at Egypt's 10th of Ramadan Training Centre under the MEPEP project. © AICS (2023).

Sahel and Lake Chad

In 2024, the following evaluations at both thematic and programme level were successfully conducted in the Sahel and Lake Chad region:

- Impact evaluation research of EUTF for Africa economic projects (the evaluation is still ongoing and covers the entire EUTF for Africa Sahel and Lake Chad and Horn of Africa portfolio under EUTF for Africa Strategic Objective 1: 'Greater economic and employment opportunities').
- An evaluation of the emergency stabilisation programme of the border areas of the G5 Sahel – 'Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel (PDU – UE)' (covering 17 actions under EUTF for Africa Strategic Objective 2: 'Strengthening the resilience of communities').

EVALUATION OF THE EMERGENCY STABILISATION PROGRAMME OF THE BORDER AREAS OF THE G5 SAHEL – 'PROGRAMME D'URGENCE POUR LA STABILISATION DES ESPACES FRONTALIERS DU G5 SAHEL (PDU – UE)'



RECOSA PDU – UE.
© Croix Rouge: Jardin de case et partage à Sebba, Burkina Faso.

The PDU – EU emergency programme, amounting to EUR 147 million, is one of the contributions made by the EU through the EUTF for Africa towards achieving the objectives of the Emergency Development Programme designed in 2018 by the G5 Sahel. It targets the fragile border regions of the three intervention zones of the Joint Force (West: Mauritania/Mali border; Centre: Mali/Burkina Faso/Niger – Liptako Gourma; and East: Niger/Chad border).

The main objective was to improve the living conditions and resilience of vulnerable border populations in the most fragile regions of the border areas across Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger et Chad.

The final evaluation took place from February to October 2024. It examined to what extent the specific features of the emergency programme around three pillars – improving basic services, including access to water and sanitation, strengthening sustainable resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and improving social cohesion – contributed to positively impacting the living conditions of border populations in the region. 17 actions covering five countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger and Chad) whose implementation started in 2019 were analysed through a review of documentation and field missions conducted in May and June 2024.

Main findings

The evaluation concluded that the programme demonstrated its relevance in supporting actions in the intervention area, characterised by a volatile political situation and a significant deterioration of the security environment, while pointing out the difficulties of carrying out cross-border activities and insufficient development of strategies for adapting to climate change.

The evaluation found that the programme made positive contributions to the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the countries concerned. One example is the improvement of the health and nutrition situation of very poor households through cash transfers and the management of malnutrition. This direct aid was complementary to the capitalisation of households in terms of knowledge and livelihoods that was provided in parallel to the social cohesion component.

In terms of outcomes, the programme demonstrated its effectiveness in supporting actions that delivered concrete results by improving the drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene conditions, constructing important infrastructure and providing upgraded access to water and sanitation in the areas of intervention. At the same time, it also supported recovery processes for extremely poor households, improving their resilience to shocks through multi-sectoral social protection programmes, community-driven income-generating activities, and savings schemes. The programme also helped to strengthen social cohesion in the intervention areas by resolving local low-intensity conflicts and providing a mechanism for dialogue with decentralised authorities.

The evaluation underlined the importance of the multisectoral approach put in place by the implementing partners and the mobilisation of local NGO members of consortia, ensuring relevant local anchors together with the involvement of the decentralised state services. Nevertheless, performance has been impacted by ongoing security deterioration and persistent institutional fragility. This hinders the sustainability of the results achieved.

Horn of Africa

In 2024, the Horn of Africa region saw the completion of several final project evaluations, including:

- Final evaluation of the project 'Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation (LISEC) – Green Jobs in the Leather Sector' in Ethiopia;
- Final evaluation of the project 'PROTECT – Protection of Persons of Concern and Vulnerable Migrants' in Sudan;
- Final evaluation of the project 'Food security & resilience in transitioning environments – FORESITE' in South Sudan;
- Final evaluation of the regional project 'IGAD promoting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa region (IPPSHAR)'.

PROJECT EVALUATION OF THE LEATHER INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT CREATION (LISEC)



Alemtsehay received training in leather goods making through the LISEC project, alongside 122 SMEs in Modjo, Ethiopia. © UNIDO/Tamiru Legesse.

The LISEC project is an exemplary EUTF for Africa project of EUR 5.75 million, implemented by a consortium led by People in Need with the International Rescue Committee and Solidaridad in Ethiopia. Launched in January 2021 and completed in April 2024, the project addressed two major challenges prevalent in Modjo Leather City and its surrounding communities: youth unemployment, especially among women, and social tensions due to leather waste contamination by tanneries.

To tackle these challenges, the project focused on creating better employment opportunities especially for women through the creation of village savings and loan associations, support for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and the provision of equipment and machinery. In addition, tanneries incorporated corporate social responsibility activities to increase social cohesion and new technologies aimed at improving the waste management system.

Main findings:

The final evaluation, commissioned by the implementing partners, highlights the project's positive impact on employment rates among young people and women, with a significant increase in the economic and social empowerment of beneficiaries. A manager of a supported MSME exemplified this sentiment, stating: 'the donation of sewing machines really supported me in leather production and the enterprise started growing after that. This subsequently changed my life.'

The evaluation further reveals that the outputs of the project's empowerment component were either fully achieved or surpassed. Key results include 22 village savings and loan associations established, 605 students completed TVET courses, and 2 876 unemployed young people and 59 MSMEs were supported. This led to a 22% increase in the income of MSMEs, and 1 060 new jobs due to the project. Moreover, the innovative corporate social responsibility activities introduced were considered a game changer in the perception of tanneries by people living in affected communities, helping improve social cohesion.

The project also faced challenges, particularly on the waste reduction component. Delays in machine procurement, primarily due to external factors, were identified as a key issue that should be addressed in future project design. Nevertheless, at the end of project implementation, six machines were installed to transform leather waste into new products. The new waste management practices and technologies are expected to be sustainable due to the capacity building and active involvement of all stakeholders.

Building on the overall relevance and success of the project, preparations for a scale-up initiative under NDICI-Global Europe are underway to leverage the results and lessons learned from the LISEC project in order to further boost its impact and sustainability.

North of Africa

In 2024, three new evaluations were launched on key areas of the EUTF for Africa in the North of Africa region:

- Final evaluation of EUTF for Africa regional action ‘Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)’;
- Final evaluation of the budget support programme in Morocco;
- Final evaluation of the regional action ‘DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the North of Africa’ – Phases II and III.

Further, the final evaluation of the EUTF COVID-19 response in Libya was completed.

FINAL EVALUATION OF THE EUTF FOR AFRICA COVID-19 RESPONSE IN LIBYA



© IOM

In 2024, the final evaluation assessed the performance of the EUTF for Africa response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya. The evaluation covered five EUTF for Africa contracts implemented in Libya between 2020 and 2023. Their main objectives were to support the Libyan health system and combat the spread of COVID-19, with a total budget of approximately EUR 23.1 million. The contracts were implemented by the World Health Organization, UNICEF, IOM, International Medical Corps, the World Food Programme and the UN Humanitarian Air Service.

Main findings:

The action was successful in helping to contain the spread of COVID-19 and improve Libya's capacity to address epidemics, despite local political and institutional challenges. Collaboration with top-level health services and with the EU was key to the success of the action. The selection of implementing partners who had previous experience working with the Commission and historical knowledge of Libya also ensured a climate of trust and efficiency.

Despite immediate successes, the programmes were unable to have a long-term impact due to deep-rooted socio-economic institutional challenges in Libya. The absence of a national health policy, exacerbated by political instability and divisions, is affecting the ability to secure long-term government buy-in for projects. This impacts the overall sustainability of the action.

Limited monitoring and data constraints impacted the measurement of health programmes in this fragile context. Despite the overall successful accomplishment of indicators planned/achieved, more comprehensive quality data and outcome-level monitoring would have been useful.

Overall, the EUTF for Africa response to COVID-19 in Libya was successful in ensuring accessibility of health services to both host and migrant populations. However, there is a need for improvement in project design, providing feedback to beneficiaries, and linking health services to social protection and income generation.

1.5 Communication

The EUTF for Africa continued to communicate about its programmes and its achievements in 2024. The aim was to demonstrate its impact in the most transparent and accessible manner possible. The website is continuously updated with new results, reports and news or stories and remains the prime source of information on EUTF for Africa activities. The website has recorded 157 000 page views and 33 000 unique visitors since it was revamped in May 2023. The EUTF for Africa continues to remain visible also on social media, with regular posts and a hashtag.

The visibility of the EUTF for Africa is first and foremost ensured by the EU Delegations through a number of initiatives that highlight the wide range of activities funded under the four strategic objectives. The section below presents some of these initiatives.

Sahel and Lake Chad

In 2024, the Sahel and Lake Chad window published 21 project success stories on the [EUTF for Africa website](#). The purpose of these stories is to communicate on the achievements and positive impact of its projects. They cover all four strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa and are accompanied by a report that summarises the main results. Five of them also include testimonies of beneficiaries and photos.

Anti-corruption campaign in **Ghana**. The Strengthening Border Security project supported the development of a code of conduct and reporting mechanism for the Ghana Immigration Service to promote discipline, professionalism and standardisation and allow the public to report instances of misconduct or corruption by officers. The code of conduct and reporting mechanism are part of the efforts to address the public perceptions of the service while rebuilding confidence, partnership and commitment between the public and the Ghana Immigration Service.

The project also launched an anti-corruption campaign in print, digital and social media to sensitise the public and promote integrity, accountability and transparency in the performance of Ghana Immigration Service duties. Officers from the service's Immigration Professional Standards and Ethics department were also trained in the code of conduct and reporting mechanism to enable them to enforce the code of conduct.

In **Senegal**, the NEKKAL programme⁶ contributed to the organisation of the second edition of the National Civil Status Week. This highlights various activities to raise awareness among the population of the importance of registering civil status events. The awareness-raising sessions also targeted civil status agents, community relays and media professionals, with trainings organised in various localities to build capacities to promote birth, marriage and death declarations.

Community forums, such as the one in Missirah, provided a platform for exchange with local populations and leaders to clarify the issues related to civil status and propose solutions adapted to the problems identified. The travelling caravan, organised in communes such as Kothiary and Dahra Djolof, played a central role in raising awareness among populations of the procedures and benefits of civil registration.

Finally, media campaigns amplified these efforts by broadcasting messages on radio, television and social networks, reaching a wide audience to maximise the impact of awareness-raising activities. These initiatives aim to establish a change in behaviour for systematic registration of civil status events.

Horn of Africa

In 2024, the Horn of Africa window continued its efforts to improve communication and visibility, with a particular focus on highlighting the impact of its projects. 17 human-centered articles, highlighting the transformative

⁶ Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique

outcomes of EUTF-funded initiatives, were published under the [News & stories](#) section of the EUTF for Africa website. These publications offered insights into the lives of beneficiaries and demonstrated how the projects have positively influenced their lives and communities.

Some of this content was also featured on Directorate-General for International Partnerships' (DG INTPA) social media channels to reach a broader audience and was reposted by implementing partners. Additionally, four news articles were published on the website to report on events, seminars or campaigns that took place throughout the year.

One such campaign took place on World Refugee Day, 20 June 2024, when the EU Delegation in Ethiopia spotlighted the achievements of projects that transform energy access, services and safety for refugees and host communities, financed through the EUTF for Africa on its social media channels. It featured videos and posts on X and Facebook. Read more about the [campaign](#).



Similarly, the EU Delegation in Sudan launched the communication campaign [With the People of Sudan: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow](#), showcasing a range of initiatives, including ten EUTF-funded initiatives by partners like Agence Française de Développement, Expertise France, Sudanese Red Crescent, the World Food Programme, UNICEF, the UN Environment Programme and others, through [posts](#), [articles](#) and [videos](#). The campaign has gained momentum, receiving media attention, including widespread social media engagement and coverage in prominent Sudanese

outlets such as [Alsudani](#) and [Radio Tamazuji](#). Most content has been shared via Sudanese media channels, connecting with both local audiences and the diaspora. The campaign plans to extend its reach to regional and international media in order to increase its impact and engage the international community and donors.

North of Africa

This year, the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) migration webpage⁷ was launched to presents the EU's comprehensive support to partner countries on migration and forced displacement. This webpage is a key tool for improving the EU's external visibility and EU initiatives in its Neighbourhood. Several human stories were also published in 2024, both on the DG NEAR migration webpage and the EUTF for Africa website, to communicate on the positive aspects of migration and the achievements of the EUTF⁸.

Another example of an initiative highlighting the activities funded under the EUTF for Africa are the successful events organised as part of the programme 'Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration (AEDIM)' implemented by the National Council of Women in Egypt. The programme aims to provide an alternative to irregular migration through enterprise development and work opportunities for women and young people in the regions and villages of Egypt most prone to migration. In 2024, two workshops were organised in the Luxor Governorate to support individuals and groups seeking seed funding for their business ventures. These workshops provided participants with practical skills, increased their visibility as emerging entrepreneurs, and laid a strong foundation for their future business success.

The first workshop, held in January 2024, brought together 27 beneficiaries (19 women and 8 men) who had completed training on product development and expressed an interest in starting a business. The workshop focused on developing business plans and participants also completed their preliminary seed funding application forms, taking a major step towards securing funding for their future businesses. The second workshop, held in April 2024, welcomed six additional participants (raising the total to 33 beneficiaries) to further strengthen participants' ability to develop viable business plans.

⁷ [EU support to partner countries on migration and forced displacement](#)

⁸ https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/library_en

1.6 Next steps

Despite the successes of the EUTF for Africa in recent years, major challenges persist in all three regions, aggravated by a number of factors, including successive geopolitical crises, the effects of Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine and the ever more visible impact of climate change. The EU and its Member States will therefore continue to address the root causes of migration and forced displacement in these three regions, responding to new developments and ensuring the sustained positive impact of EUTF for Africa programmes.

Following the end of the contracting period for the EUTF for Africa on 31 December 2021, new operational programmes cannot be funded under the EUTF for Africa. Only administrative activities (including monitoring, evaluation, audit or communication) can now be contracted. Building on successes and lessons learned from the EUTF for Africa, the cooperation with EU Member States and partner countries on addressing irregular migration and forced displacement continues and benefits from actions initiated by the EUTF for Africa, particularly through NDICI-Global Europe via the country and regional multiannual indicative programmes and participation in Team Europe Initiatives.

Sahel and Lake Chad and Horn of Africa

In 2024 several actions were approved under the regional multiannual programme for Sub-Saharan Africa. These include:

- Protection, Assistance and Durable Solutions for Populations Displaced by Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa (EUR 90 million);
- Valoriser les Potentiels des Diasporas via la Coopération Sud-Sud: Entrepreneuriat et Création d'Emplois (EUR 5 million) ;
- Multidimensional Security and Stabilisation Programme in West and central Africa – SECSTA (EUR 30 million);
- Migrant Protection, Return and Reintegration Programme (MPRR) Phase II (EUR 80 million); Peaceful and resilient borderlands III (EUR 37.5 million);

- Regional Responses to Climate Displacement in Sub-Saharan Africa (RE2CLID) (EUR 100 million).

Programmes such as the Migrant Protection, Return and Reintegration Programme Phase II (continuation of the EU-IOM joint initiative for migrant protection and reintegration) represent an example of the third generation of actions launched by the EUTF. It will aim to prepare the next phase of EU programming on return and reintegration and maintain the efforts to provide support to stranded and vulnerable migrants initiated by the joint initiative.

At national level, additional actions building on the achievements of programmes funded by the EUTF for Africa will be further financed through Multiannual Indicative Programmes (MIP), individual measures and the flexible mechanism.

For the Sahel and Lake Chad region, an individual measure on migration (EUR 201.66 million) was decided in 2024 that would step up EU efforts in some key partner countries in Western Africa. It will mobilise the uncommitted funds from the MIPs of Central Sahel countries (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) and include the two following complementary actions that address two main issues: i) reintegration and anti-smuggling components of migration; and ii) the root causes of migration through green socio-economic empowerment in the region: improve the sustainability of the migration management systems in relevant West African countries, while placing migrants' rights at the centre (Action 1 – EUR 100 million); improve the inclusion of young people in resilient and climate-smart green economic transitions that address the root causes of irregular migration in West African countries (Action 2 – EUR 101.66 million).

For the Horn of Africa region, the launch of the EU's new MIP with Ethiopia for 2024-2027 has already led to another example of this legacy with the 'Support to sustainable and integrated responses to forced displacement and labour migration in Ethiopia' programme (EUR 36 million). This new programme focuses on sustainable inclusive urban settlement, self-reliance of the displaced population

and their host communities (including returnees), supporting policy on IDPs and programming around durable solution for IDPs.

With regard to the Sudan situation and the influx of people fleeing the conflict, the EU remains fully engaged with EUR 259.6 million allocated to its humanitarian response in neighbouring countries for 2024 and an additional EUR 147 million for Sudan alone, representing 9.6% of global humanitarian funding. Following or complementing EUTF for Africa interventions, a package of EUR 95 million of individual measures was also adopted in 2024 for the benefit of (i) human rights and protection; (ii) youth skills and employment in IDPs areas; and (iii) primary education/school feeding, without being channelled through any governmental structure. In addition, in response to the Sudan crisis and influx into the neighbouring countries, DG INTPA's support of EUR 30 million under the regional Flexible Mechanism for Migration started to make a difference on the ground. It strengthens South Sudan's, Chad's and Ethiopia's national and sub-national institutions to address the challenges of forced displacement.

North of Africa

The external dimension of migration remains a strong focus at the level of the European Council, with the objective of further strengthening capacities of partner countries in border management, fight against migrants' smuggling networks, and assisted voluntary returns to countries of origin. The signature of the second strategic and comprehensive partnership with Egypt in March is an example of strengthened mutually beneficial cooperation along the priorities set by the European Council.

With the progressive phasing out of the EUTF programmes, migration actions are now being programmed, designed and launched under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe) along the priorities outlined in the regional multiannual indicative programme (MIP) for Migration in the Southern Neighbourhood 2021-2027: (i) protection of forcibly displaced persons and others in need (ii) migration governance and management (iii) fostering cooperation on return, readmission and reintegration and (iv) legal migration and mobility. Building on actions implemented under the EUTF and in line with these priorities, four actions were already adopted under NDICI-Global Europe in 2021 for a total of EUR 165 million⁹, seven actions were approved in 2022 for a total amount of EUR 247 million¹⁰, and one action was adopted in 2023, with a total of EUR 286 million¹¹.

In 2024, four actions¹² were approved for a total amount of EUR 208 million. They aim to support all four MIP priorities: (i) EUR 53 million are allocated to supporting protection and strengthening the resilience of migrants, refugees and other people in need, (ii) EUR 86 million to support human rights-based migration governance and management, including fighting against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, (iii) EUR 56 million to enhance assisted voluntary returns from North of Africa with related protection support and sustainable reintegration in countries of origin and (iv) EUR 13 million to increase employability and mobility of potential migrants from partner countries to the EU Member States in support of the Talent Partnership Initiative and South-South cooperation.

9 EUR 55 million for protection and resilience assistance to migrants, forcibly displaced persons and host communities in Libya, EUR 45 million to support the development of border management institutions in Libya and Tunisia, EUR 60 million to support regional voluntary returns and reintegration, and EUR 5 million to foster legal migration in North Africa.

10 EUR 23 million for protection and resilience of refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants in Egypt; EUR 14 million for the protection and integration of returnees, displaced persons and host communities in Tunisia (EUR 13 million) and Morocco (EUR 1 million); EUR 152 million budget support for better management of migration flows for Morocco (of which EUR 39 million included in budget 2023); EUR 5 million to enhance international police cooperation against migrant smuggling in North Africa; EUR 6 million for Support to Cross-Border Cooperation and Integrated Border Management in North Africa; EUR 28 million for strengthening operational capacity of the Egyptian Navy and Border Guards to manage migration flows and provide search and rescue at sea; EUR 18 million for EU support to legal migration, mobility and skills partnerships with North of African countries and a EUR 1 million Migration Technical Cooperation Facility.

11 This action supports the following priorities; protection of forcibly displaced persons and others in need (EUR 56 million), migration governance and management (EUR 185 million), assisted voluntary returns from North of Africa and sustainable reintegration in countries of origin and legal migration (EUR 39 million) and a EUR 6 million Migration Technical Cooperation Facility.

12 [COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION of 13.11.2024 on the financing of the Annual Action Plan 2024 of the Multi-Country Migration Programme for the Southern Neighbourhood - European Commission](#)



CHAPTER 2

Strategic orientations,
implementation and results





2.1 SAHEL & LAKE CHAD





1 034 778

People receiving food security-related assistance

BURKINA FASO

2 366 347

People reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

312 132

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

GHANA

929 947

Potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration

2 819 644

People having access to improved basic services

MALI

267 096

People participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities

80 321

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

NIGER

1 137 374

People having access to improved basic services

617 630

People receiving nutrition assistance

SENEGAL

25 117

Direct jobs created or supported

REGIONAL

Selected cumulative results as of 30 June 2024 ¹³



183 160

People assisted to develop income-generating activities



840 072

People receiving food security-related assistance



54 587

Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance

*More details regarding the method followed to capture these results can be found on the EUTF website https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en

¹³ In the first half of 2024, results have been reported only from regional projects and projects in the five countries listed above.

