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Monitoring and Learning System
EUTF – North of Africa

2025 Report
Covering the period 2017 - May 2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ANAPEC	Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences (Morocco)
ANETI	Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant (Tunisia)
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
COIs	EUTF Common Output Indicators / EUTF Indicators
CPC	Child Protection Committees
CPD	Coopération Panafricaine pour le Développement
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DG MENA	Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf
DGSN	Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale
DMT	International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix
EC	European Commission
ESCWA	the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GERF	Global Europe Results Framework
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
IPC	Infection Prevention Control
LAS	League of Arab States
LFM	Logical Framework Matrix
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex, and Queer
MENOA	Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa Window
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MFPE	Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment

MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MMC	Mixed Migration Centre
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoLG	The Libyan Ministry of Local Governance
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NDC	Libyan National Centre for Disease Control
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NoA	North of Africa
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OH	Outcome Harvesting
OSC	Civil Society Organisation
OSR	Own-Source Revenue
PoEs	Point of Entry
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
POCs	Persons of Concern
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement
SAR	Search and Rescue
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SNAI	National Strategy for International Employment and the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Tunisia)
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Strategic Priority
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TB	Tuberculosis
THAMM	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WTDC	Women Training and Development Centers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourth report delivered by the current Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the North of Africa window (NoA) of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced people in Africa (EUTF)[1].

This report presents **cumulative outputs from EUTF contracts** in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia reported up to 31 May 2025, along with examples from recent reporting periods. For the **outcomes** the report builds on the 2024 report, which introduced outcome analysis for the first time, and provides an update on the ongoing process of Outcome Harvesting (OH).

As of August 2025, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.94 billion of which EUR 905 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 118 contracts, 90 of them being operational contracts and 28 technical support contracts[2]. By August 31, 2025, 104 contracts, representing 78% of the total funds committed (EUR 701 million), have ended, while 14 contracts, representing 22% of the funds committed (EUR 204 million), are still under implementation. All EUTF contracts are expected to finish their implementation by end of 2025, except some technical assistance extending in 2026. In the NoA region, Libya accounts for the highest share of funds contracted (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (2%). Regional contracts, which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries, represent 26% of all committed funds, while the remaining 3% is allocated to technical support contracts.

EUTF NoA Outputs

Outputs are collected, verified, and reported using the NoA Results Reporting Framework, structured around three levels: Overall Objective[3], Strategic Priorities[4], and Areas of Action. EUTF common output indicators[5] (hereinafter, EUTF Indicators) are aligned by area of action, ensuring harmonisation with the other EUTF regions and enabling a consolidated view of overall results of the **EUTF** as a whole.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

Strategic Priority 1 continues to be the **main focus of EUTF support in North Africa**, accounting for 64 of the 118 contracts and 58% of the total funds committed in the region. The priority addresses a broad spectrum of needs, from basic services and infrastructures to social cohesion, livelihoods, and protection of vulnerable people in transit or return.

Access to basic, social, and legal services was significantly strengthened, with close to 1,600 infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated in sectors such as education, health, water, and sanitation, and over 2.7 million

1. The current EUTF – NoA Monitoring and Learning System began its implementation in December 2021 and can be considered the second phase of the project "Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window of the EUTF" (known as MENOA), implemented between 2017 and September 2021. Previous reports delivered by MENOA can be found on: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-learning_en#at-the-level-of-each-region
2. Operational contracts are those aiming to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results. Technical support contracts aim to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts.
3. According to the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document "the North of Africa window should concentrate on the third objective of the Trust Fund: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination": https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/433626ee-b4d8-4040-a59d-7f49024d2924_en?filename=Strategic%20Orientation%20document%20of%20the%20EUTF%20for%20Africa
4. During its 4th Meeting in April 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four Strategic Priorities in the NoA region.
5. The list of EUTF Africa Common Output Indicators is available in Annexe 4 to this report, and on: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-learning_en

basic services delivered across the four partner countries. More than 5.5 million people gained improved access to benefits and transfers, while over 195,000 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs benefitted from direct protection and assistance. EUTF support also covered nutrition, with more than 111,000 people receiving food aid or malnutrition screening, mainly in Libya. In addition, around 235,000 people benefitted from emergency response activities, most of them in Libya but also in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

In **capacity, institutional, and policy development,** EUTF contracts supported **local development plans and disaster risk reduction strategies,** trained nearly **25,000 staff from local authorities and service providers,** and strengthened **382 institutions and non-state actors** in areas such as protection, migration management, service delivery, and human rights. This was complemented by support to **over 220 strategies, laws, and policies,** including municipal and national frameworks that embedded migration and protection into public planning.

In the area of **social cohesion, conflict prevention, and human rights, over 10 million people** were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights, while **38,000 people** participated directly in activities ranging from community dialogue and mediation to arts, sports, and education initiatives.

Finally, in **access to income-generating and employment opportunities,** EUTF interventions supported the creation of around 20,000 jobs and more than 1,500 MSMEs, while around 27,700 people benefitted from vocational training or skills development. Complementary activities reached nearly 5,700 people with support for income-generating projects and improved business environments, alongside investments in 24 employment and business infrastructures such as career centres and training hubs.

EUTF support also targeted **assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants.** Between 2017 and May 2025, close to 50,000 voluntary humanitarian returns were facilitated from Libya, and more than 5,300 people benefitted from evacuation and resettlement, mainly from Libya but also from Egypt.

Together, these outputs illustrate **the breadth and depth of SP1,** showing how EUTF interventions have combined humanitarian assistance, service delivery, capacity-building, and livelihood opportunities to protect vulnerable groups and stabilise communities across North Africa.

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

Strategic Priority 2 is the second largest area of investment, accounting for one third of the total EUTF funds committed in North Africa, implemented through only nine contracts (8% of the total). Under this priority, support has focused on strengthening the capacity of border and security institutions, equipping frontline services, protecting migrants in vulnerable situations, and promoting cooperation and information exchange.

Through **capacity-building and policy support**, 22 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened and nearly 5,000 government staff trained on topics such as border governance, trafficking prevention, and human rights-based approaches. National strategies and policies were supported in Morocco and Libya to reinforce institutional frameworks.

In terms of **infrastructure and equipment**, the EUTF financed or rehabilitated 29 border infrastructures, mainly in Libya, and provided over 80,000 pieces of equipment across the region, including IT systems, vehicles, radars, cameras, and forensic tools to improve border management.

In the area of **prevention and protection**, over 76,000 migrants and refugees benefitted from rescue, disembarkation, or assistance in detention contexts in Libya and Morocco. Awareness-raising reached

wide audiences through 448 local events and information campaigns reaching more than 245,000 people, particularly in Egypt.

Finally, the EUTF invested in **regional cooperation and data systems**, supporting field studies and analytical tools in Morocco and three regional initiatives promoting the exchange of good practices and joint strategies on human-rights-based border management and anti-trafficking measures.

Together, these outputs reflect a **comprehensive effort to balance security and protection**, reinforcing state capacities while promoting rights-based approaches and cooperation against smuggling and trafficking in the region.

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Strategic Priority 3, focused on labour migration, is a smaller but strategically important area of the EUTF portfolio in North Africa, with five dedicated contracts and contributions from others. It accounts for EUR 35 million, or 4% of the total committed funds. The interventions under this priority are strengthening governance frameworks, expanding legal mobility opportunities, and improving the evidence base for policy and programming.

Under **capacity and policy development**, 23 institutions such as ministries of labour and employment agencies were supported, while 19 national strategies and plans — including bilateral labour agreements and standard operating procedures — were elaborated across Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya. In addition, 18 multi-stakeholder platforms were promoted, improving dialogue between governments, employers, and civil society on labour migration governance.

Outputs under **international cooperation** translated into concrete opportunities for people: more than 7,000 individuals benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes, with placements, pre-departure training, and post-placement support. Morocco accounted for the largest share, but initiatives also benefitted workers in Tunisia and Egypt. Regional cooperation was reinforced through **33 initiatives**, including exchanges on fair recruitment and skills matching.

In the area of **data and evidence**, EUTF contracts helped to create or improve eight labour migration data systems and produced 46 analytical studies across the region, shedding light on labour market needs, training gaps, and service provision.

Together, these outputs show how EUTF support under Strategic Priority 3 has advanced the foundations for **safe and legal labour mobility**, strengthened cooperation between countries of origin and destination, and generated evidence to guide policies that link migration with economic development.

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

Strategic Priority 4 is addressed through 12 contracts, which together account for around 5% of the total EUTF funds committed in North Africa. Outputs under this priority reflect a dual approach: strengthening governance and institutions on migration, and directly assisting migrants with voluntary return and reintegration support.

In **capacity and governance**, nearly **300 institutions and non-state actors** were strengthened, including municipal authorities, statistical bodies, and ministries responsible for migration. More than **8,200 staff** were trained on migration management, protection, data use, and policy frameworks. In parallel, **47 strategies**

and procedures were developed or supported, and 23 multi-stakeholder platforms promoted, particularly in Tunisia, to reinforce coordination on migration governance.

Direct assistance to migrants has been equally significant. Since 2017, over **8,600 voluntary returns** were facilitated from North African countries, **4,510 people received post-arrival support** in their countries of origin and **nearly 5,000 migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance**. In addition, **35 diaspora-led projects** were supported in Tunisia and Morocco, ranging from entrepreneurship to socio-cultural initiatives, demonstrating the role of diaspora in development and reintegration.

Under **regional cooperation and knowledge**, the EUTF supported **five cooperation initiatives** focused on reintegration and diaspora entrepreneurship, while also investing in **24 data systems** and producing **139 studies** on reintegration, diaspora engagement, and migration policies.

Overall, Strategic Priority 4 outputs illustrate how EUTF support has combined **direct assistance to returning migrants with strengthened institutional capacity and regional cooperation**, laying the groundwork for more sustainable reintegration and more coherent migration governance in North Africa.

EUTF NoA Outcomes

The 2025 NoA MLS report presents the consolidated findings of the **Outcome Harvesting (OH)** exercise, applied across the EUTF portfolio in North Africa to capture, analyse, and validate the changes generated by EUTF-funded interventions.

Adopted in 2024 as the backbone of the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy, OH was selected for its ability to capture observable changes in complex programming environments where outcomes are not easily predictable or linear. Tailored to the EUTF, the approach focuses on monitoring and learning rather than evaluation alone, relies mainly on secondary data complemented by targeted primary engagement, and embeds a strong learning orientation to ensure utility for stakeholders. Following the six steps of Ricardo Wilson-Grau's model (design, documentation review and drafting, engagement, substantiation, analysis, and delivery), the methodology was adapted to the NoA context and refined iteratively across cohorts.

The OH process was rolled out in cohorts to account for timing of contract closure and availability of final reports:

- **Cohort 1** (2024): 38 contracts, treated as a pilot, produced 148 outcomes.
- **Cohort 2** (2025): 15 contracts, produced an additional 74 outcomes, outcome harvesting process is ongoing for additional outcomes identification, refinement and validation through participatory methods.
- **Cohort 3** (2026): 26 contracts expected, covering those finalised by December 2025.

Cohort 1 experience highlighted the importance of early engagement, the limits of relying solely on secondary data, the difficulty of capturing unintended (especially negative) effects, and the need for flexibility. These lessons were built into Cohort 2, which:

- Placed greater emphasis on engaging EUTF partners, local actors, and beneficiaries despite challenges of availability.
- Integrated case studies as a qualitative tool to explain outcomes and extract lessons; made engagement with partners more efficient thanks to their prior familiarity with the process.
- Paid explicit attention to unintended outcomes by encouraging reflection on both positive and negative changes.
- And ensured continuity and adaptive learning so that Cohort 2 builds directly on Cohort 1 and links forward to Cohort 3.

The report acknowledges several limitations. Outcome Harvesting has relied mainly on secondary data, with limited primary data collected as it was applied primarily as a monitoring tool. Although case studies are being carried out, their coverage remains restricted. Changes in partner teams and evaluation fatigue have reduced the quality of stakeholder engagement, while field visit constraints in certain beneficiary areas further limited the depth of evidence collected. As the Outcome Harvesting process is still in progress, the outcomes formulated may be complemented with additional evidence for the respective contracts or refined as more information becomes available. These factors mean that the outcomes reported should be interpreted with care and seen as indicative rather than exhaustive.

The outcome harvesting process in a snapshot

The Outcome Harvesting (OH) process was introduced in 2024 and first applied to Cohort 1, covering 38 contracts and identifying 148 outcomes. In 2025, Cohort 2 added a further 74 outcomes from 15 contracts, bringing the total to **222 outcomes harvested to date**, while Cohort 3 will be launched in 2026 to include 26 additional contracts.

Outcomes are defined as observable short- to medium-term behavioural changes by social actors influenced, but not directly controlled, by EU action. They are identified through desk review, refined in participatory engagement with partners and local actors, and validated through substantiation by independent stakeholders.

By August 2025, 89 outcomes had reached the Deep Engagement phase and 6 advanced to Substantiation. In parallel, four case studies are being conducted to enrich the analysis with qualitative insights, they are ongoing and results will be integrated in the final report in 2026.

Outcomes are categorised into four types — **practices** (new or improved ways of working, such as regular access to services), actions (one-off events like job placements or releases from detention), **policies** (adoption of health or labour reforms), and **relationships** (improved coordination among institutions). They cut across a wide range of target groups, from migrants, refugees, and returnees to local authorities and CSOs, and occur at local, national, and regional levels.

By geography, the largest share of outcomes has been recorded in **Libya (109)**, followed by **Morocco (37)**, **Tunisia (25)**, and **Egypt (17)**, with a further 21 outcomes classified as international, 9 regional, 3 in other countries, and 1 in Algeria.

In terms of strategic priorities, **SP1** accounts for the majority **(168 outcomes)**, followed by **SP3 (30)**, **SP4 (20)**, and **SP2 (4)**.

Beyond methodological categories, the harvested outcomes show tangible changes: refugees and host communities accessing schools, health, and protection networks (notably in Libya and Morocco); vulnerable groups such as women and children benefitting from stronger protection and psychosocial services (especially in Libya and Tunisia); youth and returnees gaining jobs and training (notably in Tunisia and Egypt); and closer cooperation between CSOs and municipalities (with Morocco providing strong examples).

In Egypt, outcomes highlight expanded access to public health and education services, stronger protection mechanisms for women and children, and new livelihood opportunities for youth through vocational training and entrepreneurship support.

In Libya, outcomes are concentrated at the local level, showing how municipalities, CSOs, and international actors cooperated to deliver services, strengthen protection systems, and provide emergency assistance, while national reforms created more inclusive procedures.

In Morocco, outcomes reflect improved access to social and legal services, strengthened child protection, new opportunities for youth through training and jobs, and closer partnerships between municipalities and CSOs, alongside national strategies that made public services more inclusive.

In Tunisia, outcomes emphasise reforms opening vocational training centres to migrants and refugees, new health service procedures at regional level, emergency support for vulnerable groups, and strengthened cooperation between municipalities, CSOs, and institutions, creating more inclusive service provision.

At regional level, governments and international actors have reinforced dialogue and cross-border coordination through initiatives such as the Rabat Process and THAMM. Together, these outcomes provide a grounded picture of change, showing how EUTF support has expanded access to essential services, strengthened protection, created livelihood opportunities, and fostered cooperation, while laying the foundations for longer-term systemic improvements across North Africa.

Success stories

The success stories collected in 2025 illustrate the **human dimension behind the outcomes** harvested across North Africa.

In **Egypt**, Warda's story shows how entrepreneurship training and seed funding helped her turn her talent for baking into a small business, improving her family's situation and changing their views on irregular migration.

In **Libya**, testimonies from John, Temnaia, and Mohammed highlight how voluntary return and reintegration assistance enabled stranded migrants to rebuild their lives, start businesses, and pursue education back home after years of hardship.

In **Morocco**, Bath and Lassana demonstrate how migrants who once faced exclusion became community leaders, creating associations that now support hundreds of peers through training, awareness-raising, and social support.

In **Tunisia**, the stories of Imen, Ameni, and Belhassen show how legal labour mobility through THAMM opened new professional opportunities in France, with fair contracts, training, and integration support.

Finally, the **regional success story** of Egyptian youth in Germany illustrates how structured preparation, resilience, and employer support under the THAMM programme transformed uncertainty into stable careers and dignity abroad, with similar experiences mirrored by Tunisian and Moroccan participants.

Together, these stories bring to life how EUTF support has translated into **tangible opportunities, safer choices, and greater resilience**, showing both immediate improvements in people's lives and longer-term shifts in community attitudes and cooperation.

Technical Support

Alongside operational interventions, the EUTF portfolio in North Africa also includes **28 technical support contracts** (24% of all contracts, representing 3% of the budget). These contracts, mostly implemented by private companies and CSOs, provided services in monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), research, communication and visibility, and technical assistance.

By 2025, **11 technical support contracts** had reported outputs against three EUTF Indicators. These included the creation of **one multi-stakeholder network** (the Migration Academic Network, promoted by ICMPD), the establishment of **five monitoring and data systems** such as MENOA, the current NoA

MLS, and third-party monitoring in Libya, and the production of **84 studies and research outputs**. Among the most significant contributions were baseline and midline studies by J-PAL, Libya monitoring reports by Altai Consulting, thematic evaluations led by Inprove, B&S, Conseil Santé, and ICMPD, and a substantial body of reporting and research from the Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime (56 reports in total). These outputs have collectively **strengthened the evidence base** for migration governance, provided independent monitoring in sensitive contexts, and supported adaptive management of EUTF operations.

Performance Analysis – Strengthening the Learning Dimension

The 2025 Annual NoA MLS report also draws on **eight Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reviews**, covering about 7% of the EUTF NoA portfolio. The findings confirm that most interventions are **aligned with national priorities and on track to deliver expected outputs**, particularly in service delivery and infrastructure. At the same time, the ROM reviews highlighted several systemic challenges. Effectiveness at the outcome level remains limited, as many projects rely on weak logical frameworks and monitoring systems that focus mainly on outputs. Coordination among partners is often fragmented, reducing operational coherence. Interventions are also affected by delays caused by complex institutional arrangements, procurement bottlenecks, and staff turnover. Sustainability is fragile, with many projects lacking realistic exit strategies or depending on limited political and financial support to continue beyond their initial timeframe. Finally, while gender and human rights are frequently integrated at design stage, they are not consistently translated into measurable outcomes, and communication strategies are often delayed, inconsistently applied, or insufficiently adapted to local contexts.

The most frequent recommendations from ROM reviews call for **strengthening internal M&E systems** with more robust results chains, **developing pragmatic exit strategies** with gradual ownership transfer, **enhancing the capacity of local authorities and CSOs, adapting communication strategies** to political and cultural contexts, and **optimising financial disbursement mechanisms** to ensure predictable and efficient fund flows.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The **European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**[6] (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was established by European and African partners during the Valletta Summit on Migration[7] in November 2015. It aims to provide an integrated and coordinated response to various factors contributing to instability, irregular migration, and forced displacement.

To date, it has mobilised more than **EUR 4.94 billion** for interventions in 26 partner countries across three geographical regions (or "windows"), namely: North of Africa (NoA), Horn of Africa (HoA), and Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC). The NoA window primarily covers four partner countries: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The **Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF in the North Africa window (NoA MLS)** was launched in late 2016 to enhance results-oriented and evidence-based contract monitoring. Originating from the "Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa Window (MENOA)", the current phase of the NoA MLS was launched in December 2021. This phase aims to strengthen the monitoring, reporting of results, and performance overview in the North Africa region for the EUTF for Africa.

The foundation of the current MLS is the **NoA Results Reporting Framework**, which streamlines the gathering, aggregation, and reporting of data from all EUTF contracts in the region. This framework is structured into three interconnected tiers: Overall Objective[8], Strategic Priorities[9], and areas of action, based on a standardised set of EUTF common output indicators[10] (hereinafter referred to as EUTF Indicators). These indicators link two reporting systems: the EUTF Results Framework and the Global Europe Results Framework.

This fourth NoA MLS report provides a comprehensive **overview of cumulative results**. As in previous years, it presents aggregated outputs from all EUTF contracts between 2017 and 31 May 2025, offering illustrative examples of changes achieved by specific contracts.

Building on the outcome harvesting process launched in 2024 and first presented in the 2024 Annual Report, this year's report **continues to highlight outcomes[11] generated by EUTF contracts**. In addition, it features a collection of success stories that capture the human dimension of these changes.

6. The European Commission, 25 EU Member States (including the UK at that time) as well as Norway and Switzerland signed the EUTF Constitutive Agreement: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en
7. Council of the European Union, International Summit on Migration, November 11–12, 2015. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/
8. The North of Africa window focuses on the third objective of the EUTF: "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination": https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en
9. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en
10. EUTF–Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report, or https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/5bb455d9-556e-4796-9f49-3d8b2608f3f7_en?filename=EUTF%20Methodological%20Notes%20-%20M%26S%20-%20Jan%202022.pdf
11. While outputs are defined as "Direct products or services delivered by activities, directly influencing the achievement of Outcomes", outcomes are defined as "Short to medium term effects on the political, social, economic and environmental areas targeted by financed interventions as well as changes in the behaviour of addressees" (according to DG MENA , DG NEAR Guidelines on linking planning/programming, Monitoring and Evaluation, https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/377b644e-4d9a-41deb8c7-70b99173815f_en?filename=DG%20NEAR%20Guidelines%20FINAL%20May%202024%20CLEAN.pdf)

1.2. The EUTF NoA Window in 2025

The NoA window of the EUTF for Africa covers four partner countries – Libya, Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia – and supports both country-focused and regional interventions across the four Strategic Priorities.

As of August 2025, out of the 4.94 billion committed by EUTF for Africa, the NoA region accounts for **EUR 905 million**, channelled through **118 contracts** (90 operational and 28 technical support[12]).

Most of the contracts are already completed:

- 104 contracts have ended, representing 78% of committed funds (EUR 701 million).
- 14 contracts are still ongoing, representing the remaining 22% (EUR 204 million).

The distribution of funds shows clear country and regional patterns:

- Libya: 43% – by far the largest share.
- Morocco: 20%.
- Egypt: 7%.
- Tunisia: 2%.
- Regional contracts: 26% – usually covering outputs across all four countries.
- Technical support contracts: 3% – designed to assist operational delivery.

Funding, as committed amounts, is also unequally spread across the four Strategic Priorities:

- Strategic Priority 1: 64 contracts (54% of the total), EUR 523 million.
- Strategic Priority 2: 9 contracts (8%), but the second-largest share of funds with EUR 282 million (31%).
- Strategic Priority 3: 5 contracts (4%), EUR 35 million (4%).
- Strategic Priority 4: 12 contracts (10%), EUR 43 million (5%).
- Technical support contracts: 28 contracts, EUR 23 million (3%), cutting across all priorities.

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

2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE 2025 REPORT

2.1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology[13]

The methodology is structured on the two key components of this report:

- The output reporting.
- The outcome reporting.

In addition, we briefly introduce the development of the Online NOASYS Platform at the beginning of the section, as it serves as a shared tool for both output and outcome reporting.

Development of the Online NOASYS Platform

NOASYS, which replaced the former Data Collection Tool of the MENOA system, was designed to embody two fundamental aspects of the current NoA MLS approach:

- Reliance on the fill set of results and indicators included in Logical Framework Matrices (LFM) of all EUTF contracts rather than a limited set of indicators; and
- Alignment with the monitoring and reporting cycles of the EUTF Partners without requiring additional ad hoc reports.

The development of NOASYS was completed in the first half of 2022, and it has been utilised for output reporting rounds in 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

The **output data collection and reporting process** is organised into five sequential steps:

1. Encoding basic data for each EUTF contract in the NoA region.
2. Encoding all available LFMs, encompassing more than 1,200 indicators with their corresponding baseline and target values.
3. Completing the data collection process for all currently available values (four rounds to date: 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025).
4. Matching values between LFM indicators, EUTF Indicators, and Global Europe Results Framework indicators, while avoiding double-counting of values within and between contracts.
5. Aggregating NoA results data at the output level, forming the foundation for the NoA MLS reports (including three preceding this one: 2022, 2023, and 2024).

No changes were made in the current reporting year for the output encoding, data collection, matching, validation, aggregation, and reporting.

For the **outcome data collection and reporting**, NOASYS includes a dedicated module tailored to the Outcome Harvesting methodology. This module supports both the capture of relevant outcomes with key features and the harvesting process itself.

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

The platform provides several key functions:

- **Structured data collection** following the main methodological steps – *Document Review, Engagement, and Substantiation* – with systematic capture of compliance checks, assessments, justification data, and sources.
- **Progress tracking**, enabling outcomes to be validated or invalidated, with reasons recorded.
- **Informant recording**, ensuring that the key stakeholders involved in participatory data collection are documented.
- **Outcome aggregation**, allowing advanced processing of outcome data through variables of interest, with export options and quick visual reporting via crosstabulation.

In 2025, the platform was further refined to record the depth of stakeholder engagement. This feature applies both to **structured data collection** (capturing the level and nature of engagement) and to **informant recording** (distinguishing between EUTF partners and local-level actors closer to beneficiaries, where relevant).

These functions were fully applied in preparing the current annual report and no methodological or technical changes are foreseen for future exercises.

2.1.1. Output reporting

Step 1

Development and implementation of the NoA Result Reporting Framework

In early 2022, a new Results Reporting Framework was established based on the assessment of the previous MENOA system. The Results Reporting Framework is at the core of the NoA MLS, comprising three interconnected levels: Overall Objective, Strategic Priorities, and areas of action[14], all built upon a standardised set of EUTF Indicators used in the three windows of the EUTF Africa. This structure allows its effective alignment with the broader EUTF Africa Results Framework[15] and the Global Europe Results Framework[16].

In 2022, each EUTF NoA contract in the NoA region was aligned with the strategic Priority it primarily contributes to[17], and relevant Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) indicators were systematically linked to corresponding EUTF Indicators and their respective areas of action. In parallel, the EUTF NoA MLS online platform "NOASYS" was developed to facilitate the collection, aggregation, and reporting of data across all contracts. Following the initial 2022 NoA MLS Report, the version of 2023 saw minor adjustments in the alignment of some areas of action and EUTF Indicators, and the values reported by regional contracts disaggregated by country.

No changes were made to the design or implementation of the NoA Results Reporting Framework in 2024 or this year. However, drawing on lessons learned, the guidelines and verification checks were further developed and updated to standardise, streamline, and improve output reporting.

14. The NoA window focuses on objective 3 of the EUTF for Africa: "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination". In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA. The NoA Results Reporting Framework introduced a new concept: "areas of action", which strategically summarise the main objectives of all EUTF contracts and organise them under the corresponding Strategic Priorities.
15. EUTF – Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report or: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-learning_en
16. Global Europe Results Framework: https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results –indicators/eu–rfi
17. In many instances, outputs from EUTF contracts contribute to several Strategic Priorities, but the alignment process aimed at identifying a unique Strategic Priority it primarily contributes to, based on the specific and overall objectives defined in the LFM.

Document review

The NoA MLS approach to output reporting is driven by two principles. First, it aims to cover all indicators from the LFMs of EUTF contracts, rather than a sample. Second, it aligns with the reporting cycles of EUTF Partners without requiring additional ad hoc reports.

For this cycle, the EUTF Team and Partners were contacted to confirm the latest LFMs and indicator values and to gather narrative reports approved before 31 May 2025. From these documents and other inputs received, values of LFM indicators and matched EUTF and GERF indicators were preliminarily updated into NOASYS. This round saw about 1,500 LFM indicators matched with EUTF and GERF indicators, contributing 858 values to the final aggregation.

Validation

After preliminary values were uploaded to NOASYS, an extraction from the system was produced and shared with EUTF Partners for their validation of matches, values, and descriptions through emails and/or online meetings.

Aggregation

EUTF and GERF indicator values from all contracts were aggregated and assessed for double counting risks. Corrections were made as necessary to avoid double counting of EUTF and GERF indicator values between contracts.

Reporting

Once the aggregated values were confirmed, the report was drafted to present outputs per Strategic Priority, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators at both the general and country levels. There are as well presented illustrative contract examples contributing to the reported outputs.

2.1.2. Outcome reporting

Outcomes generated by EUTF interventions are captured and reported through the Outcome Harvesting methodology, adopted by NoA MLS as the most appropriate approach given the context, complexity, and types of interventions funded.

To manage timing, contracts were grouped into cohorts, entering the process only once they were ready—that is, once their implementation period had ended and final reports were available for analysis.

Outcome Harvesting, first developed in 2012 and widely recognised as *"a method that enables evaluators, grant makers, and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes"*, was selected as the backbone of the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy. In short, it is a monitoring and evaluation approach that focuses on observable changes—whether planned or unplanned—resulting from an intervention. It is particularly useful in complex programming environments where outcomes are not easily predictable or linear.

Methodological design

The method was tailored to the specific features of the EUTF and MLS to provide a feasible and meaningful framework for outcome reporting. Key adaptations included:

- Outcome Harvesting in NoA MLS is applied primarily as a monitoring tool.
- It relies mainly on secondary data, with limited primary data collected during the harvesting process.
- The strong learning dimension of NoA MLS was embedded in the harvesting scope.

Following Ricardo Wilson-Grau's original six steps (Design; Documentation Review & Drafting; Engagement; Substantiation; Analysis; Delivery), the method was adjusted to the EUTF portfolio.

Lessons from Cohort 1 (pilot phase) and Cohort 2 implementation

The Outcome Harvesting process began in 2024 with Cohort 1 (38 contracts), followed by Cohort 2 in 2025. After the NoA MLS contract was extended to 2026, a third cohort was added to include contracts that had not been ready for cohort 2.

Cohort 1 was approached as a **pilot** (implemented in 2024), both to generate information on outcomes and to refine the methodology for later cohorts.

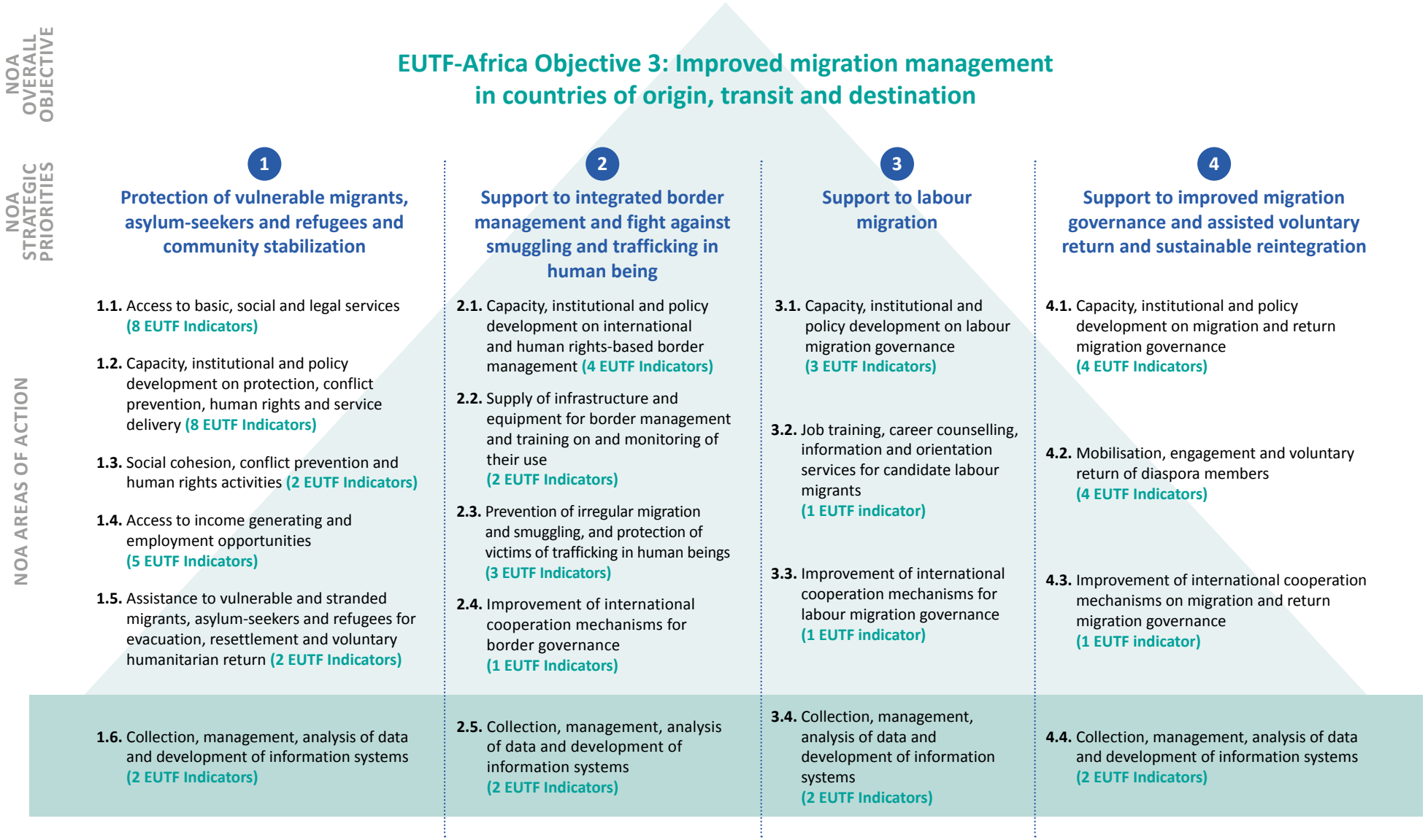
The Cohort 2 exercise in implementation in 2025, has already built on the lessons from Cohort 1. At this stage, however, the outcomes presented are work in progress. The identification and refinement of outcomes continue through engagement with EUTF partners, local actors (both involved and not directly involved in interventions), and beneficiaries. These outcomes will be further consolidated across cohorts for the final reporting in 2026. This iterative process also strengthens the learning dimension of Outcome Harvesting, by encouraging reflection and shared understanding among stakeholders.

The Cohort 1 lessons built in the current process include the following:

- **Deeper engagement with stakeholders:** Work extended further to local actors and beneficiaries, though this remains challenging. Engagement and substantiation began in June and continue through September–October, in parallel with case studies.
- **Case studies integrated with outcome harvesting:** Case studies were designed to illuminate the outcomes harvested so far, enrich analysis, and contribute to learning.
- **More efficient partner engagement:** Many EUTF partners were already familiar with the process from Cohort 1, which made collaboration smoother.
- **Attention to unintended outcomes:** Informants were invited to reflect not only on intended but also on unexpected positive or negative changes.
- **Continuity and flexibility:** Cohort 2 harvesting connects closely with Cohort 1, with substantiation and case studies phased together to build a continuous and adaptive evidence base.

Further methodological details are provided in the methodological note in **Annexe 5**.

Figure 1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System – Results Reporting Framework[18]



18. EUTF operational contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to one Strategic Priority, although they may also contribute to outputs and outcomes in areas of action of other strategic priorities.

2.2. Universe and Sample of Analysis for the 2025 Report

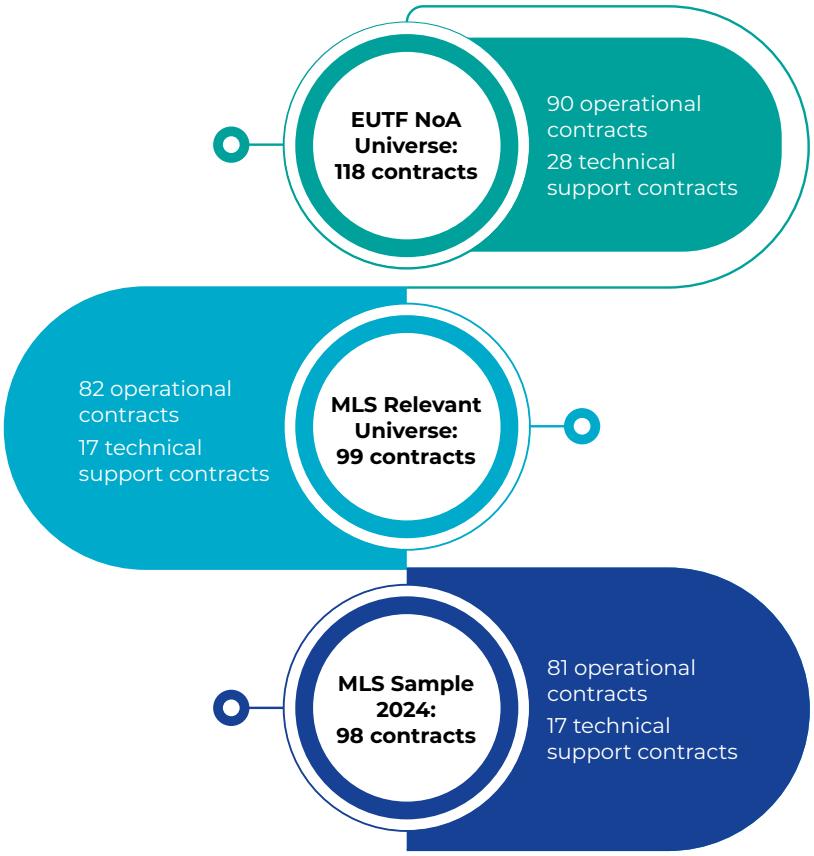
Since 2016, 118 contracts have been signed under the North of Africa window of the EUTF comprising 90 operational contracts and 28 technical support contracts. Operational contracts are designed to deliver humanitarian and/or developmental outcomes aligned with the EUTF North of Africa Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts facilitate the execution of operational contracts by providing services such as technical assistance, MEL, communication and visibility, and research.

These **118 contracts are considered the overall universe of analysis** for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System. Out of these, 19 contracts are extensions, scale-ups, and second phases. The results of these contracts are integrated into the original contract as they share the same intervention logic. Therefore, **99 contracts comprise the relevant universe** of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System.

2.2.1. Output reporting

For the reporting of outputs, the NoA MLS Team has received and processed valid data from 98 of these 99 contracts[19]. The criteria for inclusion were as follows: having an approved LFM, reporting values at the output level (rather than merely activities), and submitting information by the 31st of May 2025. These 98 contracts covered represent 99% of the relevant contracts in quantitative terms and 87% in budgetary terms, amounting to 684 million EUR out of a total of 685 million EUR. Therefore, **the sample of analysis for the monitoring of outputs in the current report is to be considered highly representative of the EUTF NoA universe of contracts.**

Figure 2. Universe of Analysis for the Reporting of Outputs



19. The contract "Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière (T05.1191)" in Morocco has not been included in the analysis this year. This contract has a budget of EUR 98 million, accounting for the difference between the coverage of contracts (99%) and the coverage of the budget (88%).

2.2.2. Outcome reporting

The Outcome Harvesting process was originally planned in two waves, since contracts had to be completed and final reports available before outcomes could be analysed. Because contracts concluded over a long timeframe, starting in 2020, Cohort 1 covered contracts that ended before March 2023, while Cohort 2 was planned for those ending between March 2023 and June 2024. In total, this was expected to include around 70 contracts.

With the extension of the NoA MLS until 2026, the scope was expanded to include a third wave. Cohort 3 now covers contracts ending by December 2025 (with final reports expected by January 2026), bringing the total number of contracts within scope to 79:

- Cohort 1: 38 contracts (ended by March 2023).
- Cohort 2: 15 contracts (ended by June 2024).
- Cohort 3: 26 contracts (ending by December 2025, with reports available by January 2026).

2.3. Challenges in the 2025 Report

2.3.1. Output reporting

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

Data discrepancies between rounds: Discrepancies between current and past reported values posed verification challenges, particularly for contracts that had ended or experienced staff turnover. In line with the cautious approach adopted in previous rounds, only the lowest confirmed values were aggregated.

Improving EUTF/GERF indicator matching: Building on the lessons learned in previous years, the NoA MLS Team developed and implemented more detailed guidelines and rigorous checks to standardise the matching and reporting of indicators. These measures were designed to reduce errors such as double counting and mismatching of EUTF/GERF indicators and values. In specific cases, this led to adjustments in previously reported data to ensure consistency and reliability.

No new data for contracts nearing finalisation: For nine contracts included in this round, no updated data were available, and figures from the previous reporting round were retained. This situation - unlike in 2024, when all relevant contracts had their data updated - is due to most of these contracts nearing completion. As EUTF partners are granted longer timelines for the submission of final reports compared to interim ones, updated data were not yet available by the end of May 2025. Final figures for these contracts will be incorporated in the next reporting round.

2.3.2. Outcome reporting

Although Outcome Harvesting continues to provide valuable insights into the effectiveness of EUTF support in the NoA region, several limitations remain and should be acknowledged.

Timing of implementation. The Outcome Harvesting system was introduced midway through the EUTF rather than from the outset. This prevented the establishment of a continuous, sequential outcome monitoring and learning process from the beginning, which would have offered a more cohesive understanding of results over time. Cohort 1 included contracts that ended between 2020 and 2023, and Cohort 2 was initially expected to cover all contracts ending by April 2024. However, due to contract extensions or the unavailability of final reports, several contracts were transferred to Cohort 3, leaving only 15 contracts in Cohort 2. For more recently completed contracts, medium-term effects are not yet observable to the same extent as for earlier ones.

Stakeholders' institutional memory and engagement. Changes in partner teams and staff turnover reduced the availability of informed feedback. At local level, some partners reported evaluation fatigue, which limited but did not prevent opportunities for broader input.

Dependence on available documentation and stakeholder input. The methodology relies to a large extent on contract documentation and stakeholder input, creating a risk of bias towards reported and intended outcomes. Documentation rarely captures unintended or negative effects, which were only occasionally identified during engagement.

Unintended negative outcomes. Harvesting unintended negative outcomes remains particularly challenging, as it requires additional time and resources for primary data collection. As a result, the process has leaned towards capturing positive outcomes.

Validation challenges. For partners new to Outcome Harvesting, initial discussions often focused on understanding the method, leading to contributions centred on validating existing outcomes rather than proposing new ones. In contrast, partners with prior experience were more collaborative and contributed original ideas.

Limited interlinked outcomes. Because of the EUTF's design, many outcomes arise from individual interventions rather than from synergies across interventions. This limited the ability of Outcome Harvesting to map pathways of change and interactions among different outcomes. However, the case studies foreseen under the NoA Learning and Communication Strategy specifically address these aspects, helping to compensate for this limitation.

Caveats with analysis. Outcomes vary widely in scope, from broad and aggregated to specific and localised. The number of outcomes harvested per intervention also depends on factors such as the availability of knowledgeable informants and time constraints. For these reasons, outcomes should be interpreted with caution: they do not necessarily represent the full extent of the contracts' effectiveness.

3. EUTF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW IN THE NORTH OF AFRICA REGION

As of August 31, 2025, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.94 billion. Of this amount, EUR 905 million has been committed to **118 contracts in the NoA** region. **90 of these contracts are operational**, aiming to achieve humanitarian and/or development results in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. The remaining **28 are technical support contracts** that seek to support the implementation of operational contracts through services like technical assistance, research, MEL, and enhancing visibility and communication. This section analyses the composition of the EUTF portfolio in North Africa[20].

3.1. Budget and Number of Contracts by Implementation Status

As of August 31st, 2025, out of the total 118 EUTF contracts in the NoA region, 104 have ended, representing 78% of the total funds committed (EUR 701 million), and 14 contracts are still under implementation, representing 22% of the funds committed (EUR 204 million). The table below presents the composition of the EUTF NoA Portfolio by type of contracts and their implementation status.

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

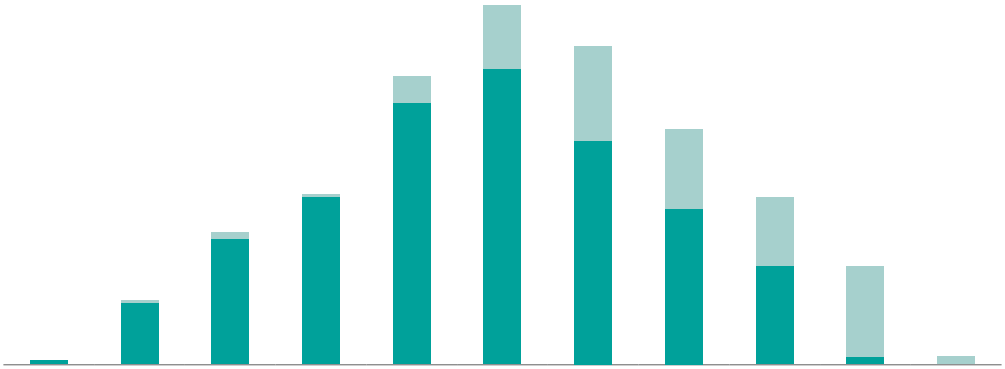
Type and status of contracts As of August 31, 2025	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
Operational contracts	**90**	**76**	**882**	**97**
Ongoing	9	8	199	22
Ended	81	69	683	76
Technical support contracts	**28**	**24**	**23**	**3**
Ongoing	5	4	5	1
Ended	23	19	18	2
TOTAL	**118**	**100**	**905**	**100**

In terms of funds committed, 25% of all contracts have budgets of less than 1 million, 34% have budgets between 1 to 5 million, 18% between 5 to 10 million, and 24% have budgets of 10 million or more. Regarding their implementation period, the average in the NoA region is approximately 3,3 years. The number of contracts in the NoA portfolio increased steadily from 2016 to 2021. The EUTF contracting period concluded on December 31st, 2021. All operational contracts will finalise their implementation by December 31st, 2025, with certain technical support contracts extending beyond that date.

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

20. Due to rounding, some totals and percentages may not align precisely with the overall value or percentage of committed funds.

Figure 3. Number of Contracts Implemented by Year and Status



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Implementation ending	0	1	2	1	7	17	25	21	18	24	2
Implementation ongoing	1	16	33	44	69	78	59	41	26	2	0

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

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

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

EUTF Portfolio As of August 31, 2025	**Contracts**		**Funds Committed**	
	Number	**% of total**	**EUR million**	**% of total**
Egypt	7	6	60	7
Libya	33	28	391	43
Morocco	12	10	177	20
Tunisia	7	6	22	2
Regional	31	26	233	26
Technical support contracts	28	24	23	2
TOTAL	**118**	**100**	**905**	**100**

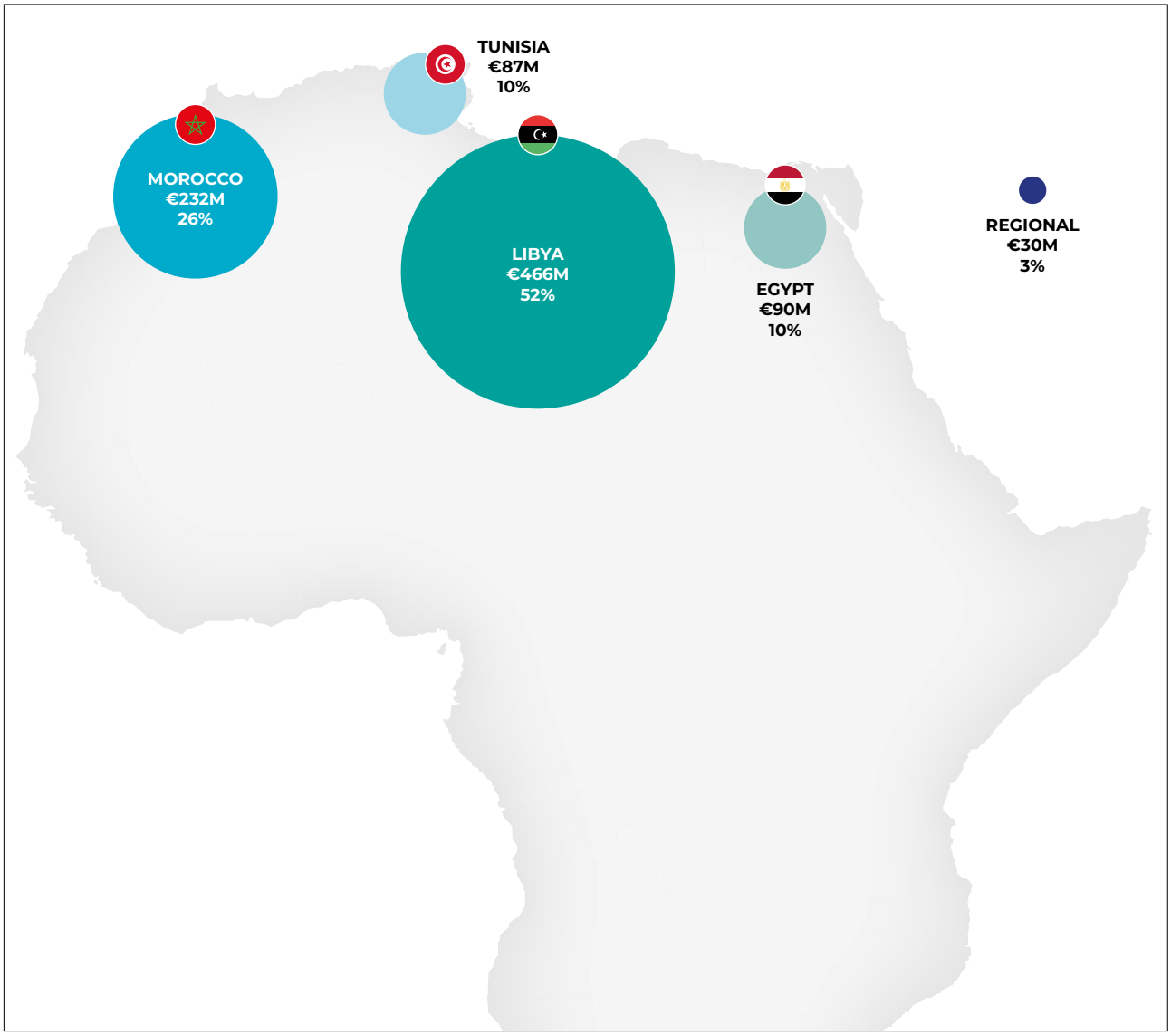
As shown in the table above, Libya accounts for the highest share of EUTF funds committed (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (2%). Regional contracts represent 26% of total commitments. The remaining 2% is allocated to 23 technical support contracts, which aim to facilitate the implementation of operational contracts. It should be noted that, in addition to the funds committed through country-level contracts, each partner country also receives a share of EUTF resources allocated through regional and technical support contracts, as presented in the table below.

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

EUTF funds committed (EUR million) As of August 31, 2025		**Egypt**	**Libya**	**Morocco**	**Tunisia**	**Regional**	**Total**
Country level contracts		60	391	177	22	-	**650**
Regional level contracts		29	68	55	64	16	**232**
Technical support contracts		1	8	0.3	0	14	**23**
TOTAL	**EUR million**	**90**	**466**	**232**	**87**	**30**	**905**
	% of total	**10**	**52**	**26**	**10**	**3**	**100**

As shown in the table above, in addition to country-level contracts, each partner country in the NoA region benefits from shares of EUTF funds allocated for regional and technical support contracts. These additional resources amount to EUR 68 million for Libya, EUR 64 million for Tunisia, EUR 55 million for Morocco, and EUR 29 million for Egypt. Taking this into account, 52% of EUTF funds committed in the NoA region were allocated to Libya (EUR 466 million) through three types of contracts: country-level, regional, and technical support. Morocco is the second-largest recipient with 26% (EUR 232 million), while Egypt and Tunisia are jointly ranked third, each receiving 10% (EUR 90 and 87 million, respectively).

Figure 4. Funds Committed by Partner Country and Type of Contract



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

The following table displays the four NoA Strategic Priorities to which the different operational contracts contribute primarily[21].

21. As explained in Section 2 above "Methodology", EUTF operational contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to one Strategic Priority, although they may also contribute to outputs and outcomes in areas of action of other strategic priorities.

Table 4. Contracts and Funds Committed per Strategic Priority

Strategic Priorities As of August 31, 2025	Contracts		Funds Committed	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation	64	54	523	58
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	9	8	282	31
3. Support to labour migration	5	4	35	4
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	12	10	43	5
Technical Support Contracts	28	24	22	32
TOTAL	**118**	**100**	**905**	**100**

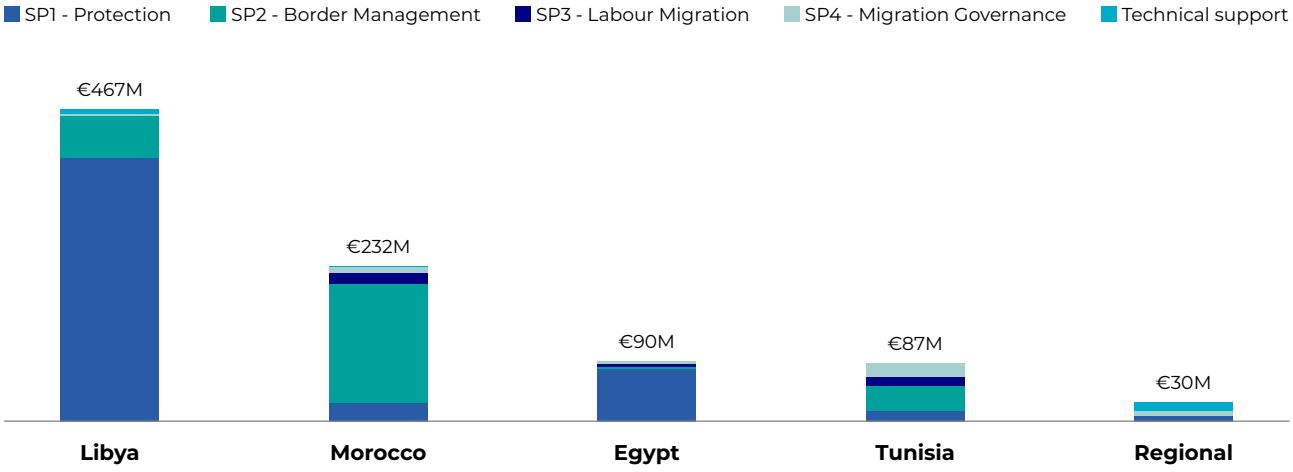
As the table above indicates, most contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: 64 out of 118, representing 54% of the total number of contracts and 58% of the total budget (EUR 523 million). Nine contracts primarily support Strategic Priority 2, making up 8% of the total number of contracts. However, this strategic Priority ranks second in terms of proportion of the budget, with 31% of the total funds committed, equivalent to EUR 282 million. In contrast, Strategic Priority 3 is the main focus of five contracts, which represent 4% of the total number of contracts (5) and 4% of the overall budget of the EUTF NoA portfolio (EUR 35 million). Lastly, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (10% of total), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). As previously mentioned, technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all strategic priorities. They account for 28 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 22 million (2% of the total).

The table and graph below show the total funds allocated to each country by operational contracts for each strategic Priority, as well as funds from technical assistance contracts.

Table 5. Funds Committed by Country and Strategic Priority

EUTF Portfolio (EUR millions) As of August 31, 2025	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	TOTAL (€M and %)
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees and community stabilisation	78	392	28	16	8	**523 (58%)**
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	3	64	177	38	-	**282 (31%)**
3. Support to labour migration	5	-	16	14	-	**35 (4%)**
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	3	2	10	20	7	**43 (5%)**
Technical Support Contracts	1	8	0.3	-	14	**23 (3%)**
TOTAL (€M and %)	**90 (10%)**	**466 (51%)**	**232 (26%)**	**87 (10%)**	**30 (3%)**	**905 (100%)**

Figure 5. Funds Committed by Strategic Priority and Country



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

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

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

Country As of August 31, 2025	**Type of contract**	**Total funds committed per strategic Priority (EUR million)**			
		1. Protection	**2. Border management**	**3. Labour Migration**	**4. Migration Governance**
Egypt	Country	57	-	-	3
	Regional	21	3	5	-
	TOTAL	**78**	**3**	**5**	**3**
Libya	Country	332	59	-	-
	Regional	61	5	-	2
	TOTAL	**392**	**64**	**-**	**2**
Morocco	Country	17	143	9	8
	Regional	12	34	8	2
	TOTAL	**28**	**177**	**16**	**10**
Tunisia	Country	4	-	-	18
	Regional	11	38	14	2
	TOTAL	**16**	**38**	**14**	**20**
Regional	**TOTAL**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**7**
TOTAL	Country	410	202	9	29
	Regional	113	80	26	13
	TOTAL	**523**	**282**	**35**	**43**

3.4. EUTF Partners

The EUTF is characterised by the variety of partners involved in the implementation of its contracts. These include institutions from EU Member States (such as cooperation agencies and ministries), international organisations, CSOs, UN agencies, institutions from partner countries, and private sector entities. Operating within the humanitarian-development nexus, the EUTF aims to employ implementation strategies that are tailored to the local context to ensure flexible, effective, and responsive support, delivering cost-effective results. To enhance coordination and effectiveness, the EUTF gives priority to contracts carried out by consortia of partners. The table below details the types of partners involved in the implementation of EUTF contracts in the NoA region, presenting the number of contracts and the budget committed for each.

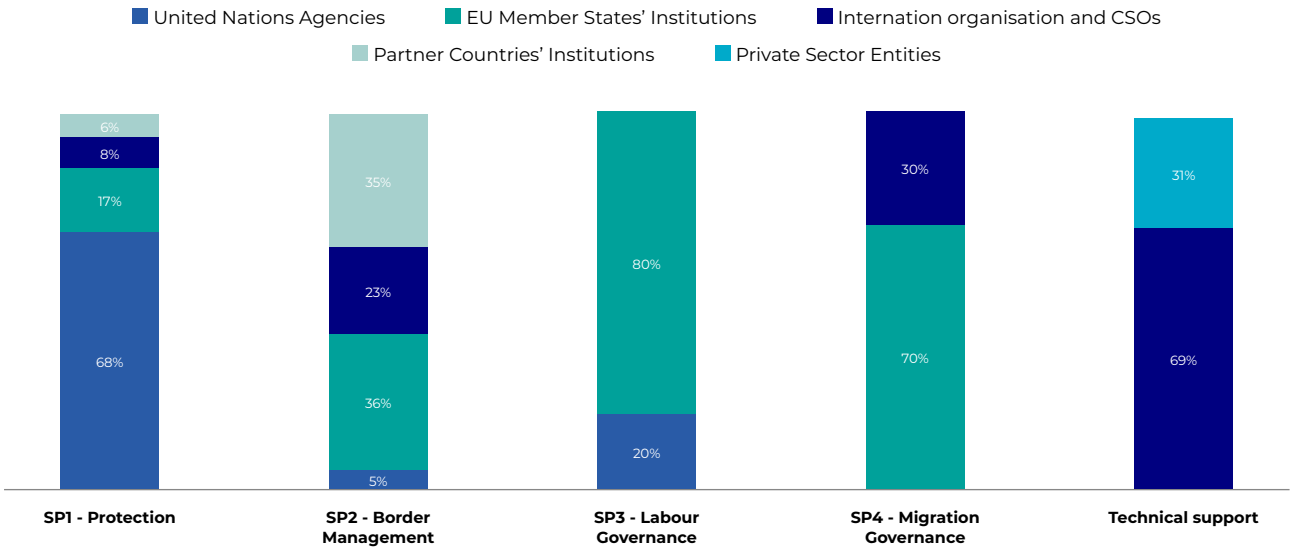
Table 7. Contracts and Funds Committed by Type of EUTF Partner

Type of EUTF Partners As of August 31, 2025	**Contracts**		**Committed funds**	
	Number	**% of total**	**EUR million**	**% of total**
United Nations Agencies	35	30	380	42
EU Member States' institutions	22	19	251	28
International organisations and CSOs	40	34	136	15
Partner Countries' Institutions	3	3	129	14
Private Sector Entities	18	15	-	-
TOTAL	**118**	**100**	**905**	**100**

The EUTF in the NoA region has involved 64 different partners responsible for the implementation of 118 contracts, in several cases forming consortia. Nine United Nations agencies are managing or have managed 35 contracts in Libya and at the regional level. Additionally, 27 international organisations and CSOs are involved or have been involved in the execution of 40 contracts across all partner countries, offering regional support and technical assistance. Furthermore, ten institutions from EU Member States - specifically from Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and France - are overseeing or have overseen 22 contracts in all four partner countries, mainly through their respective national development agencies. Three contracts in Morocco and Egypt are being or have been implemented by public entities from these countries, with one contract in Morocco and two in Egypt. Lastly, 15 private sector entities, primarily based in Europe, have been awarded 18 contracts for providing technical support services such as technical assistance, MEL, communication, visibility, and research.

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

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



4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

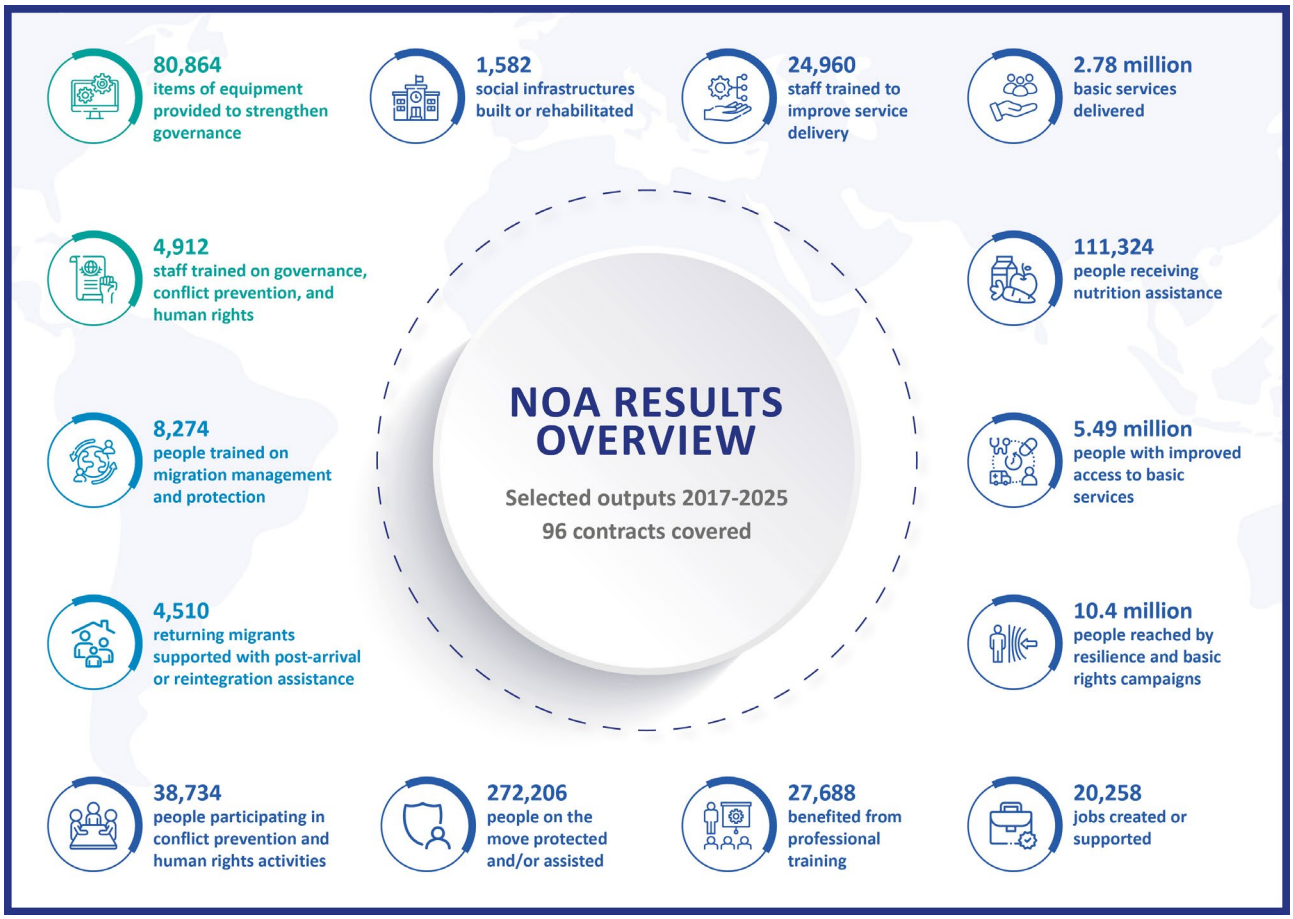
4.1. Outputs of the EUTF in the North of Africa

This section presents an overview of the EUTF outputs in the NoA region to date[22], organised around its four strategic priorities: 1 – Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation; 2 – Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings; 3 – Support to labour migration; and 4 – Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration. Within each Strategic Priority, data is presented based on each Area of Action and associated EUTF Indicators. Additional qualitative details are provided on the reported values, as well as information about the number of EUTF contracts and the partner countries involved.

The assessment considers 98 contracts covered by this year's report, of which 81 are operational contracts and 17 technical support contracts. Sections 5 and 6 below offer a more comprehensive analysis for each partner country and at the regional level.

4.1.1. Overview of key outputs

Figure 7. Overview of Key Outputs of the EUTF in the North of Africa



22. Cumulative values from 2017 to 31st May 2025.

4.1.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 98 contracts implemented in the NoA region from 2017 to May 2025 covered in this year's report[23]:

Table 8. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2025 in the North of Africa Region

EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2025 in the North of Africa Region	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**Values**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	**20,258**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	**1,522**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	**5,661**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**27,688**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	**24**
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	**42**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	**1,582**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	**2,785,283**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	**111,324**
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	**17**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**10,401,143**
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building on service delivery	**24,960**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	**5,492,462**
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	**35**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	**272,206**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	**245,193**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	**58,148**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	**4,510**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	**4,989**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	**725**
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	**8,274**
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	**5,327**
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	**7,058**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	**448**
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	**29**
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	**80,864**
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	**4,912**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	**38,734**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	**293**[24]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**78**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	**45**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**475**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	**49**[25]
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	**2,171,105**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**235,538**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**348**
EUTF Indicators addressed by NoA contracts: 36 (out of 38)[26]	

23. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was 31st May 2025. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts).

24. EUTF Indicator 4.6 decreased by 12 from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to adjustments in the matching criteria, which resulted in certain values previously reported by T05.1055 and T05.1950 being reassigned to EUTF COIs 2.1 and COIs 5.3.

25. EUTF Indicator 5.4 decreased by one from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to the reassignment of one value previously reported under T05.1410 from COI 5.4 to COIs 4.6.

26. 26. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was 31st May 2025. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts). Two EUTF Indicators are not reported by any contract in the NoA region: 2.4: "Number of people receiving food security-related assistance"; and 2.6: "Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced".

4.1.3. EUTF Indicators

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees and Community Stabilisation (Strategic Priority 1) is by far the most supported one in the NoA region: 64 out of the 118 EUTF contracts contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total funds committed (or EUR 523 million).

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

Table 9. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	30	4	**1,582**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	31	4	**2,785,283**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	9	3	**111,324**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	19	4	**5,492,462**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs protected and/or assisted	12	4	**196,064**
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	7	2	**2,171,105**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	12	4	**235,538**

1,582 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) through 30 contracts across four partner countries: 1,360 in Libya, 199 in Egypt, 15 in Morocco, and five in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 3). These included education, health, sanitation, public, and community facilities, as well as youth and sports centres, water and sewer networks, and support centres for migrants. The support provided ranged from construction and rehabilitation to maintenance and the supply of essential equipment.

2,785,283 basic social services were delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) by 31 contracts in four countries: 2,183,485 in Egypt, 448,230 in Libya, 140,852 in Morocco, and 12,716 in Tunisia. Services provided included healthcare (primary care, reproductive health, and medical screenings), psychosocial support, educational assistance (grants and school materials), legal counselling and documentation support, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions (fumigation, disinfection, and waste management), among others.

111,324 people received nutrition assistance (EUTF Indicator 2.3) provided under nine contracts in three partner countries: 107,069 in Libya, 2,634 in Egypt, and 1,621 in Tunisia. Support mainly included food kit distribution and malnutrition screenings.

5.49 million people benefited from social services and transfers (EUTF Indicator 2.9) provided under 19 contracts: 4.8 million in Libya, 682,697 in Egypt, 39,008 in Morocco, and 15,572 in Tunisia. These encompassed mainly healthcare, educational, legal, hygiene, and nutrition support.

196,064 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by 12 contracts in four countries: 164,265 in Libya, 14,089 in Morocco, 9,844 in Egypt, and 6,705 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 1,161). The short-term assistance delivered comprised medical services, psychosocial support, measures to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, temporary shelter, distribution of essential non-food items, legal guidance, referrals, and family tracing and reunification services.

2,171,105 pandemic-related supplies were delivered (EUTF Indicator 6.1) by seven contracts across two countries: 2,167,870 in Libya and 3,235 in Tunisia. These supplies ranged from personal protective equipment and testing kits to treatment medicines and ICU beds, supporting health centres, hospitals, government institutions, civil society organisations, and local communities.

235,538 people benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) under 12 contracts in the four partner countries: 195,750 in Libya, 24,855 in Egypt, 6,941 in Morocco, and 6,689 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 1,303). Response activities included psychosocial and medical support, quarantine shelter, protection services, and economic assistance.

Notable contributors to Area of Action 1.1 included contracts implemented by UNICEF (T05.468), AICS (T05.437), UNDP (T05.466), and IOM (T05.141) in Libya; MSMEDA (T05.252) and UNHCR (T05.1152) in Egypt; MdM (T05.1466) in Morocco; and IOM (T05.800) operating across Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)*

Table 10. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	5	3	**42**
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	**17**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	44	4	**24,960**
3.6 Number of institutions and NSA strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	16	4	**382**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	9	4	**223**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	12	4	**37**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	**8**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	6	3	**348**

42 local development plans were directly supported (EUTF Indicator 2.1) by five contacts in three countries: 24 in Libya, 16 in Morocco, and two in Tunisia. These included municipal development plans and local strategic planning documents, with contributions to their design and implementation through stakeholder engagement, communication, and analytical input. In addition, **17 local disaster risk reduction strategies were supported** (EUTF Indicator 2.5) by two contracts in Libya.

24,960 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8) conducted by 44 contracts across the four partner countries: 16,018 in Libya, 5,677 in Egypt, 2,674 in Morocco, and 483 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 108). Training provided covered a wide range of social services, including education, healthcare, legal support, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, as well as COVID-19 response. Most beneficiaries were staff from community service providers, local administrations, and civil society organisations.

382 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by 16 contracts in four countries: 255 in Morocco, 45 in Libya, 44 in Egypt, and 38 in Tunisia. Support focused on strengthening local and national institutions, security forces, and CSOs in key areas such as return and reintegration, protection (including GBV), and referral systems, among others. Furthermore, 348 entities benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.3): 204 in Libya, 78 in Egypt, and 12 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 54).

223 national strategies, laws, policies and plans were supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by nine contracts in four countries: 201 in Libya, 13 in Morocco, five in Tunisia, and one in Egypt (country disaggregation not available for 3). These included national development plans, interinstitutional agreements, standard operating procedures, memoranda of understanding, and legal or policy frameworks. Support primarily focused on facilitating stakeholder engagement, providing analytical inputs, and assisting implementation efforts to promote the mainstreaming of migration into national policies and systems.

37 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.1) through 12 contracts: 15 in Morocco, 11 in Egypt, eight in Libya, two at the regional level, and one in Tunisia. Additionally, **eight regional cooperation initiatives were promoted** (EUTF Indicator 5.4). The groups and initiatives fostered partnerships and coordination mechanisms at municipal and regional levels aimed at enhancing protection, raising awareness, and strengthening referral pathways.

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

Table 11. Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	20	4	**10,401,143**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	17	4	**38,734**

Key contracts contributing to outputs under this Area of Action include those implemented by GIZ (T05.157, T05.1452), UNFPA (T05.1185), and WHO (T05.1445) in Libya; MSMEDA (T05.252) in Egypt; ENABEL (T05.431) in Morocco; CEFA and Terre d'Asile (T05.1393) in Tunisia; and UNODC (T05.756) at the regional level.

10,401,143 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) through 20 contracts in the four partner countries: 7,077,384 in Egypt, 3,128,188 in Libya, 54,981 in Tunisia, and 50,400 in Morocco (country disaggregation not available for 90,190). Campaigns primarily targeted refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal workers, host communities, and other vulnerable groups. They were delivered through visibility events, digital tools, radio, social media, and training or information sessions. Key topics included human rights, education, health, legal aid, nutrition, social protection, and COVID-19.

38,734 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3) organised by 17 contracts: 34,769 in Libya, 2,641 in Tunisia, 1,030 in Egypt, and 294 in Morocco. Activities included community dialogues, mediation sessions, arts and sports initiatives, and educational programmes, with a focus on engaging youth, children, and women.

Contracts generating the highest number of outputs in Area of Action 1.3 were implemented by UNICEF (T05.1443) in Libya, the German Red Cross (T05.60) in Egypt, ENABEL (T05.431) in Morocco, CEFA and Terre d'Asile (T05.1393) in Tunisia, and IOM (T05.1552) at the regional level.

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

Table 12. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	15	4	**20,258**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	14	4	**1,522**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	13	4	**5,661**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	28	4	**27,688**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	6	4	**24**

20,258 jobs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.1) through 15 contracts in the four partner countries: 16,601 in Egypt, 2,910 in Libya, 357 in Tunisia, and 321 in Morocco (69 in countries outside North Africa). Support comprised cash-for-work programmes, incentives for companies to recruit, employment linked to infrastructure works, subsidised jobs, career counselling, and job search assistance. The jobs created or supported ranged from temporary, seasonal, and permanent wage employment to self-employment.

1,522 MSMEs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.2) by 14 contracts: 878 in Egypt, 282 in Libya, 170 in Morocco, and 92 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for four and other 96 in countries outside North Africa). Assistance focused on helping businesses start and grow by improving access to funding, strengthening management skills, supporting product development, and providing equipment. Through similar types of support, 5,661 people were assisted in developing income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3) through 13 contracts: 4,802 in Libya, 629 in Egypt, 200 in Morocco, and 30 in Tunisia. These activities were not aimed at creating or consolidating formal MSMEs but supported individuals in establishing sustainable sources of income.

27,688 people benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4) under 28 contracts across the four partner countries: 14,117 in Egypt, 8,832 in Libya, 1,672 in Tunisia, and 1,584 in Morocco (country disaggregation not available for 1,483). Training focused on sector-specific and management skills, internships/apprenticeships, and financial and entrepreneurship training.

24 industrial and/or business infrastructures were constructed, expanded, or improved (EUTF Indicator 1.5) by six contracts: 11 in Egypt, nine in Tunisia, three in Libya, and one in Morocco. These included career and employment centres, incubation hubs, and co-working spaces.

The following EUTF partners made significant contributions to delivering outputs under Area of Action 1.4: MSMEDA (T05.252) in Egypt, UNDP (T05.149) and GIZ (T05.157, T05.1453) in Libya, Soleterre (T05.1402) in Morocco, and ICMPD (T05.1941) in Tunisia.

> *Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5)*

Table 13. Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	2	1	**49,548**
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	2	2	**5,327**

49,548 voluntary returns were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) by two contracts in Libya. Support covered transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance with travel documents, and provision of return tickets. Carried out in humanitarian contexts, these returns often provided critical, life-saving assistance to migrants who were stranded or detained.

5,327 refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from evacuation and resettlement assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.8) under two contracts: 4,916 from Libya and 411 from Egypt. These operations offered life-saving legal pathways for highly vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees.

Contracts contributing to outputs under Area of Action 1.5 included those implemented by IOM (T05.141, T05.800) and UNHCR (T05.796, T05.1533) in Libya and Egypt.

> *Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6)*

Table 14. Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	3	3	**13**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	18	4	**287**

13 data collection and information systems were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by three contracts: 11 in Tunisia, one in Libya, and one in Morocco. These systems enable regular data collection, organisation, and reporting, enhancing the evidence-based design and monitoring of policies, interventions, and other actions.

287 studies and other research outputs were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by 18 contracts in four countries: 249 in Libya, 27 in Morocco, four in Egypt, and three in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for four). These included labour market analyses, socio-economic impact studies, mobility tracking reports, actor mappings, policy recommendation reports, policy papers, and other research addressing the protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and host community members.

Notably, the contracts contributing most significantly to outputs under Area of Action 1.6 were implemented by ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA (T05.1943) in Tunisia, IOM (T05.141) in Libya, and Handicap International (T05.1479) in Morocco.

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

Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings (Strategic Priority 2) is the primary target for nine contracts with a combined budget of EUR 282 EUR, representing 31% of the total budget committed. However, other contracts contribute to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its areas of action.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1)*

Table 15. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	6	4	**22**[27]
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights	14	4	**4,912**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	3	2	**4**

22 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) under six contracts across the four partner countries: 10 in Morocco, eight in Tunisia, three in Libya, and one in Egypt. Support encompassed training workshops, operational assistance, and targeted technical support for border authorities and other relevant security institutions.

4,912 staff from government institutions were trained (EUTF Indicator 4.2) through 14 contracts: 1,784 in Libya, 1,567 in Morocco, 1,211 in Tunisia, and 350 in Egypt. Training covered topics such as prevention and prosecution of migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, human rights-based border management, and the use of border management equipment.

Four plans and strategies were directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by three contracts in two countries: three in Morocco and one in Libya. These included Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to combat human trafficking, institutional training policies, and national migration strategies.

> *Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2)*

Table 16. Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	4	2	**29**
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	5	4	**80,864**

27. EUTF Indicator 3.6 decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to confirmed double counting of institutions reported under two separate contracts (T05.756 and T05.888) in the previous round.

29 infrastructures were enhanced (EUTF Indicator 4.1) by four contracts in two countries: 27 in Libya and two in Egypt.

In addition, **80,864 pieces of equipment** were delivered by five contracts: 50,593 in Morocco, 30,077 in Tunisia, 185 in Libya, and nine in Egypt. Items included IT and software, document inspection tools, cameras, radars, investigation and forensic kits, vehicles, generators, and life jackets, among others.

> *Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3)*

Table 17. Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5	2	**76,142**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	6	4	**448**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	6	3	**245,193**

76,142 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by five contracts in two countries: 75,812 in Libya and 330 in Morocco. Support was provided in the context of search and rescue operations, at disembarkation points, and/or within detention centres.

448 awareness-raising events on migration were carried out (EUTF Indicator 3.11) by six contracts across four partner countries: 392 in Egypt, 34 in Libya, 13 in Tunisia, and nine in Morocco. These comprised workshops, storytelling sessions, community outreach, and information campaigns focusing on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration, as well as safe and legal migration pathways. Events and campaigns conducted reached a total of 245,193 individuals (EUTF Indicator 3.3) - 224,285 in Egypt, 18,656 in Libya, and 2,252 in Tunisia.

> *Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Border Management and Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking (Areas of Action 2.4 and 2.5)*

Table 18. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Border Management and Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking (Areas of Action 2.4 and 2.5)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	1	**3**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or sup-ported	3	2	**3**

Three studies were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by one contract in Morocco, including mappings of national and international actors and interventions, and a training toolkit comparing modules developed by key partners to combat trafficking in human beings.

Three regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by three contracts: two in Morrocco and one in Libya. The support focused on promoting dialogue, facilitating the exchange of good practices, and providing technical input for the design and implementation of transnational strategies on

human-rights-based border management and the fight against trafficking in persons. These initiatives involved Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya, as well as countries from the Middle East, West and Central Africa, the EU, and Asia (Bangladesh).

Key contracts contributing to delivering outputs within Strategic Priority 2 "Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings" were implemented by UNODC (T05.756) at the regional level, ICMPD (T05.519/T05.908) in Morocco and Tunisia, FIAP (T05.888) and CCEM (T05.1590) in Morocco, the Ministry of Interior of Italy and IOM (T05.213/T05.1637) in Libya, and AECID (T05.1334) in Egypt.

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Five contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 "Support to Labour Migration", with a combined budget of EUR 35 million (or 4% of the total budget committed). Other contracts are also contributing to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its areas of action. An assessment by areas of action and EUTF Indicators is presented below.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)

Table 19. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	3	3	**23**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	4	4	**19**[28]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	4	3	**18**

23 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) under three contracts: nine in Morocco, nine in Tunisia, and five in Egypt. Support focused primarily on Ministries of Labour, Emigration, employment agencies, and related bodies.

19 national plans and strategies were directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by four contracts in four countries: eight in Morocco, five in Tunisia, five in Egypt, one in Libya. These efforts promoted Bilateral Labour Agreements (Libya-Niger and Morocco-Belgium), strategic policy documents, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

18 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were promoted (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by four contracts in three countries: eight in Tunisia, seven in Morocco, two in Egypt, and one at the regional level. These mechanisms aimed to enhance interinstitutional coordination and stakeholder collaboration in the field of labour migration.

28. EUTF Indicator 4.6 decreased by two between Round 3 (2024) and Round 4 (2025) following a review of the matching, which resulted in the reallocation of values previously reported by contract T05.1950 to COIs 5.3 under Area of Action 3.4.

> *Improvement Of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.3)*

Table 20. Improvement Of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.3)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	4	3	**7,058**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or sup-ported	3	2	**33**[29]

7,058 people benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF Indicator 3.10) under four contracts: 6,324 in Morocco, 536 in Tunisia, and 198 in Egypt. Support covered preparation for placement abroad, employment, study opportunities, internships and TVET, post-mobility assistance, and legal pathways such as family reunification.

33 regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by three contracts: 30 in Morocco, two at the regional level, and one in Tunisia. These initiatives aimed to enhance labour mobility between Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and countries such as Belgium, Germany, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal, among others.

> *Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Labour Migration (Area of Action 3.4)*

Table 21. Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Labour Migration(Area of Action 3.4)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	3	2	**8**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	5	3	**46**

Eight planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems related to labour migration were created or enhanced (EUTF Indicator 5.2) with the support of three contracts: seven in Morocco and one in Tunisia. These included the strengthening of national labour migration data systems, enhancements to employment agency websites in Tunisia and Morocco, and the development of digital platforms to inform seasonal workers and employers.

46 studies on the topic were conducted (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by five contracts: 27 in Morocco, 11 in Tunisia, five in Egypt, and three at the regional level. These studies mainly focused on labour market needs in various countries, strengths and gaps in professional training systems, and the mapping of services and pathways for labour migration, among other areas.

Key contracts contributing to the delivery of outputs under Strategic Priority 3 "Support to Labour Migration" mainly included those under the Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa Programme (THAMM) (ENABEL : T05.1410, OFII T05.1950, GIZ T05.969, ILO and IOM T05.981), implemented by Enabel, OFII, GIZ, ILO, and IOM at the regional level, along with contracts implemented at the national level in Morocco by Enabel (T05.1055) and GIZ (T05.501).

29. EUTF Indicator 5.4 decreased by one between Rounds 3 (2024) and Round 4 (2025) following a review of the matching, which resulted in the transfer of one value previously reported by contract T05.1410 to COIs 4.6 in Area of Action 3.1.

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

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

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)*

Table 22. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	10	4	**298**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	23	4	**8,274**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	12	3	**47**[30]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	8	3	**23**

298 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by 10 contracts in the four partner countries: 90 in Morocco, 18 in Tunisia, 13 in Egypt, and seven in Libya (country disaggregation not available for 170). Support targeted municipal authorities, migration observatories, and ministries responsible for migration, expatriate, foreign, and social affairs, as well as judicial entities, among others. Assistance included training, technical and coordination support, study visits and exchanges of good practices, and the provision of equipment.

8,274 individuals were trained on migration management and protection (EUTF Indicator 3.7) through 23 contracts: 2,266 in Egypt, 2,203 in Libya, 1,572 in Tunisia, 1,107 in Morocco (country disaggregation not available for 1,126). Training topics included humanitarian principles and standards, international and national legal and policy frameworks, data management and analysis, policy development, and other related areas.

47 national plans and procedures were directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by 12 contracts: 28 in Tunisia, 18 in Morocco, and one in Libya. These included action, communication, and capacity-building plans, as well as institutional and inter-institutional coordination procedures at the national level.

23 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were promoted (EUTF Indicator 5.1) under eight contracts: 20 in Tunisia, one in Libya, one in Morocco, and one by a technical support contract. Key examples include research networks, local and municipal coordination groups, and national mechanisms for reintegration.

30. EUTF Indicator 4.6 decreased by 14 between Round 3 (2024) and Round 4 (2025) following a review of the matching, which resulted in the reallocation of values previously reported by contract T05.1055 to COIs 2.1 under Area of Action 1.2.

> Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members(Area of Action 4.2)

Table 23. Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return ofDiaspora Members(Area of Action 4.2)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	3	2	**35**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3	3	**8,600**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	2	4	**4,510**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	6	4	**4,989**

35 projects supported by diaspora members were promoted (EUTF Indicator 3.1) under three contracts in two countries: 30 in Tunisia and five in Morocco. These encompassed development and investment initiatives, along with social, cultural, and technical assistance activities.

8,600 voluntary returns were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) through three contracts: 4,621 in Morocco, 1,125 in Egypt, and 857 in Tunisia (country disaggregation not available for 1,997).

Alongside this process, **4,510 migrants returning from North African countries** benefited from post-arrival assistance in their countries of origin (EUTF Indicator 3.5), delivered by two contracts: 4,023 returned from Libya, 275 from Morocco, 185 from Tunisia, and 17 from Egypt (country disaggregation not available for 10). Lastly, 4,989 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis) provided by six contracts: 2,474 in Tunisia, 1,957 in Libya, 295 in Morocco, and 243 in Egypt (country disaggregation not available for 20).

> Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 and 4.4)

Table 24. Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 snd 4.4)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Total 2017 - 2025
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or sup-ported	4	1	**5**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	13	2	**24**[31]
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	21	3	**139**

Five regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by four contracts. These included partnerships between the Dispositif Tounesna (Tunisia's national reintegration mechanism) and partners in France and Germany, as well as efforts to mobilise diaspora networks to support entrepreneurship in countries of origin.

24 systems for planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis were enhanced (EUTF Indicator 5.2) under 13 contracts: 14 in Tunisia, two at the regional level, three in Morocco, and five produced by technical support contracts. Examples include national statistical systems, policy and intervention mappings, online databases for diaspora entrepreneurs, and systems to monitor national strategy and policy implementation. Of these, five were monitoring systems developed through technical assistance contracts, including tools for tracking progress and learning under the EUTF in North Africa, as well as third-party systems to monitor results and local impact in Libya.

31. EUTF Indicator 5.2 decreased by one between Round 3 (2024) and Round 4 (2025) following a review of the matching, which resulted in the reallocation of values previously reported by contract T05.2021 to COIs 5.3 under the same Area of Action.

139 field studies, surveys, and other research outputs were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by 21 contracts: 26 in Tunisia, 22 in Morocco, five at the regional level, two in Egypt, and 84 produced technical support contracts. The studies covered topics such as legal and policy frameworks, migration trends and data, reintegration and diaspora engagement, local migration governance, and the monitoring and evaluation of migration-related interventions.

Key contracts contributing to delivering outputs to Strategic Priority 4 "Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration" were implemented by ICMPD (T05.412 and T05.1986) at the regional level, AFD (T05.186) and Expertise France (T05.139) in Tunisia, Enabel in Morocco (T05.1055), and AECID in Egypt (T05.1334).

4.2. Outcomes of the EUTF in the North of Africa

4.2.1. The Outcome Harvesting Process in a Snapshot

In 2024, the NoA MLS report presented the findings of the Outcome Harvesting exercise for the first time, covering 148 outcomes harvested from 38 contracts in Cohort 1. In 2025, the process continued with Cohort 2, adding 74 further outcomes from 15 contracts. These outcomes are currently at different stages of identification, refinement, and substantiation, and the process will continue throughout the year. In January 2026, Cohort 3 will enter the process, including contracts ending by December 2025, whose final reports are available.

As in 2024, outcomes are defined as:
"Observable short-to-medium-term changes in behaviour (of a social actor/target group) and their effects on the political, social, economic, and/or environmental areas targeted by the intervention. Outcomes are changes influenced by EU action but not under its direct control".

Outcomes were identified, formulated, and described through in-depth review of contract reports during the Desk Review phase. Each outcome was systematically checked against the core features of the definition. Outcomes were then refined through a participatory Engagement phase involving EUTF teams, partners, and, where possible, local actors close to the beneficiaries. This Deep Engagement step provided valuable perspectives from the field.

The third step, Substantiation, involved fact-checking outcome statements and features with stakeholders able to independently verify them. This strengthened both credibility and depth of understanding.

By August 2025, a total of **222 outcomes** had been harvested across Cohorts 1 and 2.

The Outcome Harvesting process remains iterative, with outcomes at different stages of identification, refinement, and validation. So far, **89 outcomes** have reached the **Deep Engagement** phase, bringing in perspectives from beneficiaries and local actors, and **6 outcomes** have advanced to **Substantiation**, where independent stakeholders verify the observed changes.

In parallel, **four case studies are being carried out** to explain the outcomes harvested and extract lessons learned. Methodologically, this represents a **qualitative enhancement**, complementing the systematic harvesting process with richer contextual understanding.

The process will continue to build on the current outcomes harvested to date, with the **26 contracts planned for Cohort 3**, to be harvested in 2026 and consolidated with the previous cohorts for the final reporting.

Cohort 3 outcomes expected to be harvested in 2026 and consolidated with previous cohorts for the final NoA MLS report. Complete analysis of the EUTF outcomes and related lessons learned will be included in the 2026 NoA MLS Final Report.

The full list of the outcomes harvested to date is presented in Annexe 6.

4.2.2. Overview of outcomes harvested to date

A key variable used to categorise outcomes is the type of change, defined in Outcome Harvesting by four categories:

> **Practices –** new or improved ways of doing things, applied regularly and in a structured manner. These outcomes include:
- Refugees, asylum seekers, and community members gaining regular access to public services (health, education, water, sanitation) or to more effective assistance and protection networks.
- National lawyers' networks cooperating systematically on migration-related cases and referrals.
- Improved practices in integration, labour market access, or protection against racism and violence.