2.1.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2024

Greater economic and employment opportunities

In the first half of 2024, macroeconomic policies to fight inflation, improve the fiscal balance and promote growth delivered initial results in West Africa. Gross-domestic product growth across the region was expected to increase from 3.6% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2024¹⁴. Nevertheless, despite initial signs of an economic recovery, energy and food price volatility remained a substantial risk.

The EUTF for Africa has contracted EUR 492.9 million (23% of the total EUTF for Africa Sahel and Lake Chad budget) to boost economic and employment opportunities in the region. In the first half of 2024, the EUTF-funded projects assisted 56 549 people in developing income-generating activities (IGAs), bringing the total to 831 945, and 2 686 people benefited from professional training/skills development, reaching a total of 240 470 (nine programmes under this strategic objective were still active, and numerous projects were closing).

Strengthening resilience

In the first half of 2024, food security became increasingly precarious in West Africa and Sahel, and political instability and armed conflict drove the number of forcibly displaced people up to 10.1 million in the first half of 2024 across the twelve EUTF for Africa Sahel and Lake Chad countries.

EUR 536.8 million has been contracted by the EUTF for Africa (25% of the EUTF for Africa total funding for Sahel and Lake Chad) across 26 programmes to support resilience in the region. In the first half of 2024, 125 910 people received nutrition assistance, bringing the total to 2.8 million, and 136 313 people received food security-related assistance, reaching a total of 3.6 million (four programmes were still active, totalling 23% of the budget allocated to this strategic objective).



¹⁴ 'African Economic Outlook 2024', 2024. Retrieved [here](#).

Improved migration management

In the first half of 2024, displacement in the Sahel and Lake Chad region remained high, mostly driven by violence in the Sahel and in Nigeria. Together, the five countries in the Sahel (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger) accounted for 49% of refugees and IDPs in the region.

Following the abrogation of the law criminalising assistance to illegal migration in the Agadez region by the Nigerien junta in November 2023, there has been an increase in movements within and from Niger.

Transit countries such as Libya and Algeria continued to deport Sub-Saharan migrants back to neighbouring countries or their home countries. The Atlantic route to the Canary Islands remained the busiest route for nationals of Sahel and Lake Chad countries.

The EUTF for Africa has contracted EUR 421.1 million (20% of the total EUTF for Africa Sahel and Lake Chad funding) across twelve programmes to implement migration management-related activities in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. Since each programme can encompass several projects, a total of 30 projects were implemented. In the first half of 2024, only three of the 30 projects remained active. Among their results, it is worth mentioning that 387 people were trained on migration management and protection, bringing the total to 20 953. In addition, four institutions and non-state actors received capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management, bringing the total to 550 since the beginning of the EUTF.

Improved governance and conflict prevention

At the beginning of 2024, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger announced their withdrawal from ECOWAS, with important consequences for the region. Tensions between ECOWAS and the military transition governments of the three countries mounted after the coup d'état in Niger in 2023, when the former imposed severe sanctions and discussed a military intervention to re-establish constitutional order. At the same time, Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger formed the Alliance des États du Sahel, consolidating military rule and diversifying international partnerships amidst ongoing armed conflict.

In Nigeria, conflict also intensified, contributing to the highest number of violence-inflicted fatalities per six months in West Africa in over 20 years.

Presidential elections in the first half of 2024 brought renewal in Senegal, continuity in Mauritania, and the consolidation of authoritarian rule in Chad.

The EUTF for Africa has contracted EUR 667.9 million (32% of the EUTF for Africa Sahel and Lake Chad budget) to improve governance, security and conflict prevention in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. During the first half of 2024, eleven programmes (21% of the budget of this strategic objective) remained active, and 561 874 individuals participated in peace-building activities, bringing the total to 7.1 million. Additionally, training on governance and conflict prevention was provided to 1 370 individuals, reaching a total of 102 351.



Strengthening the long-term resilience of communities and vulnerable households against food and nutrition insecurity in the Yagha province of Burkina Faso's Sahel Region (RESA)



EUTF Partners
HI, VSF, MdM, CRE



Country
Burkina Faso



Budget
EUR 5M



From 06/2017
to 02/2020

Objective of the project

To support the resilience of vulnerable communities, with a focus on enhancing food and nutritional security.

Key successes

- ▶ 3 700 households that participated in the graduation intervention achieved a 20% increase in income.
- ▶ 133 Village Savings Associations created, leading to savings of over EUR 48 000.
- ▶ Improvements in Food Consumption and Food Diversity Scores and decreased Coping Strategies Index.

Since 2015, Burkina Faso's Sahel region has faced escalating insecurity due to a surge in terrorist threats and attacks, resulting in significant loss of life and mass displacement. Forced to abandon their farms and livestock, internally displaced persons (IDPs) rely on the solidarity from host communities and humanitarian aid. This crisis has further exacerbated the region's pre-existing vulnerabilities.

From 2017 to 2020, the EU supported the long-term resilience of communities and vulnerable households against food and nutrition insecurity in the Yagha province of Burkina Faso's Sahel Region. Through this project, communities received targeted support to meet their needs. One participant described his experience with the RESA¹⁵ project in the following words:

"The Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), business plan development, and coaching have taught me how to better manage my income and that of my family. I am involved in livestock farming, and I have learned new techniques to better care for my animals. I understand the importance of savings groups since my wife herself is part of a tontine. Additionally, through coaching training, I have been able to solve problems within the VSLA groups as well as within my family. The RESA project greatly helps our communities."



© Humanity & Inclusion (HI)

How did the EUTF help?

RESA implemented BRAC's 'graduation methodology' to support a cohort of 3 700 vulnerable households in 68 villages, with a specific focus on improving food security and nutrition¹⁶. The BRAC graduation model aims to 'graduate' participants out of extreme poverty by helping them access income-generating activities that will allow them to become economically self-sustainable. The methodology includes a sequenced set of interventions that are adapted to different contexts. In Yagha Province, these included: i) safety nets (cash transfers); ii) support for livelihood development; iii) savings support; and iv) coaching activities to develop income-generating activities.

¹⁵ Renforcement durable de la résilience des communautés et des ménages vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle de la province du Yagha dans la région Sahel au Burkina Faso (RESA).

¹⁶ BRAC is the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, an organisation that has pioneered the development of the graduation methodology.

By the end of the project:

- ▶ The average income of participating households increased by 20%, due to the combined effect of all the interventions.
- ▶ The proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Scores and Food Diversity Scores increased from 63% to 74%.
- ▶ The frequency and severity of negative coping behaviours decreased, from 90% of households at baseline to 3% of households at endline.

The project set up 133 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) counting 2 209 members to encourage households to save money. These VSLAs enabled participating households to set aside EUR 48 000 in savings. Moreover, VSLAs distributed loans, totalling EUR 5 600 to members who wanted to make productive investments. These small loans enabled the development of 383 income-generating activities. The success of the RESA-led VSLAs has had spillover effects in the intervention areas, as people who had not participated in the project copied the model and set up 53 additional VSLAs.

The project implemented community-level activities to improve the access and quality of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and nutrition services to target populations. The project trained networks of community health workers and delivered equipment to health facilities. Nutrition activities specifically targeted children under the age of five and, by the end of the project, severe chronic malnutrition rates had decreased from 36.7% to 9.7%.

Keys to success

BRAC graduation methodology: The graduation methodology proved particularly suitable to address households' needs in that it offered personalised assistance to each household, starting with the most pressing needs of those in extreme poverty, notably through cash transfers. The project then assisted households to develop livelihoods aligned with their existing capacities and encouraged them to diversify their sources of income by developing other income-generating activities when possible.

Coaching activities delivered by locals: The project used an innovative mechanism by recruiting individuals locally as coaches and empowering them to drive positive change in their communities. The coaches supported households in their economic activities and encouraged them to engage in VSLAs. RESA's recruitment and training of local coaches ensured that advice, information, and recommendations were well-received by households. Personalised coaching was one of the key elements that motivated households to continue engaging in VSLAs.

Adaptability to the deteriorating security situation: RESA was responsive to the evolution of the security context in the Sahel region. As the security situation worsened, the team analysed each activity's sensitivity to changing conditions and modified its intervention strategies. Key adaptation strategies included the relocation of distribution sites for livestock, productive assets, and cash transfers, modifying the cash transfer method through engagement with local traders in the distribution process (via vouchers), and the development of radio messaging to reach communities areas that were otherwise inaccessible.

Building on success

Sustainability of the action: One of the outcomes of the RESA project was the improved access to basic services for all beneficiaries and particularly for pregnant and breastfeeding women, women of childbearing age, and children under five years of age. This was expected to increase healthcare facility attendance, support the treatment of malnourished children, and to raise household knowledge and adoption of family, hygiene, and sanitation practices.

RESA's follow-up project: The RESA project was followed by the EUTF-funded PDU RECOSA¹⁷ project (2019-2023, EUR 17.6M). Implemented by Humanity & Inclusion, in consortium with A2N, Karkara, SongES, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, the Spanish Red Cross, Médicos del Mundo and Médecins du Monde, RECOSA was closely aligned with RESA's scope and intervention areas. PDU RECOSA built on RESA's lessons, notably increasing the length of coaching from two to three years to help consolidate the new economic activities of households.

17 Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces transfrontaliers du G5 Sahel (RECOSA).



Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North-Eastern Nigeria (MCN)



EUTF Partner
British Council



Country
Nigeria



Budget
EUR 21.0M



From 01/2017
to 01/2023

Objective of the project

To enhance state and community level conflict management capability to prevent the escalation of conflict into violence in several locations in North-Eastern Nigeria.

Key successes

- ▶ 2 404 traditional rulers and women community leaders trained.
- ▶ 1.5 million people benefitting from the initiatives of Community Peace and Safety Partnerships.
- ▶ 13 local councils supported in the establishment of Community Accountability Forums.

The Boko Haram insurgency in the Nigerian BAY states between 2013 and 2015 disrupted the delivery of services and aggravated division between and within communities. One of the major sources of conflict, aggravated by extremist groups, centred around different land use interests of farmers and herders.

The project Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North-Eastern Nigeria (MCN) successfully initiated a dialogue between farmer and herder associations to foster mutual understanding, build trust, and jointly develop land use rules. The Community Peace and Safety Partnerships (CPSP) and similar initiatives, supported by MCN, provided a platform for farmers and herders to discuss conflicts, identify potential opportunities for cooperation, and develop concrete operational guidelines. The latter stipulated, for instance, that farmers were able to plant and harvest their crops within a particular time of the year before herders went into farmlands to graze and fertilise the land with cow dung in preparation for the next farming cycle. In the words of Malam Musa Lawan of an Adamawa-based cattle breeders associations:

“The relationship between farmers and herders has improved greatly over time, because of the cordial relationship that CPSP was able to create between them. Some herders even help farmers clear their farms during the harvest periods and the farmers are leaving the foliage for the herders to feed their cows, without invading the farms. Now everyone is living happily due to the intervention of CPSP.”



© British Council

How did the EUTF help?

MCN reached 231 659 direct beneficiaries and 4.1 million indirect beneficiaries out of 13.4 million total inhabitants in the BAY states, focusing on alternative conflict management mechanisms, reconciliation and stability within communities, the engagement of women in peacebuilding, enhanced reintegration of ex- combatants and returnees, and research to influence decision-makers and opinion-formers.

Over the course of the project, the share of respondents thinking that conflict prevention and response mechanisms were very relevant, valuable, and effective increased from 36% to 57%¹⁸.

¹⁸ MCN conducted five annual perception surveys during its implementation period (2017–2022). The data cited refers to the changes between 2017 (baseline) and 2022 (final perception survey). The surveys included at least 100 randomly selected residents of each of the main local government areas where MCN had been active. Surveys were also conducted in the control states of Bauchi, Gombe and Taraba (neighbouring the BAY states), where MCN was not active.

The final perception survey also revealed that 92% considered their community to be very or quite stable, whereas only 8% considered their community to be very or quite unstable – although the share of respondents who thought that the community was very stable decreased from 52% to 47% over the course of the project¹⁹. Furthermore, annual fatalities in non-crime related violent events fell from 76 (July 2016–June 2017) to 11 (February 2022–January 2023) in the project target area. The following outputs contributed to these results:

- ▶ The project **trained 2 404 traditional rulers** in alternative dispute resolution, human rights, and legal processes, thereby strengthening an important source of justice within the communities. A code of conduct for the traditional justice system was elaborated and approved by the state governments in Borno and Adamawa.
- ▶ **34 community peace and safety partnerships** were supported by MCN over the course of the programme, focusing mostly on community safety and crime. The partnerships assembled key community stakeholders to meet periodically and address disputes which had the tendency to escalate into violent conflict if not resolved.
- ▶ **17 Sexual Assault Referral Centres** in BAY state hospitals, equipped and strengthened through MCN, served 5,121 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). 781 SGBV cases were addressed further by the police or other law enforcement agencies. In addition, MCN helped establish 11 Family Support Units within police offices to address SGBV and contributed to incorporating SGBV in the Criminal Law and Administrative Procedures Act in Borno State.

Keys to success

In focusing on peacebuilding through informal institutions, civil society action, and citizen engagement, one of the greatest challenges the project faced was building trust among communities. **The project successfully applied different strategies to generate trust and secure the buy-in of project partners**, which was key to achieve its objectives.

Long-term engagement: The British Council's history of engaging with communities and authorities in the BAY states, as well as MCN's extended implementation period (six years), provided time to progressively build trust. As a result of prior DFID-funded projects on reconciliation and justice, the British Council was familiar with the local context and actors, enabling the project to progress more smoothly.

Manage expectations: Operating in an environment where mostly humanitarian actors were active, the project actively conveyed the message that its approach did not entail individual financial or material support. Continuous communication and sensitisation helped generate support and avoid frustration among the target population.

Local ownership: MCN partnered with 32 local civil society organisations to jointly implement activities, making sure the interventions were context- and conflict- sensitive. Activities were integrated into existing local structures, for example by establishing and strengthening Family Support Units within police stations and Sexual Assault Referral Centres within hospitals.

Flexible and adaptive implementation: Accounting for the dynamic (post-)conflict setting, project activities were adjusted to the context. For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the project provided personal protection equipment and sanitary facilities to traditional rulers to allow them to continue their services, while the formal justice system was on lockdown. Similarly, while activities focusing on reintegration of returnees and ex-combatants were initially rejected by citizens, as popular perceptions gradually shifted over the course of the project, MCN re-engaged in reintegration activities.

Building on success

MCN provided a set of established, recognised, and effective approaches and cooperation formats to **prevent and address conflicts before they escalate into violence**. These strategies will continue to be extremely valuable in the future, considering that conflict-related violence in the BAY states remained extremely high: throughout 2023, 3,016 people died in violent events in the three states, representing 13% of all fatalities in violent events in West Africa during this time period²⁰. If continued and scaled up, the models developed by MCN could be a central element to effectively counter the escalation of conflict into violence.

¹⁹ The decrease might be linked to the general perception of deteriorating security in the country, as indicated by control group data: in the control group outside MCN target areas, the number of respondents thinking their community was very stable fell from 75% in 2017 to 43% in 2022.

²⁰ ACLED Dashboard, consulted in January 2024. Retrieved [here](#).



Lake Chad inclusive economic & social recovery (RESILAC)



EUTF Partner
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)



Countries
Chad, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria



Budget
EUR 31.1M



From 12/2017
to 12/2022

Objective of the project

To contribute to the economic recovery, and strengthening of the resilience and social cohesion, of the territories most affected by the Lake Chad crisis and climate change.

Key successes

- ▶ 11 822 people received vocational training and functional literacy.
- ▶ 2 533 MSMEs assisted in the start-up of micro-projects.
- ▶ 8 000 people received psychological assistance, improving their sense of well-being.

Some of the communities most affected by conflicts and climate change in the Lake Chad region now benefit from improved social cohesion. These communities in Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, are affected by persistent conflicts and violence. Whether due to intercommunity / interreligious tensions, the presence of armed groups, or disputes related to access to natural resources, these conflicts generate high insecurity, affecting the daily lives of thousands of people already struggling with economic vulnerability. RESILAC²¹ was a regional project implemented in these four countries between 2017 and 2022, with the aim of strengthening the resilience and social cohesion of these vulnerable communities.

“Before the arrival of RESILAC, ‘social cohesion’ did not exist. Social cohesion had completely collapsed (...)”, said a Nigerian traditional community leader. “RESILAC established a very strong social bond mechanism, the Conflict Response Network (CRN), which has remained in our communities ever since. Thanks to the project, our minor conflicts and even some major conflicts have been resolved, and we are cementing all our religious and ethnic differences.” confirmed another.

Through RESILAC’s support, beneficiaries now have spaces to gather, sit and discuss issues affecting their communities. This initiative, funded by the EUTF and implemented by the French Agency for Development (AFD), has not only improved social dialogue and cohesion, it has also contributed to the economic recovery and resilience

of these populations by supporting youth and women in access to employment and by enhancing the governance capacities of local actors.



© RESILAC

How did the EUTF help?

The project carried out activities tailored to the specific needs of each country, including socio- cultural and sports activities, as well as dialogues and training sessions around living together. Despite a deteriorated security context, the targeted regions saw an improvement in communities’ social cohesion. The project endline report²² highlighted that the social capital score²³ of targeted communities increased by 16%²⁴, from the project’s inception to its end. Countries hosting the most activities observed the highest improvement rates.

21 Redressement Economique et Social Inculsif du Lac Tchad (RESILAC).

22 [RESILAC](#). « Rapport régional des résultats de l’enquête finale (Endline) dans la région du bassin du lac Tchad : Cameroun, Niger, Nigéria et Tchad. », Septembre 2022.

23 This score represents the ‘communities’ social capital’ which reflects the perception of populations regarding the homogeneity, tensions, sociability, mutual aid, governance and commitment of their community.

24 The score, calculated out of a total of 50 points, increased from 36 to 42.

RESILAC improved the living conditions of communities, by supporting employment and agricultural production systems. The project promoted innovative agricultural techniques based on updated traditional methods, which were adopted by 98% of the targeted beneficiaries. According to interviewed beneficiaries, this led to improved yields, production, and soil fertility, resulting in higher incomes. The project also supported 11,822²⁵ people with vocational training and functional literacy and 2,533²⁶ micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) with the start-up of micro-projects. Of the surveyed individuals, 89% who started income-generating activities through RESILAC reported significant improvements in their living conditions and those of their families. This was accompanied by feelings of greater autonomy, improved family relationships, and participation in community life.

Local civil society organisations (CSOs) were efficiently supported to improve their internal organisation and, in turn, to promote good governance, civic engagement, and natural resources management in Cameroon, Chad and Niger. Of the supported CSOs, 85% received trainings to facilitate their formalisation and autonomy, 40% were provided with equipment, and 19% benefitted from financial assistance. At the end of the project, 85% of the interviewed organisations had greater credibility within their respective communities, 100% had adopted internal rules, 98% had established a management board, and 90% had adopted a budget and an action plan. The endline report also observed that the participation of women in the decision-making of these organisations had increased on average from 16% in 2019 to 30% in 2022.

The project adopted a holistic approach, adding mental health-related activities to its structural, social, and economic support. Nearly all 8 000 individuals who received psychological assistance felt that it had improved their sense of well-being. The involvement of local partners and the training of voluntary first aid committees in the villages strongly enhanced the effectiveness of the action, facilitating easier communication with beneficiaries and ensuring a continuous presence to address needs beyond the project's intervention.

Keys to success

Territorial approach improving governance and bringing local stakeholders closer together: The populations defined their own needs through community assessments. Based on these diagnoses, RESILAC strengthened the capacities of municipalities and decentralised state services and helped them create connections and country-tailored spaces for dialogue with communities. In Nigeria, where the decentralisation process is limited, Community Development Committees (CDC)²⁷ were created to bridge the gap between citizens and various administrative and security bodies. In Niger, the project funded 'peace caravans' where authorities met with the population. These contributions were key to strengthening the communication and link between authorities and citizens.

Tailored supports: In each country, the project provided diverse forms of support adapted to the specific needs and contexts. Based on an initial diagnosis, local organisations received technical, material and/or financial support. The education, training and professional integration programme also included various types of actions, depending on the needs of beneficiary trainees and businesses. At the country level, certain issues received particular attention. In Cameroon, the project emphasised the strengthening of intercommunity / interreligious dialogue. In Niger, it prioritised conflict resolution through improved natural resource management.

Building on success

Context-sensitive activities design: RESILAC provided significant insights into the relevance and highly positive impact of designing and implementing context-sensitive activities. Based on RESILAC's results, a second phase was approved and jointly funded by the European Union (EU) and AFD, with the aim to consolidate achievements and scale up impactful actions.

25 58% in Cameroon, 18% in Niger, 14% in Nigeria and 10% in Chad.

26 33% in Niger, 30% in Nigeria, 26% in Cameroon and 11% in Chad.

27 Comités de Développement Communautaire (CDC).



ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative



EUTF Partner
Sequa



Countries
Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal



Budget
EUR 15.0M



**From 01/2019
to 12/2023**

ARCHIPELAGO²⁸ was a regional programme implemented from January 2019 to December 2023 by sequa²⁹, CPCCAF³⁰ and EUROCHAMBRES³¹ in nine West African countries. The programme aimed to better match labour supply with demand in the countries of implementation. It supported 20 initiatives focusing on technical and vocational education and training (TVET), which were implemented through partnerships between African and European chambers of commerce and industry, cooperating with business organisations, TVET institutes, and other stakeholders. The initiatives were selected during two calls for proposals and, overall, involved 45 African and 40 European partners. Each initiative supported the implementation of several dual TVET³² courses designed to yield concrete results in a short period of time. The courses were meant to complement national training offers provided through institutional frameworks.