These outcomes indicate changes that became embedded in the way services are delivered or actors cooperate.

> **Actions –** one-off events or changes not repeated regularly. These outcomes include:
- Registration and release of asylum seekers and refugees at risk of expulsion.
- Young people, women, and migrants obtaining jobs or establishing businesses.
- Increased uptake of COVID-19 vaccines, or people rescued at sea improving their survival chances.

These outcomes reflect discrete events, as opposed to sustained practices.

> **Policies –** development or adoption of local, national, or regional policies. These outcomes include:
- Policy reforms in health.
- Local Economic Development Strategies.
- Procedures to facilitate refugee access to health services or the labour market.
- Accelerated devolution of functions and competencies.

> **Relationships –** new or improved interactions between people or organisations. These outcomes include:
- Stronger coordination among stakeholders in child protection or tuberculosis management.
- Improved cooperation among CSOs, local authorities, and citizens.
- Increased dialogue for local policy development.
- Enhanced cooperation through the Rabat Process or between governments on interim solutions.

The outcomes harvested reflect changes experienced by **a wide range of target groups:** migrants, refugees, returnees, people on the move, local authorities, CSOs, national governments, and international organisations. They occur at different territorial levels (local, national, or regional) and are recorded as intended or unintended, positive or negative.

The outcomes are distributed across the NoA region highlights **Libya** with the largest share, with **109 outcomes**, followed by **Morocco** with **37 outcomes, Tunisia (25)** and **Egypt (17)**. A further **21 outcomes** are classified as *International*, **9 as Regional**, and **3 as Other countries**, while **1 outcome** is recorded for Algeria.

In terms of strategic priorities, outcomes are concentrated under **Strategic Priority 1**, which accounts for **168 outcomes**. This is followed by **SP3 (30 outcomes), SP4 (20 outcomes)**, and **SP2 (4 outcomes)**.

This distribution reflects both the focus of EUTF interventions in the region, although the harvesting process is ongoing, will continue through 2025 and will be expanded with Cohort 3 in 2026.

What Outcomes mean on the Ground

Beyond methodological categories, the outcomes harvested so far reflect tangible changes in the lives of refugees, migrants, returnees, and host communities, as well as in the institutions and organisations around them.

Refugees, migrants, and host communities are increasingly able to access schools, health services, and protection networks that were previously out of reach. These outcomes are **in all countries**, and often relate to **education, health care, legal advice, and population registration**.

Vulnerable groups such as women, children, and survivors of violence benefit from stronger protection mechanisms and more responsive local authorities. Such outcomes are **most visible in Libya but present in all countries, relying** on expanded referral systems, case management, and psychosocial support services.

Opportunities for livelihoods are opening through access to jobs, vocational training, or small business support. These changes are **frequently noted and dominant in the outcomes harvested in Tunisia and Egypt**, where programmes for employment services and entrepreneurship training have helped migrants and returnees move toward greater independence.

Civil society organisations and local authorities are cooperating more closely, creating or expanding partnerships to extend assistance. Outcomes of this kind are **seen across all four countries**, with particularly strong examples from Morocco, where municipalities and CSOs have worked together to improve services for migrants and refugees. Good practices are found as well in the CSOs engagement in Egypt and Tunisia.

At the regional level, governments and international actors are strengthening their dialogue and cooperation mechanisms. These outcomes are **mainly associated with regional contracts**, including initiatives under the Rabat Process and cross-border coordination efforts.

Together, these outcomes provide a more grounded picture of change: **improved access to essential services, stronger protection, better livelihood opportunities, deeper partnerships, and reinforced cooperation**. They highlight how EUTF support has translated into concrete benefits for people and institutions across North Africa, while also building the foundations for longer-term systemic improvements.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTRACTS

This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in each partner country from 2017 to 31st May 2025, organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, with examples of country contracts and regional contracts contributing to them.

Additionally, the section provides insights into the outcomes generated by EUTF contracts, drawing on the ongoing Outcome Harvesting exercise. For each country, we explore the types of outcomes produced, their locations, and the groups they benefited, as well as the effects these outcomes have had on the lives of those impacted by migration in North Africa.

5.1. Egypt

5.1.1. Overview of Key Outputs

Figure 8. Overview of key outputs of the EUTF in Egypt

5.1.2. EUTF Indicators

The EUTF portfolio in Egypt has been substantial in scale and diversity. Between 2017 and May 2025, **20 operational contracts** were implemented in the country, complemented by regional projects with activities in Egypt. Together, these interventions generated a wide range of outputs across employment, support to MSMEs, vocational training, access to social services, protection, migration management, governance, and emergency response.

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by the 20 operational contracts implemented in Egypt from 2017 to May 2025:

Table 25. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2025 for Egypt

EGYPT - EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**From Country Contracts**	**From Regional Contracts**	**Total 2017 - 2025**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	16,601	-	**16,601**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	532	346	**878**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	-	629	**629**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	12,040	2,077	**14,117**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	7	4	**11**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	189	10	**199**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,035,054	148,431	**2,183,485**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	2,634	**2,634**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	84,946	6,992,438	**7,077,384**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	4,289	1,388	**5,677**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	550,677	132,020	**682,697**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	9,844	**9,844**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	224,285	-	**224,285**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	1,125	**1,125**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	17	**17**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	243	**243**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	32	31	**63**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	1,687	579	**2,266**
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	-	411	**411**
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	198	**198**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	387	5	**392**
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	-	2	**2**
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	-	9	**9**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	-	350	**350**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	-	1,030	**1,030**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	6	**6**

EGYPT - EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**From Country Contracts**	**From Regional Contracts**	**Total 2017 - 2025**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	7	**13**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research con-ducted	4	7	**11**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	24,855	**24,855**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	78	**78**

5.1.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA portfolio, seven country contracts implemented in Egypt account for EUR 60 million. In addition, 13 regional contracts contribute outputs in Egypt, with a proportional allocation of EUR 29 million. Altogether, 20 operational contracts channel about EUR 89 million to activities in this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

The assessment below is organised by the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, with illustrative examples of contracts contributing to each. EUTF support in Egypt covers all strategic priorities.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

Strategic Priority 1 is the priority focus in Egypt. Six out of the seven country contracts in Egypt - worth 95% of the total committed funds of country contracts in Egypt (EUR 57 million out of EUR 60 million). Moreover, 10 out of the 13 regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are primarily contributing to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 21 million to deliver outputs in this country.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 26. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	2017 - 2025	10	**199**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,035,054	148,431	**2,183,485**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	2,634	**2,634**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	550,677	132,020	**682,697**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	9,844	**9,844**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	24,855	**24,855**

199 social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) illustrates the scale of the results. Five contracts contributed to the achieved outputs:

- **MSMEDA** supported 182 infrastructures, including the improvement of 23 youth centres, 60 schools, 11 health units, the paving of 23 roads and four streets, the renovation of 47 water networks, the upgrading of one sewer network, and the lining of 13 canals (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **IOM** supported eight social infrastructures, comprising the establishment of specialised medical departments (dental, laboratory, gynaecology, obstetrics) at Watan Medical Centre in Giza, the refurbishment of two youth centres in Alexandria, facility improvements at the Vocational and Technical Centre in Beheira, and the renovation of Al Shaer Public Theatre in Cairo (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).
- **The German Red Cross** upgraded six Egyptian Red Cross Community Hubs in Cairo, Giza, and Sharqia (T05.60 - Supporting Communities - Health for All).
- **Save the Children** equipped two female and youth friendly spaces within local CSOs to facilitate the attendance of female beneficiaries to livelihood trainings and activities (T05.59 - Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt).
- **AICS** provided the 10th of Ramadan Vocational Training Centre with IT and office equipment (T05.255 - Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas).

2,183,485 social services were delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) by six contracts:

- **MSMEDA** delivered 1,973,592 services in areas such as reproductive healthcare, waste management, literacy programmes, and childhood education (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **UNHCR** delivered 61,026 primary health consultations, 58,600 education grants, 3,560 psychosocial support sessions, and 893 referral services (T05.1152 - Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa).
- **The German Red Cross** provided 61,462 health services, including 51,156 primary healthcare consultations, 10,169 screenings, and 137 psychosocial sessions (T05.60 - Supporting Communities - Health for All).
- **Caritas** delivered 11,447 health services and distributed 2,278 non-food items to vulnerable individuals (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).
- **UNHCR** conducted 4,258 health screenings and 3,331 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children (T05.1533 - Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification).
- **Save the Children** carried out 3,038 vulnerability assessments for at-risk children and youth in Cairo, facilitating their referral to housing, healthcare, education, and other essential services (T05.59 - Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt).

2,634 people received nutrition assistance (EUTF Indicator 2.3) provided by one contract:

- **Caritas** delivered nutrition assistance to 2,634 individuals (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).

682,697 people benefited from improved access to social services (EUTF Indicator 2.9) through the support of six contracts:

- **MSMEDA** ensured access of 514,528 families to improved health, environmental, and educational services (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **UNHCR** delivered health services to 61,026 individuals and provided education grants to 58,600 children in Cairo and Matrouh (T05.1152 - Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa).
- **The German Red Cross** reached 36,149 beneficiaries with primary and secondary health services (T05.60 - Supporting Communities - Health for All).

- **Caritas** provided housing and healthcare services (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).
- **Save the Children** reached 3,038 at-risk children and youth through vulnerability assessments, referring those with protection concerns to appropriate service providers (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **IOM** referred 2,343 vulnerable migrants and host community members to healthcare and education providers (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa).

9,844 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by three contracts:

- **IOM** provided protection services to 4,586 people on the move (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **UNHCR** assisted 4,258 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) (T05.1533 - Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification).
- **UNHCR** assisted 1,000 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) (T05.1152 - Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa).

24,855 people benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) conducted by two contracts:

- **UNHCR** reached 15,465 individuals with case management and immediate assistance, as well as health and protection outreach activities (T05.1152 - Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa).
- **IOM** provided emergency housing assistance to 9,390 people (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 27. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2) – Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery.	4,289	1,388	**5,677**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	20	24	**44**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	1	**1**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	6	5	**11**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID -19 emergency response activities	-	78	**78**

5,677 staff from local authorities and basic services providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8) delivered by 11 contracts. Notable examples include:

- **MSMEDA** trained 3,171 health promoters and Ministry of Health supervisors, as well as literacy teachers from the Adult Education Authority (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).

- **Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and AICS** trained 305 TVET trainers and vocational training centre staff from multiple centres across Egypt (T05.255 - Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas).
- **AECID** trained 205 teachers and school principals in Luxor, Alexandria, Minya, and Fayoum on the risks of and alternatives to irregular migration (T05.1334 - Enhancing Migration Management through Institutional Support).
- **UNODC** trained 83 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants (T05.756 - Dismantling the Criminal Networks Operating in North Africa and Involved in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking).

44 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by four contracts:

- **Caritas** supported 22 government institutions and civil society actors with training on migrant rights and treatment (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).
- **Plan International** trained 210 staff members (97 women and 113 men) from 17 service providers, including CSOs and Child Protection Committees (CPCs), in Sohag and Assiut on national and international norms and case management related to irregular migration, with a focus on the protection and assistance of children and minors (T05.61 - Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt).
- **Save the Children supported two CSOs** - Women and Society Association and Menattolah Association - through infrastructure support and training (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **MSMEDA** supported the Ministry of Health and the Adult Education Authority through training to enhance service delivery and engaged the National Social and Criminal Research Centre to develop awareness-raising initiatives and deliver training on the risks of irregular migration (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).

One national **plan was supported** (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by one contract:

- **IOM** supported the design and implementation of a migrant-inclusive health response plan in Egypt during the COVID-19 pandemic, in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID -19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).

11 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by four contracts:

- **IOM** promoted the creation of five national multi-stakeholder groups to coordinate action in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).
- **The German Red Cross** organised three round tables on migration with community leaders in Cairo, Giza, and Sharqia (T05.60 - Supporting Communities - Health for All).
- **Plan International** contributed to the creation of two business networks involving government, private, and academic actors in the Governorates of Assiut and Sohag (T05.61 - Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt).
- **NCW** promoted the creation of a national Women Entrepreneurs' Network (T05.275 - Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration).

78 entities benefited from COVID-19 response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.3) developed by two contracts:

- **IOM** supported 62 health facilities and four Points of Entry (PoEs) with personal protective equipment (PPE), testing kits, hygiene products, and other supplies (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).
- **UNHCR** supplied over 8,000 PPE items, infection control materials, and other medical equipment to 12 health facilities in Cairo, Giza, Obour, Alexandria, and Damietta (T05.1152 - Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below.

Table 28. Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3) – Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	84,946	6,992,438	**7,077,384**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	-	1,030	**1,030**

7,077,384 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) developed by six contracts. Selected examples include the following:

- **IOM** reached 6,986,715 people through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities through an online health platform during the COVID-19 pandemic (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).
- **MSMEDA** engaged 76,100 people through health, education, and environmental campaigns, training, and seminars delivered (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **Caritas** reached 2,206 people through 58 activities to promote social cohesion and awareness (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).

1,030 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3) conducted by two contracts:

- **Save the Children** engaged 689 people in community activities such as film clubs and street theatre and involved 28 youth candidates (10 women and 18 men) in five national dialogue platforms on topics including protection, livelihoods, and integration (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **IOM** involved 313 participants in activities including the production of a short film about a young Eritrean boy's football journey, workshops to promote understanding and create a community map for migrant services, and collaborative football events fostering social cohesion and combating discrimination among migrant and Egyptian children (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa).

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 29. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	16,601	-	**16,601**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	532	346	**878**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	-	629	**629**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	12,040	2,077	**14,117**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	7	4	**11**

16,601 jobs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.1) through four contracts:

- **MSMEDA** supported 16,506 jobs in 11 governorates, with 49% for women and 51% for men. Of these, 15,047 jobs were directly created through infrastructure projects implemented by local contractors (6,700 total: 236 for women and 6,464 for men) and social projects delivered through sub-grants to local NGOs (8,347 total: 6,290 for women and 2,057 for men). The remaining 1,462 jobs were supported through a wage-employment programme (910 for women and 552 for men) (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **Plan International** contributed to the creation of 48 jobs in Assiut and Sohag (40 for women and eight for men) (T05.61 - Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt).
- **GIZ** facilitated 41 job placements (T05.441 - Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas).
- **The German Red Cross** supported the hiring process of three individuals (T05.60 - Supporting communities - health for all).

878 MSMEs have been created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.2) by six contracts:

- **Save the Children** contributed to establishing or strengthening 321 MSMEs by providing life skills and business training, career guidance, and seed funds for unemployed youth in the Governorate of Giza (T05.1400 - MASAR EGABY).
- **GIZ** supported 249 MSMEs (200 led by women and 49 by men) by offering training, mentorship, and assistance in securing funding to entrepreneurs in Alexandria, Assiut, and Beheira (T05.441 - Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in Migration-affected Urban Areas).
- **Plan International** facilitated the creation and strengthening of 150 MSMEs in Assiut and Sohag through seed grants (T05.61 - Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt).
- **German Red Cross** enhanced 121 MSMEs through a self-employment capacity-building programme that included training and seed funding (T05.60 - Supporting Communities - Health for All).
- **IOM** supported 25 MSMEs with legal and incubation support (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).
- **NCW** supported 12 MSMEs through entrepreneurship and financial literacy training, mentorship, and consultation sessions (T05.275 - Addressing the Economic Drivers of Irregular Migration).

629 people have been assisted in developing income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3) under two contracts:

- **Save the Children** provided entrepreneurship support to 569 people in the Greater Cairo region (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **Caritas** trained and provided seed funds to 60 beneficiaries (41 women and 19 men; 38 migrants and 22 refugees) to establish income-generating activities between 2022 and 2023 (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt).

14,117 people have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4) delivered by 10 contracts. Key examples include:

- **MSMEDA** trained 8,184 individuals (5,496 women and 2,688 men), with 3,704 trained between September 2022 and December 2023 (T05.252 - Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works).
- **Plan International** provided TVET training to 1,576 people in Assiut and Sohag (T05.61 - Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt).
- **NCW** trained 1,267 individuals (1,153 women and 114 men) in Beheira, Gharbeya, Luxor, and Minya through basic vocational training in handicrafts and/or agribusiness, followed by advanced product development, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy training. Between April and June 2024, 167 women participated in life skills workshops, , as well as basic vocational and product development training (T05.275 - Addressing the Economic Drivers of Irregular Migration).

- **Save the Children** delivered work skills training to 822 individuals (459 women and 363 men) in the Greater Cairo region (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **IOM** provided vocational training and job placement support to 530 people (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).

11 business infrastructures have been constructed or improved (EUTF Indicator 1.5) through three contracts:

- **Plan International** established four career centres within CSOs in Sohag and Assiut (T05.61 - Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt).
- **IOM** supported the establishment of four hydroponic farming units for an entrepreneurship project in the Greater Cairo region (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).
- **GIZ** enhanced three employment centres managed by NGOs in Assiut, Alexandria, and Beheira through financial support, provision of equipment, and rehabilitation works (T05.441 - Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in Migration-Affected Urban Areas).

> *Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 30. Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	-	411	**411**

411 people benefited from family reunification assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.8) provided by one contract:

- **UNHCR** supported 411 refugee and asylum-seeker children and youth in Egypt with family reunification support, providing individual assessments, assistance with legal documents and visas, advocacy with embassies, preparation for departure, and travel essentials. All unaccompanied and separated minors assisted were successfully reunited with their families in their home countries or in third countries (T05.1533 - Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification).

> *Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 31. Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	2	2	**4**

Four studies have been conducted (EUTF Indicator 5.3) under four contracts:

- **Save the Children** carried out one market and labour market assessment in Cairo (T05.59 - Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt).
- **Plan International** conducted a gender-sensitive labour market study in Assiut and Sohag, analysing gender roles and biases affecting women's economic participation and providing recommendations to promote gender equality (T05.61 - Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt).

- **IOM** developed one study on entrepreneurship in Egypt, examining the level of formality in the economy, with a focus on entrepreneurial activities and migrant and host-community access to formal employment (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).
- **The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs** and AICS produced one market research survey (T05.255 - Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas).

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

One regional contract delivering outputs in Egypt is primarily contributing to NoA Strategic Priority 2, with an allocation of EUR 3 million for this partner country. Nevertheless, four additional contracts are delivering outputs under some of its areas of action.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 32. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	1	**1**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights	1	350	**350**

One government institution was strengthened through capacity building and operational support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by one contract:

- **UNODC** provided training and equipment to the Ministry of Interior of Egypt (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

350 staff from governmental institutions were trained (EUTF Indicator 4.2) by one contract:

- **UNODC** provided training to 350 government officials on topics including forensic theory and practice, effective prosecution of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling cases, law enforcement procedures at border crossing points, and victim identification techniques, among others (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

> *Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 33. Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	-	2	**2**
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	-	9	**9**

Two infrastructures were supported to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1) by one contract:

- **UNODC** contributed to the upgrading of the IT infrastructure of the Ministry of Interior and the Administrative Control Authority by providing updated software (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

Nine items of equipment were provided to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis) by one contract:

- **UNODC** delivered nine items to law enforcement authorities to enhance their capacity to prevent and prosecute migrant smuggling and human trafficking (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

> Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 34. Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	387	5	**392**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	224,285	-	**224,285**

392 awareness-raising events were carried out (EUTF Indicator 3.11) by four contracts:

- **MSMEDA** partnered with the Ministry of State for Emigration and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre to conduct 363 events to spread awareness among youth about migration risks and alternatives (T05.252 - Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works).
- **AECID** conducted 10 field missions with the National Council on Human Rights (NCHR) to raise awareness on the risks and alternatives to migration across the governorates of Gharbiya, Menoufia, Asyut, Kafr El Sheikh, Beheira, Sharqiya, Fayoum, Luxor, and Minya. Two missions took place in 2022, five in 2023, and three were completed in 2024 (T05.1334 - Enhancing migration management through institutional support).
- **NCW** organised eight storytelling events and six parental awareness workshops in Luxor, Minya, and Gharbia between 2023 and 2024 (T05.275 - Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration).
- **IOM and ILO** conducted five events with relevant public officials, journalists, and private sector actors on fair and ethical recruitment standards to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration, smuggling, and trafficking in human beings (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

224,285 people were reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.3) developed by three contracts:

- **NCW** reached at least 166,905 women and youth through social media campaigns (T05.275 - Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration).
- **MSMEDA** reached 56,463 people through campaigns raising awareness on the risks and alternatives to migration (T05.252 - Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works).
- **AECID** reached 917 people (491 women and 426 men) through activities to prevent irregular migration and smuggling, conducted during 10 field visits to nine governorates (T05.1334 - Enhancing migration management through institutional support).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are contributing primarily to Strategic Priority 3, with an allocation of EUR 5 million for this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 35. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	5	**5**[32]
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	5	**5**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	-	2	**2**

Five institutions have been strengthened through capacity building support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by one contract:

- **ILO and IOM** supported five institutions - including the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and the Federation of Egyptian Industries, among others -through training on EU qualification recognition, migration governance, ethical recruitment, and statistics (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Five policies and plans were supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by one contract:

- **ILO and IOM** supported five policies and plans, including PEO certification tools and training modules, a national capacity-building plan, and an SOP for external job placements (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Two multi-stakeholder groups were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by one contract:

- **GIZ** facilitated the establishment and operation of a political coordination committee to promote regular dialogue and joint action on labour migration and promoted the development of a mechanism for labour market institutions in origin countries to assess the impacts of labour migration and mobility on national labour markets (T05.969 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

> *Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below.

32. EUTF Indicator 3.6 under Area of Action 3.1 for Egypt decreased by two between Round 3 (2024) and Round 4 (2025) due to the reallocation of two institutions previously reported under this Area of Action to Areas of Action 1.2 and 4.1.

Table 36. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	198	**198**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	5	**5**

198 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF Indicator 3.10) under one contract:

- **GIZ** provided language, intercultural, pre-departure, and vocational training, along with counselling for the recognition of qualifications, to 198 people. Of these, 90 Egyptian candidates secured employment in Germany (40 as skilled workers and 50 as apprentices) in sectors including industrial mechanics, software development, IT engineering, construction, health, and gastronomy (T05.969 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Five studies on labour migration were delivered (EUTF Indicator 5.3) under one contract:

- ILO and IOM produced five studies, including a diagnostic analysis of the regulatory framework and practices influencing the recruitment of Egyptian workers abroad, a mapping report and guide on pre-deployment orientation services in Egypt, a diagnostic study on labour migration data collection mechanisms, and a pilot survey assessing the current cost of migration recruitment fees (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

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

One country contract with a budget of EUR 3 million is contributing primarily to NoA Strategic Priority 4 in Egypt. In addition, another five contracts deliver outputs under some of its areas of action.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance (Areas of Action 4.1 and 4.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 37. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance (Areas of Action 4.1 and 4.4) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	12	1	**13**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	1,687	579	**2,266**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	-	**2**

13 institutions were strengthened through capacity building and operational support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by two contracts:

- AECID trained staff from the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, the Public Prosecution Office, the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, and other relevant actors (T05.1334 - Enhancing migration management through institutional support).
- IOM supported the Ministry of Social Solidarity in promoting the establishment of a Return and Reintegration Unit (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

2,266 individuals were trained on migration management and protection (EUTF Indicator 3.7) through six contracts. Notably:

- AECID trained 1,544 government officials, 652 of them in 2024. Participants included prosecutors, judges, labour inspectors, and CSO representatives from 22 governorates, who received training on topics such as the risks of irregular migration, reporting mechanisms for migrant smuggling, prosecution and investigation, trafficking in persons, and migrants' access to services. Training also included two study visits for high-ranking officials from 11 Egyptian institutions (14 participants, 1 woman and 13 men) to Madrid in May 2022 and Las Palmas de Gran Canaria in November 2023 (T05.1334 - Enhancing migration management through institutional support).
- IOM trained 204 key actors from the public and private sectors, as well as migrant and host communities, on social inclusion strategies (T05.240 - North Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme - Phase II).
- Caritas trained 163 individuals on national and international legal frameworks concerning the rights of refugees and migrants. Held between August and November 2022 in Alexandria, the sessions targeted officials from the Ministries of Health, Environment, Culture, and Education, the Egyptian Senate and Parliament, and covered topics such as migrant and refugee access to services, the 1951 Refugee Convention, and the UNHCR Global Compact on Refugees (T05.1398 - Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt).
- MSMEDA trained 143 people (109 women and 34 men) on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration, as part of awareness-raising campaigns delivered in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates' Affairs and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre (T05.252 - Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works).

Two studies on migration management were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by one contract:

- AECID produced two bilingual (English/Arabic) publications: a compendium of the international and Egyptian legal framework on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants (November 2022) and a Migration Handbook (2024) (T05.1334 - Enhancing migration management through institutional support).

Table 38. Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2) - Egypt

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	1,125	**1,125**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	17	**17**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	-	243	**243**

1,125 voluntary returns were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) under one contract:

- **IOM assisted 1,125 migrants** in Egypt to voluntarily return to their countries of origin, primarily in West and Central Africa, through the provision of pre-departure services (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

17 migrants returning from Egypt to their countries of origin benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5) under the same contract:

- **IOM** provided post-arrival assistance to 17 individuals returning from Egypt to their countries of origin (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

243 migrants returning to Egypt received reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis) under the same contract:

- IOM supported 243 migrants returning to Egypt by providing skills development opportunities and fostering partnerships with stakeholders (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

5.1.4. Outcomes and Success stories

> Outcomes harvested

In 2024, the NoA MLS identified **10 outcomes** in Egypt, drawn from three regional contracts included in Cohort 1. In 2025, the exercise continued with Cohort 2, which includes both regional and country contracts active in Egypt. The process is still underway, with 7 additional outcomes that are subject to refinement and further additions before final consolidation in 2026.

The outcomes harvested so far in Egypt point to **positive changes at both institutional and community levels**, particularly under Strategic Priority 1 (protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, and community stabilisation). They highlight:

- **Improved access to services:** Refugees and asylum-seekers gained access to public health facilities during the COVID-19 pandemic, including vaccination services (T05.1152 – UNHCR). Youth centres and community hubs have also been upgraded to deliver educational and social services (T05.59 – Save the Children; T05.240 – IOM). In the Save the Children case, services were delivered through SC hubs and CSO-operated spaces—such as Community Learning Centers.
- **Strengthened protection mechanisms:** Survivors of gender-based violence now benefit from emergency hotlines and referral systems (T05.1152 – UNHCR), while unaccompanied and separated children were integrated into the national protection system (T05.1533 – UNHCR).
- **Youth empowerment and opportunities:** In Greater Cairo, young people at risk accessed vocational training, started income-generating activities, or pursued legal migration pathways (T05.59, T05.1400 – Save the Children).
- **Institutional and policy-level improvements:** New procedures were adopted allowing refugees, including those without valid documents, to access public health and education services (T05.1152 – UNHCR). Child protection stakeholders also strengthened their coordination and influence on legislation (T05.1533 – UNHCR).

Most outcomes in Egypt relate to **new or improved practices**. These include systematic access of refugees and asylum-seekers to public health and education services (e.g. T05.1152 – UNHCR), strengthened psychosocial support and GBV referral systems, and better implementation of child protection procedures by service providers in Greater Cairo (T05.59 – Save the Children).

Actions account for six outcomes, often linked to one-off but significant events. For example, youth in Cairo have accessed employment and self-employment opportunities through EUTF-supported programmes (T05.59-003), and refugees benefitted from COVID-19-related services, including vaccinations and emergency measures (T05.1152-002).

Policy-level outcomes are fewer but notable. One example is the adoption of new procedures by public institutions that extended access to health and education services for refugees, including those without valid documents (T05.1152-001).

Relationship outcomes include stronger coordination among child protection actors, where national authorities and international organisations have worked together to better integrate unaccompanied children into the national protection system (T05.1533-002).

By **territorial scope**, over half of the outcomes are at the **national level** (11 outcomes), linked to institutional reforms and system-wide service provision. The remaining **local-level outcomes (6 outcomes)** are concentrated in **Greater Cairo**, where projects supported youth access to livelihoods, improved child protection standards, and expanded community services.
Taken together, the harvested outcomes in Egypt show how EUTF support is contributing to:

- **Strengthening national systems** (health, education, child protection).
- **Improving local service delivery** (particularly in Greater Cairo).
- **Opening opportunities for youth and vulnerable groups**.

In addition to national and local changes, a set of **international-level outcomes** has been harvested under the **THAMM mobility scheme (T05.969)**. These outcomes involve **Tunisian and Egyptian labour migration candidates** who found employment opportunities in Germany. For Egypt, they are particularly relevant as they show:

- **Access to legal labour mobility** pathways for Egyptian candidates.
- **Economic and social benefits** such as the ability to send remittances back home.
- **Individual empowerment** for migrant workers, especially women, through greater economic independence, professional growth, and self-confidence.

These cross-country outcomes highlight how EUTF interventions contribute not only within Egypt's borders but also by linking Egyptians to regional and international labour mobility schemes.

Together, these outcomes illustrate how EUTF support in Egypt is helping to **strengthen national systems, expand local service delivery**, and **open opportunities for vulnerable groups**, even as the harvesting process continues. The complete set of outcomes identified to date is presented in **Annexe 6**, alongside the outcomes from other partner countries.

> Human Dimension of Change

Beyond figures and institutional changes, the harvested outcomes in Egypt are also reflected in the everyday lives of people. A good illustration is the story of **Warda, a young woman from Upper Egypt**, whose family faced severe hardship after her husband's failed attempt at irregular migration. Through training, mentoring, and a small grant provided under an EUTF-funded project, she was able to turn her talent for baking into a small business. This not only improved her family's financial situation but also shifted their perception of irregular migration and inspired other women in her community to consider entrepreneurship as a viable path.

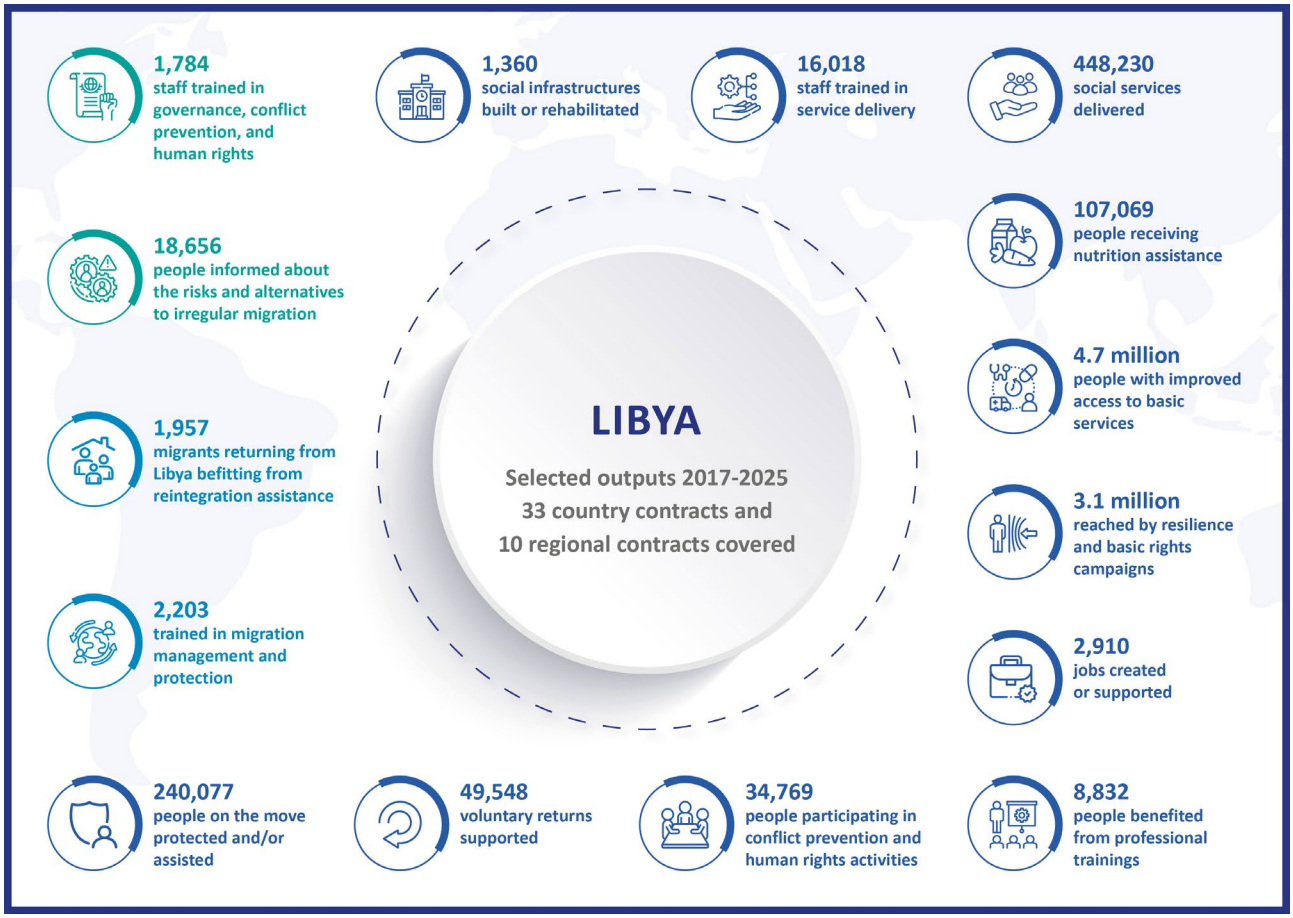
Warda's experience highlights how EUTF support can create **tangible opportunities, foster resilience, and empower women**, complementing the broader systemic outcomes described above.

The full success story is presented in Annexe 7.

5.2. Libya

5.2.1. Overview of Key Outputs

Figure 9. Overview of Key Outputs of the EUTF in Libya



5.2.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 43 contracts implemented in Libya from 2017 to May 2025:

Table 39. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2025 for Libya

LIBYA – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2025			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**From Country Contracts**	**From Regional Contracts**	**Total 2017 - 2025**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,910	–	**2,910**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	236	46	**282**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,573	229	**4,802**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	7,708	1,124	**8,832**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	–	**3**

2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	24	–	**24**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,359	1	**1,360**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	432,574	15,656	**448,230**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	–	**107,069**
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	–	**17**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,128,188	–	**3,128,188**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building on service delivery	15,815	203	**16,018**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,755,185	–	**4,755,185**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	233,593	6,484	**240,077**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	–	**18,656**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	31,252	**49,548**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	–	4,023	**4,023**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	–	**1,957**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	47	8	**55**
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	326	**2,203**
3.8 Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	–	4,916	**4,916**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	34	–	**34**
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	**27**
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	97	88	**185**
4.2 Number of staff from gov. institutions, security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,499	285	**1,784**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34,619	150	**34,769**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	201	3	**204**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	3	**9**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	0	**1**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	245	4	**249**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	1	**9**
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,167,234	636	**2,167,870**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	194,120	1,630	**195,750**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	204	–	**204**

5.2.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

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

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

31 EUTF country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1 with a proportional allocation of EUR 332 million for this partner country. In addition, eight regional contracts are also contributing primarily to this Strategic Priority in Libya, allocating EUR 61 million to deliver outputs in this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 40. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,359	1	**1,360**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	432,574	15,656	**448,230**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	–	**107,069**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,755,185	–	**4,755,185**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	157,781	6,484	**164,265**
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,167,234	636	**2,167,870**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	194,120	1,630	**195,750**

1,360 social infrastructures were supported (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) by 23 contracts:

- **AICS** rehabilitated hospitals and health centres, as well as schools, municipal buildings and sports facilities in 16 municipalities (T05.1849 - Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase II).
- **WHO** upgraded and equipped 26 units and five hospitals to diagnose and treat patients affected by Tuberculosis (T05.1418 - Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations).
- **UNICEF** improved five child-friendly spaces and five youth centres in coordination with the Ministry of Local Governance, the municipal councils and community representatives in Brak Al Shati, Ubari, Sebha, Ghat, and Al Kufra (T05.1868 - Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2).

448,230 basic social services were delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) by 17 contracts:

- **IOM**, in coordination with the Ministry of Health, provided primary health care services to 71,299 migrants in 42 different locations, of whom 856 were referred to other specialised centres and treatments (T05.1447 - Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups).
- **UNICEF**, through the Baity Centres, ensured access to sustained psychosocial support (PSS) to 58,198 children (49.7% girls), combining recreational, educational, and protection interventions within a safe environment (T05.144 - Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children).
- **DRC** reached 7.793 individuals (67% migrants and refugees) with primary health care consultations through the mobile outreach teams in Misratah and Tripoli (T05.62 - Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya).

107,069 people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF Indicator 2.3) by six contracts:

- **IOM** procured a total of 12,000 emergency ration kits to migrants in extremely vulnerable conditions (8% women and 5% children) in different disembarkation points, in coordination with different humanitarian partners (T05.1629 - Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya, Phase 2).
- **WHO** delivered Ready-to-use therapeutic food to migrants and Libyans suffering from Tuberculosis and presenting various grades of malnutrition (T05.1418 - Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations).

4,755,185 people have improved access to basic social benefits (EUTF Indicator 2.9) by 29 contracts:

- **UNDP** built or rehabilitated facilities in Ubari, Brak, Murzuk, Sebha and Kufra, including public playgrounds, football stadium, sports and community centres and university premises, benefiting 6,240 individuals (T05.1871 Recovery Stability and socio economic development in Libya Phase 2).
- **UNFPA** implemented Safe Spaces in Benghazi, Sabha and Tripoli through which 25,736 women and girls received psychosocial and counselling services, awareness raising and specialised support (T05.1185 Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio Economic Stabilisation).
- **IRC** supported health facilities in Misrata and Tripoli, improving the access of 35,078 people (63% women) to medical consultations. These centres also incorporated new information systems to improve case management and patient follow up records (T05.511 Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya).

164,265 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by nine contracts:

- **CESVI** provided protection services to 5,095 IDPs, refugees and migrants, including psychosocial support, case management, cash assistance and accommodation in Misratah and Tripoli (T05.1211 - PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services).
- 1,831 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) were reached with protection assistance to improve their well-being, advocate for their rights and get in touch with their families (T05.1533 - Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification).
- A total of 120,270 migrants (9,849 women and 14,215 children) had access to life-saving protection services, including the distribution of Non-Food Items and Health Kits, in detention centers, disembarkation points and/or urban settlements (T05.141 - Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities).

2,167,870 COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed (EUTF Indicator 6.1) by five contracts:

- **IOM** delivered 20,000 surgical masks, 20,000 face shields, 5,000 KN respirators and 26,020 testing kits to hospitals and health workers (Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups - T05.1447).
- **IMC** provided 487,159 Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) and Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) materials to Primary Health Care Centers located near migrant community camps and neighbourhoods (Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya - T05.1778).

195,750 people benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) by six contracts:

- **UNICEF**, following the Ministry of Health's demand and request, reached 12,000 individuals with critical WASH and medical supplies and services in southern Libya (Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya - T05.1443).
- **AICS**, through its Implementing Partners, purchased and distributed thousands of PPE to healthcare personnel and local communities, benefiting a total of 159,861 people. Relevant training courses on their proper usage and maintenance were also provided (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 1 - T05.437).

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 41. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	24	–	**24**
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	–	**17**
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	15,815	203	**16,018**
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	45	–	**45**
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed and/or directly supported	201	–	**201**
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	2	**8**
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	8	–	**8**
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	204	–	**204**

24 local development plans directly supported (EUTF Indicator 2.1) by one contract:

- **GIZ** supported 24 municipalities in the design of their Local Development Plans (LDPs), based on a national methodology co-created with the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG). This process included community meetings, strategic analyses, and planning validation (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phases 1 and II – T05.157 and T05.1453).

17 local governments and/or communities adopted local **disaster risk reduction strategies** (EUTF Indicator 2.5) with the support of two contracts:

- UNICEF supported the design one national plan, the "National Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement Strategy", aimed at increasing local knowledge about COVID-19 and combating rumours in more than 20 municipalities (Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya - T05.1443).
- GIZ, in partnership with Kehl University, delivered a comprehensive training course to introduce new guidelines on local crisis management, addressing mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. After that the emergency response units from 16 municipalities of the west, south and east of the country applied this knowledge and drafted updated municipal plans (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phases II – T05.1453).

16,018 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from **capacity-building** (EUTF Indicator 2.8) with the support of 27 contracts:

- **DRC** trained 207 doctors, nurses and personnel of the Ministry of Health in infection control, midwife training, diabetes management, universal health coverage, family practice and health documentation (Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya - T05.62).

- **UNICEF** delivered specialised courses on child protection, life skills facilitation, prevention of violence, and management of youth centres and child-friendly spaces to 540 members of key sector institutions (Ministry of Social Affairs, Social Solidarity Fund, and the Women Empowerment Office, among others). Pre- and post-tests demonstrated an 84.48% rate of increased knowledge (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1868).
- **IRC** organised training courses in Gharyan, Souq Jooma and Zliten, with the participation of 365 health professionals in clinical mentorship activities (Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya - T05.511).

45 institutions and non-state actors increased capacities on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) with the support of seven contracts:

- **UNFPA** transferred specialised knowledge and methodologies to the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Disease Control on Gender Based Violence. In addition, the NGOs LibAid and Al Bayan received capacity-building to carry out safety audits exercises in the detention centres (Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization - T05.1185).
- **UNDP** supported 20 municipalities in the adoption of conflict sensitivity methodologies and inclusive planning and governance approaches. This is also connected to the decentralisation process and the transfer of new competencies and responsibilities from the central government to the municipalities (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 1 - T05.466).

201 strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported at the national level (EUTF Indicator 4.6) with the support of four contracts:

- **GIZ** trained 120 municipal servants of the partner municipalities on the adoption and implementation of the Standard Operating Procedures developed in coordination with the Ministry of Local Governance and partner municipalities, addressing human resource management, producing guidelines for operational planning and supporting the functioning of municipal reconciliation and arbitration committees, among others. (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration - T05.157).
- **GIZ** supported, in the framework of the decentralisation process, the design and dissemination of institutional policies and practices for local revenue collection, municipal budgeting and internal auditing. Based on that, the MoLG made the use of these regulations and templates mandatory, significantly standardising and structuring the Own-Source Revenue (OSR) approach across municipalities (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Phase 2 – T05.1453).

8 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms created (EUTF Indicator 5.1) with the support of four contracts:

- **IOM** mobilised human and technical resources for the establishment of the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) in Tripoli to develop emergency assistance and referral pathway for vulnerable migrants (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities - T05.141).
- **WHO** was actively involved in the operation of the RCCE working group, IPC working group and Health Sector working group, in addition to the regional hubs created in the east and south of the country. Although these spaces were especially relevant during the COVID-19 pandemic, some are still functioning (Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address C-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population - T05.1445).
- **DRC** promoted the development of two Conflict Prevention Committees in Abu Salim, aimed at improving the local community reconciliation mechanisms and responding to existing tensions and risks (Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya - T05.1389).

8 regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by one contract:

- **GIZ** fostered the formalisation of different partnerships between Libyan municipalities, foreign cities and regional platforms. For instance, an alliance was established between Tripoli and Ramallah specifically to improve citizen services. In addition, the MedCities Network facilitated connections between the municipalities of Zliten-Agereb and Janzour-Ariana to exchange knowledge on solid waste management, water management and port-city relations (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Phase 2 - T05.1453).

204 entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.3) with the support of eight contracts:

- **IRC** also distributed drugs and medical supplies to 12 PHCs, collected health facility data, and conducted activities of disseminating health messages with COVID-19 considerations included. They also completed the migrant costing exercise and developed a comprehensive training package for the targeted facilities (Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya - T05.511).
- **IMC** provided equipment and technical assistance to three health facilities in Hay Al-Andalus and Tripoli. All of them strengthened their capacity to report cases of all infectious diseases to the national EWARN system, including COVID-19, and coordinate a joint response with the Ministry of Health (Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in COVID-19 emergency - T05.1357).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 42. Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,128,188	–	**3,128,188**[33]
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34,619	150	**34,769**

3,128,188 people reached by sensitisation campaigns (EUTF Indicator 2.7) by 19 contracts:

- **IOM**, in partnership with the Ministry of Interior of Italy, provided awareness to 12,272 (23.4% females) individuals on health and hygiene promotion and disease prevention, mainly through the mobile teams operating at Traghin and Alshati municipalities (Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya, Phase I and II – T05.213 and T05.1637).
- **IMC**, building on the Community Health Workers (CHW) trained in previous EUTF-funded actions, reached 25,287 beneficiaries with awareness sessions on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), focusing on personal hygiene, social distancing and symptoms (Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya - T05.1778).
- **AICS** provided updated and relevant information to 33,604 individuals through door-to-door sessions and radio campaigns in 16 municipalities with the support of community mobilizers and CSOs. Topics were related to personal hygiene, efficient water usage, responsible electricity consumption, solid waste management and sustainable development (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1849).