Objective of the project

To better match the labour offer (skills available in the labour market) and demand (generated by the local private sector and productive economic growth).

Key successes

- ▶ 10 550 young people benefitting from dual professional training.
- ▶ 49 new and 35 improved professional training programmes.
- ▶ 1 759 jobs created.

In Cameroon, for example, TVET initiatives provided training in agriculture and livestock farming, in food processing, in automotive repair, and in entrepreneurship, developing new economic opportunities for the young participants. A young Cameroonian beneficiary engaged in agri-food production described his learning experience with ARCHIPELAGO in the following words:

“After successfully completing the course, I was able to improve a number of aspects in terms of the quality assurance of my products and the efficient structuring of business processes and systems as a whole. Thanks to the ARCHIPELAGO programme, I have also been able to come into contact with experts in my field, senior contractors where our work placements have been carried out and fellow apprentices from whom I can continually learn and grow.”

How did the EUTF help?

The 20 initiatives supported by ARCHIPELAGO together trained 10 550 young people through 49 new and 35 improved training programmes. In a survey of 3 378 trainees, 97% confirmed that the training was useful, mentioning the following reasons: 74% said the training provided new professional perspectives; 48% said the training was more appropriate to labour market needs; and 21% said the training allowed them to start their own business.

28 The project's website with additional information is available [here](#). Further information is also available [here](#).

29 Sequa is a German development organisation focusing on the private sector.

30 The Conférence Permanente des Chambres Consulaires Africaines et Francophones represents the African and EU francophone chambers of commerce, industry and handicraft.

31 EUROCHAMBRES is the Association of European Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

32 Dual training involves combining classroom-based learning with practical work experience.

In addition, 91% of respondents indicated that their situation after the training had improved, because they started their own business (26%), because they had a new job (16%), or because they held a better position in the same company (11%).

On the demand side of labour, 98% of employers thought that trainees had acquired the skills they needed for their jobs. Overall, ARCHIPELAGO trained and/or sensitised 1 259 employers on work-based learning. In a survey of 349 participating companies, 93% indicated that, in the future, they would preferably recruit new employees who had completed dual training; 76% showed good knowledge of the functioning and advantages of dual training; and 55% offered an employment contract to trainees. Moreover, mostly larger companies with previous experience investing in human resources were open to taking on trainees and offered employment contracts to graduates³³.

ARCHIPELAGO's training programmes directly led to 1 759 jobs, including 1 020 self-employed positions and 739 with wage employment. These results were achieved even though ARCHIPELAGO focused on TVET rather than post-training support or job creation. Nevertheless, seven of the 20 TVET initiatives also supported graduates with their integration into the labour market and ten of the 20 TVET initiatives also supported business creation. It seems plausible that the number of jobs created could have been even higher if more TVET initiatives had engaged in post-training support.

Keys to success

The private sector at the heart of the project design: The comprehensive engagement of the private sector across all project activities was possible because the main implementing organisations were not ministries or TVET institutes but chambers of commerce and industry and their umbrella organisations. This ensured that training programmes were tailored to business needs. The CPCCAF's and the EUROCHAMBRE's extensive networks were key in mobilising local chambers, business associations, and companies to participate in the 20 TVET initiatives. Private sector actors with hands-on experience of labour needs played a crucial role in developing and adjusting the TVET programmes, collaboratively combining business experience from Africa and Europe.

Companies participated in the identification of skills gaps (in 19 out of 20 TVET initiatives), in the development of curricula (18/20), and in the selection (13/20), placing (17/20) and assessment (12/20) of the apprentices. This private sector-centred approach guaranteed that TVET programmes were geared towards local labour demand needs.

Systematically linking TVET systems and labour markets: The bottom-up project design revealed promising paths towards repairing the 'broken link'³⁴ between TVET systems and labour markets in the targeted countries. 87% of all implemented initiatives confirmed that the dual training programmes would be pursued after the end of the programme, 53% said that the training programme was now integrated into the regular offer of a local TVET institute, and 27% indicated that their initiative had contributed to new TVET legislation or to its preparation. For example, the reference systems³⁵ for two professions (agri-food processing and automotive repair), which were elaborated by one of the initiatives in Cameroon, were in the process of being formally adopted through the country's Ministry of Employment and Professional Training. Nevertheless, further efforts would be needed in the future to systematically integrate ARCHIPELAGO's results into national TVET systems. In 14 of the 20 initiatives, TVET certificates of the training programmes supported by ARCHIPELAGO were not (yet) recognised by the national TVET system. Systematic partnerships with national TVET funds, providing financial support for companies which support apprenticeships, could also be an important mechanism to perpetuate trainings and support national institutions.

Building on success

ARCHIPELAGO provides insightful lessons on how to mobilise chambers of commerce and industry for TVET programmes to increase labour-market orientation. These experiences and lessons learned can be of great value to other TVET programmes in the region which strive to better align national TVET systems with the demands of the labour market. ARCHIPELAGO offers particularly interesting lessons on (i) potential roles of chambers of commerce and industry across continents in TVET programmes, (ii) approaches to mobilise and leverage private sector engagement, and (iii) ways to institutionalise bottom-up TVET programmes in West Africa.

³³ Some smaller employers, in contrast, were mostly interested in cheap workforce or financial benefits.

³⁴ World Bank, ILO, UNESCO, 'Building better formal TVET systems. Principles and practice in low- and middle-income countries', 2023. Retrieved [here](#).

³⁵ A reference system is a framework that defines the skills, competencies and qualifications required for a given occupation.



Project to Support Socio-economic Stability in the Agadez Region (PAIERA PASSERAZ)



EUTF Partner
Karkara



Country
Niger



Budget
EUR 3.5M



From 04/2017
to 03/2019

In 2015, Niger adopted a law that made any involvement in migrant trafficking a criminal offense. This law had a significant impact in the Agadez region, where many locals relied on trafficking as their livelihood. Many lost the income supporting their families after the law was adopted. The PASSERAZ³⁶ project aimed to help these struggling communities and provide alternative and legal livelihoods, by creating new jobs and opportunities for those who previously worked with traffickers as well as unemployed young people in the area.

The PASSERAZ team, led by the Nigerien NGO Karkara, began its work in 2017. The project constructed essential infrastructure, including roads, wells, and latrines, providing short-term paid employment opportunities for local residents. The project also emphasised boosting agricultural productivity and output in the region, a successful component of the project as evidenced by the testimonies of its participants:

As Nana Cherif Boukar, a vulnerable household and beneficiary of agricultural income-generating activities in the municipality of Dirkou, noted: "I received free of charge through the project an income-generating agricultural kit worth 522,000 CFA francs for vegetable farming. It included: 1 Honda 160 motor pump, 1 drilled well, 180 palm bunches, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 shovel and 1 hoe. With this kit, I thank PASSERAZ/NGO Karkara for giving me an employment opportunity."

Similarly, Kochido Armadine, a 40-year-old, retraining participant, and beneficiary of a vegetable gardening kit in Dirkou, noted the positive impacts of the project on his livelihood, household, and community: 'My production has almost doubled compared to before acquiring the kit from the project. Thus, the income from the garden has enabled me to meet the needs of my household in terms of food, clothing, health... and sometimes even help my neighbours.'

Objective of the project

To reduce the socio-economic impacts of reduced migration related activities in Agadez by generating alternative livelihoods.

Key successes

- ▶ Achieved its objectives through the creation of 3 850 temporary jobs and 1 795 sustainable jobs.
- ▶ Raised awareness among over 70 000 individuals on alternatives to irregular migration.
- ▶ Constructed 23 community infrastructures (schools, health centres, etc.).
- ▶ Boosted livelihoods by supporting the launch of various small businesses with donated startup kits and training 23 community infrastructures (schools, health centres, etc.).



© ONG Karkara

Additionally, the project provided kit and training to kick-start small businesses. Kassé Ali, a 30-year-old from Agadez remarked:

"Before I did not have an activity but, today with the kit received, my hair salon is going well (240 000 CFA/month) and, with the income earned, I help my poor parents purchase food."

Through these activities, PASSERAZ provided tangible hope and real alternatives to trafficking by offering practical assistance, skills development, and economic opportunities. People now have a way to provide for their families, rebuilding their lives following the 2015 law.

How did the EUTF help?

The PASSERAZ project achieved its main objectives and successfully addressed the most pressing needs of its target groups. The project stimulated the local economy, generating 3 850 temporary jobs and 1,795 cash-for-work (CfW)³⁷ opportunities. It also facilitated the construction of 23 community infrastructures, including school fences, classrooms, riverbank protections, rural roads, health

³⁶ Projet d'Appui à la Stabilité Socioéconomique dans la Région d'Agadez

³⁷ Cash-for-Work programmes provide temporary public project jobs rebuilding infrastructure to vulnerable populations.

centre fences, latrines, incinerators and a morgue, and it supported the renovation of maternity and hospital units.

In addition to creating CfW opportunities, these infrastructures led to longer-term positive changes for communities. Road rehabilitations in Arlit and Tabelot helped improve traffic flow and reduce isolation. The fenced schools and health centres improved student and patient safety and care, reduced noise pollution and accidents, and helped curtail defecation in school courtyards. These improvements contributed to a rise in preschool attendance.

The project supported the launch of various small businesses, including food stores, market gardens, livestock and mobile shops, by donating income-generating activity kits³⁸, and delivering training sessions. This improved beneficiaries' livelihoods and created sustainable jobs. According to a survey conducted at the beginning of the project, 99% of the surveyed beneficiary households were in unstable economic situations before the project; at the end, only 1% remained unstable. Households' debt burden was also considerably reduced. Prior to the project, 86% of beneficiaries reported being forced to take on debt and 97% were forced to draw from reserves; at the end, only 14% were in debt and just 2% continued to draw from reserves. Respondents widely recognised the importance of the project's support, with 74% considering the contribution of income-generating activities to socio-economic stability at the household level to be very important.

Keys to success

Meeting urgent needs: The project effectively addressed pressing issues faced by communities and former illegal migration actors. It was launched at a critical time when the impact of the law was the highest. It is evidenced by the high number of applications received for income-generating activity kits. The project also found strong community interest in infrastructure development activities, making it easy to recruit candidates for CfW opportunities.

Alignment with local and national needs: Involvement of communities through participatory beneficiary selection, regular consultation with local stakeholders, and strong partnerships with authorities ensured activities responded to local needs. At a higher level, the intervention was aligned with government strategies, such as the Economic and Social Development Plan (PDES)³⁹.

Complementary components: A combination of complementary activities to deliver CfW activities, income-generating activity kits, skills training, productive investments, infrastructures, and awareness-raising ensured comprehensive support to the communities. In addition, the selection process was recognised for its transparency and relevance, with each application undergoing a needs assessment to guarantee that the support addressed the beneficiaries' priority needs.

Adaptive implementation and M&E: The project relied on a strong M&E and data collection framework to facilitate flexible implementation and address challenges in an adaptive way. For instance, because the project experienced a slow start-up due to the lengthy inclusive stakeholder consultations necessary to obtain buy-in from all parties, the budget was reallocated, and contingency funds were used to allow additional activities to be carried over for five extra months and help the project catch up to its original plans and timescale.

Building on success

The PROSTARAZ⁴⁰ project was launched in December 2021 with the aim to "support populations impacted by irregular migration in the Agadez and Zinder regions of Niger, by contributing to community stabilisation and socio-economic development". It set out to "support communities dependent on irregular migration to develop alternative socio-economic activities" in these areas with funding by the EUTF (EUR 1.75 M).

Following the coup d'état of July 26, 2023, Niger repealed the 2015 law penalising assistance to irregular migration. Consequently, a planned Phase II for the project was not pursued. However, the EU continues to support socio-economic development in the region through initiatives like the PROSTARAZ project.

38 These kits refer to packs given to beneficiaries to launch or expand income-generating activities. Some kits supported small-scale agriculture by providing farming inputs, while others aimed to help kick-start non-farm businesses, through the provision of supplies and equipment.

39 Government of Niger, "Plan de développement économique et social période 2017–2021", May 2017.

40 Projet de Stabilisation et du Renforcement Socio-économique dans les Régions d'Agadez et de Zinder.

Disclaimer

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Empowered by the WE-RISE! project, Hanaa, a determined woman from Gedaref, Sudan, is cultivating hope and a brighter future for her family through sustainable agriculture. © AICS.

2.2 Horn of Africa





27 208

Migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers or IDPs protected and/or assisted

DJIBOUTI

3 860

People receiving TVET and skills development

2 356 004

People receiving food security-related assistance

ETHIOPIA

8 181

Staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights

142 645

People received nutrition assistance

KENYA

317 375

People with improved access to basic services

34 691

People receiving food security-related assistance

SOMALIA

4 238 868

People reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

2 467 550

People received nutrition assistance

SUDAN

2 901 479

Basic social services delivered

1 773 303

People receiving food security-related assistance

SOUTH SUDAN

241 900

People participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities

174 410

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

UGANDA

208 556

People reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

REGIONAL

*Selected cumulative results as of 30 June 2024**



281 552

People participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities



29 561

Individuals trained on migration management



719 107

(Potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration

*More details regarding the method followed to capture these results can be found on the EUTF website https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en

2.2.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2024

Despite the number of operational projects still in implementation falling from 231 to 55, there were noteworthy achievements in the Horn of Africa region in 2024.

Greater economic and employment opportunities

EUTF-funded support for economic and employment opportunities in the Horn of Africa has continued to deliver significant results despite persistent challenges, such as rising food and energy prices exacerbated by the periodic El Niño climate phenomenon. By June 2024, a total of 152 149 jobs had been created or supported, including 2 471 jobs in the first half of 2024.

In addition, support to MSMEs has also continued, with a total of 24 091 MSMEs created or supported to date, including 314 MSMEs in 2024. EUTF for Africa programmes have also assisted individuals in developing IGAs, with 29 767 beneficiaries supported in the first half of 2024, especially in Uganda, contributing to a cumulative total of 747 881 individuals up to date.

Several economic and employment interventions under the EUTF for Africa specifically target refugees to address inequities and the disproportionate impact of unemployment within this group. As of June 2024, 12 349 refugees have benefited from jobs created/supported, 85 593 assisted individuals with IGAs, and 26 581 professional training initiatives, ensuring inclusive economic opportunities across the region.

Strengthening resilience

EUTF-funded projects have provided 11 046 753 health-related services to households to date, including 213 855 delivered in the first half of 2024. Nearly all health services (99%) were medical treatments, with Sudan accounting for the largest share (67%). Additionally, access to health facilities improved for 3.67 million people to date, with 58 944 benefiting in the first half of 2024, largely due to the RESET Plus AMREF II project in Ethiopia⁴¹.

Nutrition and food security assistance have also been a key focus, reaching 3 million people with nutrition assistance and 5.66 million people with food security-related assistance up to date. In the first half of 2024, 54 250 people benefited from nutrition programmes, with 95% of outputs delivered in Sudan by the World Food Programme's Improving Nutrition initiative. Similarly, 9 172 individuals received food security-related aid during this period, with significant contributions from Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire⁴² in Ethiopia (39%) and the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RVO)⁴³ in Sudan (37%). These efforts reflect the EUTF for Africa's ongoing commitment to addressing hunger and malnutrition.

⁴¹ Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (AMREF II)

⁴² Stability and socio-economic development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray region of Ethiopia (Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire)

⁴³ Agribusiness in Eastern Sudan implemented by Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO)

Improved migration management

By mid-2024, only four projects remained active in migration management, with the PROTECT project⁴⁴, jointly implemented by the Danish Red Cross and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, providing vital assistance. In the first half of 2024, the project supported 3 256 migrants and displaced people, addressing urgent needs arising from the war and displacement crises in Sudan.

To date, the EUTF for Africa has protected or assisted 194 738 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced people in total. Additionally, it has provided post-arrival support to 6 315 returning migrants and refugees in 2024, bringing the total beneficiaries to 120 809.

Improved governance, security and conflict prevention

In the first half of 2024, 30 162 individuals participated in activities aimed at conflict prevention and human rights promotion, with a notable focus on South Sudan. This brings the total number of participants to 1.37 million. These initiatives continue to strengthen peace and political stability across the region.

To date, EUTF-funded projects have trained 70 730 personnel from government, security forces and non-state actors in governance, conflict prevention and human rights. In the first half of 2024, 578 staff received training, with the Stability and Services Gambella project⁴⁵, led by the International Rescue Committee in Ethiopia, accounting for 57% of these efforts.



Jean benefited from the Dukorane Umurava project, which empowers refugees and host communities in Rwanda through skills training, job creation, business support, and psychosocial aid. © GIZ (2023). Photo by Adalbert Niyobugingo/TT Communications.

44 Protection of persons of concern and vulnerable migrants (PROTECT)

45 Promoting stability and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia (Stability & Services Gambella IRC II)



Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)



EUTF Partners

ACF, iDE UK, DCA, Save the Children, CORDAID, CARE, VITA, OXFAM and IRC



Country

Ethiopia



Budget

EUR 46M



From 04/2016

to 12/2020

The RESET II programme was a multi-sectoral programme composed of nine projects. It aimed to build on the achievements of its predecessor (the EU-funded RESET I) and to improve economic opportunities, expand coping capacities and strengthen resilience in communities across Ethiopia that are particularly vulnerable to crises caused by human and natural disasters.

The programme logic holds that improving long-term resilience can be more effectively improved through combined humanitarian and development efforts than by disconnected short-term emergency responses and development activities.



Nineteen-year-old Zahara Mohammed, a female youth who was supported with livelihood training in tailoring and material support to start a small-scale business
© RESET II Save the Children (Afar Region cluster)

Objective of the project

To strengthen economic opportunities and resilience among communities that are most vulnerable to human-induced crises and natural disasters.

Key successes⁴⁶

- ▶ On average, pastoralist households experience 3.4 fewer months of food insecurity per year at endline compared to baseline.
- ▶ Percentage of births attended by skilled healthcare staff increased by 32% on average.
- ▶ Proportion of households saving regularly increased by 25% on average.

'Previously, I thought that women were not supposed to do business outside the home as this was considered the work of men,' says Zahara Mohamed, a beneficiary of RESET II livelihood support in Afar Region. 'However, during the targeting and awareness creation process, the committee selected me to participate in the training. I now have gained new skills in tailoring and shop management, and I have received machinery and required materials for the services support. I am eager to have my business which is now my ambition'.

How did the EUTF help?

The RESET II programme targeted more than one million people in eight geographical clusters across five regions of Ethiopia (Afar, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Somali) with measures aimed at enhancing economic productivity, improving food security and nutrition, and increasing access to basic services such as health and water⁴⁷.

The programme interventions led to significant improvements in **nutrition**, **food security** and **access to safe water** across the targeted communities. For example, beneficiaries of the CARE-, DCA- and Oxfam-led projects all reported significant increases in rates of exclusive breastfeeding by mothers for the first six months of their baby's life, from an average⁴⁸ of 59% at baseline to 86% at endline. These improvements can likely be attributed to nutrition training provided by the projects to pregnant and lactating women.

⁴⁶ Referenced indicators were not measured by all projects, and therefore averages are not fully representative of the programme.

⁴⁷ [RESET II Description of Action](#).

⁴⁸ These averages are compiled from available data from three projects.

RESET II projects also implemented food security interventions aimed at improving agricultural yields and livestock health, including agricultural trainings, livestock vaccination campaigns, and material inputs (such as improved seeds and farming tools). This is likely a key reason for which **the average⁴⁹ number of months of reported food insecurity or ‘food gaps’ experienced by project beneficiaries over the previous year decreased** from 6.7 at baseline to 3.4 at endline. Furthermore, access to veterinary care for livestock increased from an average⁵⁰ of 27% at baseline to 83% at endline.

Beneficiaries also reported improved access to safely managed drinking water in the programme’s intervention areas thanks to water infrastructure construction and rehabilitation activities, from an average⁵¹ of 45% at baseline to 70% at endline.

Kada, a female beneficiary of a water bank constructed by the RESET II CARE project in Borana Zone, Oromia Region, observed that ‘the facility is of immense blessing for the community and has created access to water for both humans and animals’, and that moreover ‘the construction has reduced the time and labour of women and girls which was otherwise spent fetching water from distant areas.’

Significant improvements can also be observed in the proportion of births attended by skilled health care staff in target areas, from an average⁵² of 33% at baseline to 65% at endline. The programme contributed to these improvements by training healthcare staff and constructing, rehabilitating or equipping maternity wards in hospitals. Finally, three RESET II projects reported an increase in regular household savings, from an average⁵³ of 13% at baseline to an average of 38% at endline.

Finally, the programme contributed to reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening the resilience of rural women’s livelihoods across communities where it was implemented.

It also addressed gender inequalities by promoting positive behavioural changes, tackling harmful traditional practices, and creating jobs for women in non-traditional sectors⁵⁴.

Keys to success

Partnership building with local authorities: This included the joint design (e.g. site selection of WASH facilities), implementation (e.g. capacity building trainings for health facility staff delivered by zonal health bureau officials) and monitoring of interventions (e.g. joint monitoring visits⁵⁵).

Experience: Each of the RESET II projects employed a consortium approach that sought to exploit the respective expertise of the participating implementing partners, all of which also had extensive experience in their respective geographical area(s) of implementation. However, it should be noted that this approach also created some contractual and operational complexities for the implementing partners⁵⁶.

Building on success

The programme aimed to ensure continuity and sustainability by involving target communities and local authorities in all phases of the project and by transferring key project outputs, such as constructed water points, to local communities early on. Moreover, multiple resilience projects are expected to cover many of the areas targeted by the RESET II programme, including EU-funded regional and country-specific programming, and the USD 326M World Bank-funded [Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project](#) in Ethiopia, the design of which has reportedly benefitted from lessons learned from and shared by the RESET II team.

49 These averages are compiled from available data from two projects.

50 These averages are compiled from available data from five projects.

51 These averages are compiled from available data from three projects.

52 These averages are compiled from available data from three projects.

53 These averages are compiled from available data from three projects.

54 RESET II, ‘Strategic Livestock Feed Reserve as New Source of Income and Coping Mechanism’, 24 February 2020. The average percentages at both baseline and endline include data from three projects.

55 Cited in multiple RESET II ROM reports, e.g. RESET II ACF and RESET II Save the Children.

56 From the RESET II Save the Children ROM report: ‘The adopted contractual, implementation arrangements appear complex. They are challenging and require additional efforts and are time-consuming at both consortium staff level and field staff level.’



Support programme to the refugee settlements and host communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)



EUTF Partner
Enabel



Country
Uganda



Budget
EUR 8M



From 07/2016
to 11/2024

Uganda has experienced a significant influx of refugees and migration flows along its border with Sudan and South Sudan, most notably in districts of the Northern Region. This surge has heightened the strain on both national and refugee populations, exacerbating risks to natural resources, contributing to food insecurity, deepening poverty, and posing challenges to the delivery of basic services. Through the SPRS-NU Enabel project⁵⁸, vulnerable communities in Northern Uganda (particularly youths, women, and girls) from both refugee and host communities now benefit from increased access to quality skills development (including training, entrepreneurial skills and start-up kits), livelihood empowerment and increased self-reliance.

The project targeted 4 400 youths and women in Northern Uganda (Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts) as well as Kiryandongo District in Western Uganda. It aimed to sustainably improve livelihoods and income generation by training women through a skills training scheme that provides short-term vocational training and entrepreneurship training to develop labour market-relevant skills among refugee youths, women and girls.

'I have learnt everything I need to build a house. When I graduate, the first thing I am going to do is build a brick house for my parents. Besides this skill, I have been equipped with entrepreneurship and life skills. This helped me build confidence as a young lady, to set goals and work towards them, and to manage my business and income in an efficient and economical way. I believe it will improve my standard of living,' says a 22-year-old female refugee.

Objective of the project

To enhance livelihoods and labour market-relevant skills for refugee and host communities in Northern Uganda, through vocational training and entrepreneurship support.

Key successes

- ▶ The proportion of regular⁵⁷ vocational trainees who secured employment or developed income-generating activities (IGAs) increased by 28 percentage points after the training.
- ▶ 86% of private sector employers are satisfied with the quality and relevance of trainings offered by the project.



Members of the Manjoora women's group during a training session at Lokopio Vocational Institute in the Bidi-Bidi refugee settlement, Uganda. © Enabel

'The skills project has restored my hope,' says Jimmy, a 25-year-old male refugee. 'At least I can now earn money buy clothes, buy food at home and save some money on a weekly basis because of the skills I have acquired. I have earned over 1 800 000 UGX (approximately EUR 440) since December from this youth skills development training. My plan is to save some money up to the end of this year and open a carpentry shop of my own since this skills training workshop has exposed me to many clients.'

How did the EUTF help?

The programme supported both short- and medium-term training activities by upgrading existing Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) institutions and establishing new ones.

⁵⁷ 'Regular' training lasts six to nine months.

⁵⁸ SPRS-NU Enabel 'Description of action'.

Targeted beneficiaries also received entrepreneurial skills training, as well as coaching and start-up kits in various sectors, such as bricklaying, carpentry, hairdressing, masonry, mechanics, soap making and welding.

The BTVET activities significantly enhanced beneficiaries' income, economic opportunities and employment prospects by equipping them with locally relevant skills tailored to labour market needs. These initiatives also promoted self-employment and increased women's participation in the labour market, which has traditionally been low in these areas. Surveys conducted by the project found that 90% of respondents considered that the trainings were relevant to local skills and labour market needs, and were therefore likely to improve beneficiaries' employment prospects⁵⁹.

Additionally, 86% of private sector employers in the project areas reported being satisfied with the quality and relevance of trainings provided⁶⁰. According to tracer studies⁶¹, among the 1 200 project trainees who graduated between 2018 and 2019, there was an increase in employment of 28 percentage points (from 37% before the training to 65% post-training). Furthermore, 78% of beneficiaries in wage or self-employment reported improved income after graduation from the trainings, while 56% of 'instant' trainees⁶² established new IGAs or improved their existing IGAs after the training⁶³.

The trainings were particularly effective in empowering women and promoting their economic participation, with 68% of female participants in the project's BTVET trainings securing employment or engaging in IGAs post-training.

Keys to success

Private sector involvement in skills training: The project systematically engaged BTVET training institutions and private sector employers in the provision of training, apprenticeships and business coaching to the beneficiaries to ensure the applicability of the trainings to the local labour market.

Action informed through relevant studies: The trainings offered by the project were informed by labour market assessments and stakeholder mappings conducted in the areas of project implementation, which positively contributed to the results reported⁶⁴.

Mutually reinforcing interventions: The BTVET graduates were either linked to the private sector for apprenticeships after the training or provided with start-up kits to ensure that they applied the skills learned to generate income. 79% of the beneficiary graduates who received start-up kits have either found employment or are engaged in IGAs⁶⁵.

A limitation of the successes noted above is that although 'instant' trainings of 10-100 hours are offered within the refugee settlements, TVET institutions offering 'regular' trainings of six to nine months are not easily accessible due to their distance from the settlements. The project's evaluation in 2020 recommended that, in the future, some of these institutions could be established within and around the settlements to increase beneficiary access⁶⁶.

Building on success

Looking ahead, new EU funding presents a promising opportunity to build on the project's successes by integrating refugee support as a key component of future projects. The EUR 24.9M Green and Decent Jobs for Youth programme, funded by the EU and set to be implemented by Enabel in Eastern Uganda, Kampala, and Northern Uganda, is just one example of the relevant initiatives in the pipeline.

59 SPRS-NU Enabel 'Action Research Infographic Final', n.d.

60 SPRS NU Enabel, 'Tracer Studies Infographic Final', July 2020.

61 A tracer study involves repeated data collection and analysis on the same individuals over time in order to track changes following a development intervention.

62 'Instant' training lasts one to two weeks (10-100 hours).

63 SPRS NU Enabel, 'Tracer Studies Infographic Final', July 2020; The RDPP endline evaluation noted that COVID-19 lockdown could have limited the beneficiaries' participation in apprenticeships and livelihood opportunities at the time of the tracer studies (2020) explaining the relatively low proportions reported.

64 RDPP, 'The RDPP in Uganda Endline Assessment', 30 April 2021.

65 SPRS NU Enabel, 'Tracer Studies Infographic Final', July 2020.

66 SPRS Nu Enabel, 'Skilling Strategy Uganda' Evaluation Report', November 2020.



Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG programme)



EUTF Partners

Africa's Voices Foundation (AVF), CARE, Concern Worldwide (CW), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), International Development Law Organization (IDLO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN-Habitat, UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO), World Vision (WV)



Country

Somalia



Budget

EUR 54.3M



From 09/2016

to 12/2025

The RE-INTEG programme in Somalia aimed to address gaps in the management of incoming refugee and returnee flows, improve legal frameworks related to migration, implement migration policies, enhance cross-border cooperation, and increase basic service provision and livelihood opportunities in areas of departure and return. **As a result, displacement-affected communities (DACs) in Somalia, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee returnees and host communities, are now benefitting from improved access to basic services and enhanced legal, material and physical security.**

One of the REINTEG projects was led by CARE and provided livelihood support and improved access to education, health care, WASH, child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) services for DACs in Puntland and Galmudug States. The project provided 918 trainees with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in fields such as nursing, pharmacy, plumbing and electrical work. After finishing the training, many of the trainees joined existing businesses or started their own business offering services such as tailoring, electrical and mechanical services and beauty treatments⁶⁷.

The father of a hearing-impaired trainee participating in the electronic repair vocational skills class at the Galkacyo vocational training centre in Puntland observed: 'I was reluctant at first, as I was afraid he would be let down once more, but the project staff assured me that my son would receive the attention and support that will enable him to learn and use the skills he is taught.'

Objective of the project

To support the sustainable and durable reintegration of returned refugees, durable solutions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to anchor populations within Somalia.

Key successes

- ▶ Increased intention and willingness among IDPs and returnees to stay in their current location and among youth to remain in their place of origin.
- ▶ Increased numbers of children enrolled in school, including a 55% increase in Jubaland.



A training on GBV for IDPs to build capacity and improve access to GBV services in Galkayo, Puntland © CARE

The man's son adds: 'Before the commencement of the training course, I did not have hope of being in a classroom, but now I sit with other students and learn just like them even though I am different. I am happy I can learn and one day I will open a repair shop and support my family'⁶⁸.

How did the EUTF help?

The RE-INTEG programme consisted of several projects implemented by multiple implementing partners, each in a different area of Somalia.

⁶⁷ Trends Dynamics Consulting, 'End line evaluation of Durable Solutions for Returnees and IDPs in Somalia (DSRIS) Project', 2020.

⁶⁸ EUTF, 'Abdullahi, a special needs child from Somalia, finds his place in the classroom through vocational skills training', 24 August 2018.

The following information will focus on the four RE-INTEG projects that were implemented by NGO consortia (led by WV, NRC, CW and CARE) and the RE-INTEG project implemented by IDLO⁶⁹.

All four consortia aimed **to increase access to basic services and create realistic livelihood opportunities in the main accessible areas of return and departure, while IDLO aimed to support the development and implementation of policies for return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees.**

The endline evaluations of the projects showed progress towards achieving durable solutions in the programme's implementation areas. The RE-INTEG projects led by CW, NRC and WV all reported **an increase in intention or willingness among IDPs and returnees to remain in their current location** with an average increase of 26% and among youth to stay in their place of origin with an average increase of 28%.

A number of factors likely contributed to this increased willingness to stay. Firstly, RE-INTEG **supported access to resources, education, livelihood opportunities and housing, land and property (HLP) rights by DACs.** The CW, NRC and WV projects all reported an increase in equal access to resources by DACs and non-DACS (with an average increase of 14%). Three projects noted an increase in school enrollment rates in their implementation areas (by an average of 37%), two projects reported income increases for IDPs (with an average increase of 247%), and all four NGO-led projects reported an increase in access to HLP rights⁷⁰.

Secondly, RE-INTEG **contributed to a better policy environment for DACs.** Three projects reported an increase in DACs stating that the government is responsive to their rights and needs (with an average increase of 30%), and IDLO supported the government to ratify the Kampala Convention, a binding continental treaty to protect IDPs and to adopt a national policy on IDPs, refugees and returnees⁷¹.

Keys to success

RE-INTEG provided long-term support for DACs in a way that had never been done before in Somalia, notably by combining:

1) An area-based approach to designing activities. The projects used area-based needs assessments (rather than nationwide studies) to inform the **design of activities**⁷².

2) Community-driven actions. For example, the projects led by WV and NRC integrated the needs of the communities into community action plans⁷³ and the project led by CW supported 'DAC forums' that decided on the implementation of activities⁷⁴.

3) Close collaboration with the government. For example, the project led by NRC conducted monitoring and assessment missions with the government, which accelerated the government's decision-making process on topics such as the location of schools. Meanwhile, the project led by WV worked with the Somaliland government from inception and as a result received significant support from the government, which notably provided a 50% discount on land certificates for IDPs⁷⁵.

Building on success

RE-INTEG's success in implementing durable solutions-focused projects, using area-based approaches and collaborating closely with the government has reportedly inspired other donors to follow suit. Examples include the UK FCDO-funded Danwadaag programme (£5.5M), the EU-funded BREACH (EUR 17M) and Xalfoon (EUR 10M) programmes, and the Saameynta programme (\$18M) funded by the Somalia Joint Fund. These programmes will cover the RE-INTEG CW implementing area, though gaps remain in the areas covered by the CARE, WV and NRC projects.

69 The reason for the focus on these projects is that the IDLO and NGO-led consortia all have an available final narrative report, mid-term or endline evaluation and also have comparable indicators.

70 CARE: 800 IDP households were provided with land and resettled in Galkacyo South, WV: 15% at baseline to 60% at endline, NRC: 61% at baseline to 62.5% at endline, CW: the report states that the project 'overperformed' with regards to putting 'accessible HLP mechanisms in place to ensure access to land and/or secure tenure' but does not give outcome data.

71 International Development Law Organisation, 'Final Narrative Report', 2022.

72 [Consilient and Concern Worldwide, 'Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia. Endline Evaluation Report', 2020.](#)

73 [Intermedia development Consultants, "Wadajir'-Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland. Endline Evaluation Report.", 2020; Jubaland Solutions Consortium, 'Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement Affected Communities in Jubaland State of Somalia. End Line Survey Report.', 2020.](#)

74 See note 6.

75 See note 7.



Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth programme) in Kenya



EUTF Partners

German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) and Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC)



Country

Kenya



Budget

EUR 14.3M



From 09/2016

to 02/2022

Communities in marginalised areas of Kenya experience high levels of exclusion, lack of opportunities, inequality and poverty. Through four different projects, the Youth programme aimed to improve conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for vulnerable youth and the general population in targeted areas of Kenya, particularly in the north-eastern and coastal counties as well as in urban areas. **The targeted communities now benefit from increased economic opportunities and improved relations with other community members and law enforcement officers.**

Through the Youth programme, the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) targeted 4 500 young people in eight counties in Kenya through income-generating activities, vocational training and conflict prevention support. The KRCS organised events to bring young people together, including a football match between Majengo and Shella youth groups in Malindi, Kilifi County. The match was organised following reports of rivalries and retaliatory attacks between the two groups and aimed to improve relationships between their members. An event was also organised to promote better relationships between the young people and security officers from the community by actively engaging them in dialogues.

'My friends and I were so excited [to have the opportunity to participate in a soccer match] and we felt really nice because it makes us feel like we were an important part of the society', said Mudhir Adnan, Coach of the Zaragoza Youth Football Club from Kilifi County, Kenya.

Objective of the project

To contribute to increased peace, stability and inclusive economic opportunities for youth in marginalised areas in Kenya.

Key successes

- ▶ Income increased by 28% for beneficiaries of the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation and employment among beneficiaries of the Kenya Red Cross Society increased from 47% to 91%.
- ▶ Mentees who did not identify any benefit of terrorism increased from 88% to 95%.
- ▶ Improved productivity was reported for SAIDC beneficiaries in terms of production yields (158 kgs of harvested cashews per season at baseline to 1 132 kgs at endline).



Zaragoza Youth Football Club in Kilifi, Kenya
© Kenya Red Cross Society

The coach continued: 'We had the dialogue at the Red Cross offices after the match and it was very exciting and important to have law enforcement officers present. At least we all had a chance to discuss issues freely and make peace and, in one way or another, it helped in creating an understanding and, had we not gotten this opportunity, then the [tensions] between security officers and youth would never come to an end'⁷⁶.

How did the EUTF help?

The programme carried out vocational skills training for 3 160 marginalised and vulnerable youth, offered income generating activities for 4 500 youth, conducted mentoring activities for 253 youth at-risk to reduce the influence of violent extremist groups, and delivered trainings and support to link 15 000 smallholder farmers with private sector actors in Kenya's cashew sector.

The programme led to notable changes for the participants, including enhanced economic outcomes, better conflict prevention and strengthened efforts in preventing and countering of violent extremism⁷⁷.

The income-generating activities and vocational trainings helped **improve economic opportunities, income and productivity** for both marginalised individuals and the broader community. By the end of the programme, the proportion of KRCS beneficiaries in employment increased from 47% to 91%, while 73% of people trained by the GIZ secured jobs following their training⁷⁸. People trained by the SAIDC and GIZ also saw their average salaries increase by 28% and 10% respectively, and 83% of KRCS's beneficiaries reported an increase in their income of more than 10%. Production yields for SAIDC beneficiaries increased from 158 kgs of harvested cashews per season at baseline to 1 132 kgs at the end. Over 98% of the farmers surveyed had accessed organic or fair trade certification or were undertaking the process of doing so.

Improved conflict prevention awareness and practices were also reported among youth, community members, law enforcement officers and media actors. For example, KRCS-trained youths' awareness of various methods of conflict resolution increased from 75% to 98%. Radio professionals trained by RUSI reported increased awareness of conflict-sensitive journalism practices. RUSI also reported a positive shift in attitudes towards violent extremism, with the percentage of mentees who saw no benefits in joining violent extremist groups rising from 88% to 95%.

Keys to success

Consortium approach: The combination of the specific capacities of each implementing partner allowed for a more comprehensive approach to countering and preventing violent extremism in their areas of expertise or operation. The expertise leveraged included KRCS's experience in operating in high-risk areas, GIZ's experience in vocational skills training, and RUSI's research expertise on conflict prevention.

Context-specific conflict prevention interventions and dialogue: Both RUSI and KRCS built on existing traditional systems for handling grievances and conflict, such as by involving community or religious leaders. KRCS built on the Kenyan government's community policing strategy (the 2015 'Nyumba Kumi Initiative' developed in response to increased violence and terrorism in Kenya), promoted county forums, and empowered youth peace committee members to act as ambassadors between security officials and communities. RUSI facilitated dialogue between law enforcement and community actors, and its unique **mentorship approach** (pairing youth at-risk with peer mentors and support groups) helped create supportive networks and foster positive social identities. RUSI also developed a mentorship manual to help guide other similar mentorship approaches⁷⁹.

Private sector involvement: Most projects engaged private sector actors from the design phase and throughout implementation. For instance, SAIDC collaborated with Ten Senses Africa, a processing company, to integrate beneficiaries in supply and production chains. Similarly, KRCS and GIZ facilitated connections by linking its trainees with private institutions to access apprenticeships and employment opportunities.

Building on success

The partnerships the programme has created with private sector actors offers strong potential for sustainability by facilitating more long-term support for the project beneficiaries, independently of the programme. The EU will also continue working with or supporting some of the private actors involved in the Youth programme. The EU-funded 'AgriFI Kenya Challenge Fund' will keep supporting Ten Senses Africa to establish a processing plant in Kilifi County, purchase machinery and support the purchasing of cashew nuts from the 15 000 SAIDC-trained farmers.

For the other projects, continuity will be partially ensured through new technical and vocational education and training and livelihoods programmes funded by the EU and other donors. These programmes include: 'Promotion of youth employment and vocational training' (German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, EUR 79M), 'Reducing insecurity and violent extremism in northern and coastal regions of Kenya' (UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, £20M), and a NDICI-funded project supporting the digital sector (EUR 10M).

⁷⁷ Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences, 'Enhancement of livelihoods in the Kenyan coastal region by supporting organic and fair-trade certification of smallholders', 2022; Fisher, T., et al. 'Evaluation of 'Strengthening resilience to violent extremism (STRIVE III)', September 2020; KRCS, 'Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities – End-term evaluation report', March 2021.

⁷⁸ Altai Consulting, 'Lessons learned from a consortium approach to stability and conflict prevention in Kenya', January 2019.

⁷⁹ RUSI, 'A mentorship manual for countering violent extremism', 2020.



Regional Approach for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration (Cross-Border PACT RASMI)



EUTF Partner
Pact



Countries
Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia



Budget
EUR 4M



From 11/2017
to 04/2022

Objective of the project

To prevent and mitigate the impact of local conflicts in the Mandera Triangle through the promotion of peacebuilding, conflict management and conflict resolution capacity at the community and cross-border levels.

Key successes

- ▶ Local actors are more active in managing conflicts through local cross-border administrative structures, engagement in cross-border coordination meetings and dialogues, and the provision of support to county, zonal and national structures to work with communities and local authorities.
- ▶ Six peace agreements governing relationships between communities have been reached.

The Mandera Triangle – a cross-border area between Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia – has faced persistent challenges such as violent extremism, armed conflicts, violent crimes, political instability and state failure. These issues disproportionately affect youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and marginalised ethnic groups, making them particularly vulnerable to irregular migration, forced displacement and recruitment by militia and terrorist organisations.

Between 2017 and 2022, the Cross-Border RASMI project worked to empower local communities and leaders such as women, religious leaders, security forces and private sector actors. The project promoted dialogue on conflict issues, supported peace efforts through community leaders, and strengthened their ability to prevent or resolve conflicts.



Nurta, one of the women leaders supported by the project, conducting an awareness session on violent extremism in school
© BeletHawa Women for Peace and Development (BWFPD)

'We are thankful to our youth leaders who are addressing issues affecting us in our district, protecting our rights and linking us to livelihood opportunities', said Abdishakur Mohammed, a youth supported by the project with livelihood training, who now operates a barber's shop in Luuq District, Somalia.