33. This value is slightly lower than the one reported in the previous annual report. This reduction was done during the aggregation process to avoid any potential double-counting issues between EUTF contracts that implement activities in the same locations and municipalities.

34,769 individuals participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3) with the support of 12 contracts:

- **UNDP** strengthened the capacities of 233 participants from peace committees and CSOs (including 75 women and 116 youth) in Kufra, Murzuk, Brak Alshati, Sabha, and Ubari on conflict sensitivity, project cycle management, communication, and climate/environmental risk management, contributing to the development of inclusive local social peace and development plans (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1871).
- **UNICEF** developed life skills sessions for 5,207 individuals (53% girls and women) in Brak Al Shati, Ubari, Sebha, Ghat, and Al Kufra. These sessions focused on critical thinking, communication, collaboration, emotional regulation, and environmental stewardship, in order to create an enabling environment for personal development and peaceful coexistence (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1868).

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 43. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	2,910	–	**2,910**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	236	46	**282**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	4,573	229	**4,802**
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	7,708	1,124	**8,832**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	–	**3**

2,910 jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects (EUTF Indicator 1.1) with the support of five contracts:

- **UNDP** facilitated the creation of 1,163 jobs in Sebha, Benghazi, Kikla, Tawergha and Ubari through the development of a Coding Academy, an asset replacement strategy and Cash for Work programmes. Of these, 795 were temporary, mainly related to infrastructure construction, and 368 were full-time (47.8% occupied by women), mostly linked to the acceleration of start-ups and partnerships with the private sector (Top-up Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery - T05.1253).
- **AICS** supported the creation of local businesses by 304 participants (50% women) of vocational training programmes, mostly in the field of agriculture and livestock farming. The project provided them with equipment, irrigation systems and tools, as well as specialised capacity-building and technical assistance through cooperatives and farmers› associations (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1849).

282 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.2) with the support of six contracts:

- **IOM** encouraged the creation of six new companies through the provision of legal and technical support. A total of 107 beneficiaries received training in skills such as air conditioning maintenance, agri-food processing, sewing and crochet, business development and digital marketing, enhancing their entrepreneurial capabilities and enabling the establishment of new economic initiatives in Benghazi, Sebha, Taraghen, and Yafren (Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa, Phase II - T05.240).

- **ACTED** delivered technical capacity building support to 40 MSMEs and 31 of them benefitted from the disbursement of financial grants (approximately 5,000 EUR each). These companies were located in Sebha and Ubari and covered diverse sectors including retail, agriculture, education, manufacturing, and services. The endline assessment reported a 61% overall improvement in terms of production, financial management and sales (Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan - T05.1396).

4,802 people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3) by six contracts:

- **GIZ** supported 4,802 individuals by improving their financial situation through skill-building, job creation, and enhanced income opportunities through the Women Training and Development Centers (WTDCs) and the local initiatives for the provision of public services, mainly related to solid waste management. For example, the WTDCs started receiving sewing and food orders from different public and private institutions, contributing to the financial sustainability of these facilities and bringing economic benefits to all women participating in the production process (Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Phase 2 - T05.1453).
- **NRC** distributed start-up kits to all successful graduates of the vocational trainings, 121 in total (47% women). These tools were mainly aimed at establishing economic initiatives in the field of mobile maintenance, carpentry, tailoring, barbering and beautician (Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya - T05.1391).

8,832 people benefiting from professional training and/or **skills development** (EUTF Indicator 1.4) with the support of 14 contracts:

- **UNICEF** delivered entrepreneurship and soft skills classes to 273 adolescents (46.8%). This training covered the fundamentals of social entrepreneurship, such as community needs assessment, project design, financial management, and pitching skills, and culminated in participants developing project proposals to address community challenges (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1868).
- **CESVI**, in the framework of the Community-Based Care Arrangement (CBCA) strategy and in close coordination with UNHCR, was in charge of the identification of potential caregivers, matching them with UASC and highly vulnerable adult refugees and asylum-seekers in need of accommodation. Over the entire contract period, a total of 144 caregivers were trained, ensuring high protection standards and continuous monitoring and supervision (Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification - T05.1533).

Three business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF Indicator 1.5) by one contract:

- **UNDP** promoted the creation of three incubators/economic literacy centres for the local enterprises in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha, all of them established and fully functional. Hosted by the Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC), these facilities provide local start-ups and entrepreneurs with a place to work, technical training programmes, specialised services, and tailor-made business coaching and mentoring (Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery - T05.149).

> *Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 44. Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return (Area of Action 1.5) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	31,252	**49,548**
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	–	4,916	**4,916**

49,548 voluntary returns supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) with the support of two contracts:

- **The Voluntary Humanitarian Return – VHR** - mechanism encompasses transportation assistance and other complementary measures such as counselling, protection services, and medical consultations. In all cases, the technical and financial support provided to VHRs aims to ensure compliance with human rights standards and humanitarian principles. Most beneficiaries were stranded migrants, all of whom were in highly vulnerable situations and chose to return to their countries of origin, mainly to Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Niger, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon, and Gambia.

4,916 individuals supported with evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions (EUTF Indicator 3.8) by two contracts:

- Evacuation, resettlement assistance, and other complementary pathways were implemented through the **Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)**, developed with the support of the EUTF and in coordination with several countries of the region and international partners. On the one hand, 4,653 refugees and asylum-seekers departed from Libya (32% women), with 79% relocated to Niger and 21% to Rwanda. In addition, 263 family reunification cases were supported, providing Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) with protection and complementary measures related to DNA testing, issuance of legal documents and visas, advocacy efforts with embassy focal points and preparation of pre-departure procedures. The beneficiaries were stranded in Libya, separated from their families, and have been reunited with them outside the country.

> *Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions (Area of Action 1.6)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 45. Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions (Area of Action 1.6) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	–	**1**
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	245	4	**249**

One monitoring, data collection and analysis system strengthened (EUTF Indicator 5.2.) with the support of one contract:

- **UNICEF** provided support for the development and implementation of the "Health Information System (HIS)" to 24 primary health care centres and 679 clinics. Building on the results of other EU-funded interventions, these facilities received capacity building, technological transfer, and technical assistance. The main objective is to ensure progress monitoring, evidence-based programming, and informed decision-making on how to improve the provision of health services (Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya, Phase 1 - T05.468).

249 field studies, surveys, and research conducted (EUTF Indicator 4.6) with the support of nine contracts:

- **ACTED** conducted two Area-Based Assessments (ABA) and one Labour Market Study in Sebha and Ubari. The research was highly participatory with more than 250 in-person individual interviews to Libyan youths, 400 computer-assisted telephone interviews and five focus groups. Reports were published on REACH Resource Centre and their key findings presented to Libyan stakeholders, including decision-makers, municipal council members, representatives from civil society and international organisations (Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan - T05.1396).

- **IOM** produced four socioeconomic impact studies and mobility tracking reports during the COVID-19 pandemic. These assessments highlighted the effects of mobility restrictions on the vulnerable populations and presented main challenges faced by migrants in their access to health facilities, markets, livelihoods and education. Libyan counterparts, including health sector stakeholders, received the publications to encourage the inclusion of migrant needs in COVID-19 national plans and strategies (Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups - T05.1447).

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

Two country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2 with a proportional allocation of EUR 59 million for this partner country. In addition, a regional contract also contributes primarily to this Strategic Priority, with a budget of EUR 5 million allocated to Libya.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights- based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 46. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights - based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	1	**3**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,499	285	**1,784**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	-	1	**1**

3 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6.) by three contracts:

- **The Ministry of Interior of Italy** has strengthened the operational capacities of the Libyan Border Guard and the Libyan Coast Guard through specialised training and technical assistance. The main purpose of this capacity-building, together with the delivery of the technological equipment, is to carry out maritime and coastal surveillance tasks, including the performance of Search and Rescue Operations in the Desert and the Sea. (Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya, Phase 1 and 2 - T05.213 and T05.1637).
- **IOM** equipped and trained relevant Libyan counterparts to respond and identify the needs of migrants at disembarkation points, providing them with lifesaving equipment and materials. Some of these infrastructures were also rehabilitated and refurbished (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities - T05.141).

1,784 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF Indicator 4.2.) by ten contracts:

- **UNDP**, in partnership with the Peaceful Change Initiative, delivered a two-day training session where 124 people (including 32% women) enhanced their skills in conflict management and dialogue. Some of these participants were engaged in local social accountability mechanisms, enhancing their understanding

of project interventions on the ground and establishing a direct dialogue between key community stakeholders, local authorities and international organisations. (Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery - T05.149).

- **UNHCR** provided capacity building and advocacy to enhance the understanding of Libyan authorities on refugee and international protection, as well as transferring to some key stakeholders working on the ground good practices in screening, identifying and registering persons of concern (Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya - T05.714).

1 national law/policy developed and/or directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6.) by one contract:

- **UNODC**, thanks to its international experience and know-how, participated in the formulation process of the Trafficking in Persons law in Libya. Although the design of this legislation was led by the competent authorities, the organisation had the opportunity to review the draft versions and provide consolidated feedback for its development (Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking - T05.756).

> Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 47. Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use (Area of Action 2.2) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	**27**
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	97	88	**185**

27 infrastructures supported to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1.) by four contracts:

- **UNDP**, in close coordination with the Ministry of Interior, created the first Model Police Station (MPS) in Libya, which is fully operational in Hai Andalus, Tripoli. This facility was designed to strengthen the capacity of Libyan security services and to integrate good practices in community-oriented and citizen-focused policing (Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery - T05.149).
- **UNODC** delivered mobile forensics equipment to the Judicial Expertise and Research Centre (JERC) and cyber investigation infrastructure to the Ministries of Justice and Interior. This support was aimed at improving national capacities in digital forensics, open-source investigations, and cybercrime analysis, enabling law enforcement agencies to tackle digital crimes more effectively (Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking - T05.756).

185 items of equipment were provided to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1bis) by two contracts:

- **The Italian Ministry of Interior** equipped the Libyan Coast Guard and other relevant authorities with rubber boats, vehicles, buses, ambulances and satellite telephones, among other technical equipment. The main purpose of this support was to enhance their coordination and communication capacities, creating the conditions for improved monitoring and rescue operations (Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya, Phase I and II - T05.213 & T05.1637).
- **UNODC** delivered specialised equipment to law enforcement units. For instance, the Ministry of Interior was provided with technological tools to improve the detection of fraudulent documents. In addition, relevant software and hardware were transferred to Libyan authorities to enhance criminal intelligence analysis capacity and support in-depth criminal investigations (Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking - T05.756).

> *Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 48. Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Area of Action 2.3) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	34	–	**34**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	–	**18,656**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	75,812	–	**75,812**

34 awareness-raising events on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11.) with the support of one contract:

- **IOM** conducted several initiatives with local CSOs to promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge among community members with different roles and backgrounds. The main objective was to improve social cohesion while fostering discussions and debates on the realities, needs, and risks surrounding migration in the country. To achieve this, art, sports, and culture were leveraged through football tournaments, film festivals, poetry recitals, and musical performances, among others (Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilising Communities - T05.141).

18,656 potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11.) with the support of four contracts:

- **IOM** developed 615 sessions to raise awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, providing information on the humanitarian services available to migrants stranded in Libya and promoting existing helpline numbers. These sessions were attended by 8,034 people (18% women and girls), who also received dissemination materials (pocket guides, helpline cards, and social media cards) in English, Arabic, French, Tigrinya, and Amharic (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1629).
- **IOM** implemented the Informed Migrants Campaign in Sebha and Gatroun, , which, through digital actions and direct awareness-raising sessions , reached 10,622 migrants (30.5% women and girls). It was aimed at sharing experiences, videos, and data about the situations and needs faced by migrants and the risks associated with irregular routes (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities - T05.141).

75,812 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2.) with the support of four contracts:

- Individuals in extreme need and vulnerability were provided with short-term emergency measures, primarily in two scenarios. First, after sea rescue operations, migrants were transferred to various coastal disembarkation ports. Here, the support provided included basic medical care, blankets, emergency kits, food supplements, and temporary shelter. Second, at detention centres, where many migrants were subsequently transferred and confined. In these settings, the assistance comprised case monitoring, legal advice, psychosocial support, and advocacy efforts.

> *Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance (Area of Action 2.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 49. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance (Area of Action 2.4) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	–	1	**1**

- **UNODC** supported the organisation of a bilateral forum between government officials from Libya and Bangladesh. The purpose of this high-level dialogue was to enhance information exchange, collaboration and inter-institutional coordination to prevent and respond to cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants involving Bangladeshi nationals in the country (Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking - T05.756).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Although no country or regional contract targets specifically this strategic Priority, outputs are produced one area of action.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 50. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed and/or directly supported	–	1	**1**

While none of the EUTF contracts in Libya contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 3, one regional contract delivers outputs under one of its areas of action:

- **IOM** supported a labour agreement between Libya and Niger. Several dialogues, workshops, and roundtables were organised with the involvement of key decision-makers from the Libyan Ministry of Labour and representatives from other countries in the Central and West Africa region. The agreement aimed at enhancing the protection of migrant workers by ensuring the effective issuance of work visas prior to employment and by supporting legal frameworks that facilitate regular migration pathways (Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa, Phase II - T05.240).

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

One regional contract primarily targeting this Strategic Priority is delivering outputs in this country. Furthermore, six contracts primarily contributing to other strategic priorities, deliver outputs under areas of action of Strategic Priority 4.

An overview of key outputs is presented below, including examples from contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 51. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	7	**7**
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	326	**2,203**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	–	1	**1**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	1	**1**

7 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6.) with the support of one contract:

- **ICMPD** provided specialised training to seven institutions to enhance their knowledge, resources, and tools in terms of negotiation and policy design, including basic principles of the Legislative Framework on Migration, consular crisis preparedness, and international cooperation on migration. The main objective was to promote the integration of these actors into regional platforms and networks. For that purpose, technical assistance and accompaniment were provided to various decision-makers of the Libyan Government to actively engage in high-level dialogues, particularly within the framework of the Rabat and Khartoum processes (Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility - T05.1800).

2,203 people trained on migration management and protection (EUTF Indicator 3.7.) by six contracts:

- **IOM** organised 18 training events with the participation of 353 staff (25% women) from the Libyan Coast Guard, the General Administration for Coastal Security and the Department for Combating Illegal Migration. These sessions aimed to improve the capacity of these institutions in providing protection-oriented and rights-based assistance to migrants intercepted at sea and returned to Libya, including languages, first aid, communication skills, dead body management or Mental Health and Psycho-social Support (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya, Phase 2 - T05.1629).
- **CESVI** delivered specialised capacity-building on Gender Based Violence (GBV) to 18 staff from the Ministry of Social Affairs and 12 CSOs representatives. The training focused on socioeconomic causes and prevention, GBV attitudes and perceptions, introduction to international standards and best practices when attending victims. On average, the post-test results showed that the aggregated increase of knowledge of the participants was 85% (PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services - T05.1211).

1 policy was developed and directly supported (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by one of the contracts:

- **ICMPD** contributed to the development of a legal assessment of the existing policy framework for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), which informed the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy that the United Nations is currently promoting in the country (Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility - T05.1800).

1 multi-stakeholder group formed and regularly gathering (EUTF Indicator 5.1.) with the support of one contract:

- **ICMPD** supported a network of CSOs as a coordination and learning platform. First, a discussion forum for CSOs working on migration was promoted to share updates on policy and regulatory framework. Second, the CSOs Coordination Group, connecting international actors with Libyan organisations, was engaged to foster complementarities and avoid programmatic and operational duplications. Third, a working paper was published to encourage the incorporation of cultural and conflict sensitivity on the design and implementation of projects (Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility - T05.1800).

> Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 52. Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2) - Libya

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	4,023	**4,023**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	–	**1,957**

4,023 returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5.) with the support of one contract:

- Assistance to returnees was mainly provided under the different windows of the **EU-IOM** Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Sahel, Lake Chad, and Horn of Africa regions. However, some of the countries were not covered by this programme, requiring the mobilisation of complementary resources. In those cases, IOM provided returnees with additional support upon their arrival, improving their access to medical treatment, psychosocial accompaniment, family tracing, in-kind assistance and/or temporary shelter (Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa - T05.800).

1,957 returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5bis.) with the support of one contract:

- **IOM** provided focalized support to some of the migrants returned to their countries of origin for the development of income-generating activities. In most cases, the purpose was to promote entrepreneurship, small businesses or family economic initiatives related to agricultural production and the provision of services such as carpentry, catering or transport, among others. (Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities - T05.141).

5.2.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

> Outcomes harvested

The Outcome Harvesting exercise has identified **109 outcomes in Libya** to date, making it the country with the largest share of outcomes harvested in the NoA region. The process is ongoing, with Cohort 2 results currently under refinement and Cohort 3 to be included in 2026.

Most outcomes in Libya are **new or improved practices** (72 outcomes), such as strengthened referral mechanisms, expanded access to essential services, and more systematic cooperation between local authorities and civil society actors. **Actions** (19 outcomes) include specific one-time measures, often in response to urgent protection or humanitarian needs. **Relationship outcomes** (12 outcomes) highlight improved coordination between municipalities, CSOs, and international organisations, while **policy outcomes** (6 outcomes) document institutional changes that enabled broader service provision and local governance reforms.

By **territorial scope**, the majority of outcomes are at the **local level (74 outcomes)**, reflecting the central role of municipalities and community-based organisations in service delivery and protection. **National-level outcomes (35 outcomes)** include policy reforms, institutional capacity development, and enhanced coordination across sectors.

Examples of the outcomes harvested in Libya include:

- **Practices –** municipal authorities working with CSOs to provide social services and improve access to health care and education. For example, under T05.240, local clinics and community centres in Tripoli and Benghazi were rehabilitated to provide health and education services to migrants and host communities. Under T05.1533, referral pathways were institutionalised to connect unaccompanied minors with child protection services.
- **Actions –** emergency assistance to migrants and refugees in detention or in vulnerable situations. Examples include humanitarian interventions that led to the release of detained migrants and provision of urgent medical support (T05.1533-005), as well as food and non-food item distributions during acute crises (T05.240-014).
- **Policies –** adoption of procedures that expanded access to services for migrants at the national level, or reforms to strengthen local governance frameworks. For instance, the Ministry of Health introduced measures to allow migrants access to public health facilities (T05.240-015), while national coordination mechanisms with municipalities were established to strengthen migration governance (T05.969-002).
- **Relationships –** stronger cooperation between Libyan municipalities, international organisations, and community representatives in planning and delivering protection and basic services. For example, municipalities in western Libya set up joint working groups with CSOs and international agencies to coordinate protection services and social assistance (T05.240-021), fostering trust and shared responsibility in service delivery.

Beyond methodological categories, the harvested outcomes from Libya reflect how EUTF support has influenced daily life in a fragile and complex context.

- **Access to essential services:** Migrants, refugees, and vulnerable Libyan communities gained access to health care, education, and social services through municipal initiatives and CSO partnerships. For example, municipal health facilities were supported to provide services to migrants and refugees (T05.240-012), while community centres were rehabilitated to expand access to education and social support (T05.240-019).

- **Protection and safety:** Vulnerable groups benefitted from strengthened protection systems, emergency referrals, and psychosocial support. In some cases, migrants in detention were released following humanitarian interventions and advocacy (T05.1533-005), and survivors of violence accessed improved referral and support systems (T05.1152-004).
- **Livelihood opportunities:** Local initiatives created short-term employment and training opportunities. For instance, labour-intensive works generated income for local residents while improving community infrastructure (T05.252-008), helping to reduce economic pressures that drive irregular migration.
- **Municipal leadership and cooperation:** Municipalities developed new ways of working with CSOs, international partners, and community groups. This led to more coordinated service delivery, as in the cooperation between municipalities and CSOs to manage community-based services for migrants (T05.240-021).
- **Policy and institutional improvements:** At the national level, new procedures were introduced to improve migration management and expand access to services (T05.240-015), while coordination structures involving ministries and municipalities were reinforced (T05.969-002).

> Human Dimension of Change

Beyond statistics and institutional reforms, the harvested outcomes in Libya reveal how EUTF support has touched people's lives in a fragile and complex context. Migrants, refugees, and Libyan communities have seen practical improvements in access to services, protection, and opportunities at both national and local levels.

The success story of **John and Temnaia from Nigeria, and Mohammed from Somaliland**, illustrates this human dimension. Stranded in Libya under difficult conditions, they were supported through the EU–IOM Joint Initiative to return safely to their countries of origin. With small grants and guidance, they began new businesses, resumed studies, and regained stability for their families. Their testimonies show both the hardships of irregular migration and the resilience that comes from having alternatives.

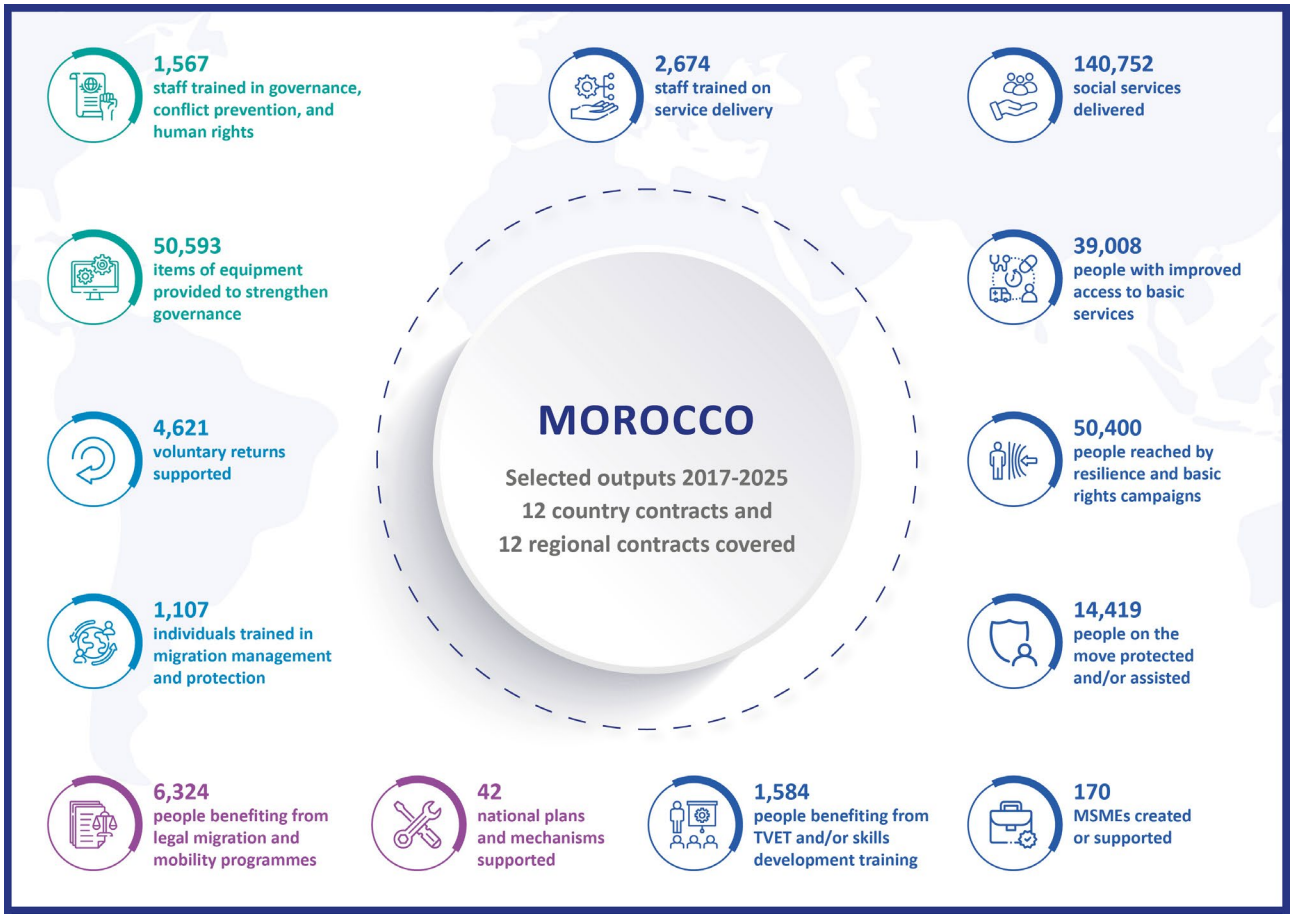
These experiences mirror many of the outcomes harvested in Libya: improved access to health and education, stronger protection mechanisms for vulnerable groups, opportunities for youth and women, and greater cooperation between municipalities, civil society, and international partners. Together, they demonstrate that EUTF interventions are not only strengthening systems but also **restoring dignity and creating new beginnings for individuals and families**.

The full success story is presented in Annexe 7.

5.3. Morocco

5.3.1. Overview of Key Outputs

Figure 10. Overview of Key Outputs of the EUTF in Morocco



5.3.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 24 contracts implemented in Morocco from 2017 to May 2025:

Table 53. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025 for Morocco

MOROCCO - EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**From Country Contracts**	**From Regional Contracts**	**Total 2017 - 2025**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	-	321	**321**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	170	**170**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	118	82	**200**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	-	1,584	**1,584**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	-	1	**1**

2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	2	**16**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	-	15	**15**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	70,881	69,971	**140,852**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights.	43,626	6,774	**50,400**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery.	2,584	90	**2,674**[34]
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	19,144	19,864	**39,008**
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	-	**5**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,835	6,584	**14,419**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	4,621	**4,621**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	275	**275**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	25	270	**295**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	322	42	**364**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	477	630	**1,107**
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	6,230	94	**6,324**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	-	9	**9**[35]
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	919	49,674	**50,593**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	408	1,159	**1,567**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34	260	**294**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly sup-ported	31	11	**42**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	15	8	**23**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	3	**11**[36]
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	61	18	**79**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	32	0	**32**[37]
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	**6,941**

34. EUTF Indicator 2.8 decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to risks of double counting in the values reported under contract T05.1481.
35. EUTF Indicator 4.6 decreased by 13 from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) following a reclassification of values from COIs 4.6 to COIs 2.1, as reported under contract T05.1055.
36. EUTF Indicator 5.2 decreased by one from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to the reallocation of one value reported under contract T05.2021 to COIs 5.3.
37. EUTF Indicator 5.4 decreased by one from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to the transfer of a value reported by contract T05.1410 to COIs 4.6.

5.3.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 12 are country contracts delivering outputs in Morocco (worth EUR 177 million). In addition, 12 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Morocco, with a proportional allocation of EUR 55 million. In total, 24 operational contracts are allocating EUR 232 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for six out of the 12 country contracts implemented in Morocco, worth 9% of the total committed funds: EUR 17 million. In addition, six out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 12 million.

An overview of key outputs is presented below, including examples from contributing contracts.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 54. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	-	15	**15**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	70,881	69,971	**140,852**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	19,144	19,864	**39,008**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,505	6,584	**14,089**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	**6,941**

15 social infrastructures were enhanced (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) by one contract:

- **IOM** contributed to supporting the improvement of 15 nurseries and social support services (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa).

140,852 basic social services were delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) by six contracts. Notable examples include:

- **UNHCR**, in partnership with Fondation Orient-Occident, provided 39,200 social services to refugee populations, including education grants for primary and secondary education, healthcare consultations, psychosocial counselling, and treatments for chronic illnesses (T05.1154 - Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa)
- **Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría** delivered a total of 19,800 social services, including 18,831 hygiene, food, and shelter kits and 649 referral services and protection support for 320 vulnerable migrants. Of these, 6,292 were provided between December 2022 and February 2024 (T05.1481 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).
- **Médecins du Monde Belgique** provided a total of 16,018 services, of which 15,152 were delivered between December 2022 and March 2024. These included 11,597 medical, 684 psychological, 2,344 social, and 1,393 referral services (T05.1477 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).

39,008 people improved their access to basic social benefits (EUTF Indicator 2.9) delivered by five contracts. Among them:

- **Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría** supported over 14,600 migrants - including men, women, children, and unaccompanied minors - with personalised reception, orientation, and referral services, particularly in Tangier and Berkane (T05.1481 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).
- **IOM** provided essential health, psychosocial, and legal services to 14,412 migrants in Morocco. Support was delivered through strengthened referral pathways and mobile teams ensuring tailored assistance across multiple regions (T05.1479 - Support to vulnerable migrants in North Africa).
- **Handicap International** assisted 3,740 migrants in Morocco, mainly in Casablanca and Agadir, with health, protection, and social services. The model was adapted to cover more beneficiaries, prioritising single mothers with children (T05.1479 - Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité).

14,089 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by three contracts:

- **Médecins du Monde Belgique** assisted 3,206 migrants (1,288 women, 1,215 men, 525 minors) in the Rabat-Salé-Kénitra and Oriental regions, providing medical, psychological, and social support, and emergency shelter for 261 people. In addition, 1,720 migrants outside core zones received emergency kits and targeted medical or psychological assistance. Lastly, 261 migrants benefited from emergency accomodation (T05.1477 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).
- **IOM** supported 6,584 migrants across Morocco through Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR), shelter and essential needs vouchers, and tailored reintegration assistance based on individual vulnerabilities (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **Enabel** provided legal services to 2,318 migrants (926 women, 1,392 men) in Casablanca, Tangier, Oujda, and Rabat (T05.431 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes).

6,941 people directly benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) developed by two contracts:

- **UNHCR** provided 6,000 vulnerable individuals with cash assistance, including 5,500 refugees and 500 asylum seekers (T05.1154 - Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa)
- **Médecins du Monde Belgique** provided COVID-19-related services to 941 migrants, including 276 in Rabat and 665 in Oujda (T05.1477 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 55. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	2	**16**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	2,584	90	**2,674**[38]
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	252	3	**255**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	13	-	**13**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	15	-	**15**

38. EUTF Indicator 2.8 decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to risks of double counting in the values reported under contract T05.1481.

16 local development plans directly supported (EUTF Indicator 2.1) by two contracts:

- **Enabel** supported the development of 14 strategic planning documents integrating migration into regional, provincial, and communal frameworks, including 3 Regional Development Plans (Souss-Massa, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, Oriental), 3 Provincial Plans (Chtouka Ait Baha, Tiznit, Inzegane Ait Melloul), and 8 Communal Action Plans (Nador, Oujda, Berkane, Driouiche, Sidi Bibi, Belfaa, Ait Amira, Naour) (T05.1055 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).
- **ICMPD** developed 2 municipal planning instruments in Casablanca, including the 2023–2028 Municipal Action Plan and a Migration Roadmap for migrant inclusion, through multi-stakeholder consultations (T05.1986 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration, Phase III).

2,674 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8) from six contracts. Example include:

- **Enabel** delivered training to 1,940 personnel from public institutions and civil society organisations, and lawyers to reinforce their understanding of migrants', refugees', and asylum seekers' rights and obligations. These efforts aimed to improve institutional capacities and foster more inclusive and informed service provision (T05.431 – Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes).
- **AECID** supported the training of 325 civil society actors on anti-discrimination, with a focus on gender and human rights-based approaches to combat racism and xenophobia. Additionally, 30 civil servants participated in a training-of-trainers module designed to facilitate knowledge transfer and promote attitudinal change within public services (T05.138 – Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre).
- **UNODC** trained 90 Moroccan professionals—including social workers, health staff, and law enforcement—on victim identification, protection, and referral, promoting a multidisciplinary, victim-centred approach (T05.756 – Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

255 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building activities and **operational support** on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by four contracts. Among them, key cases include:

- **AECID** reinforced the capacities of 223 civil society organisations through 13 training cycles on combating racism, xenophobia, and intersecting forms of discrimination against migrant women and men (T05.138 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination).
- **Enabel** supported 14 governmental institutions, including regional and local authorities, employment and education bodies, and health and social agencies, to improve coordination and responses to migrant protection needs (T05.431 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes).
- **Médecins du Monde Belgique** strengthened 16 public entities, such as regional councils, ministries, and youth and social agencies, by enhancing coordination and institutional capacity to address migrant needs across regions (T05.1477 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).

13 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by three contracts. Among these:

- **Handicap International** produced nine institutional tools, including five frameworks for emergency assistance in food, hygiene, health, and shelter, two operational protocols for health and psychosocial service providers, and two strategies - a national "Health and Migration" strategy and a regional strategy for Agadir and Casablanca (T05.1479 - Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité).
- **AECID** developed a gender-responsive awareness-raising strategy and two training plans, created through a participatory approach, to support public institutions and civil society organisations in combating racism and xenophobia towards migrants in Morocco (T05.138 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination).

15 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF Indicator 5.1) formed with the support of four contracts, including:

- **NIRAS** supported three multi-stakeholder platforms in Morocco—CMSM (Souss-Massa), GTP (five cities), and PNPM—through regular meetings and thematic workshops to strengthen coordination and knowledge-sharing (T05.2021 – Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).
- **AECID** established a mixed working group that regularly reviewed over 42 legal provisions across 12 legal domains, producing key recommendations to strengthen Morocco's legal framework against racism and xenophobia (T05.138 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 56. Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	43,626	6,774	**50,400**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34	260	**294**

50,400 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) implemented by seven contracts. Notable examples include:

- **Enabel** reached 18,188 individuals through a legal and rights information hotline (with ALCS - Association de Lutte Contre le Sida) and 10,928 people via a COVID-19 awareness campaign. Tools included video capsules, printed materials, a podcast, and a co-designed mobile app to improve legal information access (T05.431 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes).
- **UNODC** conducted awareness-raising activities on human trafficking and migrant smuggling in Fez, Tangier, and Tetouan, sensitising 149 professionals. Activities included roundtables, public displays, and the Blue Heart Campaign in Rabat, featuring art installations, national TV broadcasts, and social media outreach (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa).

294 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3) carried out by three contracts so far. Of these:

- **IOM** engaged 260 individuals in Oujda, Rabat, and Marrakech through community initiatives promoting social cohesion and inclusion, combining language classes, cultural sensitisation, and outreach with assistance such as shelter, food, medical care, and school support (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa - Phase II).
- **CCEM** sensitised 20 lawyers on protecting trafficking victims through workshops and collaborative meetings, enhancing their understanding of victim identification, protection, and referral mechanisms (T05.1590 - SAVE: Soutien dans le repérage, l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des êtres humains).

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

Table 57. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	-	321	**321**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	170	**170**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	118	82	**200**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	-	1,584	**1,584**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	-	1	**1**

321 direct jobs were created or supported through EUTF-funded projects (EUTF Indicator 1.1) by two contracts:

- **Soleterre** facilitated access to employment and income-generating activities for 314 migrants and refugees across several regions through collective enterprises, self-employment, internships, and small business creation (T05.1402 - Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du travail au Maroc).
- **Expertise France** supported the creation of seven jobs in Morocco by promoting entrepreneurship through networks and tailored business support services (T05.1464 - MEETAfrica Phase 2).

170 MSMEs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.2) by two contracts. Among them:

- **Soleterre** supported the creation and growth of 147 MSMEs led by migrants and refugees in Rabat, Oujda, Tanger, and Beni Mellal, providing technical and financial support such as business planning, capacity building, and seed funding (T05.1402 - Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du travail au Maroc).
- **Expertise France** supported 23 MSMEs through a regional diaspora entrepreneurship initiative, offering networking, mentoring, and tailored technical assistance to strengthen early-stage ventures and improve access to business development services (T05.1464 - MEETAfrica Phase 2).

200 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3) by two contracts:

- **Enabel** assisted 118 diaspora members in Béni Mellal-Khénifra and the Oriental region by promoting investment through territorial marketing workshops in Italy and focus groups with diaspora associations in Belgium and Italy (T05.1055 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).
- **Soleterre** supported 82 migrants and refugees to develop income-generating activities in Oujda, Rabat, and Beni Mellal through financial education and training across sectors such as commerce, services, tailoring, and transportation (T05.1402 - Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du travail au Maroc).

1,584 people benefitted from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4) with the support of two contracts:

- **Soleterre** trained 1,452 migrants through professional integration pathways, including entrepreneurship, internships, and job placements, and provided formal vocational training to 56 migrants and refugees in Oujda, Rabat, and Beni Mellal (T05.1402 - Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du travail au Maroc).
- **Expertise France** supported 76 entrepreneurs in Morocco with mentoring, technical assistance, and business development coaching to build entrepreneurial skills and foster sustainable economic opportunities (T05.1464 - MEETAfrica Phase 2).

One structure was constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF Indicator 1.5) in Morocco by one contract:

- **Soleterre** enhanced the operational capacity of the HUB ES MAROC incubator in Rabat and Tanger, offering pre-incubation, incubation, and acceleration services for micro-enterprises. The hub supported 22 collective micro-enterprises and served a diverse group of migrants, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Madagascar, Cameroon, and Niger, as well as Moroccan nationals (T05.1402 - Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du travail au Maroc).

> Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 58. Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	1	-	**1**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	27	-	**27**

One planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by one contract:

- **Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría** supported the establishment of the RefAid platform, a digital tool providing up-to-date information on migrant services in Agadir, Casablanca, Rabat, Tanger, Tétouan, Al Hoceima, and Nador, designed through 14 focus groups to ensure accessibility and relevance (T05.1481 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).

27 field studies, surveys, and other research were conducted (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by four contracts. Among them:

- **Handicap International** produced 16 research outputs to inform protection responses, including service maps for Casablanca and Agadir, technical guides, policy briefs, and thematic studies on education, justice, health, and gender-based violence (T05.1479 - Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité).
- **Enabel** produced eight studies to enhance the legal protection of migrants, including a COVID-19 data report, a legal framework study, analytical and data reports on partner support, a thesis on the rights of foreigners in Morocco, and a publication on good practices and challenges in applying migrant rights (T05.431 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes).

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

"Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings" (Strategic Priority 2) is the main priority of four out of the 12 country EUTF contracts implemented in Morocco, representing 81% of the total funds committed (EUR 143 million). In addition, two out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, allocating EUR 34 million to this partner country.

An overview of key outputs is presented below, including examples from contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management; (Area of Action 2.1)*

Table 59. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management; (Area of Action 2.1) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	3	7	**10**[39]
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights	408	1,159	**1,567**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	3	-	**3**

10 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by four contracts, among which:

- **UNODC** reinforced the operational capabilities the Moroccan law enforcement agency Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale (DGSN). The operational support targeted frontline officers engaged in border control and inspection, contributing to stronger detection systems and a more proactive response to irregular migration and trafficking (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).
- **ICMPD** contributed to strengthening six national Moroccan institutions - the Ministry of Interior, DGSN, the Royal Gendarmerie, the Administration of National Defence, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and the Family - through a combination of operational support, training, and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms. These bodies were involved in multi-country study visits focusing on mixed migration flows and integrated risk analysis (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region).
- **FIAP** facilitated two high-level exchanges to strengthen humanitarian border management, including a national workshop in Rabat and a study visit to Spain, both aimed at aligning practices with the SNIA and reinforcing rights-based approaches (T05.888 – Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc).

1,567 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors have been trained in governance, conflict prevention, and human rights (EUTF Indicator 4.2) through six contracts. Notable examples include:

- **UNODC** trained 1,047 Moroccan officials between 2019 and 2024 to strengthen responses to trafficking and migrant smuggling. This included 126 officers in document fraud detection, 80 in investigative techniques, 145 in victim identification, and 455 in national workshops, alongside 30 criminal analysts, 158 forensic specialists, and 53 cybercrime investigators (T05.756 – Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).
- **FIAP** strengthened Morocco's institutional capacities on humanitarian border management by training 153 border control officers through 10 technical sessions. In parallel, a high-level workshop in Rabat gathered over 40 representatives from key institutions to discuss migrant rights, voluntary return, and the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum (SNIA). A follow-up study visit to Spain enabled five Moroccan officials to observe operational practices in humanitarian border control (T05.888 – Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc).

39. EUTF Indicator 3.6 in Area of Action 2.1 decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to risks of double counting concerning two institutions reported under contracts T05.756 and T05.888.

3 strategies, laws, policies and plans were developed and/or directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by two contracts:

- **Altair** supported the implementation of two planning tools for Morocco's National Referral Mechanism (NRM), including an Operational Strategic Plan and an implementation plan, the latter adopted by the Ministry of Justice and the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking in March 2023. A retreat with the National Commission and expert input helped improve the draft's clarity and usability (T05.2029 – Assistance technique auprès des membres de la Commission nationale chargée de la coordination des mesures ayant pour but la lutte et la prévention de la traite des êtres humains au Maroc, et de son secrétariat).
- **FIAP** supported the implementation of Morocco's SNIA by organising a workshop on humanised border management in Rabat (November 2022), which gathered 40 officials — including 7 women — from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, and the National Human Rights Council. Discussions focused on victim identification, voluntary return, and rights-based border governance (T05.888 – Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc).

> Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use; Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Areas of Action 2.2 and 2.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under these areas of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 60. Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use; Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Areas of Action 2.2[40] and 2.3) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	919	49,674	**50,593**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	330	-	**330**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	-	9	**9**

50,593 items of equipment were provided to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1) by three contracts, among which:

- **ICMPD** supported Moroccan authorities through the delivery of 49,672 equipment items under a comprehensive approach to modernise border infrastructure and mobility governance. The equipment included forensic and technical devices, police vehicles, radio communication systems, IT and networking hardware, electrical devices, and motorcycles. As part of the latest reporting period, 130 motorcycles were specifically delivered to improve the mobility of security forces in remote and border areas (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region).
- **FIAP** provided 919 units of operational equipment to Moroccan institutions as part of its integrated support to migration and border governance. The delivered items included a mix of heavy-duty vehicles (e.g., 4x4 pickups, tank trucks, plateau trucks), surveillance technologies (e.g., cooled and uncooled thermal cameras, night vision binoculars, maritime radar), and maritime assets (e.g., semi-rigid boats). Notably, in the final reporting period alone, 296 new units were distributed, including 190 non-cooled thermal cameras, six buggies, and 100 night vision binoculars (T05.888 - Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc).
- **UNODC** provided 2 items to the General Directorate for National Security (DGSN/MoI) in January 2024 (T05.756 – Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

40. EUTF Indicator 4.1 decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to an encoding error that incorrectly attributed two infrastructures reported under contract T05.756 to Morocco, when they were actually located in Egypt.

330 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by one contract:

- **CCEM** assisted 330 victims of human trafficking in Morocco, most of whom were women (80%) and minors (73%), with 19% being foreign nationals. Over three years, support included safe housing, financial aid, and psychosocial care, alongside 140 financial grants and funding for seven shelters to improve hosting capacity (T05.1590 - SAVE: Soutien dans le repérage, l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des êtres humains).

Nine awareness-raising events on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11) were organised by one contract:

- **ILO and IOM** organised nine awareness-raising events in Morocco between 2020 and 2022 to promote fair and ethical recruitment and highlight the risks of irregular migration. Activities included three webinars, two IRIS standard trainings, two roundtables with institutional and private actors, and the Koune Ala Bal (Be Aware) media campaign disseminated via TV, radio, print, and digital platforms (T05.981 - THAMM Programme).

Table 61. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Border Management & Prevention and Fight Against Trafficking (Areas of Action 2.4 and 2.5) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2	-	**2**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	-	**3**

Two regional cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by two contracts:

- **FIAP** strengthened Morocco's cross-border cooperation with EU Member States by organising a study visit to Spain and participating in dialogues within the Rabat Process and the ICMPD International Border Management Conference in Istanbul, promoting rights-based border governance (T05.888 – Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc).
- **CCEM** promoted regional dialogue on trafficking in persons by organising two international workshops in 2021 and 2024, gathering over 100 participants from Morocco and six other countries. The January 2024 session included 45 delegates from nine national institutions and two international organisations, fostering cross-border cooperation and knowledge sharing (T05.1590 – SAVE: Soutien dans le repérage, l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des êtres humains).