The project supported the development of peace agreements governing relationships between communities and clans across borders. It specifically focused on resource sharing aimed at mitigating revenge killings and preventing violent conflicts by institutionalising cross-clan agreements. The project also facilitated increased interaction among youths through the creation of peace clubs within communities and of early warning systems on conflicts, with the aim of reducing youth engagement in crime and substance abuse as well as radicalisation by extremist groups.

'So far, we are doing well, and learners are getting the concept of the training,' said Madam Rahma, a teacher at Mandera Boystown Primary School. 'What's more, the girls are enjoying the sessions while others are persistently requesting to be given the opportunity to join the peace club group. Since large groups are nearly unmanageable, we limited membership to 30 students, but we advise members to convey information to their counterparts at school and in their household, since they are probed with questions like "What were you learning? What were you told? Please tell us."

How did the EUTF help?

By the end of its first phase in February 2021, the project reported that eight of PACT's fifteen Boundary Partners⁸⁰ were effectively taking on leadership roles in preventing or mitigating violent conflicts independently, without material or financial support from the project. During the implementation of the second phase from February 2021 to April 2022, these partners, jointly and without financial or logistical support from the project, took actions that either **resolved or mitigated the potential escalation of five conflict incidents**. Furthermore, **six peace agreements** were developed across the two project phases to guide cross-border clan and community relationships, with a particular focus on the topic of resource sharing.

According to RASMI's Boundary Partners, **relationships between cross-border communities improved** over the first three years of implementation. At the end of the first phase, the vast majority (93%) of Boundary Partners reported that their views of the neighbouring communities had substantially improved and 90% attested that they had a shared vision of how to effectively and peacefully address conflicts.

Keys to success

Context-specific programming: The project's successes can be credited, at least in part, to its system-based approach to analysing conflict at the local level and designing tailored responses to specific local conflict drivers and patterns.

'Boundary Partners' approach: Bringing together key stakeholders (or 'Boundary Partners') who share common interests (such as youth, women, elders and chiefs) to form cross-clan and cross-border groups, and subsequently reinforcing them as formal peace structures, proved to be one effective implementation strategy.

Quick wins: the project brought together and supported Mandera-based Somali and non-Somali women, who were often targets of Al-Shabaab, and invested in building their skills and knowledge on countering violent extremism and conflict management. These women quickly developed a shared vision and brainstormed potential peace initiatives in Mandera, leading to the creation of the 'Women for Change' forum⁸¹ and strengthening the role of women in promoting stability and security in the region. These types of 'quick wins' helped Boundary Partners and communities realise that positive changes were achievable despite decades of conflict in the Mandera Triangle.

Building on success

RASMI II's endline data indicates that the project's approach to conflict resolution in border areas has proven effective and could be built on in the future. To implement this approach in future programming, the project's final reports recommend providing more flexibility to implementing partners so that they can amend the project design over the course of implementation, as well as including an extended contingency budget which could allow the implementing partner to promptly intervene in skirmishes before they escalate.

The EU opened a call for proposals in March 2023 to find an implementing partner for its next programme in the Mandera Triangle, titled 'Peaceful and resilient borderlands in the Horn of Africa', which will also cover other East African borderlands. This EUR 14M follow-up intervention aims to provide full continuity to the actions started by the RASMI project.

⁸⁰ Boundary Partners are cross-clan and cross-community leader groups supported by PACT to better address and manage conflicts. These include youth leaders, women leaders, local authorities, peace committees, traditional leaders (elders) and religious leaders.

⁸¹ The Women for Change (W4C) Forum is a network that brings together local Somalis and non-Somali women to address radicalisation and inequality across the Mandera Triangle through change aimed at resolving the root causes of conflicts.

Disclaimer

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Participants in a training session in Egypt under the AEDIM project.
© National Council for Women (2023)



2.3 NORTH OF AFRICA



682 697

People having improved access to basic social benefits

EGYPT

16 601

Direct jobs created or supported

207 143

Potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration

13 464

People receiving professional training or skills development

4 719 000

People having improved access to basic social benefits

LIBYA

240 077

Migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs protected or assisted

3 132 101

People reached by campaigns on resilience building and basic rights

49 548

Voluntary returns supported

48 447

People reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

MOROCCO

34 653

People having improved access to basic social benefits

14 327

Migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs protected or assisted

2 676

Staff from local authorities and basic service providers trained on service delivery

15 572

People having improved access to basic social benefits

TUNISIA

1 461

People receiving professional training and/or skills development

50 366

People reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

1 639

Returning migrants receiving reintegration assistance

REGIONAL



58 148

Voluntary returns supported



5 399

People assisted to develop income-generating activities



6 991

People benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes

*More details regarding the method followed to capture these results can be found on the EUTF website https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en

2.3.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2024

In the North of Africa region, all activities contribute to Strategic Objective 3 across the following four priorities:

Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilisation

This priority is the most supported in the region, with a total budget of EUR 523 million, including EUR 393 million for Libya. The aggregated results of the EUTF for Africa programmes implemented since 2017 in North of Africa show that 195 972 people on the move benefited from protection assistance (including psychosocial support, gender-based violence protection, temporary housing, subsistence support, medical treatment) and 111 324 people received nutrition assistance. In addition, 49 548 migrants stranded in Libya benefited from voluntary humanitarian returns and 5 327 persons of concern from emergency evacuation assistance.

To date, 2.7 million basic and social services have been delivered and 5.5 million people, including in host communities, have better access to basic social services (thanks to the construction or renovation of 1 534 social infrastructure facilities and the training of over 23 000 staff). In addition, 3.4 million people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights, while 33 635 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities. A total of 365 institutions and non-state actors received capacity building support to improve the delivery of services and 221 strategies, laws and policies were developed. In terms of economic and employment opportunities, 23 827 people benefited from professional training, 5 399 people developed income-generating activities, 19 906 jobs were created and 894 MSMEs were supported.

Integrated border management

Integrated border management and combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings is the second most supported priority of the EUTF for Africa in the region, with a total budget of EUR 282 million, including EUR 177 million for a budget support programme in Morocco.

In the region, EUTF for Africa programmes supported the set-up and/or refurbishment of 29 public or civilian infrastructure facilities and supplied 75 784 items of equipment, ranging from land and sea vehicles, IT and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits. In addition, 4 256 members of staff from government institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors received capacity development training on governance, conflict prevention and human rights. 444 awareness-raising events (reaching 225 799 people including host communities) were organised on themes related to the prevention of irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings. Likewise, 76 142 migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons benefited from short-term protection measures or direct assistance during search and rescue operations, at disembarkation points and in detention centres.

Labour migration and mobility

Under this priority, the EUTF for Africa has helped to set up and promote projects that facilitate partnerships between countries in the North of Africa and participating EU countries. These aim to improve the governance of labour migration, develop innovative approaches and promote labour mobility schemes to Europe and back to the countries of origin. Simultaneously, the EUTF for Africa programmes under this priority have been promoting intra-African and South-South labour migration pathways in the North of Africa region.

Five EUTF for Africa programmes contributed primarily to this strategic priority (one in Morocco and four regional initiatives), with a total budget of EUR 35 million. These initiatives provided capacity building or operational support to 21 institutions on subjects related to labour migration, and supported the development of 21 strategies, laws, policies and plans. Overall, 6 991 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes and 34 regional cooperation initiatives were supported to facilitate labour mobility between Morocco and other African countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal). In addition, 36 studies, surveys and research projects related to labour migration and mobility were carried out in Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt.

Improve migration governance

Overall, twelve EUTF for Africa programmes contributed primarily to this strategic priority with a total budget of EUR 43 million (six in Tunisia, one in Morocco, one in Egypt, and four programmes with a regional outreach).

In terms of capacity development, targeted interventions were carried out to strengthen partner countries' national and local capacities in defining or implementing their migration strategies. To date, a total of 7 350 staff members from national and local public bodies, along with personnel from civil society organisations, were trained on migration management and protection (benefiting 277 institutions and non-state actors). The EUTF for Africa programmes also developed or implemented 60 strategies, policies and plans on migration governance, and supported the creation of 19 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms.

Another key area of work under this priority is to promote safe and dignified assisted voluntary returns from North of Africa, together with the sustainable reintegration of returnees in their countries of origin. Since the inception of the EUTF for Africa, 8 600 people have returned voluntarily to their places of origin, 4 510 returning migrants have benefited from post-arrival assistance and 4 154 people have received reintegration assistance upon arrival. The EUTF for Africa has also supported six regional initiatives to improve international cooperation mechanisms and data collection, management and analysis. A total of 25 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems have been developed, and 120 field studies, surveys and other research projects conducted.



Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt



EUTF Partner
Save the children.



Country
Egypt



Budget
EUR 1M



From 09/2017
to 06/2020

Objective of the project

Children and youth at risk of unsafe mixed migration from Egypt benefit from increased access to safe economic and educational alternatives¹.

Key successes

- ▶ 400 refugee youth have been provided with hands on support and mentoring.
- ▶ 630 refugee youth have been supported to develop incomegenerating activities and local small businesses
- ▶ 20 local institutions and small businesses have been provided with business skills.

The story of transforming lives

Amar, a young man from Sudan, left his homeland with nothing but a dream to reach Europe. He had heard that the journey was perilous, and the only way was through irregular means via Egypt. His lucky day came when he was invited to join the Save the Children programme supporting young refugees. Initially sceptical, Amar accepted, seeking a glimmer of hope. The project opened doors he could never have imagined. Thanks to workshops and mentoring, Amar discovered his strengths and potential. He had a natural talent for design, especially working with African fabrics. With newfound confidence, Amar decided to start his own business.

“He poured his heart into creating unique, vibrant designs that tell the story of his heritage”, says his mentor.

He started buying fabrics from his allowance savings and spent nights sewing every single piece of clothing himself. Slowly but surely, his business began to thrive. The colourful fabrics drew attention, and soon, Amar was running a successful small business.

Sara⁸³ is another refugee who came to Cairo from Sudan after many years of life in refugee camps in Sudan. Eager to start a new life, she joined the Save the Children program with determination. Persistence and hard work were the keys to her success, walking from home to training for two hours every day to save her allowance. Her dream is to one day have her own bakery. However, for now, helping others is so rewarding that she continues to work with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Cairo to help other refugees find their feet.



© EUTF Partner: Save the Children

“There are so many impressive life stories that we see as community mentors, and we would be so happy if the donors and the public knew about them as a reward for the efforts made. This will create trust for future actions”, says Sara.

Thanks to the EU Africa Trust Fund, Amar and Sara are now living better lives in Cairo, and their plans to migrate to Europe are in the past. Their journeys, marked by resilience and determination, took them from facing dangerous paths to becoming a successful entrepreneur and a community mentor. They realised that sometimes, the path we dream of is not the one we are destined to take. Instead of Europe, they found their future in Cairo.

⁸² The contract's objective was broadly defined to include goals such as increased community participation, cohesion, improved practices, and access to quality protection services. However, this document specifically focuses on the parts of the objective that pertain to children and youth.

⁸³ Real name replaced with pseudonym to protect privacy.

How did the EUTF help?

Entrepreneurship training programme. This was a key support measure ensuring that youth who selected the entrepreneurship pathway were provided with essential business skills training as well as life skills such as decision-making, goal setting and communication. Participants learnt how to draft a full business plan and how to submit a budget for their respective projects. Besides the training, field visits were conducted to further assess business places and their suitability for establishing a micro-business.

Targeted coaching. Mini support groups of coaching in beauty and sewing sectors were developed aiming at encouraging collaboration between the young business owners as well as creating a supportive community for them after the project closure. The participants in the coaching groups had discussions about techniques they used and shared their knowledge. They discussed and engaged in partnerships to jointly access new markets.

Emotional support. Community mentors provided emotional support to young refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen and Syria, who needed help to learn life skills and overcome emotional traumas of leaving their families.

Keys to success

Involvement of community mentors. The mentors share a similar cultural background and experiences with the refugees, allowing them to build trust and rapport more effectively. Their incredible life stories, transitioning from desperate situations to stable lives dedicated to assisting others, are truly inspiring. By fostering a sense of belonging and community, mentors help refugees develop resilience, confidence, and self-sufficiency.

Providing the right mix of support services. Transforming the mindset of refugees from seeking irregular migration to building a new life based on their potential is a challenging task. Increasing awareness about real risks, helping them discover their potential, and instilling belief in their strength to build a new life are the key ingredients of success shared by the community mentors. The use of videos and testimonials from other refugees has proven to be the most persuasive tool in this endeavour.

Ensuring a favourable environment for refugees.

The project created an equally supportive environment, including access to training, counselling, allowances, and support for employment and entrepreneurship to all youth refugees. This holistic approach was instrumental in helping these young refugees rebuild their lives with dignity and hope instead of taking the risks associated with irregular migration.

Building on success

Prioritising community mentors as a valuable resource.

Community mentors, particularly those who are former refugees, have proven to be highly effective due to their deep personal experience and commitment to serving their communities. Continuing to leverage the strength of community mentors is key to sustaining impact and long-term success.

Empowering mentees to follow their own paths.

Ensure that mentees are supported in pursuing their own aspirations, such as starting a business, moving on to new opportunities, or connecting with other NGOs that work with refugees. This empowerment fosters independence and encourages them to take charge of their futures, aligning with their unique goals and needs.

Providing ongoing support. Maintain continuous support for newly arrived youth refugees in Egypt by offering allowances and opportunities to develop their potential through workshops and mentoring. This ongoing assistance is vital for helping them realize their dreams, whether by starting a business or uncovering hidden talents, ensuring lasting impact and integration into the community.



Towards a holistic approach to labour migration governance and labour mobility (THAMM)



EUTF Partner
GIZ



Countries
Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia



Budget
EUR 8M EUTF
EUR 4.2M BMZ⁸⁴



From 08/2019
to 08/2023

Objective of the project

Enhance labour migration governance and facilitate long-term mobility for training and employment purposes from North Africa to Europe, contributing to mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility.

Key successes

- ▶ 697 candidates successfully participated in pre-departure training
- ▶ 672 potential migrants and staff of partner institutions benefited from professional training (TVET) and skills development.
- ▶ 419 migrants were successfully matched with employers in Germany.

The story of transforming lives

Farid, Sirine, and Yessin are three inspiring young Tunisians who embarked on a journey to Germany for their apprenticeships, supported by the THAMM GIZ project.

After being successfully admitted to the THAMM project implemented by GIZ, Farid participated in a German language course and intercultural trainings. With the help of THAMM, he was selected by a four-star hotel in Germany for an apprenticeship.

"The apprenticeship lasts three years and I am currently completing my first year in Germany. I'm getting used to my new life, my language level is improving, and I am happy to be here. I am constantly learning a lot of new things".

The vocational training in Germany alternates between the hiring company and the vocational school.

"I am not the only Tunisian here. This gives me the feeling of having a bit of Tunisia with me".

Sirine, another THAMM participant from Tunisia specialises in system catering and she also enjoys her stay in Germany. For her, the apprenticeship provides new opportunities.

"In my free time I go out with my friends, discover new restaurants, or go for a walk along the Moselle. I'm happy with my life here!"

Electrical companies in Germany are in similar situations as hotels and restaurants. They also need young talents. Yessin is an apprentice in electronics for a company producing electronic boards and control cabinets. His boss did not receive any applications for the trainee position.



© EUTF Partner: GIZ

Eventually, he found an excellent candidate from Tunisia through the THAMM GIZ project.

"What I really like about the vocational training in Germany is the dual system: two days a week you attend classes at school and three days you work at the company. This way, you have the possibility to gain more expertise, to learn faster, and you are well prepared for the job market, which is requiring a lot of skilled workers".

For hardworking people like Yessin, Sirine and Farid a job is almost guaranteed after apprenticeship.

How did the EUTF help?

Mobility schemes. Pilot mobility schemes between partner countries and Germany were designed to gather insights, build networks, and enhance the skills needed by partner institutions to foster fair and development-focused labour migration over the long term. The mobility schemes not only deepened cooperation and ownership with national partners but also provided valuable lessons for improving support for regular labour migration in the future. In Tunisia, nine recruitment rounds were conducted.

⁸⁴ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany.

Skills development and pre-departure preparation. Young people interested in migrating to Germany attended language courses and intercultural training. Within the pre-departure preparation, candidates were informed about their rights and existing support structures abroad for reporting legal violations and for receiving support. In Tunisia, a reporting mechanism was integrated into a mobile application: migrants affected by legal violations can reach out for support.

Capacity development of key actors in origin countries. THAMM played a pivotal role in enhancing the capacity of key institutions in partner countries for the area of migration on a policy and operational level, such as ministries of migration, labour, and vocational education, as well as employment agencies and training institutions. These authorities were empowered to identify sectors with the potential to boost employment opportunities, both within domestic labour markets and abroad.

Keys to success

A holistic development-oriented approach. THAMM considers mobility and international placement of workers as integral components of a comprehensive labour policy for the partner countries. The selection of sectors for mobility has been meticulously evaluated in light of the labour market needs and potential of these countries. This careful consideration is essential to maximizing the benefits of labour migration and mobility, which include advantages for countries of origin and destination, as well as for migrant workers and their families, often referred to as the “triple win.”

A network of key stakeholders. THAMM helped establish a wide network of employers, chambers of commerce and industry, trade associations, and other actors representing business sectors that can hire young migrant workers. This created a robust entry point for effectively matching selected apprentices and skilled workers with their future employers, ensuring better alignment between skills and job opportunities.

Leveraging operational mobility for strategic impact. THAMM has tested and evaluated various operational mobility schemes within existing legal frameworks. By embedding these schemes into ongoing support efforts, multiple approaches could be explored simultaneously, enabling the identification of best practices and the optimisation of mobility strategies.

Building on success

Advancing Digitalization. Following THAMM's success in strengthening partner institutions' capacities and developing standardised migration procedures, a crucial step forward would be digitalising these processes. This advancement would enable institutions to independently manage and implement mobility programmes more effectively.

Improving employability. Expanding the range of employment-promoting measures is crucial for people interested in migration. By offering additional technical qualifications, language courses, and soft skills training with a focus on intercultural understanding, individuals can improve their chances of securing quality employment both in their home country and abroad.

Integrated training and skills assessment mechanisms. Integrating the training content into selected national training programmes would contribute to long-term sustainability. Additionally, developing mechanisms for skills assessment would enable individuals interested in migration to present their qualifications effectively, while providing employers with a clearer understanding of applicants' skills.



Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya (Baladiyati)



EUTF Partner

Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)



Country

Libya



Budget

EUR 22M



From 10/2018
to 12/2022

Objective of the project

Stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations and returnees, is progressively enhanced, most notably in conflict or post-conflict areas.

Key successes

- ▶ 88 940 people from Libyan and migrant communities are now aware of inclusive access to basic public services.
- ▶ 2 340 health workers have been trained in providing better health services and managing stocks of essential medicines.
- ▶ 54 health facilities in 24 municipalities receive a regular supply of medical equipment, materials and medicines.

The story of transforming lives

Thirteen-year-old Amal⁸⁴ can finally look forward to a stable childhood. Amal suffers from type diabetes and has long depended on regular insulin injections to manage her condition. However, the health centres are meant to serve a large number of people and their inability to do so has been a real disaster for the people living there. In the past, erratic insulin supplies and improper storage at the Attia Alkasah Hospital in the Al Kufra region led to frequent health crises, including dehydration and weight loss. This uncertainty cast a shadow over Amal's life, preventing her from enjoying the carefree days of her childhood.

"We were always worried about Amal's next insulin shot, wondering if it would be available", said her father, Omar. "Now, with the pharmacy's rehabilitation, Attia Alkasah Hospital will have a steady supply of insulin, ensuring Amal and other patients receive the care they need".

Thanks to the support from the EUTF, not only Amal but also many other individuals, including migrant children in Al Kufra, now have a reason to hope. One such example is Ifrah, a Somali girl whose name means happiness. Like Amal, Ifrah suffers from diabetes, and was unable to get a constant supply of insulin.

"My family was constantly worried about my health. Now the hospital can provide me with the necessary medicine, and I can play with my friends", she says.



© EUTF Partner: AICS

For Amal's and Ifrah's families, the EUTF support is life-changing. The Baladiyati project has not only contributed to stabilising the healthcare system in Al Kufra but has also restored hope for a better life to Libyans and migrants in their communities. By addressing critical healthcare shortages, it has ensured that children like Amal and Ifrah and their families can enjoy healthier and more stable lives, free from the constant fear of medical disruptions.

How did the EUTF help?

Awareness raising. Among the many support measures aimed at enhancing stability and fostering recovery in local communities in Libyan communities for many like Amal and Ifrah, awareness raising was an essential component in improving health and quality of life.

⁸⁴ Real names have been replaced with pseudonyms to protect privacy.

Efforts were made to raise awareness about inclusive access to basic health services for vulnerable people from both Libya and non-Libyan communities. Numerous migrants from Sudan, Niger, Syria, Morocco, Ghana, Chad, Bangladesh, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Palestine, Tunisia, Egypt and Nigeria were reached through community mobilisers. Awareness sessions were held on communicable and non-communicable diseases: symptoms, prevention and the importance of early treatment and medication.

Health workers training. Health workers in multiple health facilities received training. Comprehensive needs assessments identified skill gaps of key medical staff and facility management and addressed these gaps effectively. High-priority topics were addressed and validated by the facility management.

Medicine supply. A regular supply of medicine was established for health facilities. For example, Attia Alkasah in Al Kufra region serves surrounding villages as far as 600 km away. These healthcare facilities, which previously experienced shortages of medical supplies and equipment, assure a steady stock of essential medicines thanks to supply management training for the staff.

Keys to success

Libyan municipalities involvement. The municipalities in Libya, particularly those outside the largest cities, are valuable interlocutors in the effort to restart local development. The reliance on municipalities, as the principal link to the populations, has led to remarkable successes in providing high-quality assistance to communities. This was facilitated by the solid partnerships that the INGOs selected by AICS had with local CSOs.

Community mobilisers. Community mobilisers (115 in total) proved to be the most effective means to engage with all communities in an inclusive way. It was also important to have an appropriate gender balance and representation from various migrant communities in the selection of community mobilisers who were able to raise awareness among their own communities.

Utilisation of local resources. Local procurement of supplies has proven to be more effective than importing goods. Facility staff and managers preferred local goods and equipment because ensuring supply and maintenance is more effective when the vendors are local.

Building on success

Investing in local partner. CSOs played a crucial role in successfully implementing activities across target municipalities, particularly in promoting active citizenship. These organisations were key in increasing public acceptance of INGOs' efforts, enhancing the effectiveness of health messaging, and building trust within the community. Their deep understanding of local dynamics and close connections with the community made them invaluable in fostering positive outcomes.

Involving strong EUTF partners. The project benefited from AICS's thorough understanding of local contexts and dynamics, which supported effective implementation. The project management unit set up by AICS in Tripoli facilitated access to remote and conflict-sensitive areas, ensuring a continuous presence and consistent delivery of project activities. This approach will remain crucial for promoting stability and recovery in the region.

Open dialogue platform. To further enhance municipal and societal resilience, the contract laid the groundwork for an open dialogue platform on local governance. This platform encourages communication between the local population and municipalities on critical issues such as needs, resource allocation, and accountability. By involving civil society groups, local Mukhtar (leaders), and youth groups, this approach fosters a culture of local engagement and advocacy, ensuring continued responsiveness and community-driven change.



Support in the Identification and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking (SAVE)



EUTF Partner

Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne (CCEM).



Country

Morocco



Budget

EUR 0.6M



From 02/2021
to 02/2024

Objective of the project

Victims of human trafficking for labour exploitation in Morocco are identified and supported.

Key successes

140 individual aids have been awarded to victims of human trafficking and 7 hosting centres have been financed.

- ▶ 5 partner civil society organisations have been trained to provide specialised support to victims of human trafficking and assisted in opening over 10 legal cases (civil, criminal, child protection).
- ▶ 2 645 people have been sensitised by 65 interventions in 53 Moroccan towns and villages.

The story of transforming lives

Kesia and Fatima⁸⁵, two girls bound by a tragic childhood, found two organisations that not only helped them endure the horrors of their past but also paved the way for their survival and recovery.

Kesia, a courageous young girl from the Democratic Republic of Congo, survived a brutal attack on her home, where her father was killed. Fleeing with her mother's encouragement, she joined a group of street children and later trusted smugglers for a journey to Europe. Instead, she was trafficked, forced into labour and abuse, and became pregnant. After escaping, she received critical support from a women's group which connected her with the association Droits et Justice. They helped her move to Rabat, obtain international protection, and receive essential support during her pregnancy. Kesia is now safe in the USA with her two kids.

"Kesia was resettled in the USA, and we were in contact with her until the final days before her departure. A few weeks after her arrival, the organization handling her case contacted us to request our support for the administrative follow-up of her two babies' files", says a representative from Droit et Justice association.

Fatima's story began when she was 11. She lived in a small village near Casablanca. Everything was fine until her family asked her to spend the summer with her teacher. It was far from home, and she didn't want to go, but her teacher's promises of care and gold jewellery convinced her parents.



© alamy

"Once at her house, I understood the purpose of my presence: to do the cleaning and take care of the small errands nearby! This is how my suffering began and my destiny as a little maid continued from one house to another. I gradually detached myself from my family and my former life, but there is one thing I never managed to accept: the permanent loss of my right to education..."

The exploitation lasted for years, during which she endured all forms of violence and abuse, which escalated from one employer to the next, until she found a compassionate woman who addressed her to National Institute for Solidarity with Women in Distress (INSAP) which alerted the police to intervene and rescue her. Fatima now lives happily in Casablanca in an apartment with a friend and works as a hairdresser-aesthetician.

⁸⁶ Real names replaced with pseudonyms to protect privacy.

How did the EUTF help?

Identification and support of victims. A steadfast support for partner CSOs was provided to assist in the identification of victims and potential victims. These CSOs also received financial backing to establish and operate shelters and victim assistance centres. Once identified, victims of trafficking can therefore benefit from integrated support and material assistance through the network of partner organisations.

Legal support for victims. Partner CSOs have received ongoing guidance through the complexities of legal procedures, to provide a specialised support to victims from filing complaints to building criminal cases. Additionally, a network of specialized lawyers in human trafficking has been established to support these partners.

Inter-partner dialogue. The CCEM and its partners have worked to strengthen collaborations between government institutions, CSOs, and international organizations, both in Morocco and within a broader regional framework. Study visits among CSOs facilitated the exchange of insights into each other's local intervention contexts and the sharing of best practices and knowledge.

Keys to success

A comprehensive, multi-stakeholder, and victim-centered approach. SAVE was inspired by the “4 P” approach promoted by the EU, which recommends combating trafficking through Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, and Partnerships. Human trafficking is a complex phenomenon, the fight against which requires close partnerships among various actors to provide a judicial response while protecting victims. A victim-centered approach entails coordinating the efforts of all stakeholders to prioritise the rights, security, and individual aspirations of the victim.

A good mix of experienced partner associations. Since their inception, the partner associations of SAVE have developed numerous field practices to effectively support the vulnerable groups they target. Committed to providing lasting solutions for people's lives and adapting to global and Moroccan societal changes, the partners have innovated or strengthened practices, which provide solutions at various stages of the fight against trafficking.

Awareness raising on human trafficking. Raising awareness has been a central focus of the project, highlighting human trafficking as a distinct and critical issue in the discussions. A range of initiatives has been implemented to educate the public, stakeholders, and policymakers about the complexities and realities of human trafficking, aiming to shed light on the issue and foster a deeper understanding.

Building on success

Expanding CSOs' expertise and capacity to support foreign victims. Victims of foreign nationality were mainly assisted by associations specialising in migrant rights. By the end of the project, all partner associations supported non-Moroccan individuals identified as victims or at risk of trafficking. Broadening their expertise and adapting their services to support a diverse range of individuals beyond the traditional focus will enhance the effectiveness of their support and the overall impact.

Strengthening collaboration between field actors. Equipping civil society, like in SAVE, is only the first step towards a dynamic of public service delegation to associations, which, due to their proximity to local communities, are on the front lines of access to rights and the restoration of individuals' dignity. Fostering deeper collaboration between field actors and Moroccan state services will enhance the effectiveness of public service delivery and support for trafficking victims.

Integrating legal standards. Applying the legal definitions of trafficking from Moroccan legislation ensures that support systems are legally informed. This approach will improve the accuracy of victim identification, enhance support services, and facilitate more effective prosecution of trafficking perpetrators. Although frontline actors involved in identifying potential victims of trafficking may not be legal professionals, integrating the legal definition of trafficking into their procedures is crucial for accurately recognizing cases.



Support the economic and social reintegration of returning Tunisian migrants (ProGreS Migration, Component III)



EUTF Partner
Expertise France.



Country
Tunisia



Budget
EUR 6.4M



Phase I: from 09/2017 to 07/2021
Phase II: from 12/2021 to 12/2024

Objective of the project

Returning migrants are reintegrated with dignity and stability in Tunisia, thanks to social and economic support.

Key successes

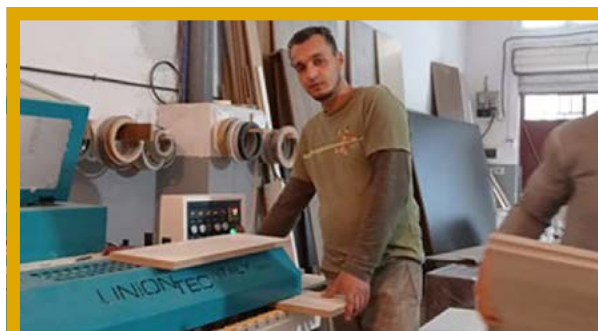
- ▶ Over 1200 Tunisian returning migrants have been received and supported at the regional branches of the Tounesna facility.
- ▶ 132 social assistance grants have been allocated to returning migrants to support their social integration as well as that of their family members.
- ▶ 251 Tunisian returning migrants' have received financial aid and coaching to create a micro-project for their economic reintegration.

The story of transforming lives

Returning to one's home country after attempting to rebuild a life in Europe is not easy. This is the story of some young Tunisians who succeeded by relying on the Tounesna facility as well as on their own strength and families. Ben left for France irregularly, hoping to improve his financial and social situation. After six months without income and without a fixed residence, he decided to return to Tunisia. Tounesna, a national facility established by ProGreS Migration III, offered him reintegration assistance through employment at a carpentry, held by Mohamed, a young entrepreneur who is aware of the challenges faced by return migrants, having benefited from startup assistance for his project under a previous pilot project (Lemma, 2018-2019). Ben began with a three-month introductory internship in professional life, allowing him to learn the trade and master the work tools. He is highly valued by his employer. His seriousness and professional qualities facilitated his permanent employment after the internship.

Mehereg has a similar story. Upon his return from Germany, he was able to open a small company that manufactures aluminium frames.

"Thanks to financial assistance, I resumed the work I had already learned from my father before emigrating. My father is no longer with us now, but I was able to rely on an already established network. I am satisfied with this business, but I would need additional resources to move to a larger location".



© EUTF Partner: Expertise France

Nadir is another returning migrant who runs a small grocery store in a peripheral neighbourhood of Tunis. Thanks to Tounesna, he was able to open his business with his father. However, his gaze reveals a bit of sadness:

"I would have liked to have a job that was closer to my heart. I was a blacksmith, but due to health problems, I can no longer pursue that profession".

Despite the challenges and difficulties return migrants face, the stories of Ben, Mehereg, and Nadir illustrate that with the right support and determination, returning home can become a new opportunity. These young men have not only found a new direction for their lives but have also shown that some success is attainable even amidst change and uncertainty.

How did the EUTF help?

One-stop-shop for returning migrants. ProGreS Migration has established and strengthened the Tounesna facility within the Tunisian administration. Tounesna has nine operational branches in the regional offices of the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE). OTE counsellors welcome, inform, and guide returning migrants, and they coordinate with counsellors from the General Directorate for Social Promotion (DGPS) and the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (ANETI) to facilitate these migrants' access to their socio-economic rights.

Social assistance grants. This is intended for returning migrants in situations of vulnerability and their family members. It may include : housing assistance, provided at the beginning of the beneficiary's enrollment in the programme and continuing for up to nine months thereafter; social health assistance, provided throughout the first 12 months, social education assistance, aiming to enable the children of returning migrants to integrate into a public school; and social assistance for persons with disabilities.

Economic reintegration assistance. Returning migrants are supported in their professional reintegration, either through employment or by starting a business. Financial aid and support to find employment or create an economic project are consolidated through a 12-month coaching scheme.

Keys to success

Proactivity of operators. In addition to the one-year support period for socio-economic reintegration projects, operators responsible for assistance have sometimes proactively introduced supplementary support practices. These practices are designed to assist projects both during and after the initial period, aiming to enhance their long-term stability. The mutual respect and trust between migrant and operator are also key ingredients for a successful venture.

Family support. The involvement of the returning migrant's family in the socio-economic reintegration project is often correlated with the success of the enterprise. This is due not only to the material assistance provided for entrepreneurial activities but also to the moral support that helps migrants feel accepted in their return experience.

Extensive territorial coverage. The establishment of the Tounesna facility branches in various regions highlights the importance of the geographic proximity of service providers to migrants to effectively ensure the success of their reintegration.

Building on success

Improving the referral system. The effectiveness of referring migrants to state services or to other national or international programmes depends on both of counsellors' ability to direct migrants to the appropriate contacts and the migrant's capacity to consider the proposals made to them. Developing a referral system would effectively channel specific resources from various programmes to the Tounesna facility.

Providing holistic support and community involvement. Providing holistic support, which includes psychological assistance, is essential to address these vulnerabilities. Extending support to the broader community can greatly enhance the success of reintegration efforts. When communities are involved and prepared, they can play a crucial role in fostering social cohesion and acceptance. Mentorship and personalised support from local community members or social workers empower returnees, offering guidance, emotional support, and connections to vital services. This comprehensive approach not only aids returnees but also strengthens the community, ensuring more sustainable reintegration.

Strengthening partnerships with operators

Based on this experience, a platform open to various field actors can greatly enhance the reintegration process for returning migrants. This platform could facilitate experience sharing, capitalize on reintegration successes, and enable better preparation for return by involving migrants and their local support networks in advance. It could also foster joint projects among return migrants, boosting collaboration and overall success.

Research and analysis for these 5 success stories were conducted by Inprove in 2024 based on project documentation and the situation at that time. Its content are the sole responsibility of Inprove and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union. ©2024 Inprove. All rights reserved. Licensed to the European Union under conditions.



Women participating in a training session in Egypt under the AEDIM project. © National Council for Women (2023).

CHAPTER 3

Financial Report



3.1 Amounts pledged and received

This Financial Report is drawn up in accordance with Art. 7.2 (d) of the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa. The tables below provide a summary of the contributions to the EUTF for Africa as of 31 December 2024. Contributions are split between the three windows according to the earmarking information contained in the Contribution Certificate. As per Constitutive Agreement earmarking is only possible per window. If no earmarking has been requested, the following distribution applies:

- Window SAH (A) Sahel and Lake Chad: 40%
- Window HOA (B) Horn of Africa: 40%
- Window NOA (C) North of Africa: 20%

Table 4 provides information on the contributions from external contributors (i.e. Member States and other external donors), as follows:

- ▶ Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors (i.e. pledges that have been announced in a formal manner but have not yet been officially confirmed by a Contribution Certificate).
- ▶ Contributions certified: contributions supported by a Certificate of the external contributor.
- ▶ Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (i.e. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) and the amount available for payment are subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2024, EUR 623 million had been received. Contributions received in currencies other than EUR are registered using the European Commission's official exchange rate.

Table 5 provides information on the contributions from the EU and EDF budgets, as follows:

- ▶ Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors.
- ▶ Contributions certified: contributions supported by a Commission Financing Decision, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (e.g. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) is subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2024, the total amount of certified contributions was EUR 4 438.5 million.
- ▶ Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for payment is subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2024, an amount of EUR 4 286.4 million had been made available for payment.

Interest generated by cash received in the EUTF for Africa bank account is shown in Section III of Table 5.

Table 4 - EUTF for Africa contributions from external contributors

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
I = Country	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2024 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Austria	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		3.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000
	1.200.000	1.200.000	1.200.000			1.200.000
Belgium	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.500.000	500.000	4.000.000	10.000.000
	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000			2.000.000
Bulgaria	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
	500.000	500.000	200.000	200.000	100.000	500.000
Croatia	200.000	200.000		100.000	100.000	200.000
	100.000	100.000	100.000			100.000
	300.000	300.000	200.000		100.000	300.000
Cyprus	100.000	100.000			100.000	100.000
Czech Republic	740.000	740.000		740.000		740.000
	8.750.000	8.750.000			8.750.000	8.750.000
	921.624	921.624			921.624	921.624
Denmark	6.001.921	6.001.921	2.400.768	2.400.768	1.200.384	6.001.921
	4.031.012	4.031.012			4.031.012	4.031.012
	10.076.311	10.076.311	2.720.604	3.325.183	4.030.525	10.076.311
	10.050.655	10.050.655	3.350.218	3.350.218	3.350.218	10.050.655
	13.393.529	13.393.529		13.393.529		13.393.529
	6.692.097	6.692.097	2.007.629	2.676.839	2.007.629	6.692.097
	3.085.964	3.085.964	3.085.964			3.085.964
	2.683.447	2.683.447	2.683.447			2.683.447
Estonia	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
	300.000	300.000			300.000	300.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000
	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
Finland	5.000.000	5.000.000	1.000.000	3.000.000	1.000.000	5.000.000
	2.500.000	2.500.000		2.500.000		2.500.000
	2.000.000	2.000.000		2.000.000		2.000.000
France	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000			6.000.000
Germany	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	48.000.000	48.000.000	38.400.000		9.600.000	48.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000
	100.000.000	100.000.000			100.000.000	100.000.000
	3.500.000	3.500.000			3.500.000	3.500.000
	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000			25.000.000
	42.500.000	42.500.000	30.500.000		12.000.000	42.500.000
	3.500.000	3.500.000	3.500.000			3.500.000
	3.500.000	3.500.000	3.500.000			3.500.000
Greece	50.000	50.000			50.000	50.000
Hungary	700.000	700.000		700.000		700.000
	8.750.000	8.750.000			8.750.000	8.750.000
Ireland	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		3.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	9.000.000	9.000.000	3.600.000	3.600.000	1.800.000	9.000.000
	755.000	755.000		755.000		755.000
Italy	10.000.000	10.000.000	4.000.000	5.000.000	1.000.000	10.000.000
	7.000.000	7.000.000	7.000.000			7.000.000
	15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000			15.000.000
	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000			50.000.000
	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000	10.000.000

Table 4 - EUTF for Africa contributions from external contributors

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
I = Country	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2024 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Italy	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000
	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000			2.000.000
	2.000.000	2.000.000		2.000.000		2.000.000
	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000			6.000.000
	11.000.000	11.000.000	8.000.000		3.000.000	11.000.000
Latvia	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
	250.000	250.000			250.000	250.000
	300.000	300.000			300.000	300.000
Lithuania	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
	200.000	200.000			200.000	200.000
Luxembourg	3.100.000	3.100.000	3.000.000	100.000		3.100.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000	800.000		200.000	1.000.000
Malta	250.000	250.000		125.000	125.000	250.000
	75.000	75.000			75.000	75.000
	150.000	150.000			150.000	150.000
Netherlands	15.000.000	15.000.000	3.000.000	12.000.000		15.000.000
	1.362.000	1.362.000		1.362.000		1.362.000
	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000	10.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000			3.000.000
Norway	3.593.344	3.593.344	1.113.937	2.479.407		3.593.344
	5.272.037	5.272.037	1.581.611	1.581.611	2.108.815	5.272.037
	6.287.002	6.287.002	2.095.667	2.095.667	2.095.667	6.287.002
	6.195.595	6.195.595	2.065.198	2.065.198	2.065.198	6.195.595
	5.503.931	5.503.931	1.834.644	1.834.644	1.834.644	5.503.931
Poland	1.100.000	1.100.000		1.100.000		1.100.000
	7.070.136	7.070.136			7.070.136	7.070.136
	2.380.612	2.380.612			2.380.612	2.380.612
Portugal	250.000	250.000	100.000	100.000	50.000	250.000
	200.000	200.000	80.000	80.000	40.000	200.000
	1.350.000	1.350.000	675.000		675.000	1.350.000
	3.200.000	3.200.000	1.600.000		1.600.000	3.200.000
Romania	100.000	100.000	40.000	40.000	20.000	100.000
Slovakia	500.000	500.000	200.000	200.000	100.000	500.000
	100.000	100.000		100.000		100.000
	1.000.000	1.000.000			1.000.000	1.000.000
	8.250.000	8.250.000			8.250.000	8.250.000
	500.000	500.000	500.000			500.000
Slovenia	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
	50.000	50.000	20.000	20.000	10.000	50.000
	30.000	30.000	30.000			30.000
Spain	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000			6.000.000
Sweden	3.000.000	3.000.000	1.200.000	1.200.000	600.000	3.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		3.000.000
	92.584	92.584		92.584		92.584
	5.664.202	5.664.202		5.664.202		5.664.202
Switzerland	4.100.000	4.100.000	1.640.000	1.640.000	820.000	4.100.000
United Kingdom	3.000.000	3.000.000		3.000.000		3.000.000
	3.000.000	3.000.000			3.000.000	3.000.000
	7.500.000	7.500.000	3.500.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	7.500.000
	7.500.000	7.500.000	3.500.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	7.500.000
TOTAL EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION	623.158.002	623.158.002	281.404.688	101.001.850	240.751.464	623.158.002