Three studies were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by one contract:

- **Altair** produced three studies to support the operationalisation of Morocco's National Referral Mechanism in Tangier, including a training gap analysis, a mapping of international interventions, and a toolbox consolidating 14 existing modules (T05.2029 – Assistance technique à la Commission nationale de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et à son secrétariat).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Morocco (and in Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali), with a budget of EUR 9 million. In addition, three out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3, allocating EUR 8 million to this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 62. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	9	**9**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	8	**8**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	-	7	**7**

Nine institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by two contracts. In particular:

- **Enabel** strengthened the institutional and operational capacities of six Moroccan actors in labour migration and employment, supporting coordination, skills alignment, and ethical recruitment through policy dialogue, skills mapping, and pilot initiatives linking vocational graduates to legal migration channels (T05.1410 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa). The targeted Moroccan institutions include: ANAPEC (Agence nationale de promotion de l'emploi et des compétences); MIEPEEC (Ministère de l'inclusion économique, de la petite entreprise, de l'emploi et des compétences); OFPPT (Office de la formation professionnelle et de la promotion du travail); IFMIA (Institut de formation aux métiers de l'automobile); CGEM (Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc); FIT (Fédération Marocaine des Technologies de l'Information, des Télécommunications et de l'Offshoring).
- **ILO and IOM** supported 17 organisations through participation in regional consultations on fair migration. These included Moroccan institutions and social partners that contributed to the THAMM regional conference on the impact of COVID-19 on labour migration and to capacity-building workshops on fair recruitment and migrant worker protection (T05.981 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Eight strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by two contracts, among which:

- **ILO and IOM** supported the development of three national strategies and plans in Morocco: the national strategy on labour migration governance and international employment (Stratégie Nationale de Mobilité Professionnelle Internationale - SNMPI) under leadership of Ministry of Labour (MIEPEEC), a roadmap for strengthened coordination on skills anticipation, under leadership of Department of Vocational Training/ MIEPEEC, and a strategy for "International placement and Partneships" under ANAPEC (Public Employment Service). All three documents are under finalisation and not yet formally approved. Furthermore, they developed alongside two tools to improve recognition of vocational diplomas and two staff development plans to strengthen labour migration data systems (T05.981 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **Enabel** supported the signing of a bilateral agreement for the establishment of a cooperation mechanism between Moroccan and Belgian public employment agencies to share job opportunities and candidate profiles (T05.1410 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Seven multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by three contracts:

- **Enabel** facilitated five coordination mechanisms to engage stakeholders in labour migration, labour market expertise, and international placement, including committees on programme steering, inter-institutional coordination, training-of-trainers (VCA), and cooperation between Moroccan and Belgian employment services (T05.1410 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **GIZ** contributed to strengthening one institutional dialogue on migration and mobility for employment and training purposes through the organisation of regular meetings of the Institutional Steering Committee (CPI) and the Technical Coordination Committee (CCT), as well as thematic working groups (T05.969 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **ILO and IOM** supported the creation of an institutional platform led by MIEPEEC to guide the development of the SNMPI, promoting policy coherence across labour migration, education, training, employment, and social protection, with participation from ANAPEC, OFPPT, and other public institutions (T05.981 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Table 63. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.3) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	6,230	94	**6,324**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or sup-ported	30	-	**30**[41]

6,324 people in Morocco benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF Indicator 3.10) through three contracts:

- **Enabel** supported the dissemination of information on mobility opportunities to 4,765 young people in Morocco. The initiative mobilised civil society partners to organise information workshops across secondary schools, universities, student clubs, and youth associations in three Moroccan regions (T05.1055 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).
- **GIZ** enabled 1,465 individuals in Morocco to take part in bilateral and multilateral exchanges, training programmes, internships, voluntary service, or study opportunities (T05.501 - Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).
- **GIZ** supported labour mobility by training 90 candidates through German language, intercultural, and preparatory sessions for employment in Germany, in collaboration with BIBB, IOM, and the German Federal Employment Agency (T05.969 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

30 regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by one contract:

- **GIZ** facilitated 30 regional cooperation initiatives with Moroccan actors, including bilateral plans, diaspora engagement pilots, repatriation exchanges, and partnerships in agri-food, tourism, and entrepreneurship, to strengthen South-South migration governance (T05.501 – Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).

> *Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 64. Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.4) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	4	3	**7**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	13	**27**

41. EUTF Indicator 5.4 decreased by one from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to the transfer of a value reported by contract T05.1410 to COIs 4.6.

Seven planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by two contracts:

- **ILO and IOM** developed three tools to improve ANAPEC's international placement services and migrant outreach in Morocco. These included upgrading ANAPEC's website with labour migration information, revising the international placement service manual, and adapting key labour market support tools to include migrant workers and refugees (T05.981 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **GIZ** supported four planning and data systems in Morocco, including a 2020 benchmarking initiative that informed Senegal's migration data reform. Led by the OECD, this exercise produced three factsheets comparing data systems in Morocco, Mali, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire, with Morocco serving as a key reference (T05.501 – Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).

27 field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by four contracts:

- **Enabel** developed six country-specific mappings detailing regular migration channels and support mechanisms for young Moroccans seeking mobility to Germany, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, to improve access to and awareness of legal pathways (T05.1055 – Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).
- **Enabel** supported three comparative analyses of vocational training curricula for key technical professions in Morocco, assessing alignment with international labour market needs to inform curriculum reform and mobility schemes (T05.1410 – Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **GIZ** supported three analytical fiches updating Morocco's diaspora mapping, alongside five experience-capitalisation reports documenting lessons from pilot mobility and diaspora engagement initiatives. These outputs provided updated statistical insights and practical recommendations to inform future programming and replication efforts (T05.501 - Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).

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

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority for one country contract in Morocco with a budget of EUR 8 million. In addition, one regional contract also contributes to Strategic Priority 4 in Morocco, allocating EUR 2 million to deliver outputs in this partner country.

An overview of key outputs is presented below, including examples from contributing contracts.

> Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 65. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	67	23	**90**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	477	630	**1,107**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	15	3	**18**[42]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	-	1	**1**

42. EUTF Indicator 4.6 decreased by 13 from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) following a reclassification of values from COIs 4.6 to COIs 2.1, as reported under contract T05.1055.

90 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by four contracts. Among them:

- **ICMPD** strengthened 67 civil society organisations in Morocco by enhancing their coordination and advocacy capacities. Support included a National Influence Strategy with 30 organisations, targeted training for 13 ASCOMS members, and final-phase engagement with 17 additional groups, including migrant-led associations and regional stakeholders (T05.1986 – Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase III).
- **Handicap International** trained 25 municipal and institutional actors in Morocco through two capacity-building sessions in Casablanca. The first involved 27 members of the city's Migration Coordination Unit and focused on migration concepts and project development; the second trained 16 staff on data use for monitoring inclusion, using a UN-Habitat toolkit (T05.1479 – Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité).

1,107 individuals trained on migration management and protection (EUTF Indicator 3.7) by seven contracts. Key examples include the following:

- **GIZ** trained 62 Moroccan and regional actors on diaspora investment tools, and 58 officials on migration data analysis. Additionally, 15 Moroccan participants joined two regional exchanges, including the Maroco-Malian Diaspora Forum and a workshop in Abidjan with over 200 stakeholders (T05.501 – Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).
- **IOM** trained 221 individuals in Morocco on migration management and protection, including 183 national representatives (82 men, 101 women) and 82 new participants in the final phase. Trainings covered safe return, protection, and reintegration, and were complemented by regional events (T05.800 – Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

18 strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by five contracts. Notable contributors were:

- **ICMPD** supported the municipality of Casablanca in establishing a Migration Coordination Unit with formal Terms of Reference and a four-pillar roadmap aligned with the SNIA, creating a structured municipal framework for urban migration governance (T05.1986 – Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase III).
- **ICMPD** supported SNIA implementation by organising a national seminar that gathered 130 participants from 14 Moroccan municipalities to promote coordination between national and local actors and advance decentralised migration governance (T05.412 – Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II).

One multi-stakeholder group and learning mechanism formed and regularly gathering (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by one contract:

- **ICMPD** supported the formalisation of a City Stakeholder Group (CSG) in Casablanca, which brought together municipal actors, civil society organisations, and technical experts to coordinate local migration governance efforts. Its functioning was guided by a four-pillar roadmap aligned with the National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) (T05.1986 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase III).

> Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2)

Table 66. Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	-	**5**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	-	4,621	**4,621**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	-	275	**275**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	25	270	**295**

Five projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members (EUTF Indicator 3.1) through one contract:

- **GIZ** facilitated five pilot initiatives to strengthen diaspora engagement, involving Moroccan actors in four bilateral and one multilateral action. Activities included participation in regional forums in Côte d'Ivoire and Mali, and a multi-country initiative launched in 2020 to support joint projects between diaspora and local associations through training and follow-up (T05.501 – Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration).

4,621 voluntary returns supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) by one contract:

- **IOM** assisted 4,621 migrants in Morocco with pre-departure services, including 4,518 who benefited from Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR). IOM also provided pocket money and essential items to departing migrants (T05.800 – Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

275 returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5) through one contract:

- **IOM** provided post-arrival assistance to 275 migrants returning from Morocco. Support measures aimed to facilitate sustainable reintegration in countries of origin and included counselling, referral to local services, and financial or in-kind support depending on individual needs and country context (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

295 returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis) through two contracts:

- **IOM** supported the reintegration of 270 Moroccan returnees, providing economic, social, and psychosocial assistance tailored to individual needs (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **Enabel** provided tailored support to 25 Moroccan returnees, including five women, in the Béni Mellal-Khénifra region. Assistance focused on the development and accompaniment of individual business ideas, aiming to facilitate economic reintegration through entrepreneurship at the local level (T05.1055 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).

> Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 4.4)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 67. Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 4.4) - Morocco

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	3	-	**3**[43]
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	17	5	**22**

Three planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by two contracts:

- **Enabel** developed two digital solutions for data collection and monitoring in Béni Mellal and Khouribga. These systems were designed for the regional Houses for Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affairs, to enable the management of case-tracking registers for supported individuals and to monitor productive and solidarity-based investment projects (T05.1055 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).

43. EUTF Indicator 5.2 decreased by one from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to the reallocation of one value reported under contract T05.2021 to COIs 5.3.

- **Niras** AS developed a digital cartography and data matrix covering five Moroccan regions to map migration actors and interventions by location and theme. The tool was finalised during a technical mission (Oct–Dec 2023) and disseminated through regional workshops (T05.2021 – Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).

22 field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by four contracts, among which:

- Enabel produced 13 regional studies in Souss-Massa, Béni Mellal-Khénifra, and the Oriental, covering migration profiles, diaspora mobilisation, access to rights, and social protection portability (T05.1055 – Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional).
- Niras AS produced five research outputs to support coordination and operational planning, including a mapping of multi-stakeholder consultation frameworks and studies on emergency shelter, migration trends, consortia implementation, and community-based approaches (T05.2021 – Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité).
- Expertise France developed two research products under MEETAfrica: a Morocco-specific workshop summary and a report on the February 2023 inter-country exchange, both informing diaspora entrepreneurship strategies (T05.1464 – MEETAfrica | Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2).

5.3.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

> Outcomes harvested

The Outcome Harvesting exercise has identified **37 outcomes in Morocco** so far, drawn from both country and regional contracts. The process for Cohort 2 is still ongoing, and the outcomes will continue to be refined and consolidated with Cohort 3 in 2026.

Most outcomes are **new or improved practices** (25 outcomes), followed by **policies** (6 outcomes), relationships (4 outcomes), and actions (2 outcomes). This shows a strong emphasis on sustained changes in service delivery and institutional procedures, complemented by reforms and strengthened cooperation.

By **territorial scope**, outcomes are relatively balanced: **18 at national level**, reflecting institutional reforms and national service provision; **15 at local level**, centred on municipal services and community initiatives; and **4 at regional NoA level**, highlighting Morocco's role in cross-border and regional cooperation.

The outcomes harvested in Morocco fall in four categories:

- **Practices –** municipalities improving access to social and legal services for migrants, such as the establishment of municipal migration offices and local service centres (e.g. T05.240-025).
- **Actions –** one-off events such as the launch of specific employment programmes or local awareness campaigns (e.g. T05.1479-004).
- **Policies –** adoption of local strategies and national procedures to integrate migrants into public services and strengthen access to health and education (e.g. T05.1477-002).
- **Relationships –** improved coordination between local authorities, CSOs, and community organisations to support migrant integration and social cohesion (e.g. T05.1479-002).

Beyond numbers and categories, the harvested outcomes in Morocco illustrate practical changes in people's lives and in the way institutions deliver services.

- **Access to services.** Migrants and refugees have been able to register for local services and access health and education through municipal migration offices and service centres. For example, in Casablanca and Oujda, municipal offices created new entry points where migrants can seek assistance and referrals (T05.1477-002).

- **Protection and social inclusion.** Civil society organisations, together with local authorities, have improved the way child protection and social support services are delivered. For instance, service providers in Agadir and Casablanca enhanced their implementation of child protection standards, offering better protection for vulnerable children (T05.1479-002).
- **Opportunities for livelihoods.** At-risk youth and migrants participated in skills development and livelihood programmes, enabling them to find jobs or start small businesses. In Rabat, youth centres and training facilities were improved and linked with employment initiatives that gave young people concrete alternatives to irregular migration (T05.1479-004).
- **Institutional reforms.** At national level, Morocco adopted procedures and local strategies to integrate migrants into public services, including access to healthcare and education. These reforms made services more inclusive and reduced barriers for migrant communities (T05.1477-004).
- **Partnerships and cooperation.** Municipal authorities, CSOs, and community organisations have started working together in new ways to improve service provision and promote social cohesion. For example, municipal coordination groups now bring together different actors to design and deliver services for migrants and host communities (T05.1479-005).

Together, these outcomes show how EUTF support in Morocco has translated into **better access to services, safer protection environments, new opportunities for young people, and stronger cooperation between local institutions and civil society**.

The full list of outcomes harvested in Morocco is presented in **Annexe 6**.

> Human Dimension of Change

Beyond institutional reforms and service improvements, the outcomes harvested in Morocco highlight how EUTF support has directly shaped people's lives. Migrants and refugees have found not only access to essential services and protection, but also the possibility to build new opportunities and take leadership roles in their communities.

The story of **Bath, from Cameroon, and Lassana, from Côte d'Ivoire**, illustrates this human dimension. Both arrived in Morocco after difficult and uncertain journeys, initially hoping to reach Europe. Instead, with EUTF support, they found ways to stabilise their lives and to help others. Bath trained as a community peer with Handicap International, gaining skills in first aid, psychosocial support, and awareness-raising. Lassana, a trained pastry chef, used project support to expand his activities, eventually creating training programmes and founding an association that now helps other migrants.

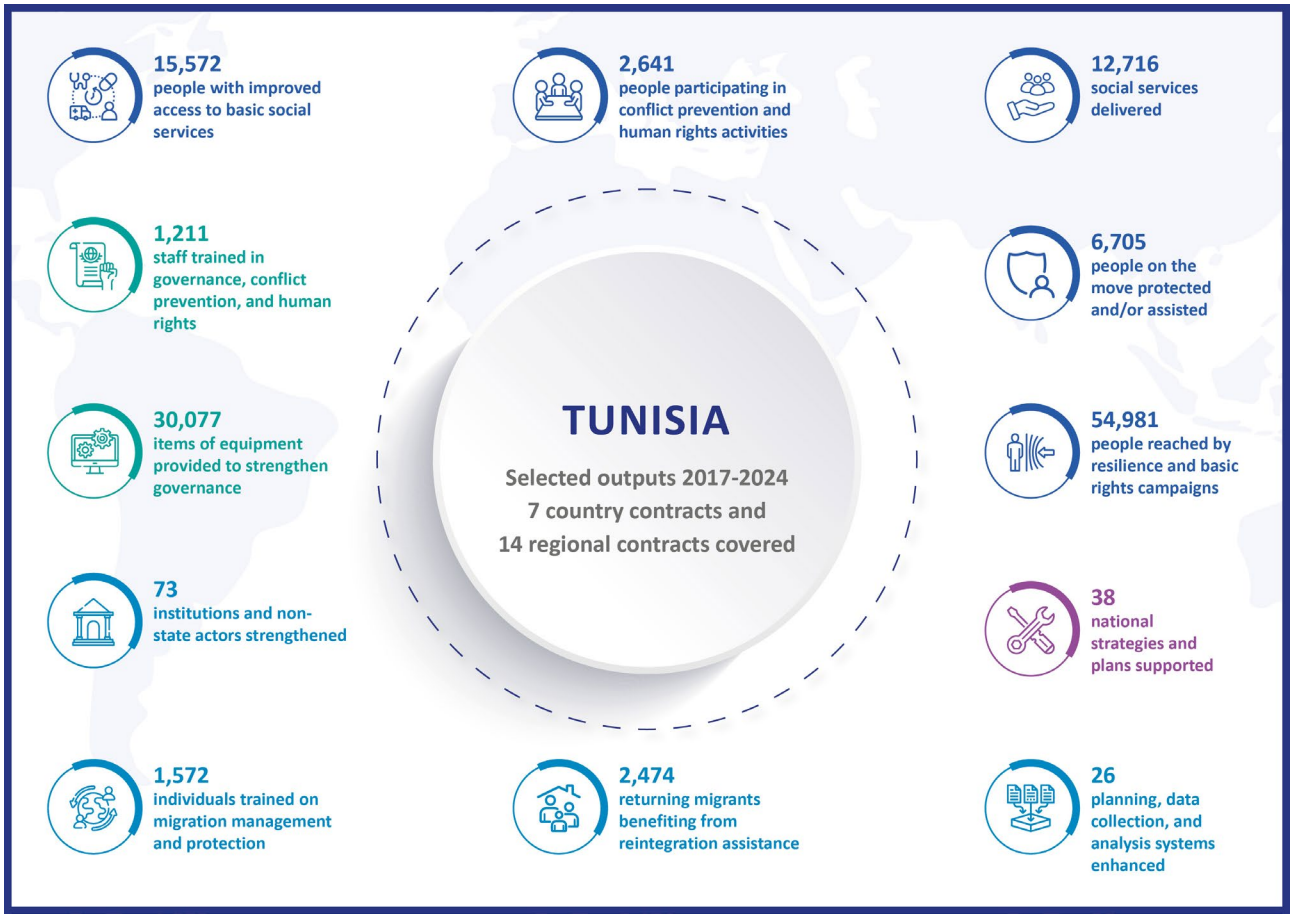
Their initiatives — Bath's **Coopération Panafricaine pour le Développement (CPD)** in Agadir and Lassana's **ASSIRIDA** in Casablanca — now reach hundreds of people. Both men turned hardship into resilience, and their leadership shows how migrants can become role models and drivers of change when given opportunities and support.

These experiences reflect the wider picture of outcomes harvested in Morocco: better access to services, stronger protection mechanisms, opportunities for young people, and more inclusive community cooperation. They show that EUTF interventions do not only strengthen systems — they also restore hope, dignity, and agency for individuals and communities.

5.4. Tunisia

5.4.1. Overview of Key Outputs

Figure 11. Overview of Key Outputs of the EUTF in Tunisia



5.4.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 21 contracts implemented in Tunisia from 2017 to May 2025:

Table 68. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025 for Tunisia

TUNISIA – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**From Country Contracts**	**From Regional Contracts**	**Total 2017 - 2024**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	142	215	**357**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	92	**92**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities(IGAs)	30	-	**30**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	523	**1,672**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	-	**9**
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	-	2	**2**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	4	**5**

2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	-	12,716	**12,716**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,621	**1,621**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	919	54,062	**54,981**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	430	53	**483**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	9,197	6,375	**15,572**
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	-	**4**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	6,705	**6,705**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	-	2,252	**2,252**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	48	809	**857**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	171	**185**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2,439	35	**2,474**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	58	**73**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	603	969	**1,572**
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	536	**536**
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	5	8	**13**
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	30,075	**30,077**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	37	1,174	**1,211**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	**2,641**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	30	8	**38**[44]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	19	10	**29**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	25	1	**26**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	23	17	**40**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	1	**5**
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	-	3,235	**3,235**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	29	6,660	**6,689**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	12	**12**

44. EUTF Indicator 4.6 for Tunisia decreased by two from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to changes in value matching from COIs 4.6 to COIs 5.3 under contract T05.1950.

5.4.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven are country contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia (worth EUR 22 million). In addition, 14 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Tunisia, with a proportional allocation of EUR 64 million. In total, 21 operational contracts are allocating EUR 87 million to produce outputs in Tunisia. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Tunisia, with a budget of EUR 4 million. In addition, seven out of the 14 regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 11 million to deliver outputs in this partner country.

An overview of key outputs is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 69. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	1	4	**5**
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	-	12,716	**12,716**
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	-	1,621	**1,621**
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	9,197	6,375	**15,572**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs protected and/or assisted	-	6,705	**6,705**
6.1 Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	-	3,235	**3,235**[45]
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	29	6,660	**6,689**

Five social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) by two contracts:

- **IOM** covered the rent, maintenance, and security costs of four shelters operated jointly with the Tunisian Red Crescent in Medenine and Tunis (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA** supported the establishment of one daytime reception centre for unaccompanied migrant children in street situations in Greater Tunis (T05.1943 - Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD).

12,716 social services were delivered (EUTF Indicator 2.2) by two contracts:

- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** provided 3,809 emergency services and distributed 3,208 emergency kits to vulnerable migrants and Tunisians in Grand Tunis, the Sahel region, and southern Tunisia (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia).

45. EUTF Indicator 6.1 value for Tunisia decreased by 610 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to corrected values reported by contract T05.519.

- **UNHCR** provided 3,515 psychosocial consultations, 1,458 accommodation services, and 726 legal consultations (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).

1,621 people received nutrition assistance (EUTF Indicator 2.3) from two contracts:

- **UNHCR** provided food assistance to 1,391 individuals (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).
- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** distributed nutrition kits to 230 individuals (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia).

15,572 people improved their access to basic social benefits (EUTF Indicator 2.9) delivered by four contracts:

- **ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA** supported 9,197 individuals with legal, social, medical, psychological, accommodation, and referral services (T05.1943 - Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD).
- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** provided legal and social support to 4,791 individuals (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia).
- **UNHCR** delivered legal assistance to 1,399 individuals (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).
- **IOM** referred 185 vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host community members to essential service providers, with over half of the cases involving support to obtain residence permits (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).

6,705 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by two contracts:

- **IOM** provided protection and direct assistance to 4,324 migrants in transit (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **UNHCR** referred 2,381 individuals to appropriate protection services (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'Asile).

3,235 COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies were provided and/or distributed (EUTF Indicator 6.1) by two contracts:

- **ICMPD** delivered 2,530 pandemic-related supplies to the Tunisian Maritime National Guard in 2021, including protective, disinfection, and medical equipment such as sanitisers, temperature sensors, overalls, face shields, and masks (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region).
- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** distributed 705 COVID-19 kits to vulnerable individuals between 2020 and 2022 (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia).

6,689 people directly benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) developed by three contracts:

- **UNHCR** provided financial emergency assistance to 5,647 vulnerable individuals (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).
- **IOM** assisted 591 migrants through safe isolation, quarantine, and other confinement facilities, and supported 422 migrants and community members with remote case management digital tools (T05.1152 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).
- **Expertise France** supported 29 returnees in sustaining or launching their economic reintegration projects during the 2020 lockdowns in Tunisia (T05.139 - Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour).

> *Capacity, Instutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 70. Human Rights, and Service Delivery (Area of Action 1.2) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	-	2	**2**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	430	53	**483**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	38	**38**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	4	1	**5**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	-	1	**1**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	-	12	**12**

Two local development plans were directly supported (EUTF Indicator 2.1) by two contracts:

- **ICMPD** contributed to the City Development Strategy of Tunis by facilitating exchanges with cities in Morocco, Spain, and Lebanon, producing practical guides, and launching a communication campaign to engage the migrant population (T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - Phase II).
- **ICMPD** also supported the development of a Roadmap and Action Plan to embed migration in strategic planning in Sfax throughout 2023 and 2024 (T05.1986 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - Phase III).

483 staff from local authorities and basic service providers were trained (EUTF Indicator 2.8) by three contracts:

- **ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA** trained 341 individuals, including 204 lawyers and social workers from Greater Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Medenine on migrant protection, 94 participants in workshops on referral mechanisms in Tunis and Sfax, and 43 civil society representatives on migrant access to services (T05.1943 - Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD).
- **AFD** supported the development of skills of 89 local actors to promote the socio-economic inclusion of migrants (T05.186 - Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie).
- **UNODC** trained 53 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

38 local actors were strengthened through capacity building support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by one contract:

- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** strengthened 38 local civil society organisations in Grand Tunis, the South, and the Sahel through financial, technical, and capacity-building support for social cohesion projects, including training on governance, project design, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia).

Five national plans were developed (EUTF Indicator 4.6) with the support of two contracts:

- **ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA** contributed to the formulation and implementation of four referral plans in Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Medenine (T05.1943 - Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD).

- **IOM** supported the drafting and implementation of one migrant-inclusive health response plan (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

One multi-stakeholder group was created (EUTF Indicator 5.1) with the support of one contract:

- **IOM** established one regional COVID-19 task force composed of representatives from the League of Arab States (LAS), IOM, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Tunisia (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

12 entities benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.3) of two contracts:

- **IOM** supplied 10 health facilities in Tunisia with personal protective equipment, testing kits, and hygiene products to support the establishment and maintenance of safe isolation, quarantine, and other confinement spaces (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).
- **UNODC** supported the establishment of two decontamination zones (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

> Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3)

Table 71. Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Area of Action 1.3) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	919	54,062	**54,981**
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	**2,641**

54,981 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) implemented by 8 contracts. Notable examples include:

- **IOM** reached 24,353 people through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities and an online health platform (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).
- **UNHCR** reached 6,618 individuals with information on hygiene and prevention techniques during the COVID-19 pandemic between 2020 and 2021 (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).
- **OFII** conducted information sessions for 146 jobseekers exploring employment opportunities in 2022 (T05.1950 - Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main-d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord- THAMM Phase II).
- **UNODC** raised awareness among 22 healthcare professionals and social workers on identifying and assisting victims of trafficking and migrant smuggling between July 2023 and July 2024 (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).

2,641 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3) developed by three contracts:

- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** reached 2,396 migrants and host community members through social cohesion projects implemented by CSOs (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP).
- **ICMPD** organised café-débats and workshops with the participation of 230 individuals (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien - ProGreS Migration Phase II).
- **IOM** supported community-led activities involving 15 participants (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4)

Table 72. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities (Area of Action 1.4) – Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	142	215	**357**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	-	92	**92**
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	30	-	**30**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	523	**1,672**
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	-	**9**

357 jobs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.1) by six contracts. Selected cases include:

- **GIZ** contributed to the creation of 142 jobs by supporting the development of innovative businesses (T05.208- Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora).
- **OFII** facilitated 129 permanent and 25 fixed-term job contracts in 2024 for Tunisian jobseekers in companies based in France, in sectors such as plastics, manufacturing, aeronautics, medico-social care, and telecommunications (T05.1950 - Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord- THAMM Phase II).

92 MSMEs were created or supported (EUTF 1.2) by three contracts:

- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** supported the creation and development of 64 MSMEs across sectors such as metalwork, crafts, gastronomy, and beauty (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP).
- **Expertise France** supported 23 MSMEs through an entrepreneurship programme offering training, mentorship, and financial support, including 18 led by men and 5 by women (T05.1464 - MEETAfrica | Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase II).
- **IOM** provided legal support to five local livelihood initiatives (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa- Phase II).

30 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3) by one contract:

- **AFD** supported 30 young entrepreneurs through a mentorship programme to develop their businesses (T05.186 - Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie).

1,672 people benefited from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4) provided by six contracts. Key examples include:

- **AFD** trained 1,149 individuals through financial education sessions and the establishment of five Entrepreneurship Clubs for youth aged 15-35 (T05.186 - Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie).
- **OFII** supported Tunisia's professional training system and provided training for 187 individuals in 2022 (T05.1950 - Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord - THAMM Phase II).
- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** trained 185 individuals in entrepreneurship and facilitated internships (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP).

Nine business infrastructures were enhanced (EUTF Indicator 1.5) by one contract:

- **GIZ** established a central unit and eight regional incubation and co-working spaces to support diaspora entrepreneurs in Tunis, Sfax, Tataouine, Nabeul, Zaghouan, Sousse, Gabes, and Mahdia (T05.208 - Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora).

> *Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6)*

Table 73. Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Area of Action 1.6) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	11	-	**11**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	-	3	**3**

11 monitoring and evaluation systems were set up (EUTF Indicator 5.2) with the support of one contract:

- **ASF, STC, MDM, and TdA** supported the development of 11 monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of CSOs receiving grants (T05.1943 - Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD).

Three studies were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by two contracts:

- **CEFA and Terre d'Asile** published two white books on the socio-economic inclusion of migrants (T05.1393 - Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP).
- **IOM** conducted one study to assess the economic contributions of migrants in Tunisia (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).

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

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, allocating EUR 38 million to this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 74. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management (Area of Action 2.1) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	8	**8**
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights	37	1,174	**1,211**

Eight institutions were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by two contracts:

- **UNODC** provided capacity development for staff of seven Tunisian institutions including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, and the National Police (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).
- **ICMPD** supported the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia through the delivery of equipment and training (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region).

1,211 staff from government institutions were trained (EUTF Indicator 4.2) by three contracts:

- **ICMPD** trained 622 border agency staff on topics including audit, management support, decision-making, administration, safety and security, search and rescue, protection, risk analysis, crisis management, investigation, and the use and maintenance of purchased equipment (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region).
- **UNODC** trained 552 border, law enforcement, and consular officials on a wide range of topics, including the detection of fraudulent documents, identification and interception of individuals involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking, criminal analysis, investigations, prosecutions, and forensics. Of these, 165 were trained between August 2023 and July 2024 (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).
- **ICMPD** trained 37 government staff from institutions including the National Migration Observatory (ONM), the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (ANETI), and others on project management, leadership, crisis management, communication, and migration-related topics (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien - ProGreS Migration Phase II).

> *Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use; Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Areas of Action 2.2 and 2.3)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 75. Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use; Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (Areas of Action 2.2 and 2.3)

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	30,075	**30,077**
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	-	2,252	**2,252**
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	5	8	**13**

30,077 items of equipment were provided (EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis) by three contracts:

- **ICMPD** delivered 30,058 items to the Tunisian Maritime National Guard, including marine cameras, upgraded core network and servers, outboard motors, life jackets, pick-up vehicles, a human detection system, forklifts, generators, and more (T05.519 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region).
- **UNODC** supplied 17 items of border management equipment (T05.756 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking).
- **ICMPD** provided two pieces of IT equipment to support data collection and analysis on migration (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien - ProGreS Migration Phase II).

2,252 potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.3) developed by one contract:

- **OFII** reached 2,252 individuals (41% of them women) through awareness-raising sessions on safe and legal migration pathways, targeting learners and teachers in vocational, agricultural, and technological institutes. In 2024 alone, 614 participants were reached (T05.1950 - Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord - THAMM Phase II).

13 awareness raising events were conducted (EUTF Indicator 3.11) by two contracts:

- **ILO and IOM** organised eight events in the framework of the 6th edition of the IOM Summer School on Migration, as well as in regional and international forums on human resources and recruitment standards (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **ICMPD** held five events to raise awareness on the risks of human trafficking and to disseminate the findings of the national survey on international migration in Tunisia developed between 2020 and 2021 (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien - ProGreS Migration Phase II).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Four EUTF regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, allocating EUR 14 million to deliver outputs in this partner country.

An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 76. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	-	9	**9**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	-	5	**5**[46]
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	-	8	**8**

Nine institutions were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by three contracts:

- **OFII** familiarised six government institutions with the concept of circular migration, including the Agricultural Extension and Training Agency (AVFA), the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MESRS), and the National Observatory for Employment and Qualifications (ONEQ) (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).

46. EUTF Indicator 4.6 under Area of Action 3.1 for Tunisia decreased by three from Round 3 (2024) to Round 4 (2025) due to changes in value matching from COIs 4.6 to COIs 5.3 under contract T05.1950.

- **Enabel** engaged five institutions in capitalising on the achievements of the implementation of the THAMM mobility scheme, including the Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE), the Tunisian Agency for Vocational Training (ATFP), and the National Centre for Training of Trainers and Training Engineering (CENAFFIF) (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).
- **ILO and IOM** involved three government institutions in tripartite intra- or inter-regional consultations on fair migration, including the Directorate General for Placement Abroad and Foreign Labour (DGPEMOE), the Tunisian General Labour Union (UGTT), and the Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

> *Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 77. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4) – Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	-	536	**536**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	-	1	**1**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	-	1	**1**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	-	11	**11**

536 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF Indicator 3.10) developed by two contracts:

- **GIZ** trained 405 prospective labour migrants to Germany and supported their placement in sectors such as electronics, healthcare, heating and plumbing, hospitality, construction, and IT (T05.969 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **OFII** facilitated the placement of 131 people in jobs in France across sectors such as healthcare, hospitality, manufacturing, energy, infrastructure, and agriculture (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).

One regional cooperation initiative was promoted (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by one contract:

- **GIZ** developed a mobile application to help labour migrants in Germany access support and report legal violations (T05.969 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

One data collection platform was set up (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by one contract:

- **OFII** launched a virtual platform in September 2024 to connect Tunisian seasonal agricultural workers with French employers, supporting transparent recruitment and providing tailored information and registration tools (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).

11 studies were produced (EUTF 5.3) by three contracts:

- **ILO and IOM** produced five research outputs: a situational analysis on integrating labour migration into policy frameworks; a mapping of services for migrant workers; a study on the impact of COVID-19 on labour migrants; a software tool to support social attachés and improve data management by the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE); and a national pre-departure orientation guide for Tunisians migrating to France and Italy (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **Enabel** delivered three studies, each addressing one occupation by analysing professions facing shortages in Belgium (with relevance for Tunisia) and comparing Moroccan and Tunisian training curricula. The occupations covered were Data and Network Communication Technician, Industrial Installation and Maintenance Technician, and Automation Installation and Maintenance Technician (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).
- **OFII** produced three studies: a socio-economic study on seasonal work between Tunisia and France (2023); a quantitative perception survey among potential beneficiaries of circular mobility schemes (2023); and a study mapping the transport and logistics sector, covering the employment situation in Tunisia and labour needs in Europe (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).

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

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority of six of the seven EUTF country contracts implemented in Tunisia, worth 81% of the total funds committed by EUTF country contracts in Tunisia (or EUR 18 million out of 22). In addition, one regional contract delivering outputs in Tunisia contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 4, allocating EUR 2 million to this partner country. An overview of key outputs, organised by Areas of Action and EUTF Indicators, is presented below, including examples from a selection of contributing contracts.

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 78. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	3	**18**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	603	969	**1,572**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	26	2	**28**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	19	1	**20**

18 institutions were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by five contracts. Selected examples include:

- **ICMPD** supported 17 institutions - including the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (ANETI), the Directorate General for Placement Abroad and Foreign Labour (DGPEMOE), and the National Observatory of Migration (ONM) - in exchanging and analysing migration data (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).

- **Expertise France** supported three Tunisian institutions in the creation and operationalisation of the Tounesna Dispositif, including the Tunisian Observatory of Emigration (OTE), the National Agency for Employment and Self-Employment (ANETI), and the General Commission for Social Protection (CGPS) (T05.1925 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).

1,572 individuals were trained on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.7) by nine contracts. Notable cases are:

- **UNHCR** provided training to 348 people on national and international legislation relating to refugees and asylum seekers, international protection, and best practices for implementation and strengthening of referral mechanisms (T05.1156 - Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile).
- **OFII** trained a total of 296 individuals, including 176 in 2024. Among them, 256 were representatives of local actors from eight governorates reached through a nationwide tour (Tunis-Manouba, Siliana, Kairouan, Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid, Le Kef, Bizerte). In addition, 27 ANETI focal points were trained on seasonal mobility schemes, and 13 members of the monitoring unit received training on labour market anticipation and intelligence (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).
- **ICMPD** provided training for 165 enumerators to enhance their skills in migration data collection and analysis, and for 10 public officials in migration policymaking (T05.350 - Supporting national strategy in Tunisia).

28 national plans were supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by eight contracts. Among these, most recent examples include the following:

- **ICMPD** supported five national plans focused on strengthening migration data systems, institutional capacity, and inter-agency coordination (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).
- **Expertise France** supported the design and implementation of a communication strategy for the establishment and functioning of the Tounesna Dispositif (T05.139 - Support for the Economic and Social Reintegration of Returning Tunisian Migrants).
- **ICMPD** supported the creation of a crisis-management cell on migration within the municipality of Sfax, along with the development and adoption of its operating guidelines, action plan, and media strategy (T05.1986 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - Phase III).

20 multi-stakeholder groups were supported (EUTF 5.1) by six contracts. Some illustrative cases include:

- **GIZ** promoted 11 national, regional, and local networks and dialogue platforms on migration (T05.208 - Development of Employment and Investment Opportunities through Diaspora Mobilisation).
- **AFD** supported three local consultation frameworks in Aïn Draham, Béni Khedache, and Sbeïtla (T05.186 - Supporting the Implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia).

> *Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2)*

Table 79. Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members (Area of Action 4.2) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	26	**30**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	48	809	**857**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	171	**185**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2,439	35	**2,474**

30 projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members were promoted (EUTF Indicator 3.1) by two contracts:

- **OFII** supported 26 entrepreneurship projects led by diaspora members in Sfax, Béja, Nabeul, and Zaghouan, promoting innovation across sectors such as tech, agri-food, tourism, healthcare, and eco-industry (T05.1950 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM Phase II).
- **AFD** supported four diaspora-led initiatives, including the provision of equipment to health facilities during the COVID-19 emergency, the co-design of Local Migration and Development Plans, and two missions to identify joint local development actions with Tunisian diaspora from Beni Khedache and Sbeïtla residing in Paris, Toulouse, and Marseille (T05.186 - Supporting the Implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia).

857 migrants voluntarily returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) by three contracts:

- **IOM** assisted 809 migrants in voluntarily returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **Expertise France** facilitated the voluntary return and humanitarian repatriations of 48 migrants from Tunisia to their countries of origin (T05.139 - Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour / T05.1925 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - phase II).

185 migrants returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5) facilitated by two contracts:

- **IOM** provided post-arrival assistance to 185 migrants who returned from Tunisia to their countries of origin (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).
- **Expertise France** provided economic reintegration support to 14 sub-Saharan migrants returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin (T05.139 - Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour).

2,474 migrants returning to Tunisia benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5) through four contracts:

- **Expertise France** supported the reintegration of 2,075 returning Tunisian migrants across nine territories (T05.1925 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).
- **GIZ** provided training and business support to 205 returning diaspora entrepreneurs (T05.208 - Development of Employment and Investment Opportunities through Diaspora Mobilisation).
- **Expertise France** assisted 159 returning migrants in their reintegration (T05.139 - Support for the Economic and Social Reintegration of Returning Tunisian Migrants).
- **IOM** delivered reintegration assistance to 35 returning migrants (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

> *Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 and 4.4)*

Table 80. Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 and 4.4) - Tunisia

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2025
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	-	**4**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	14	-	**14**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	23	3	**26**

Four regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) by three contracts:

- **Expertise France** facilitated two key initiatives: the signing of an agreement between the Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger (OTE) and the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) in 2020, and the collaboration between GIZ and the German Office for Migration and Refugees to work with the Tounesna mechanism in Tunisia to support returning migrants (T05.1925 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).
- **AFD** established a coordination mechanism to enhance investment conditions for members of the diaspora in Tunisia through the creation of strategic partnerships (T05.186 - Supporting the Implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia).
- **GIZ** developed a platform to mobilise the Tunisian diaspora in several countries to support development projects in Tunisia (T05.208 - Development of Employment and Investment Opportunities through Diaspora Mobilisation).

14 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems for migration governance were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by four contracts. Key examples include the following:

- **ICMPD** supported the development of five information systems to operationalise Tunisia's national migration strategy, including tools for monitoring, stakeholder mapping, and policy and legal framework analysis (T05.350 - Supporting the National Strategy in Tunisia).
- **AFD** supported the development of local migration profiles to assess and consolidate migration-related data across three territories (T05.186 - Supporting the Implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia).
- **ICMPD** supported the design and implementation of a national migration survey and the development of data systems to process and use the survey results (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).

26 studies and other research on migration governance were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by seven contracts. Notable cases are:

- **ICMPD** developed 12 studies analysing migrant and immigrant profiles and trajectories (T05.1941 - Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration - Phase II).
- **AFD** conducted three studies: a methodological guide on integrating migration and diasporas into territorial development plans, migration profiles for the governorates of Jendouba, Kasserine, and Médenine, and a diaspora mapping (T05.186 - Supporting the Implementation of the National Migration Strategy in Tunisia).
- **ICMPD** produced three studies based on data from the National Survey on International Migration (HIMS) in Tunisia, carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) in partnership with the National Migration Observatory (ONM) (T05.350 - Supporting the National Strategy in Tunisia).

5.4.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

> Outcomes harvested

The Outcome Harvesting exercise has so far identified **25 outcomes in Tunisia**, based on both country and regional contracts. The process for Cohort 2 is ongoing, and these results will be further refined and consolidated with Cohort 3 in 2026.

Most outcomes are **new or improved practices** (16 outcomes), followed by **policies** (5), **actions** (3), and **relationships** (1). This distribution reflects a strong emphasis on practical changes in service delivery and institutional procedures, complemented by policy reforms and targeted interventions.

By territorial scope, outcomes are balanced between the **national level (14 outcomes**) — reflecting institutional reforms and nationwide service provision — and the **local level (11 outcomes)**, where municipalities and CSOs play a key role in delivering assistance and protection.

Examples of outcomes harvested in Tunisia include:

- **Practices –** Refugees and asylum seekers accessing public services through improved procedures and partnerships (T05.1156-005), or local CSOs working with municipalities to support vulnerable migrants in Tunis, Sfax, and other cities (T05.1393-001, T05.1393-002).
- **Actions –** One-time interventions such as the release of 79 asylum seekers and refugees from detention (T05.1156-003) or reintegration support for Tunisian returnees (T05.139-001).
- **Policies –** The Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment allowing migrants and refugees to enrol in public training centres (T05.1156-001); new service procedures introduced by the Médenine health department (T05.1156-002); and the city of Sfax establishing a coordination mechanism for migrant support (T05.1986-002).
- **Relationships –** Strengthened cooperation frameworks between CSOs, municipalities, and institutions, for instance through joint service provision initiatives (T05.1393-003, T05.240-004).

Outcomes generated by contracts completed in earlier years (e.g. T05.1156, which ended in 2021, and T05.1393, which ended in 2023) reflect the context of their implementation period, as some of the practices or policies concerned may no longer apply.

Beyond numbers and categories, the outcomes harvested in Tunisia show tangible improvements in the lives of migrants, returnees, and local communities.

- **New opportunities for training and work.** Migrants and refugees were able to join vocational training programmes previously closed to them (T05.1156-001). Young Tunisians and returnees also benefited from reintegration projects that helped them access jobs and income-generating activities (T05.139-001).
- **Better access to services.** The Médenine health department introduced new procedures to improve access for migrants and host communities, while CSOs and municipalities expanded their outreach in Tunis and Sfax to connect people with essential services (T05.1156-002, T05.1393-002).
- **Protection in critical situations.** Refugees in detention were released thanks to project interventions (T05.1156-003), while vulnerable groups received emergency medical and social support.
- **Local cooperation in action.** Municipalities, CSOs, and international partners worked together to create more coordinated responses. In Sfax, a formal coordination mechanism was set up to better manage services for migrants (T05.1986-002).

Together, these outcomes show how EUTF support has contributed to **practical improvements in services, protection, and opportunities** for vulnerable groups in Tunisia, while also reinforcing cooperation at national and local levels.

The complete list of outcomes harvested in Tunisia is presented in **Annexe 6**.

> Human dimension of change

Beyond institutional reforms and policy frameworks, the harvested outcomes in Tunisia highlight the impact of EUTF support on people's lives. They show how creating legal and safe mobility pathways can open real opportunities for young Tunisians while also supporting employers abroad who struggle to fill positions.

The experience of **Imen, Ameni, and Belhassen** illustrates this change. Through the THAMM–OFII programme, they were able to move legally to France, find decent work, and integrate into new communities with the help of training and orientation. Their stories show the value of fair recruitment, supportive environments, and the motivation to succeed. For Imen, the warm welcome on arrival made all the difference; for Ameni, the experience represents a long-sought career opportunity; and for Belhassen, a supportive employer helped him settle and plan for the future.

These individual journeys reflect broader outcomes harvested in Tunisia: **expanded access to vocational training, improved cooperation between Tunisian and European institutions, and the creation of legal alternatives to irregular migration**. They demonstrate that EUTF support does not only strengthen systems — it also creates pathways to dignity, stability, and professional growth for individuals and families.

The **full success story is presented in Annexe 7**.

5.5. Regional Contracts

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

1. **Contracts implemented in a single country but with a regional perspective:** These contracts address issues that require a regional approach, involving target groups from various nationalities and/or origins who face interconnected needs.
2. **Contracts implemented in more than one country:** These aim to address similar or interconnected issues in two or more countries within the NoA region, or extend to other countries in Africa, the Middle East, or Europe.
3. **Contracts implemented in the whole region:** These contracts are designed with a broad regional scope intended to benefit the entire NoA region.

Most outputs from regional contracts are detailed in the country sections (sections 5.1 to 5.4), where they are broken down by country. However, not all outputs can be disaggregated by country. This may be because they inherently cover the entire region (like a regional strategy or conference), there is no data available on a country-specific basis, or the outputs relate to countries outside the NoA region.

5.5.1. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative regional values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported from 2017 to May 2025:

Table 81. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025 at the regional level

REGIONAL - EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 - May 2025	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	**Total 2017 - 2025**
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	**69**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	**100**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**1,483**
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	**3**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	**90,190**
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	**108**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	**1,161**
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	**1,997**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	**10**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	**20**
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	**170**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	**1,126**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	**3**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	**3**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	**2**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	**12**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	**3**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**1,303**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**54**

5.5.2. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation

> Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 82. Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services (Area of Action 1.1) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	**3**
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	**1,161**
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**1,303**

Three social infrastructures were enhanced (EUTF Indicator 2.1.bis) by one contract:

- **IOM** supported the refurbishment, equipping, and operational costs of seven centres for migrants in need, four located in Tunisia and three in unspecified locations (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

1,161 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2) by the same contract:

- **IOM** assisted 16,655 migrants in transit, including food and non-food items, medical care, shelter, cash support, and information services, with the location of assistance for 1,161 individuals not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

1,303 people directly benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.2) conducted by one contract:

- **IOM** assisted 17,781 migrants and community members with safe isolation, quarantine, and other confinement facilities, as well as remote case management through digital tools during the pandemic. Of these, the location of assistance for 1,303 individuals is not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

> Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery; Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities. (Areas of Action 1.2 and 1.3)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 83. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery; Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities (Areas of Action 1.2 and 1.3) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	**108**
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	**3**
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	**2**
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	**54**
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	**90,190**

108 government officials benefitted from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8) provided by one contract:

- **IOM** trained 262 health workers on infection prevention, control, and COVID-19 case management, and organised a regional event with policy-makers from Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia to share findings from a protection assessment and review migrant protection mechanisms. The countries of 104 of the 262 trained health workers and four of the 38 regional workshop participants are not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

Three national plans were supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) by one contract:

- **IOM** assisted in the design, validation, and implementation of five migrant-inclusive health response plans, including one in Egypt and another in Tunisia, while the specific countries for the remaining three are not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population).

Two regional multi-stakeholder groups were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.1) through one contract:

- **IOM** promoted and facilitated the creation of eight COVID-19 Task Forces at the national and regional levels, which served as a platform to strengthen coordination and exchange good practices, information, and data among UN and other organisations during the pandemic. Out of the eight supported, two were at the regional level (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).

54 entities benefited from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF Indicator 6.3) by one contract:

- **IOM** supported 130 entities across North Africa through COVID-19 emergency response activities, including the refurbishment of health facilities and the provision of equipment and supplies. The specific countries of 54 of these entities are not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).

90,190 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) developed by two contracts:

- **IOM** engaged 7,101,142 people through Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities across Egypt, Tunisia, and other North African countries, with the locations of 90,074 individuals not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).
- **IOM** organised webinars for journalists, media professionals, bloggers, and influencers to enhance their capacity to produce ethical and professional reports on migration, training 247 participants, with the country breakdown unknown for 116 of them (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II – IOM).

> Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data, and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 1.4 and 1.6)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 84. Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities; Collection, Management, Analysis of Data, and Development of Information Systems – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	**69**
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	**100**
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**1,483**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	**4**

69 jobs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.1) by one contract:

- **Expertise France** facilitated the creation of 69 jobs in Cameroon (41), Côte d'Ivoire (25), and Senegal (3) through the support and guidance provided to entrepreneurs from the African diaspora living in Europe and/or resettled in Africa (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).

100 MSMEs were created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.2) by two contracts:

- **Expertise France** supported the creation of 96 MSMEs in Cameroon (26), Mali (20), Côte d'Ivoire (25), and Senegal (25) by providing technical and financial assistance to entrepreneurship projects (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).
- **IOM** provided legal support for the establishment of 13 new companies across North African countries, with the countries of four of these companies not specified (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).

1,483 people benefitted from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4) delivered through three contracts:

- **Expertise France** developed an entrepreneurship support programme completed by 122 participants (76 men and 46 women), including 79 individuals from outside North Africa - specifically Cameroon (17 men, 8 women), Côte d'Ivoire (10 men, 12 women), Senegal (10 men, 9 women), and Mali (10 men, 3 women) (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).
- **IOM** supported 1,742 individuals in developing local livelihood initiatives in Libya, Egypt, and Tunisia through training, with country-specific data unavailable for 1,395 of these participants (T05.240 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II).
- **IOM** provided vocational training and job placement support to 589 individuals across North African countries, with the country of nine participants not specified (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).

Four reports assessing protection needs at the regional level were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by two contracts:

- **IOM** developed three analytical reports assessing the impact of COVID-19 on migrants' livelihoods and produced a regional methodological toolkit for socio-economic impact assessment. This toolkit was subsequently applied in national-level studies in Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco (T05.1552 - Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the Most Vulnerable Population).
- **IOM** produced six studies analysing migrants' contributions to North African countries, focusing on labour markets and entrepreneurship in Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia, with one study having a regional scope (T05.240 – Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa, Phase II).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

> Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 85. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance (Area of Action 3.1) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed, and regularly gathering	**1**

One multi-stakeholder group was supported (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by one contract:

- **ENABEL** supported the creation of a Coordination Committee between Belgium, Tunisia, and Morocco to promote labour mobility schemes (T05.1410 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

> *Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 86. Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Labour Migration Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance (Areas of Action 3.3 and 3.4) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**3**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	**2**

Three studies on labour mobility at the regional level were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by one contract:

- **ILO and IOM** developed: a study documenting best practices and lessons learned from South-South mobility initiatives, a study on pre-departure orientation guides and services, and the first Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) report on labour migration statistics (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

Two regional cooperation initiatives on labour migration were supported (EUTF Indicator 5.3) by one contract:

- **ILO and IOM** supported the launch of the Joint Labour Migration Programme in 2022, and the standardisation of a regional skills anticipation training implemented in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).

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

> *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1)*

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 87. Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance (Area of Action 4.1) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	**170**
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	**1,126**

170 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity-building and operational support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by three contracts:

- **ICMPD** supported 144 local institutions and non-state actors across 22 cities in 11 countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and the EU by promoting international dialogue, delivering 47 training sessions, funding

21 Targeted City Actions, and conducting research activities (T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II).

- **Expertise France** facilitated cooperation among 25 entrepreneurship support organisations and public institutions promoting entrepreneurship at the regional, bilateral, and national levels. This included stakeholders from France, Mali, Cameroon, Senegal, and Côte d'Ivoire (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).
- **IOM** supported seven institutions in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia through capacity building and operational support on reintegration, assisted voluntary returns, and protection, with the country of one institution not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

1,126 people have been trained in migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.7) by three contracts:

- **ICMPD** provided training to 1,099 municipal stakeholders to enhance their capacities to address migration challenges (T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II).
- **ILO and IOM** trained 25 members of the Mediterranean Sub-Saharan Migration Trade Union Network (RSMMS) on International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards concerning Fair Recruitment, Bilateral Labour Agreements, and migrant worker protection (T05.981 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa).
- **IOM** trained 268 stakeholders from Egypt and Morocco on reintegration, assisted voluntary returns, and protection, with the countries of two participants not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

> Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members (Area of Action 4.2)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 88. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members (Area of Action 4.2) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	**1,997**
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	**10**
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	**20**

1,997 voluntary returns were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4) by one contract:

- **IOM** assisted 8,552 migrants with pre-departure services in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia, with the country of 1,997 individuals not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

10 returning migrants benefitted from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5) by the same contract:

- **IOM** provided post-arrival support to 4,496 individuals in Libya, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia, with the country of 10 individuals not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

20 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis) by one contract:

- **IOM** delivered reintegration support to 568 individuals in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia, with the country of 20 individuals not specified (T05.800 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa).

> Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance;Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 and 4.4)

The cumulative outputs achieved between 2017 and May 2025 under this area of action are summarised in the table below and further detailed with examples.

Table 89. Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems (Areas of Action 4.3 and 4.4) – Regional Contracts

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	**2**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	**5**
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	**1**

Two data collection and analysis systems were set up (EUTF Indicator 5.2) with the support of two contracts:

- **ICMPD** established an interactive platform to facilitate access to migration data in the Mediterranean region (T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II).
- **Expertise France** launched a digital tool to connect diaspora entrepreneurs with support and funding opportunities (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).

Five regional studies on migration governance were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) under two contracts:

- **Expertise France** produced four studies, including inter-country and national-level assessments of the entrepreneurship ecosystems in Cameroon, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia, and Morocco (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).
- **ICMPD** developed a toolkit for practitioners to strengthen knowledge on migration and local policy frameworks (T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II).

One regional cooperation initiative was created (EUTF Indicator 5.4) with the support of one contract:

- **Expertise France** promoted the creation of the MEET Network, spread across Europe and Africa, to promote diaspora entrepreneurship (T05.1646 - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2 MEET Africa).

5.5.3. Outcomes and Success Stories

> Outcomes harvested

The Outcome Harvesting exercise has so far identified **30 outcomes** from regional contracts that operate across North Africa or at international level. These contracts complement country-level interventions by fostering cooperation, knowledge exchange, and cross-border mechanisms.

By **type of change**, most outcomes are **new or improved practices** (13 outcomes), such as common service standards or joint training approaches. **Relationships** (7 outcomes) highlight stronger cooperation networks, while **actions** (6) include one-off joint initiatives, and **policies** (4) reflect regional or cross-country frameworks adopted.

By **territorial scope**, outcomes are distributed across **regional NoA level (15 outcomes), national applications of regional programmes (13 outcomes)**, and **local pilots (2 outcomes)** where regional projects tested approaches at community level.

Examples of outcomes harvested from regional contracts include:

- **Practices –** common training modules on migration management and protection developed and rolled out across several countries (T05.240).
- **Actions –** regional awareness-raising campaigns on safe migration routes and risks of trafficking (T05.969).
- **Policies –** agreements and procedures facilitating legal labour mobility between North African and European countries (T05.1950 – THAMM).

- **Relationships –** stronger cooperation frameworks through the Rabat Process and AU–EU dialogues, engaging governments, CSOs, and international organisations.

Behind these regional frameworks are real changes for people on the move across North Africa. They can have **safer choices**, an improved **legal framework for labour mobility**, feel safer **under shared protection standards** and with better perspectives due to **cross-country cooperation**:

- Awareness campaigns and information sessions helped migrants in multiple countries better understand the risks of trafficking and the available legal options (T05.969). For many, this meant choosing safer alternatives rather than attempting dangerous crossings. Through the THAMM programme, Tunisian and Egyptian workers found employment in Europe, gaining stable jobs and the ability to send remittances home (T05.1950). Women and men alike reported greater independence and new professional skills that can benefit their communities of origin.
- Regional training for border guards, service providers, and CSOs introduced common tools to identify and assist vulnerable migrants (T05.240). This made protection responses more consistent across borders and reduced gaps between countries.
- Initiatives under the Rabat Process created spaces where governments and civil society could coordinate migration policies more effectively, ensuring that local practices in Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt were connected to broader regional strategies.

These examples illustrate that regional contracts do not remain abstract frameworks — they translate into **new opportunities, better protection, and stronger cooperation** that touch the lives of migrants and communities across multiple countries.

The full list of outcomes harvested from regional contracts is presented in **Annexe 6**.

> Human dimension of change

Beyond frameworks and cooperation structures, the outcomes from regional contracts show how EUTF support is changing lives across several countries. Regional projects such as **THAMM** (T05.969) demonstrate that creating safe and legal mobility pathways can provide young people with real opportunities while meeting labour market needs in Europe.

The experience of **Khaled, Hishman, Nouran, and Youssef from Egypt** illustrates this change. Through THAMM, they prepared in Egypt with language and cultural training, travelled legally to Germany with secure contracts, and are now completing vocational training or employment in hospitality and catering. Their stories highlight both the challenges of adapting — from language barriers to feelings of isolation — and the opportunities to gain qualifications, earn income, and build new futures with dignity and respect.

Although these testimonies focus on Egyptian participants, **similar experiences are also found in Tunisia and Morocco**, where young people have joined the same mobility scheme, pursued training in Germany, and begun building new lives for themselves and their families. Together, they show the shared regional impact of EUTF support: legal alternatives to irregular migration, professional growth, and strengthened cooperation between North African and European institutions.

The **full success story is presented in Annexe 7**.

6. TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTRACTS

As mentioned in Section 3 Portfolio Overview, out of the 118 contracts funded by the EUTF in the NoA region, 28 are technical support contracts (24% of the total) with a budget of EUR 23 million (3% of the total).

These contracts were mainly implemented by private sector companies and CSOs, providing services such as MEL communication and visibility; research; and overall technical assistance. Complete list of the technical assistance contracts is available in Annexe 1.

To date, 11 technical support contracts have reported outputs contributing to three EUTF Indicators:

Table 90. Contributions of technical support contracts to EUTF Indicators

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2025
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**1**
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	**5**
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	**84**

One multi-stakeholder network was created (EUTF Indicator 5.1) with the support of one contract:

- **ICMPD** promoted the creation of the Migration Academic Network (NAMAN) between 2019 and 2021 (T05.637 - Building, disseminating and operationalizing evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa (eMGPP)).

Five monitoring systems were set up (EUTF Indicator 5.2) under five contracts. Key examples are the following:

- **ICMPD** laid the foundations for the EUTF Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North Africa Window, which was later further developed into a more advanced system known as MENOA, through two contracts (T05.217 and T05.216).
- **Inprove** developed the current Monitoring and Learning System for the North Africa Window of the EUTF (NoA MLS) (T05.1635).
- **Altai Consulting** developed the Third-Party Monitoring of Results system in Libya (T05.1076).

84 studies and other research outputs were produced (EUTF Indicator 5.3) across 10 contracts. The most recent cases include:

- **J-PAL** developed a baseline and mid-line study of contract T05.252 implemented by MSMEDA in Egypt (T05.1862).
- **Altai Consulting** produced 13 biannual and ad-hoc reports, including 2 delivered in 2024 (T05.1076).
- **Inprove, B&S, Conseil Santé, and ICMPD** produced evaluation reports covering EUTF interventions in Libya, protection interventions at the regional level, the MC2CM project (T05.412), and a sectoral evaluation of the COVID-19 response (T05.2118, T05.2138, T05.2284, T05.2273).

The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime produced a total of 56 reports through two contracts, including 29 Third-Party Monitoring reports and 27 research studies on relevant thematic areas (T05.1117 and T05.236).

7. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The current section presents findings on the performance of a sample of EUTF NoA contracts based on reports from the EU ROM[47]. The analysis presented below is based on the findings of the ROM Reviews carried out during 2024 for eight contracts, covering 7% of the overall EUTF NoA portfolio. All the insights presented below are taken from the final ROM Reports.

7.1. Summary of conclusions from ROM reports

- Implementing Partners´s actions and support measures are generally well aligned with the evolving needs of national institutions and local authorities, though in some cases they lack responsiveness to the needs of vulnerable groups such as undocumented migrants, revealing some gaps in inclusiveness and participatory design.
- Coordination mechanisms between international partners, national institutions, and implementing agencies are often weak or fragmented, limiting operational coherence. In addition, counterparts and beneficiaries highlight that the EU's added value is particularly strong in providing institutional legitimacy and technical expertise and less visible in terms of policy influence.
- The intervention logic is often affected by inconsistencies in Logical Framework Matrices, which hinder robust results measurement. Monitoring systems are in place for outputs but frequently fail to capture outcomes, and learning mechanisms are often underused or not formalised.
- Most interventions are on track to deliver expected outputs, particularly infrastructure and service improvements. However, effectiveness at the outcome level is constrained by external instability, institutional limitations, and challenges in translating activities into systemic or long-term changes.
- Delays in investment, mobilisation of resources, and organisation of certain activities are primarily due to complex institutional arrangements, high staff turnover, and procurement bottlenecks. Budget execution is often below planned levels, and human resource limitations, especially in local counterparts, affect timely and efficient implementation.
- Sustainability remains a critical challenge. Many interventions lack realistic exit strategies or are dependent on fragile institutional environments with limited capacity, budgetary unavailability and political ownership to maintain results beyond the project timeframe.
- Gender and human rights are usually integrated at design and operational levels, but quite frequently are not translated into measurable outcomes. Support for migrants often omits undocumented groups, and risk mitigation remains insufficient in highly volatile contexts.
- While communication strategies generally comply with EU visibility requirements, the C&V workplans initially designed by Implementing Partners are often delayed, inconsistently applied, or inadequately adapted to local political sensitivities, with limited evidence of impact on public perception or stakeholder engagement.

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

7.2. Summary of most frequent recommendations from ROM reports

> Strengthen internal M&E systems by revising Logical Frameworks to improve the coherence of the results chain, integrate outcome-level indicators, and enable adaptive management and learning.

> Develop and operationalise pragmatic exit strategies, ensuring gradual transfer of ownership to national/local authorities, and integrating sustainability dimensions into planning and budgeting.

> Improve the operational capacity of key partners, including local authorities and CSOs, through dedicated training, structured knowledge transfer, and support to overcome institutional constraints.

> Adapt communication strategies to the local political and cultural specificities, enhance visibility in local languages, and promote context-sensitive messaging to improve stakeholder engagement.

> Optimise financial disbursement mechanisms, including the reallocation of underused funds, sub-granting and procurement procedures, and predictable transfers to local partners.

8. ANNEXES

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Annexe 1: List of Contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio as of August 31st, 2025

EGYPT

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

EUTF contracts in Egypt	EUTF Overall Portfolio Egypt				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	7	100%	60,000,000	100	7	100%	60,000,000	100%
Ongoing	0	0%	0	100	0	100%	0	100%
TOTAL	**7**	**100%**	**60,000,000**	**100**	**7**	**100%**	**60,000,000**	**100**

LIBYA

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation						
T05.156	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and host communities	UNHCR	13,000,000	2017	2018	ENDED
T05.714	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya		13,000,000	2018	2019	ENDED
T05.1234	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya		13,000,000	2020	2020	ENDED
T05.1506	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement		13,000,000	2021	2021	ENDED
T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities	IOM	16,800,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities		38,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya		16,000,000	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.1629	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya – Phase 2		13,900,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.1447	Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups		8,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.157	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10,000,000	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.1453	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2		10,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.62	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC	5,829,685	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.511	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	IRC	2,992,993	2018	2021	ENDED
T05.1357	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in Covid-19 emergency	IMC	985,109	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1778	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya		1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.1418	Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations	WHO + IOM	3,300,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1445	Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population	WHO	7,100,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1211	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	CESVI	4,991,483	2020	2022	ENDED

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.1968	Provision of air services in Libya in response to Covid-19	WFP	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11,000,000	2017	2023	ENDED
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children - Phase 2		7,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1443	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid 19 pandemic in Libya		6,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.468	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)		10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1868	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		4,000,000	2021	2024	ENDED
T05.1185	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation	UNFPA	5,000,000	2019	2023	ENDED
T05.466	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)	UNDP	18,000,000	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.1871	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		6,120,000	2021	2024	ENDED
T05.149	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		17,083,271	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.1253	Top-up - Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		18,000,000	2020	2024	ENDED
T05.437	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)	AICS	22,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1849	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		16,000,000	2021	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.213	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya (phase 1)	IT MoI	42,223,927	2017	2025	ONGOING
T05.1637	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya (phase 2)		16,800,000	2020	2025	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Libya	EUTF Overall Portfolio Libya				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	30	91%	315,903,553	81%	30	100%	315,903,553	100%
Ongoing	3	9%	75,023,927	19%	3	100%	75,023,927	100%
TOTAL	**33**	**100%**	**390,927,480**	**100%**	**33**	**100%**	**390,927,480**	**100%**

MOROCCO

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

EUTF contracts in Morocco	EUTF Overall Portfolio Morocco				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	11	92%	132,546,835	75%	10	91%	34,689,692	26%
Ongoing	1	8%	44,000,000	25%	1	100%	44,000,000	100%
TOTAL	**12**	**100%**	**176,546,835**	**100%**	**11**	**92%**	**78,689,692**	**45%**

TUNISIA

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation						
T05.1943	Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD	ASF, STC, MDM, FTdA	4,320,000	2021	2024	ENDED
Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance - Assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration						
T05.208	Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora	GIZ	4,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.139	Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour	Expertise France	2,432,675	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.186	Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie	AFD	3,249,740	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.350	Supporting national strategy in Tunisia	ICMPD	3,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1941	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II	Expertise France	1,800,000	2021	2025	ENDED
T05.1925	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II		3,900,000	2021	2025	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Tunisia	EUTF Overall Portfolio Tunisia				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	6	57%	18,502,415	69%	6	100%	18,502,415	100%
Ongoing	1	43%	3,900,000	31%	1	100%	3,900,000	100%
TOTAL	**7**	**100%**	**22,402,415**	**100%**	**7**	**100%**	**22,402,415**	**100%**

REGIONAL

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation						
T05.59	Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt	Save the Children	987,723	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.1400	MASAR EGABY		800,000	2021	2023	ENDED
T05.366	Renforcement de la protection et la resilience des personnes plus vulnerables sur la route migratoire	Médecins du Monde	736,943	2018	2020	ENDED
T05.1389	Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya1	DRC/IRC/DDG	1,997,381	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.796	Enhancing protection, live saving assistance and solutions, including resettlement for persons of concern with international protection needs in Libya and West Africa (Niger and Burkina Faso)	UNHCR	8,000,000	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.1152	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)		8,805,000	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1154	Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Morocco)		2,210,000	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1156	Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)		2,185,000	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1156	Emergency response to Covid-19 in NoA countries for the most vulnerable populations (0,6 MEUR top-up to Morocco - 0,75 MEUR top-up to Tunisia - 1,1 MEUR top-up to Egypt)		2,450,000	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1533	Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification		3,700,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.800	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	IOM	10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.800	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15.000 additional stranded migrants from Libya		24,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.800	EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to VHR and Reintegration Assistance		24,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.240	Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II		8,000,000	2019	2022	ENDED
T05.1552	Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population		7,550,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1391	Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya (MUNDIL)	NRC	2,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1396	Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan - Libya	ACTED/ Impact Initiative	2,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.1393	Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia	CEFA & Terre d'Asile	2,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1398	Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt	CARITAS	1,199,986	2020	2024	ENDED
T05.1402	Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et refugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc	Soleterre	2,000,000	2021	2024	ENDED
Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.519	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP Maghreb)	ICMPD	55,000,000	2018	2025	ONGOING
T05.756	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	UNODC	15,000,000	2019	2024	ENDED
T05.908	TOP-UP Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP Maghreb) - Phase 2	ICMPD	10,000,000	2021	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 3: Labour Migration and Mobility						
T05.969	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	GIZ	8,000,000	2019	2023	ENDED
T05.981	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	ILO + IOM	7,000,000	2019	2023	ENDED
T05.1410	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	ENABEL	5,000,000	2020	2025	ONGOING
T05.1950	Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord – THAMM Phase II	OFII	6,000,000	2022	2025	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance - Assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration						
T05.412	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II	ICMPD	5,336,030	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1986	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase III		1,110,000	2022	2024	ENDED
T05.1800	Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility (LIBMITAF)		2,000,000	2021	2023	ENDED
T05.1464	MEETAfrica | Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2	Expertise France	5,000,000	2020	2024	ENDED

EUTF regional contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio Regional contracts				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	27	87%	156,368,062	67%	27	100%	156,368,062	100%
Ongoing	4	13%	76,000,000	33%	4	100%	76,000,000	100%
TOTAL	**31**	**100%**	**390,927,480**	**100%**	**31**	**100%**	**390,927,480**	**100%**

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Legal Code	Contract title	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
5. Technical Support					
T05.304	Étude de formulation et identification d'un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc	298,023	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.170	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	226,040	2016	2017	ENDED
T05.216	Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for NoA Window (MENOA)	2,039,474	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.637	Building, disseminating and operationalising evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa (eMGPP)	2,300,038	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.385	System Audit of the MSMEDA in Egypt	38,826	2018	2018	ENDED
T05.530	Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EUTF	293,100	2018	2020	ENDED
T05.1025	TA to set up risk management procedures at the MSMEDA (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	90,108	2019	2022	ENDED
T05.1025	Top-up -TA to set up risk management procedures at the MSMEDA (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	47,500	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.236	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	701,113	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.236	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,700,000	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.236	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,499,952	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.2015	Altai Lessons learned contract - NoA share (contractred by HoA window)	115,500	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1117	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase I	1,499,707	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1117	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase II (top-up line 80)	750,133	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.2118	Evaluation Protection Libya	238,602	2022	2024	ENDED
T05.2138	Evaluation Protection Regional	118,552	2022	2023	ENDED
T05.1076	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya – Phase I	2,000,000	2019	2024	ENDED
T05.1076	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase II	1,000,000	2019	2024	ENDED
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	569,860	2021	2025	ENDED
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research - top up (funding source 1)	131,394	2021	2025	ENDED
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research - top up (funding source 2)	99,582	2024	2025	ENDED

Legal Code	Contract title	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.2281	Third Party Monitoring of Local Impact in Libya – Phase III	2,100,000	2023	2025	ONGOING
T05.1635	Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (MLS NoA)	2,274,237	2021	2025	ONGOING
T05.2287	Audit contract 2023	73,186	2023	2025	ONGOING
JT5. 1590352	300106806 - AUDIT-2023-27417 - Expenditure verification of 4 EUTF contracts	60,813	2024	2026	ONGOING
JT5. 1614708	300109448 - SEA-2023-26916 - EVALUATION RDPP 2 AND 3 (EUTF NoA)	127,649	2024	2026	ONGOING

EUTF technical support contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio technical support contracts				NoA MLS 2025 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	23	82%	17,994,584	80%	23	100%	17,994,584	100%
Ongoing	5	18%	4,635,885	20%	5	100%	4,635,885	100%
TOTAL	**28**	**100%**	**22,630,469**	**100%**	**28**	**100%**	**22,630,469**	**100%**

Annexe 2: EUTF NoA Contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework Indicators

EUTF contracts in the NoA region towards a set of key indicators of the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF). This is done according to the following steps:

1. A set of GERF migration-related indicators was communicated by DG MENA:

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

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

- 2.13. Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU.
- 2.29. Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support.

2. During the data collection, matching, and aggregation process, the NoA MLS Team addresses the matching of contracts' indicators to the EUTF Indicators and GERF indicators.

3. During the whole process, attention is paid to avoiding double counting, since several EUTF Indicators contribute to a reduced number of GERF indicators (especially to GERF 2.20). A two-phased quality control process has been implemented: at contract level, and aggregated level.

4. The report of the contribution of EUTF contracts to the GERF indicators is presented below.

GERF indicators	Number of contracts	Partner countries involved	Cumulative values 2017 – 2025
2.13 Number of (a) jobs (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU	15	4	**7,862**
2.20 Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or people from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	42[1]	4	**5,676,121[2]**
2.21 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support	27	4	**269**
2.23. Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights	35	4	**687[3]**
2.29 Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support	3	3	**27**

1. The value decreased with 1 contract in 2025 compared to 2024 due to changes in matching as described in the next footnote.
2. From Round 3 to Round 4, there have been reductions in the values reported towards this COIs 5.2 in 7 contracts implemented in Libya, Tunisia, and Algeria. Libya - T05.1253: Value of 635,002 in Round 3; reduced to 0 in Round 4. T05.149: Value of 703,763 in Round 3; reduced to 3,746 in Round 4, due to the matching of LFM indicator OT2.3 with GERF 2.20 being set to zero. T05.1849: Value of 6,814 in Round 3; reduced to 0 in Round 4. T05.1871: Value of 700 in Round 3; reduced to 0 in Round 4. T05.466: Value of 35,000 in Round 3; reduced to 0 in Round 4. Tunisia - T05.1552: Value of 18,122 in Round 3; reduced to 422 in Round 4. Part of a broader reduction linked to changes in LFM indicator matching. T05.1950: Value of 71,638 in Round 3; reduced to 318 in Round 4, due to LFM indicator OT1.2.5 being re-matched from COIs 2.7 (linked to GERF 2.20) to COIs 3.3 (not linked), reflecting the nature of activities (awareness-raising vs. training). Algeria - T05.1552: Value of 71,023 in Round 3; reduced to 1,292 in Round 4, due to changes in LFM indicator matching.
3. For Morocco and Tunisia, the values decreased due to a stricter interpretation of the reporting of values for GERF 2.21 from related COIs. Reductions were made in the reporting of the following contracts: T05.1055 (-17 for Morocco), T05.1950 (-4 for Tunisia), T05.2021 (-2 for Morocco). Studies, plans, and data collection systems reported in COIs 4.6, 5.2, and 5.3 were found not to be valid to report towards GERF 2.21.

Annexe 3: Methodological Note of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System

Introduction: Purpose of this Methodological Note

NoA MLS: why, what, how

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

> **Why** the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (NoA MLS) is needed.

> **Who** are the key stakeholders of the System.

> **How** it works.

Why is the NoA MLS Necessary?

> Monitoring and Learning: A Necessity and a Requirement

An MLS to support a sound management

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

Previous phase: the MENOA system

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

Recommendations from the ECA

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

Current phase: the NoA MLS

The new NoA MLS is anchored on a set of standardised processes and indicators linking different reporting systems without generating additional workloads for the EUTF Partners. These standardised indicators encompass mainly the EUTF Results Framework[2] and the Global Europe Results Framework[3].

> The NoA MLS Project

Addressing ECA recommendations: From MENOA to NoA MLS

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

4. EUTF Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en
5. Global Europe Results Framework: https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5697-2022-INIT/en/pdf

Objective: To set up an evidence-based system for the intervention cycle...

The overall objective of the NoA MLS is "to contribute to the use of an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the NoA region as well as informing policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region".

The specific objectives are:

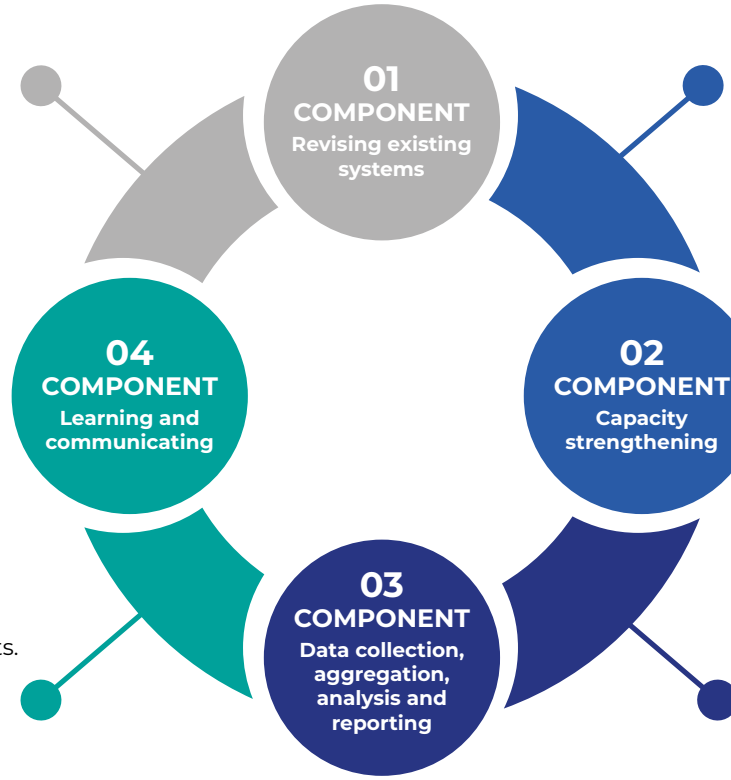
1. To provide DG MENA with an efficient MLS monitoring and reporting on the progress of the EUTF activities in the North of Africa window.
2. To develop a learning strategy generating evidence-based knowledge to inform policymaking and future programming in the region.

...through four interlinked components

The NoA MLS activities are grouped into four interlinked results or components, as detailed below:

The four components of the NoA MLS

- **Main outputs:** Methodological Note and NoA Results Reporting Framework.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **LOW**



- **Main outputs:** Capacity Building Strategy and NoA MLS Helpdesk Support.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **MEDIUM,** linked to Component 3.

- **Main outputs:** **Learning** Strategy, case studies, outcome analysis, communication events.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **MEDIUM** (to be developed).

- **Main outputs:** NOASYS online platform and EUTF NoA monitoring reports.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **HIGH,** data reporting and quality control.

> Implementation Principles of the NoA MLS

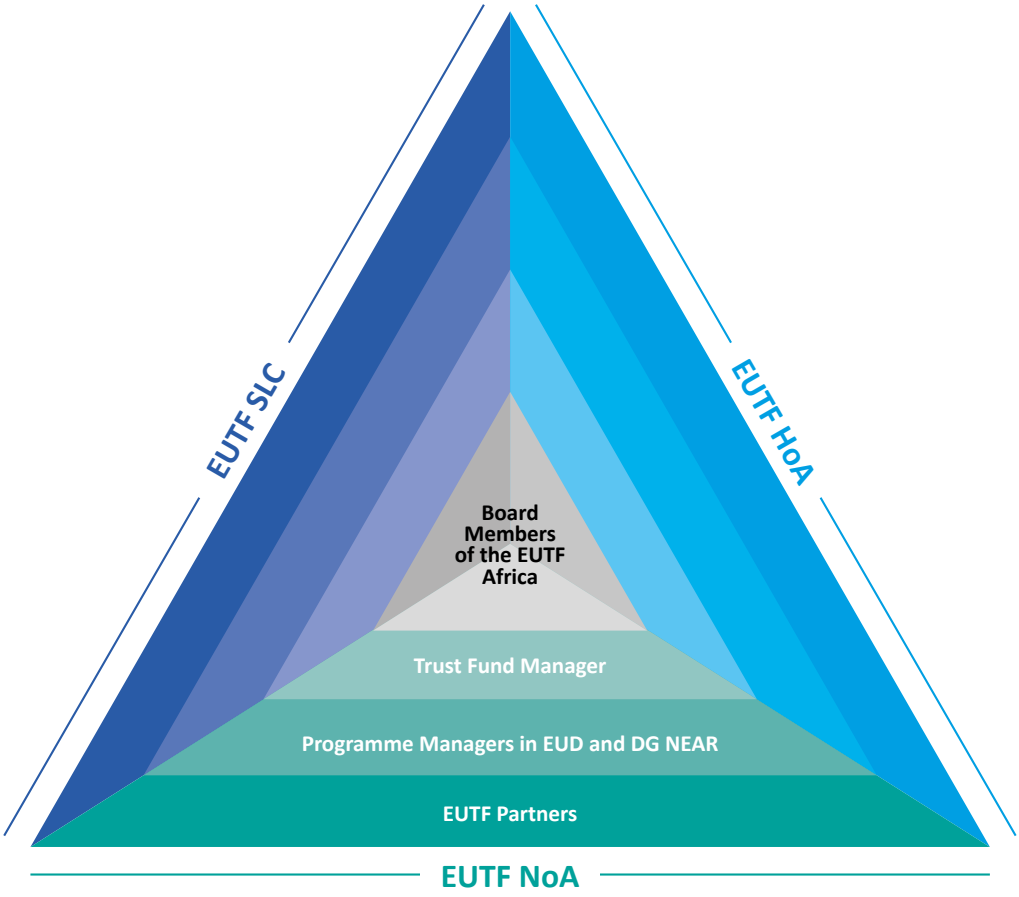
Meaningful changes, personalised support

The NoA MLS fits into the modus operandi of the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners to get their full acceptance. Supporting stakeholders in a personalised manner is crucial when it comes to modifying an existing (complex) system. To avoid unnecessary additional workloads for the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners, and to guarantee the timely elaboration of the NoA Monitoring Report in 2022, the NoA MLS Team is following a pragmatic and step-by-step approach to address changes, especially during the first year. To this end, the NoA MLS is designed and implemented according to the following principles: 1. Simplifying and streamlining the process of data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting; and 2. Accompanying the key stakeholders through personalised support and capacity strengthening actions.

Who are the Stakeholders?

EUTF NoA key stakeholders...

The NoA MLS is addressing the four key categories of stakeholders within the EUTF NoA: EUTF Partners, EUTF Team (programme managers in EU Delegations and DG MENA), the Trust Fund Manager, and the Board Members of the EUTF Africa.



...with different needs and expectations

Each category of stakeholders has a different role and expectations vis-à-vis the NoA MLS, as outlined in the table below:

Stakeholders in EUTF NoA, expectations and roles

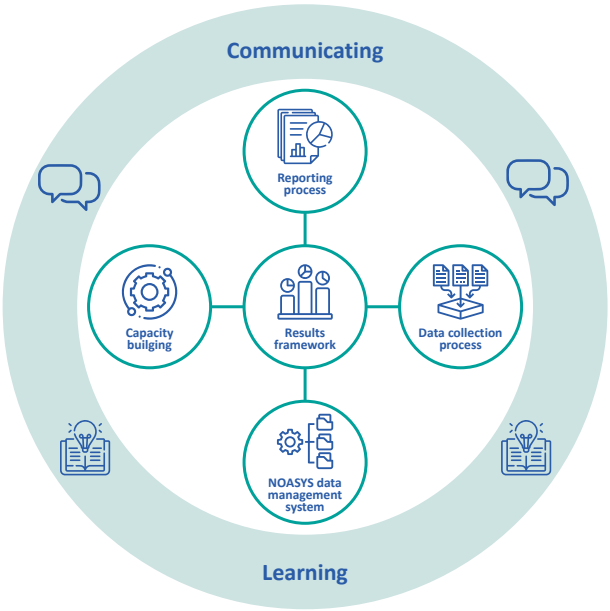
Stakeholder/s	Expectations regarding the NoA MLS	Roles
Board Members of the EUTF Africa	Based on key sources of information, including the EUTF Monitoring Reports from the three regions...	...reviews the strategy of the EUTF; adjusts the geographical and thematic scope; decides upon amendments to the guiding documents; etc.
Trust Fund Manager	Based on key sources of information, including the NoA Monitoring Report...	...review and approve actions to be financed; supervise the implementation of actions; approve annual reports and accounts for transmission to the Board; etc.
EUTF Team in EU Delegations and DG MENA	Validates results data entered in NOASYS (ex ante or ex post); utilise NoA MLS services whenever necessary and/or requested.	Overall management and monitoring of EUTF NoA interventions, at country and at regional levels.
EUTF Partners	Provide results data and information to be uploaded in NOASYS; interact with the NoA MLS Team to control the quality of the data, use NoA MLS whenever necessary and/or requested (e.g. Helpdesk, capacity strengthening, M&E topics, etc.).	Overall implementation and monitoring of interventions.

How it Works: The Methodological Approach for the NoA MLS

> Overview

The backbone of the NoA MLS is the new **Results Reporting Framework**, a key element to organise the collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of results data from all EUTF NoA interventions[6] (finished and ongoing). Once the Framework has been designed and agreed upon between the NoA MLS Team and the EUTF Team, the online platform **NOASYS** is set up and tested with a group of volunteer EUTF Partners. Thereafter, the full results data collection process will begin to get all the necessary information to elaborate the annual **NoA Monitoring Report due in September 2022**. In parallel, capacity strengthening actions are being conducted, in 2022 focusing on bilateral and personalised meetings: EUTF Partners – NoA MLS Team. Finally, the learning and communication component will be refined and implemented, starting at the end of 2022.

The NoA MLS System at a glance



> Component 1: Revising Existing System and Data

Objectives of Component 1

A straightforward Result Monitoring Framework

Component 1 provides the methodological direction of the new NoA MLS. Its main outputs are the current Methodological Note, and the new NoA Results Reporting Framework. The NoA MLS is designed to provide a comprehensive reporting of EUTF results in the NoA region and to allow the aggregation of data with the other two EUTF regions (SLC and HoA) at the level of the EUTF Africa. Whenever possible and relevant, it is harmonised with the previous MENOA approach – i.e. to ensure continuation – although streamlining the participation and contribution of all stakeholders.

Overview of Tasks in Component 1

Assessing, adjusting, designing

Two groups of tasks have been carried out to come up with the methodology of the new NoA MLS, as described in this note: 1. Assess the previous MENOA system; and 2. Build and/or streamline the new NoA Results Reporting Framework and the related processes to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data.

Groups of tasks under Component 1

Assess the previous MENOA
> Intervention Logic
> Processes
> Monitoring Reports

Build / streamline
> New Results Reporting Framework
> Linkage with EUTF and GERF indicators
> Processes

6. The 2017 Better Regulation Package uses the term **"intervention"** to refer to activities undertaken by the EU, which are grouped together for assessing performance. The Intervention as an entity has a coherent set of inputs and results, standard structure format (Logframe), theory of developmental change, and optimal unit for operational follow-up.

Assess the Previous MENOA System

Ensuring continuity and harmonisation wherever possible

To ensure continuity and harmonisation with the previous approach – wherever possible –, an in-depth assessment of MENOA system was undertaken at the beginning of the current contract, analysing its methodology, intervention logic, and process for data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting (including the previous NoA Monitoring Reports). This assessment revealed several shortcomings or issues that have been taken into full consideration when designing the new NoA MLS, namely:

> **A complex and rigid intervention logic,** with too many levels in the results chain and an insufficient linkage with the four EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities[5]. This hindered the data collection and reporting processes and the efficacy of the NoA Monitoring Reports.

Shortcomings to be addressed

> **A limited use of the 38 EUTF Common Output Indicators (COI)[7]**, with instructions provided to the EUTF Partners to report only on one to three common output indicators per intervention. This approach limited MENOA's capacity to report on the full contribution of interventions to the EUTF NoA objectives as a whole (i.e. to get the full picture) and aggregate data with the other two EUTF regions.

> **A prevalent top-down approach,** with EUTF Partners requested to align the LFM of their ongoing interventions to the new MENOA Intervention Logic. This approach generated some discrepancies between the data reported and the reality in the field.

> **A complex and cumbersome data collection process and workflow,** involving 27 steps and based on offline data collection tools (DCT), making it prone to human errors and generating resistances from EUTF Partners.

Consequence: Not fully comprehensive and robust reports

The most important consequence of the shortcomings mentioned above was that the NoA Monitoring Reports lacked the necessary levels of comprehensiveness and robustness to fully report on the aggregated progress and performance of the interventions in the NoA region to support the EUTF Team – key features of any monitoring and learning system.

Build and / or Streamline the NoA Results Reporting Framework

A new / more straightforward NoA Results Reporting Framework

Taking into consideration the situation and issues mentioned above, the new NoA MLS Team adopted a new approach: To evolve from the previous Intervention Logic to a more suitable NoA Results Reporting Framework, encompassing the following features and objectives:

> **Straightforward and comprehensive:** Including all the necessary elements to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report data based on the EUTF Indicators[8].

> **Linked to the EUTF Africa and NoA strategic levels:** Taking into consideration the strategic objectives and priorities agreed in the strategic documents (a minimum necessary top-down approach)[6].

7. EUTF Africa Strategic Objective 3 (level 1) > EUTF NoA Strategic Objectives (Level 2) > Specific Objectives (Level 3) > Immediate Outcomes (Level 4) > Generic Outputs (Level 5). The four NoA Strategic Priorities stem from the four priorities defined by the EUTF Board for the NoA region in 2018. The list of EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators is available here: https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/5bb455d9-556e-4796-9f49-3d8b2608f3f7_en?filename=EUTF%20Methodological%20Notes%20-%20M%26S%20-%20Jan%202022.pdf

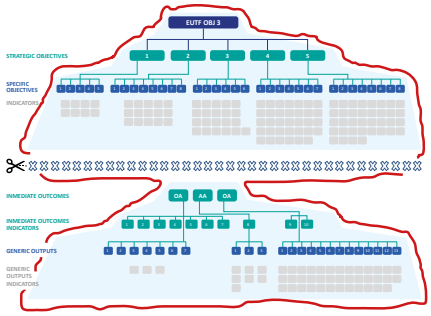
- **Introducing "Areas of Action":** Identified from all NoA interventions' overall and specific objectives and accomplished or expected results (a crucial bottom-up approach).
- **Simpler and yet linked to the previous intervention logic:** Harmonisation and continuity, e.g.: by maintaining the same overall objective and by matching the previous five specific objectives with the current four NoA Strategic Priorities.
- **Aligned with and incorporating lessons learned** from the other EUTF Africa windows and EU trust funds, e.g.: EUTF Colombia and EUTF Syria.

A three-level NoA Results Reporting Framework

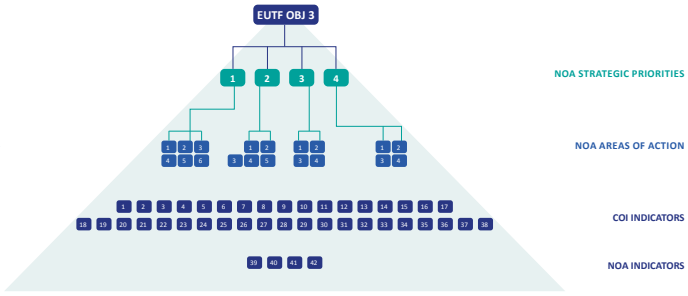
The **new NoA Results Reporting Framework has three converging levels:** the NoA Overall Objective, four NoA Strategic Priorities, and the NoA Areas of Action. The latest summarises the objectives of the interventions in the NoA region strategically – closed and ongoing – organised under the corresponding NoA Strategic Priorities. For each Area of Action, the corresponding EUTF Indicators (currently, only the Common Output Indicators or COIs) have been aligned. Likewise, additional common output and outcome indicators specific for the NoA region and its portfolio of interventions will be identified in the incoming months and thus will be incorporated in the NoA Results Reporting Framework as new EUTF Indicators.