Table 5 - EUTF for Africa contributions from the EU and EDF budgets

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
II = Programme	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2024 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Reserve of the 11th EDF (38-801)	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000	666.666.667	333.333.333		1.000.000.000
RIP West Africa 11th EDF (38-801)	200.000.000	200.000.000	200.000.000			200.000.000
RIP Central Africa 11th EDF (38-811)	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000
RIP EASAI0 11th EDF (38-807)	50.000.000	50.000.000		50.000.000		50.000.000
NIP ET 11th EDF (38-807)	30.000.000	30.000.000		30.000.000		30.000.000
DG NEAR (admin credits)*	500.000	500.000			500.000	500.000
DG NEAR - C(2016)3505**; C(2017)2453; C(2017)8287; C(2019)3480; C(2020)3368; (2020)4581	411.211.675	411.211.675			411.211.675	402.811.675
DG NEAR - C(2016)7277	25.000.000	25.000.000			25.000.000	25.000.000
DG ECHO (C(2015)8936**; C(2016) 8795, C(2017)8863, C(2019)17, C(2020)13)	50.000.000	50.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	10.000.000	50.000.000
SSP SS EDF (38-815)	86.400.000	86.400.000		86.400.000		86.400.000
El Nino Horn of Africa - DCI FOOD (39-550)	23.000.000	23.000.000		23.000.000		23.000.000
El Nino Horn of Africa - Reserve of the 11th EDF (39-736; C(2016)6843)	43.500.000	43.500.000		43.500.000		43.500.000
El Nino SAHEL DCI FOOD (C(2016)5207;39-550; contract n°2017/383-433)	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000			10.000.000
El Nino SAHEL EDF (C(2016)6843; 39-650; contract n°2017/383-426)	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000			25.000.000
DCI DEVCO B - MIGR (38-974)**	25.000.000	25.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000	25.000.000
Sudan Special Measure EDF (39-789)	100.000.000	100.000.000		100.000.000		100.000.000
Reserve of the 11th EDF (39-883)	500.000.000	500.000.000	368.000.000	132.000.000		500.000.000
DCI PANAF (38-855)	25.000.000	25.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	5.000.000	25.000.000
RIP EASAI0 - IGAD Peace and Security envelope EDF (C(2017)2395;386-661)	45.000.000	45.000.000		45.000.000		45.000.000
NIP Somalia EDF C(2017)1721 (039-896)	200.000.000	200.000.000		200.000.000		200.000.000

Table 5 - EUTF for Africa contributions from the EU and EDF budgets

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
II = Programme	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2024 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
DG HOME AMIF	135.000.000	135.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	115.000.000	135.000.000
DCI MIGRATION (C(2017)6275)	230.000.000	230.000.000	140.000.000	60.000.000	30.000.000	230.000.000
DCI MIGRATION (C(2018)7642)	29.500.000	29.500.000	20.500.000	9.000.000		29.500.000
DCI Food (C(2017)8765) CRIS 040-160	10.000.000	10.000.000		10.000.000		10.000.000
EDF Sudan - Contribution to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund C(2020)872 -(42611)	100.000.000	100.000.000		100.000.000		100.000.000
EDF Special Support Programme for South Sudan (C(2017)8337)	24.533.858	24.533.858		24.533.858		24.533.858
EDF Special Support Programme for South Sudan (C(2017)8337) (2019 Rider)	4.906.772	4.906.772		4.906.772		4.906.772
Reserve of the 11th EDF C(2018)4437	500.000.000	500.000.000	375.000.000	125.000.000		500.000.000
RIP and NIP 11th EDF C(2018) 5491	150.000.000	150.000.000		150.000.000		150.000.000
NIP for Eritrea (EDF) C(2019)2960	180.000.000	180.000.000		180.000.000		130.000.000
DG NEAR - C(2018)8220	27.733.626	27.733.626			27.733.626	27.733.626
DG NEAR (2019) 8959	50.717.716	50.717.716			50.717.716	50.717.716
PIN 11ième FED Niger C(2020) 2551	38.425.000	38.425.000	38.425.000			38.425.000
PIN 11ième FED Burkina Faso (C(2020)2938)	18.670.000	18.670.000	18.670.000			
PIN 11ième FED Mali C(2020)2549	15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000			
PIN 11ième FED Chad C(2020) 2550	2.500.000	2.500.000	2.500.000			2.500.000
EDF South Sudan C(2020)8530 (CRIS 042-949)	1.903.529	1.903.529		1.903.529		1.903.529
EDF transfer in favour of Mali C(2020)9198	60.000.000	60.000.000	60.000.000			
Total EC Contribution	4.438.502.176	4.438.502.176	1.999.761.667	1.758.577.492	680.163.017	4.286.432.176

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
TOTAL I+II	5.061.660.178	5.061.660.178	SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	TOTAL 4.909.590.178

Table 5 - EUTF for Africa contributions from the EU and EDF budgets

III = Positive and negative bank interests generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account (EUR)	
2015	2.292
2016	52.135
2017	1.631
2018	1.884
2019	-6.796
2020	-467.117
2021	-515.963
2022	-36.211
2023	4.825.630
2024*	5.234.502
Cumulated interest generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account	9.091.987

*Amount for 2024 only includes interests accrued in Q1, Q2 and Q3.

TOTAL I+II+III	4.918.682.165
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3.2 EUTF for Africa amounts paid during the reporting period

The table below shows the **amounts paid** during the reporting period by budget-implementation modalities.

Table 6 - Total payments in 2024

	Total
	Amounts (EUR)
Grants in Direct Management	53.955.978
Budget Support	0
Procurement in Direct Management	13.545.497
Indirect Management with International Organizations	37.377.709
Indirect Management with Development Agencies	58.081.838
Other Contracts/Payments	0
Financial Instruments - Payments to fiduciary accounts	0
EU Budget - Cross-subdelegations to other DGs	0
Administrative expenditure	14.976.210
TOTAL	177.937.232

3.3 Trust Fund administration

To cover the administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa (salaries and remuneration related costs, missions, and other costs), EUR 15.3 million was forecasted for 2024.

Table 7 - Estimation of administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa in 2024* (EUR)

Estimated costs details*	
a) Salaries of temporary staff in EU Headquarters and in the EU Delegations	8.956.405
b) Support costs associated with contract staff (i.e. missions, training, IT, infrastructure in EU Delegations)	6.344.813
c) Other costs needed for the overall management of the Fund	15.000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS FOR 2024	15.316.218

* Final figures are not available at the time of the publication

CHAPTER 4

Management and Internal Control



The EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the European Commission's DG INTPA for the management and implementation of its operations are equally applicable to the EUTF for Africa.

For the North of Africa window, the DG NEAR benefits from a sub delegation of DG INTPA so that the EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the latter for the management and implementation of its operations are applicable to this window.

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

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

Project implementation is foreseen in direct management where the EUTF for Africa is the contracting authority and signs procurement and grant contracts, or in indirect management, where project implementation is delegated to a third party, an EU Member State agency or international organisation. Candidate entities to be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks have to demonstrate a level of financial management and protection of the EU's financial interest equivalent to that of the Commission. International organisations and Member States agencies have to provide management declarations on the use of the funds they are entrusted with.

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

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

The EUTF for Africa is included in the Directorate General's annual audit plan. A total of 34 contracts/projects under the EUTF for Africa were pre-selected for audit and/or financial verification under DG INTPA's and DG NEAR's annual audit plan 2024, 26 have an ongoing audit. EUTF for Africa is also included in the "Residual Error Rate" exercise (ex-post controls) as are other programs/instruments managed by DG INTPA and DG NEAR.

The EUTF for Africa accounts are also subject to an annual external audit.

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

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

4.1 Control results

Control effectiveness as regards legality and regularity

Results of ex ante controls

As of the end of 2024, the ex-ante controls had detected a total of EUR 14 572 187 of expenditure that were ineligible, being this amount ineligible equal to 2.46% of the total claimed amount in the year 2024.

Results of external audits

The execution rate of the annual audit plans for the EUTF for Africa is very good with KPI 20 (Audit N) at 76% and KPI 21 (Audit N-1 and N-2) at 77%.

External audits and expenditure verifications contracted by the EUTF for Africa identified and reported 1.74% of ineligible expenditure during the year 2024.

The three main audit findings are missing or inadequate supporting documentation, expenditure that includes VAT or other taxes, as well as expenses exceeding the budget.

Fraud prevention and detection

EU Trust Funds are included in the anti-fraud strategy of the DG of the Authorising Officer in charge. Therefore, the EUTF for Africa is subject to OLAF's competence for the anti-fraud matters and OLAF's rules on the management of the related information apply.

4.2 Observations and recommendations made by the Internal Audit Service / European Court of Auditors

A second Performance Audit⁸⁷ of the EUTF for Africa was launched by the ECA in 2023 and the final report was published in September 2024⁸⁸.

In its Special Report, the ECA acknowledged that the EUTF for Africa has developed a new approach for collecting information about the root causes of instability, irregular migration and displacement, identifying human rights risks in a volatile environment and reporting on the cumulative achievements of its actions. It also recognised that the EUTF for Africa has contributed to keeping migration high on the development and

political agenda, and that EUTF for Africa projects have reported the delivery of many of the planned outputs and partially achieved their objectives.

In its main conclusions, the ECA noted that the EUTF for Africa was a flexible tool, its strategy remained broad, and that funding choices were not sufficiently targeted. The Court recognised that the EUTF for Africa was a faster mechanism for making financing decisions compared to other instruments, but lessons learned, and in-depth needs assessments should have been taken more into account. Despite an innovative approach to identifying human

87 First performance audit Special Report 32/2018 European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications?did=48342>

88 European Court of Auditor's Special Report N. 17/2024 on the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa) <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications/SR-2024-17>

rights risks, the Court considered these were not comprehensively addressed. Furthermore, the ECA noted that elements of the monitoring and reporting system lack accuracy and do not yet demonstrate which approaches worked best.

The ECA made four recommendations:

- i) Increase evidence-based targeting of geographical areas and beneficiaries.
- ii) Include EUTF documents in a central repository to inform future action and expand lessons learned for action documents.

iii) Strengthen the identification of human rights risks and take mitigating action.

iv) Improve the accuracy of reported achievements.

The Commission welcomed the Special Report by the ECA and has accepted all the recommendations. Furthermore, the Commission confirmed its commitment to take the appropriate measures to implement the Court's recommendations.

The Commission's Internal Audit Service has not yet carried out a review of the EUTF for Africa for Africa.

4.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems

The EUTF for Africa operates in the general system of internal control laid down by the Commission. In this framework, the EUTF for Africa has put in place the organisational structure and internal control systems suited to achieving the policy and control objectives, in accordance with the standards and having due regard to the risks associated with the environment in which it operates.

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

Exceptions and derogations are applied as needed and when justified, as allowed by the Trust Fund procedures. This includes derogations from the rule of nationality and origin, as well as reduction of the deadline for submission of tenders. Approvals for direct grant awards or negotiated procedures of service contracts were also applied in justified cases. The majority of such procedures are preferably identified initially and therefore included in the action document of each respective programme submitted for approval by the Trust Fund's Operational Committee.

Exceptions, derogations, prior approvals and non-compliance events that occurred during the reporting period have been registered and documented. A small number of cases of non-compliance events were detected. They were however identified and duly corrected and reported.

The Trust Fund managers have taken appropriate measures to ensure that the financial interests of the Union and of the donors are protected by the application of preventive measures against irregularities and fraud, by effective controls and, if irregularities or fraud are detected, by the recovery of the amounts wrongly paid. The contracts and agreements signed with third parties authorise the Commission to carry out controls on the spot, to suspend payments and implementation of actions where serious irregularities or fraud are noted, and to apply, where appropriate, effective, proportionate and deterrent contractual penalties.

CHAPTER 5

Annexes



**Annex I – List of programmes, amount contracted and amount paid
(cumulative since the beginning of the EUTF for Africa)**

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Burkina Faso	Retour de la confiance et renforcement des capacités sécuritaires au burkina faso (renforces burkina faso iii)	7.000.000	7.000.000	5.102.667	1.897.333
	Appui à la justice au burkina faso pour renforcer la lutte contre l'impunité au travers d'une justice plus accessible et efficace	10.000.000	9.800.000	8.228.975	1.571.025
	Tuuma - appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du burkina faso	8.000.000	8.000.000	7.832.000	168.000
	Programme d'appui à l'emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques	6.964.130	6.964.130	6.964.130	0
	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au burkina faso	8.297.285	8.297.285	8.297.285	0
	Programme lrrd de renforcement de la resilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au burkina faso	29.908.389	29.908.389	29.908.389	0
	Insertion et stabilisation socio économique des jeunes et femmes dans la province du seno (région du sahel)	5.153.328	5.153.328	5.153.328	0
	Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au burkina faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue.	8.651.779	8.651.779	8.630.447	21.332
	Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone rebâtir une cohésion sociale au nord du burkina à travers un meilleur suivi de la radicalisation, la promotion du dialogue et la valorisation de l'économie pastoraliste	9.466.197	9.466.197	9.306.197	160.000
	Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'urgence sahel du burkina faso	74.497.567	74.497.567	74.497.567	0
	Programme d'appui à la gestion intégrée des frontières au burkina faso (pagif-bf)	29.944.070	29.944.070	29.944.070	0
	TOTAL BURKINA FASO	197.882.744	197.682.744	193.865.054	3.817.691
Côte d'Ivoire	Appui à la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale de l'état civil et de l'identification de côte d'ivoire	5.000.000	4.949.740	4.388.932	560.808
	Programme de soutien et de relance à l'économie dans le contexte de la crise du covid 19 en côte d'ivoire	25.000.000	24.841.880	24.841.880	0
	TOTAL COTE D'IVOIRE	30.000.000	29.791.620	29.230.812	560.808
Cameroon	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au cameroon	3.300.000	3.300.000	3.300.000	0
	Resilience- programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du cameroon	19.841.744	19.841.744	19.841.744	0
	Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'extrême nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (approche himo)	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
	Projet de promotion de l'emploi et renforcement de la résilience au nord cameroon (extrême-nord, nord et adamaoua)	7.000.000	7.000.000	7.000.000	0
	TOTAL CAMEROON	40.141.744	40.141.744	40.141.744	0

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Ghana	Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in ghana	20.000.000	19.780.000	19.471.164	308.836
	Strengthening border security in ghana	5.000.000	4.840.000	4.723.377	116.623
TOTAL GHANA		25.000.000	24.620.000	24.194.541	425.459
Gambia	Digitalising the gambia - technical assistance to strengthen the ict sector	1.050.000	1.000.000	986.720	13.280
	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the gambia	3.900.000	3.900.000	3.900.000	0
	Building a future - make it in the gambia	22.362.948	22.362.948	22.362.948	0
	The gambia youth empowerment scheme	11.000.000	11.000.000	11.000.000	0
TOTAL GAMBIA		38.312.948	38.262.948	38.249.668	13.280
Guinea	Améliorer la résilience des populations vulnérables de guinée	7.800.410,00	7.800.410,00	7.800.410,00	0
	Projet pilote d'amélioration du système d'état civil guinéen par l'effet catalyseur de la digitalisation	5.000.000,00	4.950.000,00	4.950.000,00	0
	Programme d'appui a l'integration socio-economique des jeunes (integra)	60.315.556,71	60.315.556,71	60.226.839,07	88.718
TOTAL GUINEA		73.115.967	73.065.967	72.977.249	88.718
Mali	Common operational partnership (cop) mali	2.850.000,00	1.925.976,61	1.925.976,61	0
	Programme de soutien à la transition en république du mali (pst-ml) .	63.325.000,00	62.237.073,59	51.874.081,79	10.362.992
	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au mali	14.680.000,00	14.680.000,00	14.680.000,00	0
	Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au mali: appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé	25.000.000,00	24.921.815,75	24.921.815,75	0
	L'emploi des jeunes crée des opportunités, ici au mali.	19.393.058,68	19.393.058,68	19.393.058,68	0
	Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au mali	24.341.049,00	24.341.049,00	24.341.049,00	0
	Renforcement des opportunités économiques et de la sécurité alimentaire des populations des régions de sikasso, kayes et koulikoro	12.763.184,55	12.763.184,55	12.763.184,55	0
	Relance de l'économie et appui aux collectivités ii	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	0
	Sécurité et développement au nord du mali-phase 2 (sdnm)	13.000.000,00	13.000.000,00	13.000.000,00	0
	Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine	5.789.350,00	5.789.350,00	5.789.350,00	0
	Programme jeunesse et stabilisation (proj) régions du centre du mali	43.500.000,00	43.500.000,00	37.133.284,81	6.366.715
	Programme d'actions à impact rapide pour la stabilisation des régions du centre mali	7.978.551,85	7.841.787,95	7.841.787,95	0
	Programme d'appui au renforcement de la sécurité dans les régions de mopti et de gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (parsec mopti-gao)	43.656.666,00	43.541.828,63	43.541.828,63	0
	Appui au développement économique local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao (adel)	13.000.000,00	13.000.000,00	13.000.000,00	0
TOTAL MALI		299.276.860	296.935.125	280.205.418	16.729.707

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Mauritania	Partenariat opérationnel conjoint pour la mauritanie (poc mauritanie)	4.550.000	4.500.000	3.859.302	640.698
	Contribuer au renforcement de la gouvernance et de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants en mauritanie	8.000.000	8.000.000	8.000.000	0
	Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de mauritanie	9.999.960	9.999.960	9.896.254	103.706
	Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale	14.000.000	14.000.000	13.740.016	259.984
	Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république islamique de mauritanie	5.898.702	5.898.702	5.898.702	0
	Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en mauritanie	10.000.000	10.000.000	9.897.531	102.469
	Projet pecobat: amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des pme par le développement du sous-secteur du btp en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction	3.183.427	3.183.427	3.183.427	0
	Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite	2.905.772	2.905.772	2.905.772	0
	L'ue pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en mauritanie	24.756.146	24.756.146	24.756.146	0
TOTAL MAURITANIA		83.294.006	83.244.006	82.137.150	1.106.856
Niger	Création d'une équipe conjointe d'investigation (eci) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés au terrorisme	4.500.000,00	4.260.981,36	4.240.981,36	20.000
	Résilience agro-sylvo-pastorale, ouest niger	7.000.000,00	6.184.854,50	6.177.842,00	7.013
	Promoting employment to increase the economic resilience of the local communities in tillabery - west niger	8.000.000,00	7.859.999,00	7.859.999,00	0
	Soutien à la création d'un escadron polyvalent de la garde nationale du niger	4.446.650,17	4.446.650,17	4.446.650,17	0
	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des Migrations et le retour durable au niger (sustainable return From niger -sureni)	15.000.000,00	15.000.000,00	15.000.000,00	0
	Plan d'actions à impact économique rapide à agadez (paiera)	7.780.066,59	7.780.066,59	7.780.066,59	0
	Soutien à la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région de diffa	12.000.000,00	12.000.000,00	12.000.000,00	0
	Migrant resource and response mechanism	6.999.893,00	6.999.893,00	6.999.893,00	0
	Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires	32.000.000,00	31.950.000,00	31.950.000,00	0
	Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de tahoua et agadez	30.000.000,00	30.000.000,00	30.000.000,00	0
	Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'agadez et zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique des deux régions	6.210.000,00	6.210.000,00	6.210.000,00	0
	Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de diffa, niger	10.000.000,00	9.830.986,18	9.830.986,18	0

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Niger	Creation d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au niger	28.069.967,09	28.069.967,09	28.069.967,09	0
	Création d'une équipe conjointe d'investigation (eci) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants.	11.339.205,00	11.339.205,00	11.339.205,00	0
	Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au niger	7.224.692,76	7.224.692,76	6.839.185,24	385.508
	Appui budgétaire à la justice, sécurité intérieure et gestion des frontières au niger	100.878.992,47	100.428.938,66	99.230.296,60	1.198.642
TOTAL NIGER		291.449.467	289.586.234	287.975.072	1.611.162
Nigeria	T05-eutf-sah-ng-09	50.000.000,00	49.845.801,00	49.632.001,09	213.800
	Strengthening migration governance in nigeria and sustainable reintegration of returning migrants	15.500.000,00	15.500.000,00	15.500.000,00	0
	Preventing violent extremism through alternative narratives (pve-tan)	2.400.000,00	2.400.000,00	2.160.000,00	240.000
	Trengthening psychosocial support, mental health, reintegration and protection services for children in borno, including children associated with boko haram.	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	0
	Eu support to response, recovery and resilience in borno state	19.179.725,55	19.179.725,55	19.179.725,55	0
	Linking relief, rehabilitation and development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in north east nigeria	11.223.879,92	11.223.879,92	11.223.879,92	0
	Investing in the safety and integrity of nigerian girls (i-sing)	3.326.027,05	3.326.027,05	3.326.027,05	0
	Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in north eastern nigeria	20.756.145,34	20.756.145,34	20.756.145,34	0
TOTAL NIGERIA		126.885.778	126.731.579	126.277.779	453.800
Senegal	T05-eutf-sah-sn-09 pasped: programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au secteur privé et à la création d'emplois au sénégal.	14.303.200,00	14.303.200,00	14.303.200,00	0
	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise	27.900.000,00	27.158.290,62	27.158.290,62	0
	Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de matam	1.015.390,66	1.015.390,66	1.015.390,66	0
	Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique.	27.793.837,24	27.668.837,24	25.953.837,24	1.715.000
	Projet d'appui à la réduction de l'émigration rurale et à la réintégration dans le bassin arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués.	18.000.000,00	17.924.868,54	17.924.868,54	0
	Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de podor, ranérou, matam et kanel.	8.000.000,00	8.000.000,00	8.000.000,00	0
	Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en casamance	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	4.500.000,00	0