Visual comparison between the previous Intervention Logic and the current NoA Results Reporting Framework

From a complex system with many levels not sufficiently connected and with many indicators…



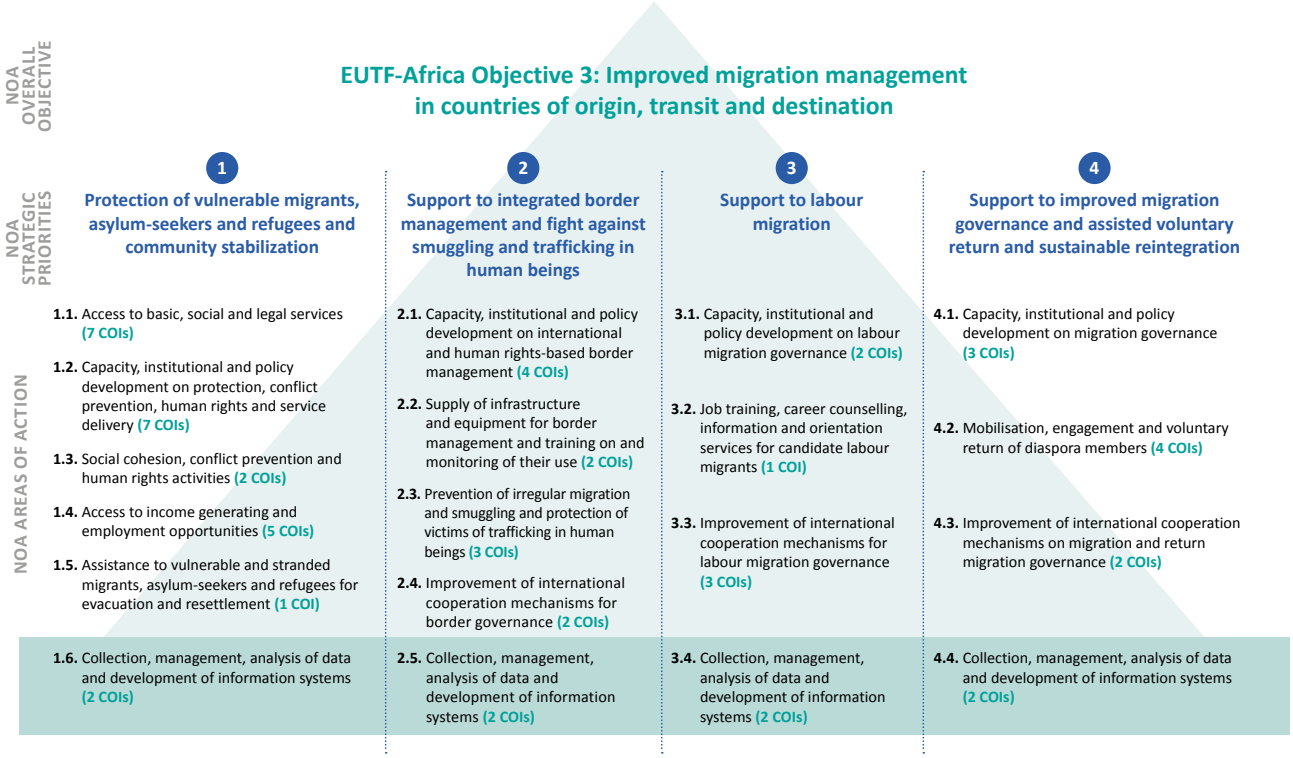
…to a Simplified, Harmonised, User-friendly, Responsive to needs, Efficient & synergetic system



A key feature: Introducing "Areas of Action"

The new NoA Result Monitoring Framework is sufficiently comprehensive and flexible to capture the diversity of the EUTF interventions implemented in the NoA region, while providing all the necessary features to report according to the NoA Strategic Priorities and Overall Objective. A key element is **the introduction of Areas of Action,** bringing added value since they: 1. Will streamline the data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process; 2. Introduce a much-needed bottom-up approach: they reflect what the interventions are concretely expected to accomplish, according to their objectives; 3. Bring a strategic or process-oriented focus, since they are built upon processes (e.g. "to do X in order to achieve Y") or because they group complementing results; and 4. They allow for some flexibility in the monitoring system.

EUTF NoA Results Reporting Framework



A preliminary and theoretical exercise: linking Areas of Action with EUTF Indicators

All Areas of Action have been preliminarily linked to the EUTF Indicators (currently: the COIs)[8]. This exercise was done based on the following criteria: 1. Respecting the definitions and guidelines provided in each COI's methodological note; 2. Linking the largest possible number of COIs (37 out of 38 were linked); 3. A single COIs should be reported under one NoA Strategic Priority only (except for the crosscutting ones), to avoid confusion of results and potential double counting of values, and 4. Consolidated across the four NoA Strategic Priorities, to avoid overlaps of COIs while allowing the use of crosscutting ones. This complex and delicate exercise will be under continuous scrutiny by the NoA MLS Team to check its validity and efficiency thus proceeding with eventual adjustments.

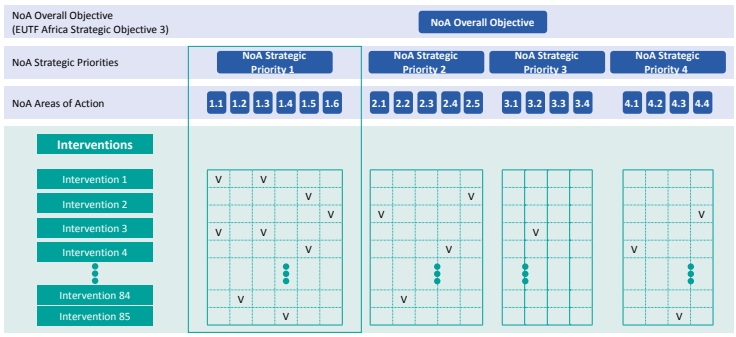
Taking also into consideration GERF indicators

Finally, EUTF Indicators have been matched with the indicators of the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)[9], so that the whole process of linking results from the interventions level to the EU corporate level is completed. This process will be facilitated by the new online platform NOASYS.

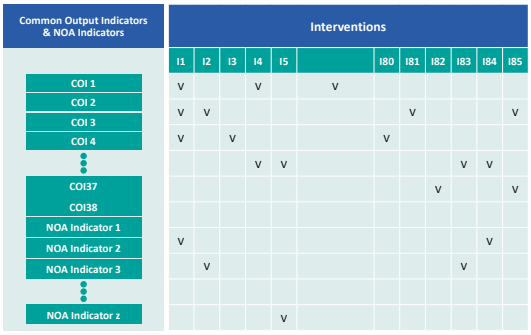
8. There is a horizontal or crosscutting Area of Action: "Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information system", relevant to all NoA Strategic Priorities, and linked to two specific COIs.
9. Global Europe Results Framework: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi

NoA MLS data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process in visual terms

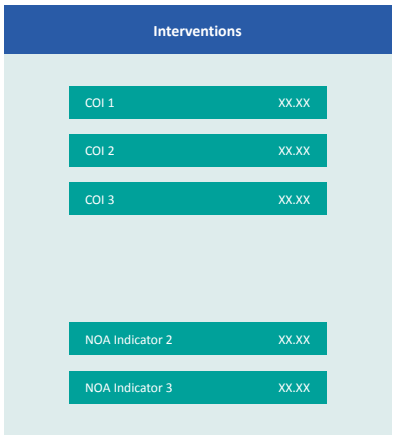
I. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH AREAS OF ACTION



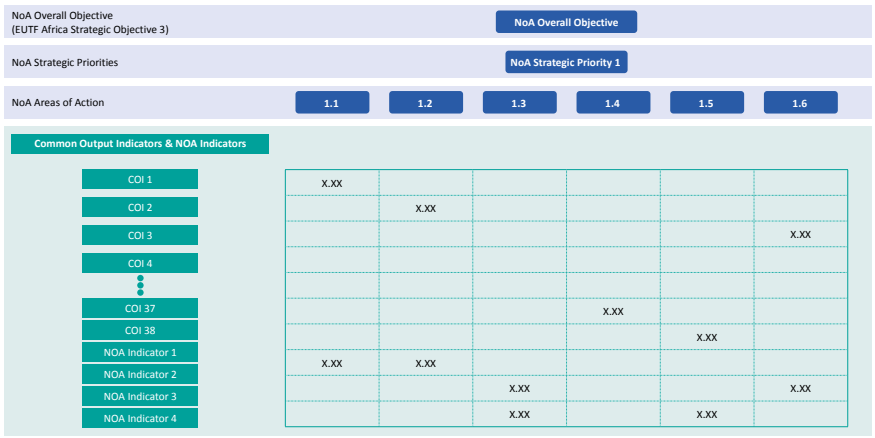
II. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH EUTF COIS + AUTOMATIC MATCH WITH GERF; IDENTIFY NEW NOA INDICATORS



III. REPORT RESULTS OF INTERVENTIONS



IV. AGGREGATE RESULTS BY AREAS OF ACTION AND NOA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



> Component 2: Capacity Strengthening

Objectives of Component 2

A key component to understand and use the new NoA MLS

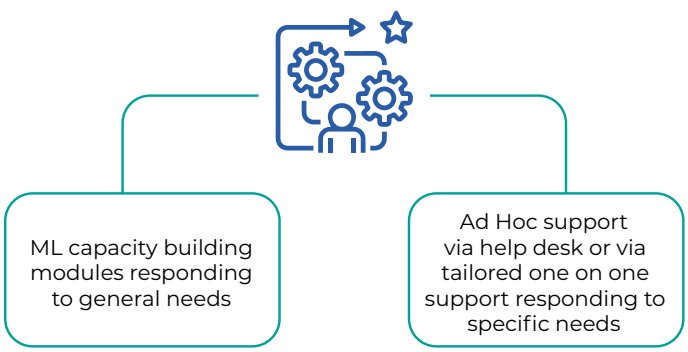
The Capacity Strengthening Component is crucial to ensure the acceptance, ownership, and smooth implementation of the new NoA MLS. It aims at facilitating the understanding and use of the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the online platform NOASYS, and the whole data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting system. This component is targeting the two key groups of users: EUTF Partners and EUTF Teams.

Main Features of the Capacity Strengthening Component

The Capacity Strengthening Strategy is being developed along with the online platform **NOASYS**. It details the approach, activities, and calendar for its implementation, including a tailor-made programme to provide support to the specific needs of each group of users. It is closely linked to a helpdesk responding to individual requests. The main features of the strategy are as follows:

> **Tailor made:** Adjusted to the specific needs of the EUTF Partners and EUTF Team, whether they relate to individual or group needs.

A two-fold capacity strengthening strategy



> **Flexible:** Some needs are recurrent, therefore they are best addressed in group sessions, whereas other needs should be dealt with individually because they are context specific.

> **Progressive:** The Strategy will be developed step-by-step, based on the evolving needs and demands of the stakeholders and the changes in the context.

> **Practical:** Successful capacity building programmes deliver direct benefits to the participants, i.e. in their daily work.

Overview of Tasks in Component 2

A pragmatic and progressive approach

Three groups of tasks will be carried out in relation to the Capacity Strengthening Strategy:

1. **Provision of targeted or personalised support** during the first data collection exercise in 2022.
2. **Review of needs** based on the users' feedback towards the end of 2022.
3. **Further development and implementation of the strategy** as of 2023, with ongoing revisions and adaptations whenever and wherever needed.

Groups of tasks under Component 2

2022: Targeted support
> Support to report data in NOASYS
> Launch Helpdesk
> First development of the strategy

End of 2022
Assess the context, year experience, and new or evolving needs of the target groups

2023
Further design and implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy

2022: Providing Targeted Support

Personalised Support

Support will be provided according to the specific needs of each EUTF Partner during the first data collection exercise, mainly to:

> Share and explain the new NoA Results Reporting Framework.
> Present and explain NOASYS and its functionalities.
> Support the data collection process.

NoA MLS Helpdesk is already available

The NoA Helpdesk is already functioning and available to all stakeholders. Communications, questions and answers, organisation of online meetings for the data collection process and other key activities are taking place via the Helpdesk, either by e-mail (noa.mls.helpdesk@particip.com) or directly in NOASYS (https://noasys.dev4u.it/). At the end of 2022, a list of FAQS will be drawn from the most relevant and frequent questions and answers.

Users' guidelines and video tutorials

To facilitate the maximum use of the online platform for the data collection process after the personalised support mentioned above, two key tools will be developed before the end of 2022: 1. A user's guide, encompassing technical and methodological aspects (i.e.: how to use NOASYS and how to report and encode data), and 2. User friendly video tutorials, e.g. under each tab or section in NOASYS.

Assessing new or evolving needs to further develop and implement the Capacity Strengthening Strategy

Ongoing capacity strengthening

The interaction with the stakeholders – namely EUTF Partners – during the first data collection process in 2022, will provide the necessary inputs to adjust the Capacity Building Strategy. This adaptation will entail new or updated tools and approaches, e.g.: continuing the personalised support, organising group sessions, designing and delivering training packages (new video tutorials, webinars or face-to-face seminars, etc.) on specific topics, etc.

> Component 3: Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Report

Objectives of Component 3

The path to generate the key monitoring outputs

Component 3 is the most labour intensive one, and it can be considered the core of the NoA MLS since it interconnects all the components within the cycle. Its key outputs are the online platform NOASYS and the annual NoA Monitoring Reports.

Main Features of the Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Reporting Component

Facilitating inputs from EUTF Partners

Component 3 requires the close collaboration of the EUTF Partners, and it is designed to ensure a smooth transition from the previous (MENOA) to the current system, avoiding additional workloads. A key element in this objective is the reporting of data through a new and user-friendly online platform called NOASYS, replacing the previous Data Collection Tool based on an Excel spreadsheet.

Ensuring data quality

The overall quality of the data to be reported in the system is a key precondition for delivering robust monitoring outputs. Therefore, the NoA MLS Team will work closely with the EUTF Partners to ensure that the whole process is done according to the EU quality standards[10], including the crucial aspect of avoiding double counting of values[11].

Ensuring analysis robustness

The analysis will be carried out in two phases: firstly, the aggregated values from all interventions will be calculated through the NOASYS analytical functions, and secondly, a critical analysis will be performed on that basis, triangulated with qualitative information and other sources (e.g. the Third Party Monitoring in Libya or national Monitoring Reports).

Keeping everyone informed

Component 3 requires the participation of all key stakeholders. Many activities under the Capacity Strengthening Component and the Communication and Learning Component are designed to enhance that participation, commitment, and ownership. Therefore, transparent communication and understanding of the status of the results reporting process are very important. In this respect, the NoA MLS roadmap will be a key tool.

10. The NoA MLS process is based upon the experience of the **EU Results Data Collection process,** launched in 2015 in the frame of the EU Result Framework (currently: GERF), which was an annual exercise aiming to collect and quality control data to monitor and report on results at intervention and corporate level: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/rom/wiki/what-results-oriented-monitoring.

11. According to the EU Results Data Collection exercise and experience, there are three possible cases of **double counting within any single year:** 1. Double counting for the same indicator over the lifetime of an intervention; 2. Double counting between indicators of the same intervention; and 3. Double counting between different interventions (for example, within the same geographical area).

Results Reporting Roadmap: Status in May 2022

STEPS	MILESTONES	STATUS	CALENDAR 2022 (Jun. July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.)	EUTF Partners	EU Delegations	DG NEAR (DGA2.01)
Preparation	Submission of MLS methodology	Finished		N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
	Collecting Contracts' documentation including latest approved logframes	Finished		N/A	Provided documentation	Oversees the process
	NOASYS design and release of pilot data collection features	Finished		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
	Encoding LFMs and uploading available data in NOASYS	Finished		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
Test	Working session with selected pilot EUTF Partners to present the outline of NOASYS and collect their feedback	Started		Participate voluntarily	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	User-testing of NOASYS with selected pilot EUTF Partners	Approaching		Participate voluntarily to report data	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Revision of NOASYS and MLS methodology if needed based on results from pilot phase	Approaching		N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
Implementation	Organising a Presentation of the MLS approach to MENA HQ Programme Manager and INTPA EUTF Africa Programme Manager	Approaching		N/A	Participate voluntarily	Beneficiary of the presentation
	Full release of NOASYS and data collection process	Approaching		Key actor	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Capacity strengthening and support	Approaching		Beneficiary of support provided by NoA MLS Team	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Quality control of data	Approaching		Provides clarifications to MLS team if needed	Participate if necessary	Oversees the process
	Elaboration of Draft EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled		N/A	Provides feedback	Provides feedback
	Reporting GERF	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Provides feedback and approval
	Submission of draft NoA Monitoring Report to EUTF Team and EUTF Partners	Scheduled		Provide comments	Provide comments	Provide comments
	Elaboration of final EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Approves report
	Updating data in AKVO	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process

Overview of Tasks in Component 3

Groups of Tasks under Component 3

One-off in 2022
> Developing NOASYS
> Encoding interventions' LFM
> Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (NoA MLS Team and EUTF Teams)

2023 onwards
Before March:
Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (EUTF Partners, supported by NoA MLS Team)

Annually
> Aggregation
> Quality control
> Analysis
> Reporting (draft in September, final in December). NoA MLS Team, comments from stakeholders

One-off group of activities to be conducted in 2022

A solid preparation and test phase

The set of activities to be conducted in 2022 under this component is based on the creation of the online platform **NOASYS,** which will be the main tool to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data from all EUTF NoA interventions. To deliver this activity, the involvement of EUTF Partners and the EUTF Team is limited yet important: the provision of interventions' key documents (namely: the current LFM) and the participation in the test phase of the platform.

NOASYS: a user-friendly platform, developed and tested in close collaboration with its main users

NOASYS replaces the previous Data Collection Tool (DCT, in spreadsheets), aiming to streamline and improve the whole process. The final goal of NOASYS is to provide the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners with up-to-date, comprehensive, and aggregated information on the achievements of all the interventions of the EUTF in the NoA region. Based on the results data entered by the EUTF Partners, the system will provide a series of information for monitoring purposes. The development of NOASYS follows the Agile methodology[12]. The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners have been invited to participate in the development and testing of NOASYS to ensure its efficiency, effectiveness, and user-friendly approach.

NOASYS reflects two key elements of the NoA MLS new approach: 1. Now, the focus is on the results and indicators of the interventions' LFM (instead of focusing on a limited number of COIs, as in MENOA), while the NoA MLS Team assumes the responsibility to match them with the corresponding EUTF Indicators; and 2. It adapts to the monitoring reporting cycles of the EUTF Partners, with the only condition to report the most updated available results values before the 31st of March, every year.

The figures below provide an outline of NOASYS functions and sections for EUTF Partners and EUTF Team.

12. Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organising cross-functional teams.

For EUTF Partners

DASHBOARD

General information and statistics on NoA EUTF overall.
It will show an interactive map with links to the Intervention Info.

EUTF NoA CONTRACTS

REPORTING ON EUTF Partners CONTRACTS

All EUTF Partners interventions will be listed, showing the EUTF Partners interventions' status of the last result reporting period (not started, ongoing, validated). For each intervention there will be the following sections.

- INTERVENTION INFO
- LOGFRAME DEFINITION
- RESULTS DATA COLLECTION
- INDICATORS MATCHING
- DOCUMENTS
- LOCALISATION
- ROM AND EVALUATION

OUR EUTF NoA ACHIEVEMENTS

BY INTERVENTION

NOASYS will originate and show statistics on results, based on indicators of intervention, EUTF Africa COIs and GERF Indicators.
Reports can be generated.

BY EUTF Partners

NOASYS will aggregate and show results, based on EUTF Africa COIs and GERF Indicators.
They can be filtered by Country, by NoA Area of Action, by priority, ...
Reports can be generated.

For EUTF Team

DASHBOARD

General information and statistics on NoA EUTF overall.
It will show an interactive map with links to the Intervention Info.

EUTF NoA CONTRACTS

LIST OF INTERVENTIONS

All EUTF Partners interventions will be listed, showing the EUTF Partners interventions' status of the last result reporting period (not started, ongoing, validated). For each intervention there will be the following sections.

- INTERVENTION INFO
- LOGFRAME DEFINITION
- RESULTS DATA COLLECTION
- INDICATORS MATCHING
- DOCUMENTS
- LOCALISATION
- ROM AND EVALUATION

EUTF NoA REPORTING

It will facilities the NoA MLS Team in reporting at the level of the EUTF NoA.

OUR EUTF NoA ACHIEVEMENTS

BY INTERVENTION

NOASYS will originate and show statistics on results, based on indicators of intervention, EUTF Africa COIs and GERF Indicators.
Reports can be generated.

BY EUTF Partners

NOASYS will aggregate and show results, based on EUTF Africa COIs and GERF Indicators. They can be filtered by Country, by NoA Area of Action, by priority, ...Reports can be generated.

For each intervention, NOASYS will comprise the following sections

Comprehensive presentation of individual interventions

- **Intervention information:** A section providing basic contractual and contact information.
- **LFM:** A section in which to encode results statements, indicators, baseline and target values, and to flag any potential match with EUTF Indicators and GERF indicators. The NoA MLS Team has already encoded the LFMs of all NoA interventions on NOASYS. The system allows any future changes agreed upon between the EUTF Partner and the EUTF Team to be made on encoded LFMs.
- **Results Data Collection:** In this section, the EUTF Partners report the indicator's current values, based on their reporting cycles. For each indicator, NOASYS will generate a chart showing the evolution of the values.
- **Indicators Matching**: In this section, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching between the LFM indicators and the EUTF and GERF indicators. EUTF Partners can participate in this process if they wish, and they will be requested to provide any additional necessary data, such as available disaggregation or potential double counting of values.
- **Documents:** A section dedicated to storing documentation received from the EUTF Partners relating to their interventions.
- **Localisation:** In this section, a map will display where the intervention is located.
- **ROM reviews and evaluation:** A section with updated information about all the ROM and/or Evaluations carried out and/or planned.

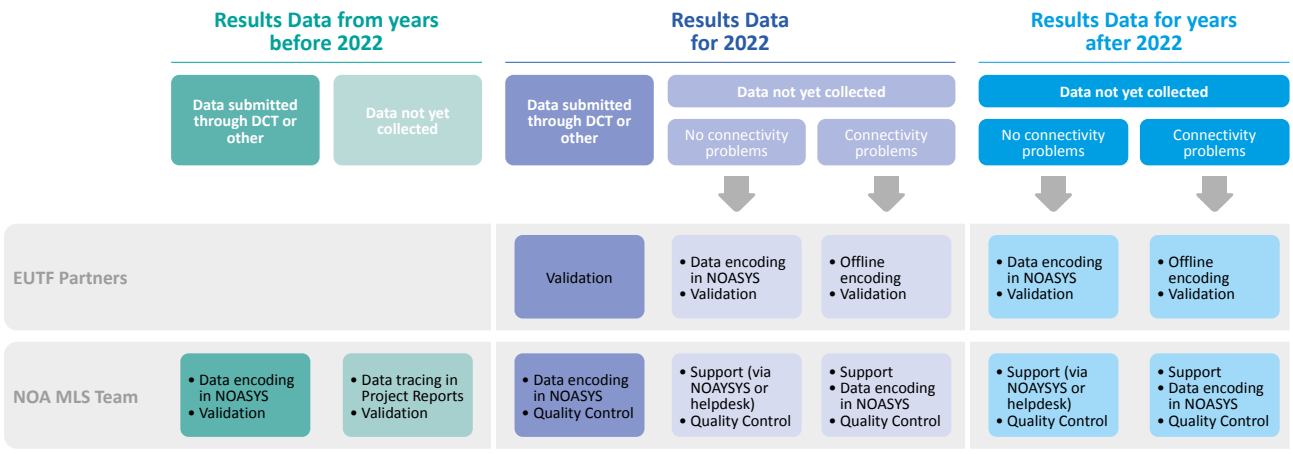
Security and privacy ensured

NOASYS complies with the required standards and HTTP protocols in terms of data security and privacy. It is important to stress that EUTF Partners will have access to their interventions **only,** while the EUTF Team (in DG NEAR and EU Delegations) will have access to data and information of all contracts. Due to the high sensitivity of the sectors involved and to security issues affecting some key contracts, the NoA MLS Team can adapt NOASYS accordingly, e.g.: the level of data to be displayed, documents to be uploaded, specific permits to be granted. This will be done on a case-by-case basis in agreement and coordination with the involved EUTF Partner and EUTF Team. Finally, there is a daily backup of the database and a disaster recovery procedure in place.

Support provided in all situations

The figure below displays the roles of EUTF Partners in each step and year and the support to be provided by the NoA MLS Team.

Role of EUTF Partners and NoA MLS Team support



Activities to be conducted in 2023 and onwards

Reporting results data values by EUTF Partners

Each year, before the 31st of March, EUTF Partners will be requested to report in NOASYS the latest available values of their LFM's indicators – based on their reporting cycle –, so that the annual NoA Monitoring Report to be released in September will reflect the values for the current year and the updated cumulative data since the beginning of the implementation of the EUTF in the NoA region. In the system, the EUTF Partners will be able to select the reporting cycle that best suits them, e.g.: quarterly, bi-annually, or annually. This means that NOASYS can be used by the EUTF Partners as their own individual monitoring platform, since the system allows to export data to spreadsheets which can be used for internal monitoring purposes.

Matching with EUTF Indicators and identifying potential new/ additional indicators

Once EUTF Partners have reported the most updated LFM results values in NOASYS, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching phase, consisting of the following steps: 1. Marching with EUTF Indicators (currently, only the 38 COIs); 2. Matching with the GERF indicators; and 3. Identifying potential specific output and outcome indicators for the NoA region (for future matching and reporting). EUTF Partners willing to participate in this matching exercise will be able to do so in parallel with the NoA MLS Team. In any case, before validating and closing the cycle, the NoA MLS Team might ask some final questions or clarifications to the EUTF Partners in the Q&A section in NOASYS (EUTF Partners will get automatic notifications in their e-mail account/s). The EUTF Team will be invited to revise and validate the process as well.

Analysis and Reporting

EUTF NoA Annual Monitoring Report: The main output of the system

Once the previous steps are completed and validated (data collection and matching), the NoA MLS Team will proceed – via NOASYS – with the aggregation of all results data grouped under the corresponding EUTF Indicators, paying special attention to avoid double counting of values. The next step is the analysis of data, both quantitative and qualitative, and the drafting of the annual NoA Monitoring Report. Based on the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the report will have the following basic structure:

EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2022 - 2023

Outlook of the EUTF Portfolio in NoA

Outputs: Based on 38 EUTF Indicators, highest possible number of projects and highest possible number of EUTF Indicators.

Outcomes at projects level: Based on mid-terms or final evaluations, present summaries or fiches of achievements at outcome level.

Performance level: Based on ROM reports, horizontal finding on overall performance per criteria -relevance, coherence, efficiency, crosscutting issues, etc., frequent positive and negative findings, recommendations, etc.

EU Corporate level: Report on key Global Europe Results Framework indicators (GERF).

EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2024 and beyond...

Same as in 2023 +

Outcomes at contract level: Short term effects collected from ROM review reports covering all the countries.

Outcomes at NoA EUTF level: Outcomes collected using the Outcome Harvesting approach, analysed and reported (in 2024 for a cohort of 38 contracts, in 2025 for another cohort of 28 contracts).

Data organised by NoA region, country, strategic priorities, areas of action, etc.

EUTF Partners and EUTF Team may comment on the draft report

During the elaboration of the annual NoA Monitoring Report, the following criteria or steps will apply:

> Quantitative data will only be presented in an aggregated manner for each EUTF indicator. This means that quantitative data will not be presented in a disaggregated manner for individual interventions and/or EUTF Partners. This is important to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information and/or personal data.

> Qualitative data will be presented in the form of case studies, success stories or other similar tools. The involvement, explicit consent and approval of EUTF partners will be required to include this information in the NoA Monitoring Reports.

> The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners will receive the draft version of the annual NoA Monitoring Report in early October to be able to provide their feedback.

> Component 4: Learning and Communication

Objectives of Component 4

The Learning and Communication Component aims to capitalise on the NoA MLS outputs to contribute to the improvement of the performance of NoA interventions and future programming.

Main features of the Learning and Communication approach

The learning and communication approach will be described in a specific strategy that will be designed at the end of 2022, once the NoA MLS Team has gained experiential knowledge after the first cycle of work. The Strategy will detail the objectives, approach, outputs and activities to be delivered under this component. In any case, the main features of the strategy will be as follows:

- **Aligned:** With the other components of the NoA MLS to capitalise from their outputs and experiences.
- **Providing direct benefits to users:** The Strategy will be clearly linked with the lifecycle of the ongoing interventions, the EUTF Team's needs in terms of communicating lessons learned and good practices, and the next EU programming cycle under the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI – Global Europe).
- **Targeting sustainability:** The outputs of the Strategy will be presented in formats prone to be disseminated and shared among relevant stakeholders with a special focus on promoting networking and collective learning.

Overview of tasks in Component 4

The following list of tentative activities and/or outputs will serve as a basis to design the Learning and Communication Strategy:

- Conduct regular cross-country and cross-regional analyses.
- Conduct further case studies of best practices.
- Produce catalogues of lessons learned and good practices.
- Produce regular briefings for the EUTF Teams and EUTF Partners.
- Organise annual workshops and produce communication notes.

Annexe to the NoA MLS Methodological Note: Functioning of the Results Reporting Framework

> General overview

Overall Objective: 3. Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit	NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	Number of EUTF Indicators (COIs)
	1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilization	1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	8
		1.2 Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	8
		1.3 Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	2
		1.4 Access to income generating and employment opportunities	5
		1.5 Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	2
		1.6 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	2
	2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	2.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	4
		2.2 Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	2
		2.3 Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	3
		2.4 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	1
		2.5 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	2
	3. Support to labour migration	3.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	3
		3.2 Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	1
		3.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	1
		3.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	2
	4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	4.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	4
		4.2 Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	4
		4.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	1
		4.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	2

> Vertical view: NoA Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action > EUTF Indicators

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilization	**1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services**	**2.1.bis.** Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated **2.2.** Number of basic social services delivered **2.3.** Number of people receiving nutrition assistance **2.4.** Number of people receiving food security-related assistance **2.9.** Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers) **3.2.** Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted **6.1.** Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed **6.2.** Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities
	1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	**2.1.** Number of local development plans directly supported **2.5.** Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies **2.8.** Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery. **3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level) **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering **5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported **6.3.** Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities
	1.3. Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	**2.7.** Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights **4.3.** Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities
	1.4. Access to income generating and employment opportunities	**1.1.** Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects **1.2.** Number of MSMEs created or supported **1.3.** Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs) **1.4.** Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development **1.5.** Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved
	1.5. Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	**3.8.** Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees **3.4.** Number of voluntary returns supported

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
	1.6. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	**2.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.2.** Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level) **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	2.2. Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	**4.1.** Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance **4.1.bis.** Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance
	2.3. Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	**3.2.** Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted **3.3.** Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration **3.11.** Number of awareness raising events on migration
	2.4. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	**5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	2.5. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
3. Support to labour migration	**3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	**3.10.** Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes
	3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	**5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	**4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **3.7.** Number of people trained on migration management and protection **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	**3.1.** Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members **3.4.** Number of voluntary returns supported **3.5.** Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance **3.5.bis.** Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance
	4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	**5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

> Horizontal view: EUTF Indicators > Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.1.bis. Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.4. Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.6. Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems…			
2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
3.1. Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.3. Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5. Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5.bis. Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.7. Number of people trained on migration management and protection	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3	3.2	Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants
3.11. Number of awareness raising events on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.1.bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and right-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.4	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance
	3	3.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance
	4	4.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance
6.1. Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery

Annexe 4: Methodological Notes of the EUTF Common Output Indicators

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS				
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
1.1	Jobs	**Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects**	Number of jobs directly created and occupied through support from EUTF-funded projects, either by an individual agent (self-employment or within an external structure) or by a company supported by the project.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location, Economic sector** **Type of support** (Cash for work/HLI, support to MSMEs, IGA support, support to training/TVET, recruitment to staff facilities, subsidised jobs) **Type of employment** (casual/daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, independant, other) **Permanent/long-term, Formal/informal, Skilled/unskilled**
1.2	MSMEs	**Number of MSMEs created or supported**	Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that have received support (including for their creation) from the EUTF in the form of access to finance, enterprise development, organisation of cooperatives/ livelihood groups, training, market access, or equipment provision.	**Economic sector, Location, Type of support** (Access to finance; Management, governance, enterprise development, training; Equipment; Marketing, product development, access to market; Organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups; multiple support)
1.3	IGAs	**Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)**	Number of people supported in the development of income generating activities: financing (loans or grants); business development services and/or participation in entrepreneurship awareness and financial education programmes.	**Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location, Economic sector** **Type of support** (IGA training; Entrepreneurship training; Training of members of savings and loans village associations (VSLAs); Material support, initial equipment; Access to finance; Group establishment; Business development)
1.4	TVET	**Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development**	Number of people who have completed vocational training and/or skills development programs (including financial literacy)	**Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location** **Duration** (Less than 7 days; 7 days to three months; three months to a year; more than a year) **Training type** (Technical (TVET); Dual education (TVET and internship); Financial training; Entrepreneurship training; Internship; Apprenticeship; Skills development (including financial literacy, professional skills); TVET and skills development) **Certification from** (Nationally accredited institution; Non-accredited institution; No certification)
1.5	Business infra	**Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved**	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure etc.	**Location, Economic sector, Size of infrastructure** **Type of support** (Infrastructure constructed, Infrastructure expanded or improved)

2. Strengthening resilience				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
2.1	Development plans	**Number of local development plans directly supported**	Number of plans (policy, strategic and implementation documents) for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organizations and/ or civil society.	**Location** **Subject of the plan** (Development/infrastructure; Conflict resolution)
2.1.bis	Social infrastructures	**Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated**	Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (categorized by size)	**Location, Size of infrastructure** **Type of service** (Education (e.g. schools constructed or rehabilitated, establishment of experimental centres); Energy (e.g. number of power networks constructed); Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Migrant-related; Road/airstrips; COVID labs; COVID testing clinics; Other COVID infrastructure) **Type of support** (Infrastructure constructed; Infrastructure rehabilitated/ expanded; Infrastructure equipped; Infrastructure maintained)
2.2	Basic services	**Number of basic social services delivered**	Number of basic services such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive, GBV), water (potable), sanitation, education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of service** (Education: Tuition fees; School material. Energy; Health care: Medical treatment, Psychosocial support; Housing / shelter: Housing construction, rehabilitation; Private household equipment; Legal assistance: Legal counselling; Documentation; Social protection; Transport support; Referral; Protection; Water and sanitation: Latrines; Water household supply; GBV; COVID: Testing; Medical therapy; Hospitalisation; Psychosocial treatment; Referral to safe spaces or quarantine spaces; Shelter assistance; Other COVID-related service) **Type of support provided** (Equipment/supplies; Services)
2.3	Nutrition	**Number of people receiving nutrition assistance**	Number of people benefitting from nutrition related treatment and / or training on improved nutritional practices.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support Type** (Dietary training, including cooking demonstrations; Malnutrition treatment; Nutrition supplies; Nutrition-sensitive agricultural training; Malnutrition screening)
2.4	Food security	**Number of people receiving food security-related assistance**	Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (lowlands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of beneficiary** (pastoralist/farmer/agro-pastoralist) **Type of support** (Agriculture: Farming inputs and/or tools; Training on agricultural practices; Land rehabilitation; Irrigation or water access; Livestock: Livestock distribution; Livestock vaccination; Veterinary services excluding vaccination)

2.5	DRR	**Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies**	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters, epidemics and food-security.	**Location** **Type of action** (Development support; Implementation support; Development and implementation support) **Type of actor** (Community; Local civilian institutions) **Subject** (DRR; EWS on natural disasters; EWS on epidemics; EWS on food security)
2.6	Agricultural land	**Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support**	Hectares of (agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fish farming-related) land or water bodies that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, where better practices have been established and/or that have benefited from ecological restoration or demining activities.	**Location** **Type of land** (Agricultural land; Pastoral land; Water bodies; Forests and others) **Type of action** (Irrigation; Rehabilitation; Improved agricultural practices; Secure land tenures; Ecological restoration)
2.7	Resilience campaigns	**Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resiliencebuilding practices and basic rights**	Number of people (refugees / asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / potential migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	**Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support type** (Event;Face-to-face campaign; Mass-media campaigns; Club or group; Training or demonstration) **Campaign subject** (Basic rights:Human rights; Security; Protection; Gender, GBV; Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance: Land tenure; Other legal topics; Nutrition and food security: Nutrition; Agriculture / livestock; Other food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation: Hygiene and sanitation; Water; COVID specific; Other: DRR)
2.8	Service providers	**Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery**	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers trained to improve their level, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary. Services included here are social services, pertaining to the resilience objective.	**Gender, Migration status, Location** **Type of service** (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Water and sanitation; COVID specific) **Type of actor** (Community/volunteer service providers; Local civilian institutions; Service providers; CSO/NGO staff)
2.9	Access to services	**Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)**	Number of people receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, as well as cash / social transfers.	**Migration status, Location** **Type of servic**e (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Cash / social transfer)

3. Improving migration management				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
3.1	Diaspora	**Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members**	Number of projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, technical assistance provided by diaspora members) in their country of origin.	**Location, Economic sector** **Type of action** (Technical assistance; Design/conceptualization of the project; Direct implementation; Funding; Package) **Type of support** (Strengthening of regulatory/legislative conditions; Sensitisation of diaspora members; Funding; Direct support in the creation/ implementation of the project(s))
3.2	Migrants in transit	**Number of migrants in transit, refugees/ asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted**	Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum-seekers and IDPs who benefit from short-term protection measures or direct assistance.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of support** (Health: Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; GBV protection; COVID-specific; Temporary housing and subsistence support; Other non-food items; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Refugee status determination; Search and rescue operation; Package support) **Type of action** (Search and Rescue operations; General assistance)
3.3	Information campaigns	**Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration**	Number of migrants and potential migrants having benefited from sensitisation campaigns on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it. NB. Includes activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders) such as media campaigns. Also includes activities aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity towards migrationrelated discrimination.	**Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Campaign subject** (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Migration-related discrimination) **Campaign type** (Event (direct contact with beneficiaries); Mass media campaign (indirect contact with beneficiaries))
3.4	Voluntary returns	**Number of voluntary returns supported**	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, and travel escorts are counted, insofar as they take place in the country of departure.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Country where migrants are returning to / country of origin** **Support typ**e (Pre-departure assistance; Travel support)
3.5	Post-arrival assistance	**Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance**	Number of returnees who have benefitted from post-arrival assistance.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support type** (Health:Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Housing / shelter; Cash for immediate needs including transportation; In-kind assistance: Food; Clothes; Package)

3.5.bis	Reintegration	**Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance**	Number of returnees who have benefitted from reintegration assistance. Includes only long-term support to returnees e.g. support to IGA, TVET etc., and excludes post-arrival assistance, which is filed under 3.5. Also includes legal assistance for reintegration.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of action** (Individual; Collective; Community-based) **Support type** (Education (education, TVET); Health (medical treatment, psycho-social assistance); Legal (counselling, documentation, family tracing); Housing / shelter; Economic (IGA, training, support to find job, support to create a business); Package)
3.6	Institutions	**Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management**	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support (any support that can help the institutions in their daily operations). This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management.	**Location** **Type of support** (Training workshop; Operational support; Technical assistance) **Subject** (Return and reintegration; Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral; Cross-border issues; Awareness-raising; Data collection) **Type of actor** (Local security forces; National security forces; Local public institutions; National public institutions; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions)
3.7	Training on MM/protection	**Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection**	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials along with relevant non-state actors.	**Gender, Location** **Support type** (Training; Workshop; Mentoring) **Subject** (Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Community/volunteer; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Journalists)
3.8	Evacuation and resettlement	**Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees**	Number of asylum-seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit and resettlement.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status** **Country or origin, Country of transit, Country of resettlement** **Type of assistance** (Resettlement; Integration in country of resettlement; Repatriation for evacuees; Other third country solutions)
3.10	Legal mobility	**Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes**	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes.	**Gender, Disability, Age group** **Location of origin, Location of mobility** **Objective** (Preparation to placement abroad; Work; Study; Internship / TVET; Supporting measures of postmobility; Supporting other legal pathways (e.g. to family reunification)) **Type of exchange** (EU towards Africa; Africa towards EU; Within Africa) **Type of assistance** (Pre-departure preparation; Actual mobility; Post-mobility; Package)

3.11	Awareness raising	**Number of awareness raising events on migration**	Activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.	**Location** **Subject type** (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Alternatives to migration) **Support type** (Radio message; TV show; Social media content; Billboard; Leaflet; In person sensitization event; Mixed)
4. Improved governance				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
4.1	Governance infrastructures	**Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance**	Number of infrastructures that have been built or renovated with EUTF support to strengthen governance.	**Location** **Type of support** (Constructed, Rehabilitated) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives) **Subject** (Formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure; Security infrastructure) **Type of infrastructure** (Formal governance infrastructure: Government buildings; Administration offices; Town halls; Other formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure: Structures for community representatives, elders, etc.; Community centres; Security infrastructure: Border stations (actual infrastructure or more informal crossing point); Any border office that serves as a crossing point but is not on the physical border (e.g. airport & offices that are removed from the actual border because of natural or security reasons); Police stations and offices; Civil protection stations and offices; Gendarmerie stations and offices; Justice infrastructure (prisons, courts, offices, etc.); Crisis centres; Armed forces offices and barracks)
4.1.bis	Equipment	**Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance**	Number of items of equipment that have been provided to strengthen governance through EUTF support.	**Location** **Type of equipment** (Vehicles; IT equipment); Technical equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE), investigation/forensic kits, etc.) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives) **Cost** of each item of individual equipment (€0 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €2,999; €3,000 – €4,999; €5,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+)
4.2	Staff trained	**Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights**	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights.	**Gender, Location** **Subject** (Border management; Security; Protection; Conflict prevention/ peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights; Gender) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives; Traditional leaders; Female GBV focal points; Youth ambassadors; Members of committees on child protection; Other relevant non-state actors)

4.3	Conflict prevention and HR	**Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities**	Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Action** (Community dialogues; Civil mediation activities; Awareness raising; Community-based management of resources; Cross-community groups or activities) **Subject** (Conflict prevention/peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights and protection; Gender)
4.6	Strategies and laws	**Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported**	Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF.	**Location** **Geographical scope** (Local policy/strategy; National policy/strategy; International policy/strategy; Regional policy/strategy) **Action** (Legislation/laws adopted; Long-term policies; SOPs/protocols; Strategies/plans) **Support** (Advocacy; Operational support/financial support; Technical assistance; Package support) **Subject** (Sectors: Agriculture / Veterinary; Border management; Education; Employment; Energy; Health; Housing; Legal; Nutrition; WASH; Conflict prevention and security: Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Protection (including GBV); Border management; Migration: Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other)
5. Cross-cutting				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
5.1	Multi-stakeholder groups	**Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering**	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multistakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions. Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed).	**Location** **Action** (Coordination group/platform; Learning group/platform) **Support type** (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Community/volunteer service providers; Journalists; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Multi-stakeholders)

5.2	Data systems	**Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened**	Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports.	**Location** **Action** (Skills assessment; Reporting; Statistics and information system; Training manuals/curriculum; Mapping; Periodic publication) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)
5.3	Studies	**Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted**	This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	**Location** **Action** (Research paper; Survey; Field study aiming at informing policy) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)
5.4	Regional cooperation initiatives	**Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported**	Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation.	**Location** **Support** (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy) **Subject** (Cross-border cooperation initiative; Regional cooperation initiative; Regional migration management initiative) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs/ CSOs; Regional institutions; Multi-stakeholder)
6. COVID-19 activities				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
6.1	Supplies	**Number of COVID-19 pandemicrelated supplies provided and/or distributed**	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users.	**Location** **Type of supplies** (Personal protection equipment (PPE); Virus and serological testing supplies; Virus and serological testing equipment; Treatment medications, plasma; Treatment supplies; Hospital beds; ICU beds) **Type of action** (Supply; Distribution) **Unit cost of supplies** (€0 – €4; €5 – €99; €100 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+) **Type of entities** (Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities)

6.2	Direct beneficiaries	**Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities**	People directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of support** (Mostly psychosocial support; Mostly medical support; Mostly shelter assistance (for quarantine); Mostly protection assistance; Mostly economic support; Mostly resilience support; Mixed support)
6.3	Entities	**Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities**	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	**Location, Gender** (If staff from the above entities is supported) **Type of entities** (Schools and training centres; Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities; MSMEs; Other) **Type of suppor**t (Capacity building; Medical equipment; Sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing rules; Infrastructure rehabilitated per type of infrastructure; Health staff trained; Health staff supported; Surveillance systems strengthened; Risk communication campaigns/initiatives; Social cohesion interventions; Initiatives at Port of Entry)

NOTE:

Unless specified in the indicator, disaggregations use categories specified below:

- **Location:** Country, administative levels 1 (e.g. province), 2 (e.g. district), potentially 3 (e.g. commune)
- **Age group:** Children (<18à; Youth (18-35); Non-youth (>=35)
- **Migration status:** Host population; Seasonal migrant; Refugee or asylum seeker; IDP; Returnee; Migrant in transit; Vulnerable person; Victim of trafficking
- **Economic sector:** Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).
- **Size of infrastructure:** Less than €1,000, €1,000 to €10,000, €10,000 to €100,000, €100,000 € to €1,000,000, over €1,000,000

All categories have also “Unknown” and “Not relevant” choices.