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Senegal	Pacersen: projet d appui a la reduction de la migration a travers la creation d'emploi ruraux au senegal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes natangees) dans des regions a haute potentialite	18.732.871,00	18.732.871,00	18.732.871,00	0
	Développer l'emploi au sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ	39.410.661,41	39.410.661,41	39.410.661,41	0
	Partenariat opérationnel conjoint (poc) de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière et le trafic de migrants au sénégal	9.000.000,00	9.000.000,00	8.548.887,26	451.113
TOTAL SENEGAL		168.655.960	167.714.119	165.548.007	2.166.113
Chad	Securite et gestion des frontieres (secgef)	8.250.000	8.250.000	8.250.000	0
	Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au tchad	10.000.000	9.998.678	9.998.678	0
	Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables	22.835.662	22.835.662	22.835.662	0
	Programme de developpement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (diza)	14.830.290	14.830.290	14.778.203	52.087
	Resilience et emploi au lac tchad (reste)	25.788.956	25.788.956	25.788.956	0
	Projet de renforcement de la résilience et de la cohabitation pacifique au tchad (prcpt)	22.250.000	22.250.000	22.250.000	0
	Soutien a l insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité	10.300.000	10.300.000	10.300.000	0
TOTAL CHAD		114.254.908	114.253.586	114.201.500	52.087
Regional	Crialces - reponse a la crise alimentaire au centre sahel: support nutritionnel et relevement	20.000.000,00	19.900.000,00	19.900.000,00	0
	Radio jeunesse sahel - appui europeen à la phase de demarrage de la radio	2.050.000,00	2.017.575,00	1.834.367,00	183.208
	Contribution au financement du secrétariat de la coalition pour le sahel (scs)	510.000,00	495.769,00	495.769,00	0
	Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaines de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du « lifestyle » et de l'aménagement d'intérieur	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	10.000.000,00	0
	Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in ivory coast, ghana, guinea and guinea bissau	13.930.000,00	13.927.598,18	13.927.598,18	0
	Resilac: redressement economique et social inclusif du lac tchad	31.100.000,00	31.100.000,00	31.100.000,00	0
	Renforcement de la résilience des populations déplacées par l'instabilité au nord-mali et soutien à la coexistence pacifique entre communautés	20.000.000,00	19.999.999,52	19.999.999,52	0
	La voix des jeunes du sahel	2.172.174,45	2.172.174,45	2.172.174,45	0
	Appui a la cooperation regionale des pays du g5 et au college sahelien de securite	7.200.000,00	7.176.969,83	7.176.969,83	0
	Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader west africa region (wapis)	8.000.000,00	7.914.456,00	6.838.624,67	1.075.831
	Ipdev2: soutenir les entrepreneurs et les très petites et moyennes entreprises (tpme) en afrique de l'ouest	15.800.000,00	15.500.000,00	14.949.999,98	550.000
	Appui a la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du golfe de guinee	17.400.000,00	17.400.000,00	17.400.000,00	0
	Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en afrique de l'ouest	20.000.000,00	19.651.101,68	19.646.175,32	4.926

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Regional	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central mediterranean route	125.000.000,00	125.000.000,00	125.000.000,00	0
	Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security (gestdoc)	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00	4.978.704,36	21.296
	Archipelago: an african-european tvet initiative	15.000.000,00	13.747.191,20	13.747.191,20	0
	Monitoring and learning system for the eutf sahel and lake chad	4.995.000,00	4.995.000,00	4.157.331,12	837.669
	Gar-si sahel (groupes d'action rapides-surveillance et intervention au sahel)	74.175.338,00	72.968.647,94	71.013.709,80	1.954.938
	La voix des jeunes du sahel - dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au sahel (phase ii)	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00	5.000.000,00	0
	Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du g5 sahel	147.479.592,41	145.101.500,00	134.603.001,84	10.498.498
	Contribution au financement de l'unité de coordination de l'alliance sahel (uca)	2.400.000,00	2.400.000,00	2.399.978,00	22
	Eu support to the united nations development programme (undp) ` regional stabilisation facility for lake chad (rsf)	5.000.000,00	4.886.196,82	4.886.196,82	0
	Appui aux forces de sécurité des pays membres du g5 sahel pour la lutte contre l'impunité et le renforcement de leurs liens avec les populations	22.400.000,00	22.340.040,00	21.068.996,09	1.271.044
	Programme d'appui au g5 pour la sécurité au sahel (pags) phase ii	10.000.000,00	8.301.326,96	8.301.326,96	0
TOTAL REGIONAL		584.612.105	576.995.547	560.598.114	16.397.432
Cross-window	Research and evidence facility for the sahel and lake chad region and the north of africa (slc window)	14.650.000	14.584.468	13.781.393	803.075
	Technical cooperation facility (slc window + 60% reg)	11.518.324	7.934.731	7.410.427	524.303
	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central mediterranean route	88.975.000	88.975.000	88.975.000	0
	Erasmus national agencies - west africa trust fund - h4	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
	Erasmus national agencies - west africa trust fund - h4	5.913.710	5.878.710	5.878.710	0
TOTAL CROSS-WINDOW		131.057.034	127.372.909	126.045.531	1.327.378
TOTAL		2.203.939.520	2.186.398.128	2.141.647.637	44.750.490
	Decommitted funds used for administrative activites (e.g monitoring, evaluation, audit)	49.485,00	49.485,00	19.794,00	29.691,00
GRAND TOTAL SAHEL & LAKE CHAD		2.203.989.005	2.186.447.613	2.141.667.431	44.780.181

*These figures include amounts that have been decommitted as well as recovered funds. Some of those have been "re-committed", contracted and paid. A recovery covers funds that have been contracted and paid to a contractor, which are paid back to the contracting authority, i.e. the European Commission.

**An additional contract (EUR 255.925) and payments (EUR 208.737,50) have been done for the Annual financial audit of the EU Trust Fund Africa. These contract and payments are not displayed in this Annex I.

HORN OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Djibouti	Professionaliser Les Jeunes Et Les Professionnels Du Secteur Dans La Filiere Transport-Logistique-Portuaire	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
	Solutions perennes pour les populations hotes, les refugies et les migrants les plus vulnerables (CRRF)	20.403.634	20.233.422	20.233.422	0
	Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques	7.890.000	7.755.381	5.485.000	2.270.381
TOTAL DJIBOUTI		38.293.634	37.988.803	35.718.422	2.270.381
Eritrea	Reconnecting Eritrea and Ethiopia through rehabilitation of the main arterial roads in Eritrea – Phase 2	15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000	0
	Strengthening Eritrea's National Statistics and Macro-economic Statistics Systems (SENS)	1.017.284	1.017.284	1.017.284	0
	Provision of international air services for humanitarian and development actors in Eritrea	450.000	450.000	450.000	0
	Reconnecting Eritrea and Ethiopia through rehabilitation of the main arterial roads in Eritrea	19.179.950	19.179.950	19.179.950	0
TOTAL ERITREA		35.647.234	35.647.234	35.647.234	0
Ethiopia	Stemming irregular migration in northern & central Ethiopia - SINCE	19.877.044	19.877.044	19.877.044	0
	Building resilience to impacts of El Niño through integrated complementary actions to the EU resilience building programme in Ethiopia (RESET plus)	27.330.349	26.581.113	25.712.318	868.794
	Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response	14.750.000	14.614.661	13.614.661	1.000.000
	Shire alliance: energy access for host communities and refugees	3.050.000	3.050.000	2.867.097	182.903
	Leather initiative for sustainable employment creation (LISEC)	13.750.000	13.502.500	11.398.087	2.104.412
	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia (RDPP)	28.696.259	28.696.259	28.696.259	0
	Sustainable reintegration support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe	15.150.000	15.000.000	13.500.000	1.500.000
	Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	45.580.236	45.580.236	45.580.236	0
	Ethiopia job compact sector reform and performance contract	30.000.000	30.000.000	30.000.000	0
	Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia	33.500.000	33.228.995	29.749.695	3.479.300
	Stability and socio-economic development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray region of Ethiopia	6.000.000	5.890.000	1.813.376	4.076.624
	Promoting stability and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities and displaced population in Gambella Regional State (GRS) of Ethiopia	13.000.000	12.840.000	10.660.237	2.179.763
TOTAL ETHIOPIA		250.683.888	248.860.808	233.469.011	15.391.797
Kenya	Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy	4.927.553	4.927.553	4.927.553	0
	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei development programme	14.777.689	14.777.689	14.777.689	0

HORN OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Kenya	Piloting private sector solutions for refugees and host communities in North-West Kenya	5.000.000	4.850.000	4.850.000	0
	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth	14.398.043	14.398.043	14.398.043	0
	Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya	33.270.000	33.088.092	30.079.333	3.008.759
TOTAL KENYA		72.373.286	72.041.378	69.032.619	3.008.759
Somalia	RESTORE - Building resilience in northern Somalia	13.000.000	12.476.328	12.124.989	351.339
	RESTORE 2 - Building resilience	10.000.000	9.828.879	9.622.473	206.406
	Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia	45.000.000	44.507.874	40.839.597	3.668.277
	Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia	5.000.000	5.000.000	4.446.634	553.366
	Somalia operational support (air transport) services	8.073.542	8.012.435	7.863.719	148.717
	Somalia state and resilience building contract	107.400.000	106.359.964	106.359.964	0
	Inclusive Local Economic Development - ILED	98.200.000	97.815.884	94.418.307	3.397.577
	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	55.000.000	54.294.455	51.743.614	2.550.841
TOTAL SOMALIA		341.673.542	338.295.819	327.419.297	10.876.522
South Sudan	Impact South Sudan	31.659.701	31.659.701	31.659.701	0
	Rural Development: feeder roads to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities	35.900.000	35.750.000	32.650.212	3.099.788
	Women Empowerment	4.951.982	4.821.982	4.264.829	557.153
	Job Creation and Trade Development for South Sudan	4.974.973	4.849.973	4.355.231	494.742
	Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda	27.730.000	25.666.047	25.666.047	0
	Education in emergency programme in four former states in South Sudan	22.258.456	22.258.356	22.256.108	2.248
	Rural development: Strengthening smallholders resilience SORUDEV SSR	14.881.850	14.881.850	13.328.305	1.553.545
	Technical Cooperation Facility South Sudan	2.924.778	2.924.778	2.924.772	5
	Health Pooled Fund 2	20.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	0
	Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan	4.975.000	4.840.310	3.815.794	1.024.515
	Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic, and financial management in South Sudan	715.429	715.429	715.429	0
	Support to health services in South Sudan	23.800.000	23.650.000	23.577.342	72.658
	Outreach – Support to students in hard to reach areas in South Sudan	14.999.996	14.899.996	13.280.157	1.619.839
TOTAL SOUTH SUDAN		209.772.165	206.918.421	198.493.928	8.424.493
Sudan	EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister	7.000.000	2.141.758	2.141.758	0
	EU support for a Social Protection System in Sudan	34.870.000	34.700.000	33.691.964	1.008.036
	Humanitarian-Development Nexus: Strengthening preparedness and response of the health system addressing the COVID-19 Pandemic in Sudan	20.200.000	20.050.000	18.125.360	1.924.640

HORN OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Sudan	EU support for the Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan	65.000.000	65.000.000	65.000.000	0
	Sudan - Support to the Economic transition	31.970.000	19.850.000	3.834.210	16.015.790
	Support to sustainable peace, rule of law and human rights during Sudan's democratic transition towards transparent, inclusive and credible elections	10.000.000	9.900.000	7.112.513	2.787.487
	Education Quality Improvement Programme 2 (EQUIP 2)	19.874.875	19.751.940	13.557.910	6.194.030
	Sudan – Support to Economic Opportunities for Youth and Women	40.000.000	39.700.000	15.187.086	24.512.914
	Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach	26.000.000	26.000.000	26.000.000	0
	Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP-Sudan)	21.063.243	21.027.398	20.853.905	173.493
	Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of Vulnerable Rural Smallholders and Pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	8.820.000	8.750.000	6.403.812	2.346.188
	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan	7.572.549	7.572.549	7.572.549	0
	Wadi el Ku integrated catchment management project (phase 2)	10.000.000	10.000.000	9.736.920	263.080
	Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan 2018-2020	4.800.000	4.072.780	3.949.598	123.182
	PROTECT - Protection of persons of concern and vulnerable migrants	3.820.000	3.800.000	2.232.450	1.567.550
	Integrated measures to promote rural-urban value addition and employment (IMPROVE-EU) -East Sudan	8.000.000	8.000.000	7.047.437	952.563
	Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas in Darfur	8.000.000	8.000.000	8.000.000	0
	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP)	15.000.000	14.897.403	12.531.494	2.365.909
	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	0
	Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)	15.000.000	14.955.000	10.208.326	4.746.674
	Provision of air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan	1.460.000	1.460.000	1.460.000	0
	Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Eastern Sudan	11.960.000	11.845.810	11.845.810	0
	Strengthening resilience for IDPs, returnees, and host communities in West Darfur	6.998.988	6.961.284	6.961.284	0
	Greater stability in eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security	6.000.000	6.000.000	5.158.889	841.111
	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan (BRICK)	10.000.000	9.990.671	6.423.960	3.566.711
	EU support for the Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan	15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000	0
	Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System	25.000.000	24.850.000	8.048.383	16.801.617
	HDN: Strengthening a Decentralized Health System for protracted displaced populations in North and South Darfur (HealthPro)	15.000.000	14.871.475	12.659.407	2.212.068
TOTAL SUDAN		449.409.655	430.148.067	341.745.024	88.403.043

HORN OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Uganda	Regional Development and Protection Programme: support programme to the refugees settlements and host communities in northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	22.300.097	22.300.097	22.255.087	45.010
	Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts	9.900.000	9.700.000	8.516.909	1.183.091
	Strengthening social cohesion and stability in slum populations	4.128.632	4.128.632	4.128.632	0
	Response to increased demand on government service and creation of economic opportunities (RISE)	19.935.074	19.912.313	19.912.313	0
	Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment in Uganda (SUPREME)	18.000.000	17.765.601	16.191.649	1.573.952
TOTAL UGANDA		74.263.803	73.806.642	71.004.589	2.802.053
Regional	Towards free movement of persons and transhumance in the IGAD region	14.753.909	14.344.325	14.325.325	19.000
	Strengthening IGAD's ability to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa	3.961.421	3.961.421	3.961.421	0
	Delivering durable solutions to forced displacement in the IGAD region through the implementation of the global compact on refugees (GCR)	3.000.000	1.521.067	1.521.067	0
	Better Migration Management Programme (Khartoum Process)	40.000.000	40.000.000	40.000.000	0
	Better Migration Management Programme Phase II	30.000.000	30.000.000	30.000.000	0
	Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC	3.000.000	3.000.000	3.000.000	0
	Research and Evidence Facility	6.517.306	6.517.306	6.051.605	465.701
	Facility on sustainable and dignified return and reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process	60.950.000	60.747.117	60.747.117	0
	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	6.900.000	6.900.000	5.914.923	985.077
	Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks	5.000.000	5.000.000	4.943.605	56.395
	CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility	8.019.827	8.019.827	8.019.827	0
	CRRF DIRECT - Displacement responses through regional cooperation and technical exchange	13.000.000	12.613.930	12.242.306	371.624
	Collaboration in cross-border areas	66.265.000	66.067.478	65.242.988	824.490
	IGAD Promoting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa	33.000.000	32.489.783	32.329.191	160.593
	Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism in Rwanda	12.500.000	12.500.000	12.500.000	0
	Regional Operational Centre in support of Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa initiative (ROCK)	4.930.785	4.930.785	4.930.785	0
TOTAL REGIONAL		311.798.247	308.613.038	305.730.158	2.882.880
Cross-window	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	5.475.656	4.626.677	3.775.253	851.424
	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	0
	Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa	3.900.100	3.900.100	3.900.100	0
TOTAL CROSS-WINDOW		34.375.756	33.526.777	32.675.353	851.424
TOTAL		1.818.291.208	1.785.846.986	1.650.935.635	134.911.350
	De-committed funds used for administrative activities (e.g monitoring, evaluation, audit)	70.233	70.233	34.400	35.833
GRAND TOTAL HORN OF AFRICA		1.818.361.440	1.785.917.218	1.650.970.035	134.947.183

*These figures include amounts that have been decommitted as well as recovered funds. Some of those have been "re-committed", contracted and paid. A recovery covers funds that have been contracted and paid to a contractor, which are paid back to the contracting authority, i.e. the European Commission.

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NORTH OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Libya	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	6.900.000	6.814.794	6.814.794	0
	Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development	90.000.000	88.887.075	88.887.075	0
	Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya	19.800.000	19.792.993	19.792.993	0
	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - Phase 1	42.223.927	42.223.927	38.360.637	3.863.290
	Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	0
	TOP UP: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	29.000.000	29.000.000	29.000.000	0
	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - Phase 2	16.800.000	16.800.000	15.632.089	1.167.911
	TOP UP: Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya	23.000.000	22.991.483	22.991.483	0
	TOP UP: Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	18.000.000	18.000.000	18.000.000	0
	Managing mixed migration flows in Libya: Local governance and socio-economic development pillar	17.000.000	17.000.000	17.000.000	0
	Managing mixed migration flows in Libya: Protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	30.200.000	30.200.000	30.200.000	0
	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	23.100.000	23.097.208	23.071.485	25.723
	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	26.120.000	26.120.000	26.119.999	1
TOTAL LIBYA		392.143.927	390.927.480	385.870.554	5.056.926
Morocco	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	5.500.000	5.500.000	4.823.162	676.838
	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	4.580.000	4.580.000	4.580.000	0
	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	6.459.771	6.459.771	5.994.294	465.477
	Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	8.000.000	8.000.000	6.551.455	1.448.545
	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	44.000.000	44.000.000	44.000.000	0
	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	8.613.500	8.613.500	8.109.392	504.108
	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	99.393.564	99.393.564	98.774.382	619.182
TOTAL MOROCCO		176.546.835	176.546.835	172.832.685	3.714.150
Tunisia	Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie	12.800.000	12.382.415	12.382.415	0
	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien (ProGreS Migration)	5.700.000	5.700.000	3.116.430	2.583.570
	Action pour la protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	4.320.000	4.320.000	3.888.000	432.000
TOTAL TUNISIA		22.820.000	22.402.415	19.386.845	3.015.570
Egypt	Enhancing the response to migration challenges in Egypt (ERMCE)	60.000.000	60.000.000	54.197.011	5.802.989
TOTAL EGYPT		60.000.000	60.000.000	54.197.011	5.802.989

NORTH OF AFRICA					
Country	Action title	Amount committed (EUR)	Amount contracted (EUR)	Amount paid (EUR)	Amount to be paid (EUR)
Regional	Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Development Pillar - Phase 2	9.724.666	9.724.666	9.724.666	0
	Mediterranean CITY-TO-CITY Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II	6.660.000	6.446.030	6.446.030	0
	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and Communication activities	4.429.142	4.386.887	4.310.298	76.589
	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	15.000.000	15.000.000	15.000.000	0
	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa	20.000.000	20.000.000	19.859.024	140.976
	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	65.000.000	65.000.000	64.570.069	429.931
	Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Development Pillar - Phase 3	12.000.000	11.997.367	11.516.177	481.190
	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa	11.500.000	11.500.000	11.500.000	0
	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Communication and Research activities	4.200.000	4.200.000	3.812.538	387.462
	MEETAfrica Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	0
	EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration Assistance	24.000.000	24.000.000	24.000.000	0
	Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification	3.700.000	3.700.000	3.700.000	0
	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Research activities	7.800.000	7.756.068	6.630.442	1.125.626
	Fast track emergency response to COVID-19 in NoA countries for the most vulnerable populations	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
	Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord - THAMM Phase II	6.000.000	6.000.000	2.029.080	3.970.920
	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	0
TOTAL REGIONAL		215.013.808	214.711.017	208.098.322	6.612.694
Cross-window	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	32.000.000	32.000.000	32.000.000	0
	Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa	5.500.000	4.799.990	4.799.990	0
	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY plus REG re-allocation	1.000.000	842.330	756.148	86.182
TOTAL CROSS-WINDOW		38.500.000	37.642.320	37.556.139	86.182
TOTAL		905.024.570	902.230.067	877.941.557	24.288.510
	De-committed funds used for administrative activities (e.g. monitoring, evaluation, audit)	2.645.194	2.645.194	750.000	1.895.194
GRAND TOTAL NORTH OF AFRICA		907.669.764	904.875.261	878.691.557	26.183.705

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Annex II – Overall amounts of contracts signed with EU Member States and other donor's agencies

Austria	48.020.000 €
Belgium	134.361.000 €
Croatia	50.000 €
Czech Republic	210.000 €
Denmark	10.681.140 €
France	397.016.771 €
Germany	379.855.500 €
Greece	298.000 €
Hungary	245.000 €
Ireland	110.000 €
Italy	203.514.652 €
Luxembourg	57.009.406 €
Norway	210.000 €
Portugal	5.810.000 €
Romania	660.000 €
Slovakia	1.900.000 €
Spain	206.155.338 €
Sweden	418.110 €
The Netherlands	49.335.000 €
United Kingdom	68.396.300 €
TOTAL	1.564.256.217 €

Annex III – Overall amounts of contracts signed with UN organisations

IFAD	9.750.000 €
ILO	33.850.551 €
IOM	541.823.394 €
ITC	44.325.000 €
FAO	72.513.273 €
UNCDF	9.940.000 €
UNICEF	114.590.991 €
UNDP	159.952.508 €
UNEP	10.000.000 €
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	9.630.000 €
UNHCR	235.701.360 €
UN-HABITAT	9.453.392 €
UNIDO	11.193.200 €
UN Geneva	4.950.000 €
UNOPS	77.760.000 €
UNODC	15.105.930 €
Other UN Organizations	29.500.000 €
UNFPA	11.000.000 €
WFP	118.802.017 €
WHO	37.450.000 €
TOTAL	1.557.291.615 €



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