Annexe 5: Methodological Note on Outcome Harvesting

1. Context and Overview of the Outcome Harvesting Methodology

The NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy – a key deliverable of the NoA MLS contract – highlights the need to generate information at the level of outcomes beyond outputs. Outcomes, rather than outputs, allow the capturing and understanding of the changes generated by the EUTF on the ground.

Having an estimation of the outcomes (changes) that have been generated across the EUTF portfolio, their extent (scope, recurrence, concentration), and how and why some changes and not others are generated is crucial for the EUTF. This is necessary for accountability purposes (examining and reporting what has been achieved beyond outputs) and for institutional learning linked to future programming.

Previous attempts to collect outcomes data have not succeeded for three main reasons:

1. The EUTF does not feature common outcome and/or impact indicators (the same variable is looked at from different perspectives or indicators).
2. The feasibility of aggregating results from different interventions depends on EUTF Partners' methodological choices, which are not necessarily aligned.
3. Aggregated quantitative outcome indicators do not sufficiently capture the extent of the change, which is a very relevant aspect (depth/intensity and breadth of the change), and the direction of the change, positive and negative.

Given the EUTF context, its design and structure, the complexity of the endeavour, and the attempts conducted so far, the Outcome Harvesting (OH) approach was identified as a feasible and meaningful one to incorporate outcome monitoring and reporting into the NoA Monitoring and Learning System.

OH is a way of thinking about monitoring and evaluation in complex contexts, and decision-makers are interested in learning what changes the programme/intervention contributed to and how it happened.

Unlike some monitoring and evaluation approaches, OH does not focus on measuring progress towards predetermined outcomes. Instead, it collects evidence of what has changed and then, working backwards, attempts to determine whether and how the intervention contributed to these changes.

This approach is used in complex environments, where objectives and the paths to achieve them are unpredictable and predefined objectives, and theories of change (or intervention logic) must be modified over time to respond to changes in the context. Another key feature of OH is its participatory nature. It gathers inputs from evaluation/monitoring users, partners, intervention participants/users, and other external stakeholders to validate and better understand the outcomes achieved. The OH methodology can be used both as an evaluation and as a monitoring tool linked to programme learning.

In line with the original approach[13], the OH methodology described in the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy consists of six steps, as described in Table 1. Although the steps are described sequentially, the process could be iterative, including feedback loops.

13. Outcome Harvesting methodology was developed by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and his colleagues in the early 2000s. It was first formally introduced in the paper: Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome Harvesting. Ford Foundation. See also https://www.betterevaluation.org/methods-approaches/approaches/outcome-harvesting.

Table 1. The Six Standard Steps in Outcome Harvesting

The Six Standard Steps in Outcome Harvesting
1. Design the harvest
Decide the scope and inquiry questions (or Outcome Harvesting questions) to guide the process of discovering what we want to know. Define who should engage in the process, when and where.
2. Review documentation and draft outcomes
This involves reading reports, minutes, past evaluations and monitoring reports, or press releases, which might lead to the formulation of outcome statements. When writing outcome statements, think about all types of outcomes in your sphere of influence.
3. Engage with informants
This involves talking and discussing with those most knowledgeable about the changes that have occurred or are occurring. The goal is to obtain further information to formulate and collect data on outcome statements. The main guiding question is, "What changes in behaviour have we contributed to?" Guiding sub-questions would be who changed because of the intervention? Whom did we influence with the intervention? What changed? For whom? When and where? Why do these (changes) matter to our objectives? In what ways did the intervention contribute to the change? For data collection could be used interviews, surveys, focus groups, workshops, or email exchanges.
4. Substantiate
This is an external review or fact check of the outcome statements – and the information you use to support them. People who are independent and knowledgeable about the changes you have achieved provide information to verify your outcomes. This strengthens the credibility and deepens understanding of the outcomes. External documents could be used to substantiate outcomes.
5. Analyse and interpret
This step is to answer the inquiry/harvesting questions formulated in step one. Here the outcomes are usually sorted and categorised to make sense of what changed, which actors were influenced, and what worked well and what did not. Then, the outcomes are mapped to identify patterns and trends.
6. Support the use of findings
This is the step of making decisions based on the answers to your harvesting questions. Such choices may imply revising the implementation of the current intervention/programme or using the lessons learned and/or good practices in future programming of similar interventions/programmes.

OH also allows for adjustments and can be customised, provided that the basic standard process is respected. Customisation can take place in several ways: in how we define the typology of outcomes we seek to harvest, in the combination of data collection methods we use (study of documentation, surveys, focus groups, key informant interviews, sensemaking sessions), and in how many iterations to conduct and when.

2. An Innovative Approach to Outcome Harvesting: the NoA MLS OH Method

The implementation of OH in the NoA MLS contract (hereinafter referred to as NoA MLS OH) is defined by three key characteristics:

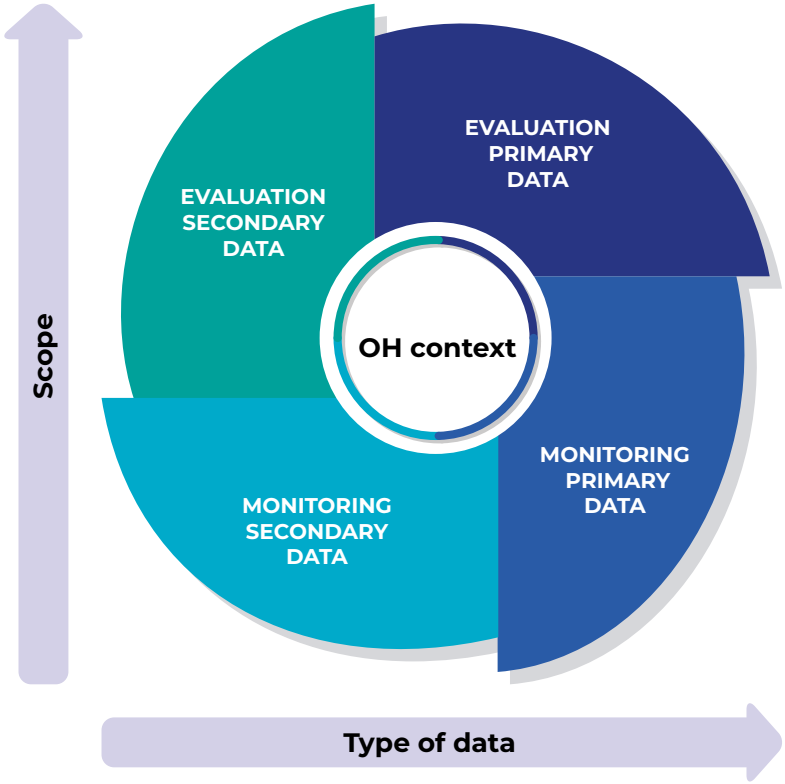
- The exercise has a monitoring scope.
- The data available are secondary data with very limited additional primary data possibly collected during the harvesting process.
- The NoA MLS has a strong learning feature that is transferred to the Outcome Harvesting scope.

Annexe 5 Figure 1 Outcome Harvesting methodological matrix illustrates the range of possibilities offered by OH, the exercise's scope, and the types of data used. As depicted, OH can be employed for either monitoring or evaluation purposes, with the data utilised potentially being primary, secondary, or both.

The first two features of this OH exercise position the methodological approach in the red quadrant of the OH methodological matrix, defined by a monitoring scope and the predominant availability of secondary data. This quadrant is highlighted in red because it represents the most challenging context of the four quadrants. This is for two reasons. The first is that observing changes is most challenging when using secondary data. The second reason is that OH was originally designed as an evaluation method that put the focus on how the intervention contributed to the observed changes which, in turn, is better assessed with primary data than with secondary data.

The original OH methodology, developed in the early 2000s[14], was designed for evaluation contexts with primary data corresponding to the green quadrant. In our case, the NoA MLS defines the OH scope as monitoring. To align more closely with the original and most suitable context (the green quadrant), is to add to the secondary data available also primary data, which can be collected during the OH process.

Figure 1. Outcome Harvesting methodological matrix



The NoA MLS OH methodology is an innovative one; it is a tailored methodology, adapting the theoretical model of Ricardo Wilson-Grau to the conditions of an MLS, particularly the NoA MLS and EUTF interventions.

Furthermore, the OH methodology adds value to the traditional monitoring processes because it goes beyond the "expected results", capturing different types of changes for different groups. This allows for a broader perspective of what the EUTF can deliver, what it cannot, and what makes the interventions more effective and more impactful.

14. Outcome Harvesting methodology was developed by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and his colleagues in the early 2000s. It was first formally introduced in the paper: Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome Harvesting. Ford Foundation.

2.1. Key features of the Adapted NoA MLS OH Methodology

The Outcome Harvesting process was originally planned in two waves, since contracts had to be completed and final reports available before outcomes could be analysed. Because contracts concluded over a long timeframe, starting in 2020, Cohort 1 covered contracts that ended before March 2023, while Cohort 2 was planned for those ending between March 2023 and June 2024. In total, this was expected to include around 70 contracts. From a methodological perspective, the first exercise (Wave/Cohort 1) was designed to offer valuable insights for the next round, Wave/Cohort 2. The goal was to refine the methodology while preserving consistency with the first round, facilitating the collection of more data, and gaining deeper insights into the effectiveness of the contracts.

With the extension of the NoA MLS until 2026, the scope was expanded to include a third wave. Cohort 3 now covers contracts ending by December 2025 (with final reports expected by January 2026), bringing the total number of contracts within scope to 79:

- Cohort 1: 38 contracts (ended by March 2023).
- Cohort 2: 15 contracts (ended by June 2024).
- Cohort 3: 26 contracts (ending by December 2025, with reports available by January 2026).

The expected results of the first NoA MLS OH exercise were formulated as follows:

- To provide a reliable snapshot of the changes the interventions generated beyond outputs.
- To inform how the outcomes have been distributed at a regional level, territorial level, strategic priorities and areas of action.
- To understand how the outcomes occur, examining the EUTF partners, the types of contracts, and other intervention features that could enhance the number of outcomes, their effectiveness, and the overall contribution of the interventions.

2.2. Limitations of the NoA MLS OH method

While this study offers insights into the effectiveness of EUTF support in the NoA region, a number of limitations must be acknowledged.

Timing of OH system implementation. The OH system was introduced halfway through the EUTF implementation rather than from the beginning. This means that the OH system could not establish a continuous and sequential outcome monitoring and learning process from the start, which would have provided a more cohesive and comprehensive understanding of the EUTF effectiveness over time. For instance, Cohort 1 includes contracts that ended over an extended period from 2020 to 2023. For most of the more recently completed contracts, medium-term effects may not be as observable compared to those of contracts that ended earlier.

Limited interlinked outcomes. Due to the EUTF's design, outcomes are not always interlinked, often arising from individual interventions rather than from a combination of them. As a result, the OH could not consistently explore and map change pathways across multiple interventions, limiting the ability to understand how different outcomes interact and contribute to broader effects.

Biases towards particular outcomes. The NoA MLS OH methodology designed relies heavily on contracts' documentation and stakeholders' inputs for identifying and validating outcomes. This dependency may introduce bias, as the outcomes identified are likely limited to those known and reported by programme stakeholders. The documentation does not typically cover unintended or negative effects (which is a distinctive feature of the original OH methodology), meaning these types of outcomes were generally not included, except for some unintended outcomes identified during the Engagement phase by EUTF partners.

Stakeholders' institutional memory. In some cases, the EUTF partner teams changed after the contract ended, making it difficult to formulate opinions on some outcomes. Additionally, contact information for stakeholders in the field could not be obtained or was no longer valid.

Validation of the outcomes. For many of the stakeholders involved in this participatory exercise, the OH was new. Therefore, initial discussions were dedicated to understanding the method and how it could best contribute. The interviewees' contributions consisted mainly of opinions on identified outcomes and less on new outcomes observed from their perspective.

Negative outcomes. Negative outcomes are more difficult to harvest and require more time investment in collecting primary data. This resulted in an appreciative approach focusing on positive outcomes.

Analysis. The nature of outcomes varies significantly. Some changes represent broader, aggregated outcomes, while others are more specific. Additionally, the number of outcomes identified from an intervention can be influenced by factors such as the availability of knowledgeable informants and time constraints, so the harvested outcomes may not fully reflect the contract's effectiveness.

3. NoA MLS OH Methodological Framework

In this section, we present the OH methodology concisely, explaining the approach, starting with the scope and the boundaries, we continue with the process, informing on what was designed and how it was implemented in this first exercise.

3.1. Scope and Boundaries of the Outcome Harvest

- The **NoA MLS OH scope** is defined by the 70 EUTF operational contracts selected.
- The **time frame** is the duration of the EUTF operational contracts, with a time limit of the 30th June 2025, the latest time for the operational contracts to end, justified by the feasibility of going with the related outcomes through the entire process by the end of MLS contract (2026).
- **Geographical scope** is North of Africa, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, and other countries where outcomes could be found due to the regional contracts or the specific international features of the migration processes.
- **At the territorial level,** the outcomes are harvested from all territorial levels, local, country regions, national and regional (cross-country).

3.2. The NoA MLS OH Process with Methodological Steps

This section presents the methodological steps for implementing OH in the NoA MLS context and explains the methods and tools applied at each step.

> Step 1. The harvest design[15]

This step involved five key tasks, which were completed in 2023. This document highlights these tasks to demonstrate the methodological rigour and the foundational elements of the overall methodological framework, grounded in both theory and practice and informed by a deep understanding of the interventions within their specific contexts.

Task 1.1 - Review of the OH theory and practice

This was a preparatory task that enabled the development of a methodology tailored to the needs of the NoA MLS contract. The results of this task are described in sections 1 and 2 of this methodological document.

Task 1.2 - Definition of the scope and boundaries of the OH

This task aimed to establish and communicate:

- The contracts that are subject to the harvesting,
- The harvesting boundaries in terms of the geographical location of the outcomes, the territorial level where they occurred, and the time frame of the contracts' implementation, including a time limit for ended contracts.

Task 1.3 - Formulation of the inquiry/analysis questions

The inquiry/analysis questions, which we will refer to as the OH questions, guided the OH methodology design. They ensure that the generated results align with the expected information and learning that must be integrated into the NoA MLS. The outcomes characteristics, are selected, defined, and integrated in the framework to directly address and answer these analysis questions, thereby ensuring coherence with the expected results of the process.

The NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy defined three key analysis questions, detailed into several sub-questions.

Table 2. Outcome Harvesting questions

Question	Sub-question
1. How do outcomes distribute across the EUTF NoA portfolio, and what does that tell us about what worked, what did not, for whom, and where?	**1.1.** How do outcomes distribute in terms of their significance? **1.2.** Analysis of the concentration: in which NoA strategic priorities and areas of action do we see more concentration of outcomes – and for which types of outcomes? **1.3.** What is the relationship between outcomes and outputs (COIs)? **1.4.** How do outcomes distribute in terms of their geographic contractual scope (country/regional). **1.5.** How do outcomes distribute in terms of their geographic outcome scope (local/national/regional). **1.6.** How do outcomes distribute in terms of EUTF Partners? **1.7.** How do outcomes distribute in terms of the target groups? **1.8.** How do outcomes distribute regarding costs (including funds spent, cost per contract, and main SP)? **1.9.** How do outcomes distribute by type of change? **1.10.** How sustainable in time are outcomes (medium-term versus short-term)?
2. What stands out in the outcome data (outcome heat map) that would deserve a deep dive (case studies)?	**2.1.** Do we observe any concentration/lack of concentration of types of outcomes by areas of action, SP, geographic contractual and outcome scope, EUTF partner, target group, allocated budget, etc.?

15. Also referred to as framing and design.

Question	Sub-question
3. To what extent do EUTF outcomes represent patterns of progress towards strategic priorities?	**3.1.** In what Areas of Action are there more or less positive outcomes (expected and unexpected)? What are the implications for future programming? **3.2.** What are the patterns in positive unexpected outcomes, and what are the implications for future design? **3.3.** What are the patterns in negative unexpected outcomes, and what are the implications for future design? **3.4.** To what extent do outcomes represent areas of intervention/action that can be deepened or further developed through new EU funding instruments?

These three questions and related sub-questions constituted the outcome harvest inquiry framework and were crucial in operational terms because they determine the outcome characteristics of interest, for which data is collected, and the tagging structure used in the methodology is determined.

Task 1.4 - Definition of the outcome and tags corresponding to the inquiry questions

This key task ensures that the data required by the analysis questions for each outcome are effectively reflected in the data structure and data collection tools. More exactly, the methodology was developed from the approach and concept stage to methodological tools and processes.

Two methodological components are designed to set the frame and guide the implementation:

1. The outcome definition and formulation.

2. The outcome characteristics of interest used as tags.

For both components, definition and characteristics, the methodological framework sets:

- The definition of the outcome throughout the process, starting with the lead outcome and ending with the validated outcome.
- The conditions to qualify as an outcome and the checks required for the harvesters.
- The minimum criteria for compliance checks throughout the process.

Task 1.5 - Planning of the OH process

This task built on the six-step process of the original OH methodology (Table Annexe 5 1) and integrated the methodological components already designed (Task 1.4) into a coherent flow of tasks, which are outlined in the process described in the following sections of this chapter.

At the end of this step, the methodology was tested, guiding tools for harvesters were prepared, and intermediary quality checks were integrated throughout the process, as explained in the subsequent step descriptions.

> Step 2. Documents review and outcomes drafting

This step includes several tasks described in this section.

Task 2.1 - Outcome lead identification and verification

The outcome leads were identified through the systematic review of the relevant contract documents (progress and final reports, final evaluation reports, ROM reports, etc.). An outcome lead is defined in our methodology as a clue, a pointer, a signal, or a suggestion in the text that what we are reading may be an outcome. Following the agreed definition of the outcome, a lead will be a signal in the text of an observable change in behaviour that an EUTF intervention might have contributed to.

The availability of information required for outcome formulation is then verified: what is the change, for whom, when and where it occurred, why does it matter, and contract contribution. Outcome leads not satisfying the minimum information needed were excluded from the process.

Compliance check was based on the following requirements:

- Short to medium term change.
- Change in behaviour.
- Effects on relevant areas.
- Changes are under the influence of the intervention but not under its direct control.

Two additional requirements are verified:

- The evidence is sufficient to confirm the reality of the lead outcome.
- The evidence found is minimally adequate and credible. Pieces of evidence should be plausible, verifiable, and obtained from reliable sources. If the evidence is clearly unreliable, the outcome lead is disregarded.

The outcome leads not complying with all the requirements are disregarded and do not progress towards an outcome formulation.

Task 2.2 - Outcome formulation, statement, description

According to the methodological framework, each outcome has attached three elements: a statement, a description, and a set of characteristics, that are further detailed.

Outcome statement formulation. The outcome statement serves as an outcome heading. It summarises the outcome in a single, simple sentence and at least states what has changed and for whom.

Outcome description drafting. This is a full description of the observable change in the behaviour: relationships, activities, or actions of a social actor (a person or organisation) influenced by the activities and outputs of the intervention over a certain period. It describes who changed, what changed, when and where. The description provides only facts with no additional value-judgement and adjectives from the harvester himself/herself. It is mandatory to assess the strength of the evidence on three levels: high, medium, and low. A guiding tool was prepared to help the harvesters assess the evidence's strength (see the table below). Furthermore, the source of evidence **is provided, indicating where the evidence can be found.**

Table 3. Outcome strength of evidence guiding tool

Strength of evidence - outcomes		
Guiding probe	**Answer**	**Strength**
Is the change observable and verifiable?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the evidence point to something being done differently?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the evidence point to something being done differently?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low

Task 2.3 Outcome tagging

For each outcome, the information based on 15 tags was provided for each outcome. The tags have predefined options, from which the harvester selected the appropriate one, based on the documentary review as explained in the table below.

Table 4. Outcome tags

No	Outcome Tag	Method and requirements for the harvesters
1	**Type of change**	All outcomes should fit into one of the predefined categories: Action, Relationship, Policies, Practices: • Actions are: one time event, non-repetitive actions indicating what actors do or how they do it because of increased capacity, awareness, or perception. (This includes changes in narratives/discourse as "an action."). • Relationships are ways in which people or organisations interact. • Policies are public policies that actors develop or enact. • Practices are actions implemented as a process or regularly (in the mid/long term) and in a systematised and structured manner instead of a one-off.
2	**Social actor (target group)**	All outcomes should fit into one category of the predefined list of individuals and groups, that experience the change described in the outcome. The predefined list considered the specific EUTF contracts' individuals, groups and entities that could experience the change.
3	**Change agent (EUTF partner)**	The EUTF partners were grouped into five categories. The harvester identifies the corresponding EUTF partner's category for each outcome.
4	**Type of outcome**	This tag allows to identify outcomes that can be: • Intended/unintended. • Positive or negative. The harvesters have three options from which to select one: • Positive intended (planned outcomes). This corresponds to the contracts' objectives and goals, including planned outcomes in the LFM and/or planning/design documents. • Positive unintended. They are unforseen spillover effects. These positive changes were not intended (planned deliberately), but they occurred. • Negative unintended. They are non-predicted changes and side effects, including mishaps and backlashes. They are negative (affect stakeholders adversely). This type of outcome can include foreseen and unforeseen negative changes. Foreseen negative outcomes would be changes implicit in identified risks that materialise, e.g.: as per the risk matrix in the contracts' DoA (Description of Action).
5	**Area of Action**	In principle, all contracts fit within the areas of action described in the **NoA Results Reporting Framework.** If, exceptionally, this is not the case, the harvester will select and indicate the new area. These exceptional cases are discussed within the Team or during the quality assurance process.
6	**NOA Strategic Priority**	This tag indicates the strategic Priority to which the outcome contributes the outcome, as the most relevant strategic Priority. The harvester selects one of the four strategic priorities.
7	**Geographic contractual scope (country/regional)**	This refers to the country or region where the contract is implemented as specified in the EUTF contract conditions. The options are: • Algeria[16]. • Egypt. • Libya. • Morocco. • Tunisia. • Regional contract.
8	**Country where the outcome occurred**	The country where the outcome occurred could be different from the contractual country of implementation. The information is already collected in the outcome statement defining where the outcome occurred. • Algeria.

16. Even if Algeria is not a EUTF Partner country, there might be some outcomes identified in this country, thus it is worth considering this possibility, at least from a theoretical point of view and with cautious.

No	Outcome Tag	Method and requirements for the harvesters
		• Egypt. • Libya. • Morocco. • Tunisia. • Regional contract. • EU member states. • Other countries.
9	**Geographic outcome scope**	This tag indicates the territorial level where the outcome occurred and is observed. Three levels are considered: local, national and regional (cross-country, i.e. NoA region).
10	**Mainstreaming focus**	This tag indicates the focus of the outcome on the equal opportunities and non-discrimination perspective. The options are: • Gender focus. • Youth focus. • Disability focus. • Not applicable (N/A).
11	**Sustainability of the outcome**	This tag indicates the outcome sustainability, i.e. presence of the change on short term or medium term. Practice shows that relatively frequently, the secondary data do not capture information about the sustainability of the identified outcomes.
12	**Level of significance**	Outcome significance is a brief explanation of why this outcome matters in relation to the EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities (SO) and Overall Objective (OO), namely, "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination". The level of significance is based on the harvester assessment's three guiding questions: • Given the purpose and rationale of the EUTF in the NoA region, does the outcome exemplify something of particular importance to it? • Does the outcome explain or elucidate how progress towards the EUTF NoA overall objective and its four SPs can be made? • Does the outcome demonstrate what can go wrong or work particularly well regarding changes related to the EUTF – NoA OO and SPs? To each question, the harvester can answer a) Yes, it is clear of a clear example, b) To some extent, or c) Partially/indirectly. Predefined options for the question on the overall level of significance are: • High. • Medium. • Low.
13	**Degree of contribution**	This tag describes what the intervention or EUTF Partners did to influence the change (outcome), whether directly or indirectly, intentionally or not. In one or two sentences, it responds to: What was the intervention/organisation's role in influencing the outcome? How did it inspire, persuade, support, facilitate, assist, pressure, or even force or otherwise contribute to the change in the social actor? Here we specify the intervention/organisation's activities, processes, products, and services influencing the outcome. For each outcome degree of contribution, the harvester will indicate: • The strength of evidence: high, medium and low. • The source of evidence: Name of the report or documentary source and page number from where the information was collected. The evidence strength is assessed by the harvester using two guiding questions: • Was the EUTF Partner's influence a factor behind the change observed? • Is the evidence credible (believable)? The closer the evidence to the source of the contribution, the higher the strength. Triangulation also makes evidence more credible. Predefined options for the overall degree of contribution are: • High. • Medium.

For the most challenging tags from the point of view of consistent assessment, guiding questions were developed as assessment tools to ensure consistency among the harvesters and a systematic way of rating, as illustrated in the tables below.

Table 5. Guiding tool for level of significance assessment

Level of Significance		
Guiding probe	**Answer**	**Strength**
Given the purpose and rationale of the EUTF in the NoA region, does **the outcome exemplify** something of particular importance to it?	Yes, it is a clear example.	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the outcome **explain or elucidate how progress** towards the EUTF - NoA overall objective and its four SPs can be made?	Yes, very clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the outcome demonstrate what can **go wrong or work particularly well** regarding changes related to the EUTF – NoA OO and SPs?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low

Table 6. Guiding tool for the contribution strength of evidence assessment

Strength of evidence - contribution		
Guiding probe	**Answer**	**Strength**
Does the piece of evidence **explicitly describe** the contribution (influence) of the EUTF Partner?	Yes, it does clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It can be inferred but is not explicit	Low
Does the evidence point to something being **done differently**?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly	Low

Table 7. Guiding tool for the degree of contribution assessment

Degree of contribution		
Guiding probe	**Answer**	**Strength**
Was the EUTF Partner's influence **a factor behind the change** observed?	Yes, it was one major factor	High
	It was a factor to some extent	Medium
	It was a modest factor	Low
Is the evidence **credible** (believable)? The closer the evidence to the source of the contribution, the higher the strength. Triangulation also makes evidence more credible.	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low

STEP 2 RESULTS:

- A set of harvested outcomes' leads, each defined with all relevant attributes and tags.
- A number of validated outcomes passed the compliance check based on the documentary review. Invalidated outcomes do not progress to the next steps and are stored in a separate data set, for the record, for transparency and accountability purposes.

> Step 3. Engagement with the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners

The aim of this step is two-fold: to complete the outcome harvest with additional outcomes and to refine and validate the harvested outcomes in the previous step through a participatory process with representatives of the EUTF team and EUTF representatives knowledgeable about the contracts implemented included in the harvest scope.

Task 3.1. Engaging with key informants

Data Extraction. The harvester begins by extracting existing data from NOASYS, focusing on the EUTF team and partners responsible for respective contracts and their contact details. For older, completed projects, it may be necessary to update contact information, as project managers may no longer be with the organisations.

Preparation of Introductory Materials for the Key Informants. This action aims to inform the interviewee in advance about the method and the outcomes collected that will be discussed so that the interview is efficient and productive. An informative PowerPoint presentation is prepared to introduce the Outcome Harvesting method. Additionally, a straightforward document outlining the outcomes and relevant details is created to facilitate discussion, clearly outlining expectations, required efforts, and the benefits of participation.

Initiate contact. The identified individuals are then contacted via email, provided with the necessary details, and offered support for any clarifications. Follow-up reminders may be needed to ensure engagement.

Engagement and Outcome Refinement. This subtask aims to identify new outcomes, and refining or validating the existing ones in a participatory process with the key informants (EUTF team and partners). Discussions can be conducted remotely through a videoconference platform, with individual or group interviews depending on what the representative deems most effective.

Follow-up communication. Interviews may be supplemented by email exchanges before or after the sessions, allowing interviewees to prepare written responses, share opinions, or provide additional documentation as needed.

Task 3.2 - Update the NOASYS records

After completing the participatory process, including data collection, defining new outcomes, refinement and verification checks for the existing ones, the harvesters **uploaded data into the NOASYS online platform.**

This process started with **adding new outcomes** identified during the recent interviews or discussions. These outcomes, which may not have been captured during earlier document reviews, had to be thoroughly documented and integrated into the existing data set. This ensures that the OH process remains comprehensive and up-to-date.

For the new or refined outcomes identified, the tasks outlined in Step 2 of the process were revisited and applied to the new information. Instead of relying solely on document reviews, the information provided by the interviewees is the primary data source at this stage. This involved **refining the definitions or tags associated** with each outcome to ensure they accurately reflect the insights gained from the interviews. Detailed information justifying any changes was uploaded, ensuring that the rationale behind each modification is transparent and traceable. NOASYS structure and functions facilitate the association of new data with each OH step.

In addition to refining the outcomes and tags, **records about the key informants** who provided the data are uploaded. NOASYS has a dedicated section for key informants. This includes their names, roles, relevant contact details, and notes on their contributions to the Outcome Harvesting process. By recording this information, the platform clearly records who contributed to the data and how their input has shaped the outcomes.

Finally, the outcomes discussed during the interviews were **marked as progressing to the Engagement** step and indicated that these outcomes are ready for the Substantiation step. By following this sequence of tasks, the harvester ensures that all relevant data is accurately uploaded and organised within NOASYS, setting the stage for the next phases of the Outcome Harvesting process.

Task 3.3 - Quality assurance check

To ensure consistency among the harvesters, the following measures were undertaken:

- A template for the preparatory materials were shared and discussed with the harvesting team to identify the most effective approaches; after ensuring a common approach, each harvester was free to adapt to the key informants. A general structure for the interview was available to all harvesters.
- The initial interviews were conducted in pairs, allowing each harvester to observe their colleagues conducting an interview at least once.
- Review meetings were held after the first round of interviews and at harvesters' request to exchange experiences and ensure uniformity in how outcomes are recorded in NOASYS.

STEP 3 RESULTS:

- A set of harvested outcomes, identified in step 2, revalidated, or refined and revalidated, meaning that the information collected in the engagement phase did not change the arguments of compliance already used in the review phase.
- A set of outcomes invalidated based on the negative opinion of the EUTF team and EUTF partners engaged in the process.
- New outcomes defined.

> Step 4. Substantiation

This step aims to engage additional key informants, if possible independent from the intervention or those directly experiencing the change, to analyse the outcomes defined in the previous stages, refine them, gain a deeper understanding, revalidate them, and incorporate any new outcomes observed in the field.
The substantiation involved:

- Including all outcomes identified during the engagement phase in the substantiation process.
- Engaging through:
  - Long-distance videoconference interviews.
  - Telephone calls.
  - Email exchanges.

The following tasks are planned in this step.

Task 4.1 - Identify the key informants for the substantiation process

The primary source for key informants in the substantiation step is the EUTF partners. During the Engagement phase, all EUTF partners involved in the interviews were asked to provide key informants and their contact details. A discussion invitation was prepared in an informative and motivational way.

Task 4.2 - Contact the identified persons by email or phone as is the case

The preparatory activities for the discussion are crucial for several reasons:

- Key informants have knowledge of certain aspects of the outcome, requiring the discussion to be tailored to their expertise.
- The harvester must understand the context to effectively explore additional outcomes or connections between the outcome under discussion and other interventions or factors.
- Preparing for the discussion with a clear understanding of the outcomes and their details enables the conversation to be directed toward the key informant's relevant experience and knowledge while staying aligned with the outcome definitions and tags.

Interpretation services were provided to ensure clear communication. These preparations were made with the specific outcomes and details in mind, allowing the conversation to be guided effectively and focused on the relevant aspects of the outcome.

Task 4.3 - Discuss with the key informants

The discussions were conducted remotely, using a videoconference platform, or by phone, in either individual or group interviews.

These interviews were supplemented by email exchanges either before or after the discussion, especially if the interviewees preferred to provide written responses, share opinions, or offer documentary sources. When the key informant used email, it was beneficial to agree on a follow-up exchange of emails to validation conclusions or to address any gaps in the discussion.

Given the diverse backgrounds of key informants—some more familiar with monitoring processes than others—the interviews were adapted accordingly. For those less knowledgeable about monitoring or Outcome Harvesting, it is best to avoid technical terminology and instead focus on the benefits of understanding changes. This approach encouraged a more open and free-flowing discussion.

Task 4.4 - Update the NOASYS records

The harvesters uploaded data into the NOASYS online platform during and after completing the substantiation process.

For the outcomes discussed, the tasks outlined in Step 2 of the process were revisited and applied to the new information. This involved **refining the definitions or tags associated** with each outcome to ensure they accurately reflect the insights gained from the interviews. Detailed information justifying these changes was essential to ensure that the rationale behind each modification was transparent and traceable. The NOASYS structure allowed the association of new data with each OH step.

In addition to refining the outcomes and tags, it was also necessary to **add records about the key informants** in the dedicated section. This includes their names, roles, relevant contact details, and notes on their contributions to the Outcome Harvesting process. By recording this information the platform clearly documents who contributed to the data and how their input has shaped the outcomes.

Finally, the outcomes discussed during the interviews were **marked as progressing to the end of the Substantiation step, indicating that these outcomes are ready for** analysis. By following this sequence of tasks, the harvester ensured that all relevant data is accurately uploaded and organised within NOASYS, setting the stage for the next phases of the OH process.

Task 4.5 - Quality assurance

To ensure consistency across the harvesters, the following measures were applied:

- A generic interview invitation was prepared and shared with the harvesting team.
- A list of topics recommended for structure the interview was prepared for the harvesters.
- The minutes of the interviews were distributed.
- Review meetings were\scheduled after the initial set of interviews to exchange experiences in conducting the interviews and to ensure consistency of records in NOASYS.

STEP 4 RESULTS:

- A set of harvested outcomes, identified in previous steps, refined/revalidated, meaning that the information collected in the engagement phase did not change the arguments of compliance already used in the desk review phase.
- No outcomes were invalidated, and no new outcomes were identified.

> Step 5. Analysis and interpretation

This step consisted of analysing all the collected data and providing answers to the Outcome Harvesting questions based on descriptive analysis of the harvested outcomes. The analysis and interpretation rely on two key methods and tools: heat maps and pattern analysis, as introduced in the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy.

The following tasks are planned in this step.

Task 5.1 - Preparing data for analysis

Data collected and stored in NOASYS was quality-checked, identifying errors such as missing values, outdated progress status, inconsistent tagging, and "to be determined" options. The data was then exported in Excel format for advanced processing.

Task 5.2 - Structuring the analysis coherently with the harvesting questions

The main criterion for structuring the analysis is to ensure that the findings enable the formulation of responses to the harvesting questions. The analysis relies on:

- The key variables derived from the harvesting questions.
- The key heat maps.

The variables used in the analysis corresponding to the outcome's features are the following:

- Type of change.
- Social Actor or target group.
- Country where the outcome occurred.
- Territorial level where the outcome occurred.
- Type of change agent, EUTF partner.
- Type of outcome: positive/negative, intended/unintended.
- NoA Strategic Priority relevance.
- NoA Area of Action.
- Sustainability.
- Level of significance.
- Degree of contribution.
- Contract committed budget.

The following heat maps are key for visualising the relevant distributions to the harvesting questions:

1. Distribution of the outcomes by geographical scope of the EUTF country.
2. Distribution of the outcomes by the country where the outcome occurred.
3. Distribution of the outcomes by EUTF Strategic Priority and Area of Action.
4. Distribution of the outcomes by type of change/ territorial level where the outcome occurred.
5. Distribution of outcomes by social actors/target groups.
6. Distribution of outcomes by level of significance.
7. Distribution of outcomes by level of sustainability.
8. Distribution of outcomes by intended/untended, positive/negative outcomes.
9. Distribution of outcomes by EUTF partner and contract budget.
10. Distribution of outcomes by degree of contribution.

Task 5.3 - Analyse data, create visual representations for distribution, analyse patterns

The analysis was based on Outcome Harvesting (OH) specific concepts, utilising heat maps and pattern analysis to gain insights.

Heat maps served as visual representations of pairs of variables, illustrating the distribution of outcomes. In this context, the variable "number of outcomes" was paired with one or two other variables from the list of desired distributions to create these visualisations.

The NoA MLS Team conducted a pattern analysis using the OH Map. This method identifies significant trends, such as the concentration of specific types of outcomes within particular NoA strategic priorities, areas of action, or countries; the concentration of unexpected outcomes under a specific NoA strategic Priority in each country; the concentration of long-term versus short-term outcomes; or the prevalence of certain types of outcomes associated with another variable.

In summary, the Outcome Heat Map provides a visual overview of the factors influencing outcomes, while the subsequent Pattern Analysis delves deeper into these factors to identify which ones significantly contribute to the patterns or trends observed in the data.

Possible or plausible associations are then identified, providing further insights into the relationships between variables.

Task 5.4 - Identification of areas of further exploration and deep dive

The specific findings of the heat maps, distributions and pattern analysis that are worth further exploration could be related to the following types:

- Concentration of the number of outcomes for a specific variable.
- Potential association of variables.
- Areas with missing outcomes.
- Contribution of the EUTF partners.
- Correlation with the reported outputs.

In addition to the areas of further exploration, the formulation of inquiry questions could be helpful in the future, not only for the case studies design but also for the other monitoring and evaluation exercises.

> Step 6. Deliver and present findings

This step was designed with the specific scope of sharing the analysis results and main insights with the "EUTF Family", to ensure that the learning accrued from the OH exercise is communicated to be used and applied to design future similar interventions.

There are several planned formats for sharing these results:

- The NoA MLS Annual Report 2026.
- Lessons learned Report planned for 2026.
- Ad-hoc workshops with the EUTF Team and/or EUTF Partners, as considered and included in the NoA MLS Capacity Development Component.

4. MLS OH Wave/Cohort 1 Implementation process summary

Outcome Harvesting (OH) was adopted by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) of the EUTF NoA as the most suitable methodology to capture behavioral and institutional changes generated by interventions in a highly complex environment. The process was designed to unfold progressively in three cohorts, aligned with the implementation cycle of contracts and the availability of final reports.

Cohort 1 (Pilot Phase – 2024)

Cohort 1 included 38 contracts that had been completed by March 2023. These contracts, many of them starting as early as 2017, provided the first opportunity to test and refine the OH methodology in the NoA context.

> **Scope and approach:** Because OH was introduced midway through the EUTF, this cohort was treated as a pilot. It allowed the MLS team to operationalise the six methodological steps (design, document review, drafting, engagement, substantiation, analysis, delivery) and adapt them to the North Africa portfolio.

> **Process:**
- Document review of final reports and available evidence.
- Drafting of preliminary outcome statements.
- Engagement with implementing partners and EU Delegations to refine and validate outcomes.
- Limited substantiation by independent stakeholders, mostly deep engagement with local stakeholders close to the beneficiaries partially involved in the intervention.

> **Results:** A total of 148 outcomes were harvested, representing a wide range of practices, actions, policies, and relationships. Lessons from this pilot highlighted:
- The need for early and proactive engagement with stakeholders.
- The limitations of relying mainly on secondary data.
- The challenge of capturing unintended (especially negative) outcomes.
- The importance of flexibility to adapt the process to local contexts.

Cohort 2 (Consolidation Phase – 2025)

Cohort 2 covers 15 contracts that ended between March 2023 and June 2024. With these contracts more recently completed, final reports became available during 2024–2025.

> **Scope and approach:** The Cohort 1 lessons were systematically integrated into Cohort 2. Case studies were introduced as a qualitative enhancement, substantiation was expanded, and engagement extended more deeply to local actors and beneficiaries.

> **Process:**
- Document review and preliminary drafting of outcomes for all contracts.
- Engagement workshops and interviews, with particular attention to beneficiaries and local CSOs ("deep engagement").
- Substantiation planned in parallel with case studies to increase credibility.

> **Results:** By August 2025, 74 outcomes had been identified across Cohort 2 contracts. Nearly 90 outcomes across both cohorts were at deep engagement stage, and six had undergone substantiation. Cohort 2 is still ongoing, with outcomes being refined and new ones added as data collection continues.

> **Challenges**:
- Contract extensions and unavailability of some final reports reduced the initial scope, with several contracts shifted to Cohort 3.
- Institutional memory loss and evaluation fatigue affected participation in some cases.

Cohort 3 (Expansion and Finalisation – 2026)

Cohort 3 is designed to include 26 contracts that are scheduled to end by December 2025, with final reports expected in early 2026. This will be the last and largest wave of Outcome Harvesting in the NoA MLS cycle.

> **Scope and approach:** Cohort 3 will build directly on the methodology consolidated in Cohort 2, combining document review, deep engagement, substantiation, and case studies.

> **Process:**
- Desk review and outcome drafting to begin as soon as final reports are available (January 2026).
- Participatory engagement to be organised in early 2026, with EU Delegations, implementing partners, local actors, and beneficiaries.
- Substantiation to be applied more systematically, with external informants validating a selection of key outcomes.

> **Expected results:** Approximately 79 contracts in total (38 in Cohort 1, 15 in Cohort 2, 26 in Cohort 3) will have been covered by the OH exercise by the end of 2026. The final MLS report will present the consolidated set of harvested outcomes across the entire EUTF NoA portfolio, synthesised by type of change, strategic Priority, geography, and target group.

Overall Learning Across Cohorts

The progressive application of OH across three cohorts allowed the MLS to gradually refine and strengthen the methodology. Starting with a pilot (Cohort 1), consolidating lessons and deepening the process (Cohort 2), and extending the coverage to all contracts (Cohort 3), the approach has enabled:

- Continuous methodological adaptation.
- Increasing involvement of local actors and beneficiaries.
- Stronger triangulation of evidence through case studies and substantiation.
- A more comprehensive picture of change, going beyond outputs to document the practices, actions, policies, and relationships that represent the human and institutional dimensions of EUTF support in North Africa.

Table 8. Outcome Harvesting Cohorts

Cohort	Time frame/Contract end date	Number of Contracts	Status of OH	Outcomes Identified (as of August 2025)
Wave/Cohort 1	42 contracts (ended before 31 March 2023)	38* contracts (ended before 31 March 2023)	Finalised at the beginning of 2024	Finalised by mid-2024
Wave/Cohort 2	28 contracts (ended before 30 June 2024)	32* contracts (ended before 30 June 2024)	Finalised at the beginning of 2025	Finalised by mid-2025
Total	**70 Contracts**	**70 Contracts**	**Outcome Harvesting Final Results by the end of 2025**	

Note: *Documentation was not available for four contracts at the start of the process, therefore they were postponed to Cohort 2. In Cohort 2, instead of 28 contracts, there will be 32 contracts.

At the end of the Engagement Step, an intermediary analysis of distributions and heat maps were conducted as outlined in the Learning and Communication Strategy. This analysis aimed to inform the selection of outcomes for the Substantiation Step and to identify potential case studies.

Given the risk of unsuccessful contact with key informants during the Substantiation Step, the team decided to include all outcomes from the Engagement Step in the substantiation process and to suggest themes for case studies after completing the full analysis in Step 5.

> Wave/Cohort 1 OH implementation in numbers

All 148 outcomes harvested in Wave/\Cohort 1 were validated in different phases of the process, proving compliance with the definition features.

The outcomes progress in the refinement and validation process is summarised in the four numbers detailed below:

- **148 outcomes identified and formulated,** out of which 141 were in the desk phase and 7 in the Engagement phase.
- **148 outcomes refined and validated** (compliant with outcome features relevant criteria) in different phases of the process.
  - **141 outcomes were refined and validated in the desk review phase;** 28 outcomes could not be further included in the engagement and substantiation phases due to the unavailability of knowledgeable representatives from the EUTF team or partners, likely due to staff turnover.

- **120 outcomes refined and validated in the desk review and in the engagement** phase (113 identified in the desk review phase and 7 in the engagement phase).
- **64 outcomes were refined and validated in all three phases consecutively** in the desk review phase, in the engagement phase and in the substantiation phase.

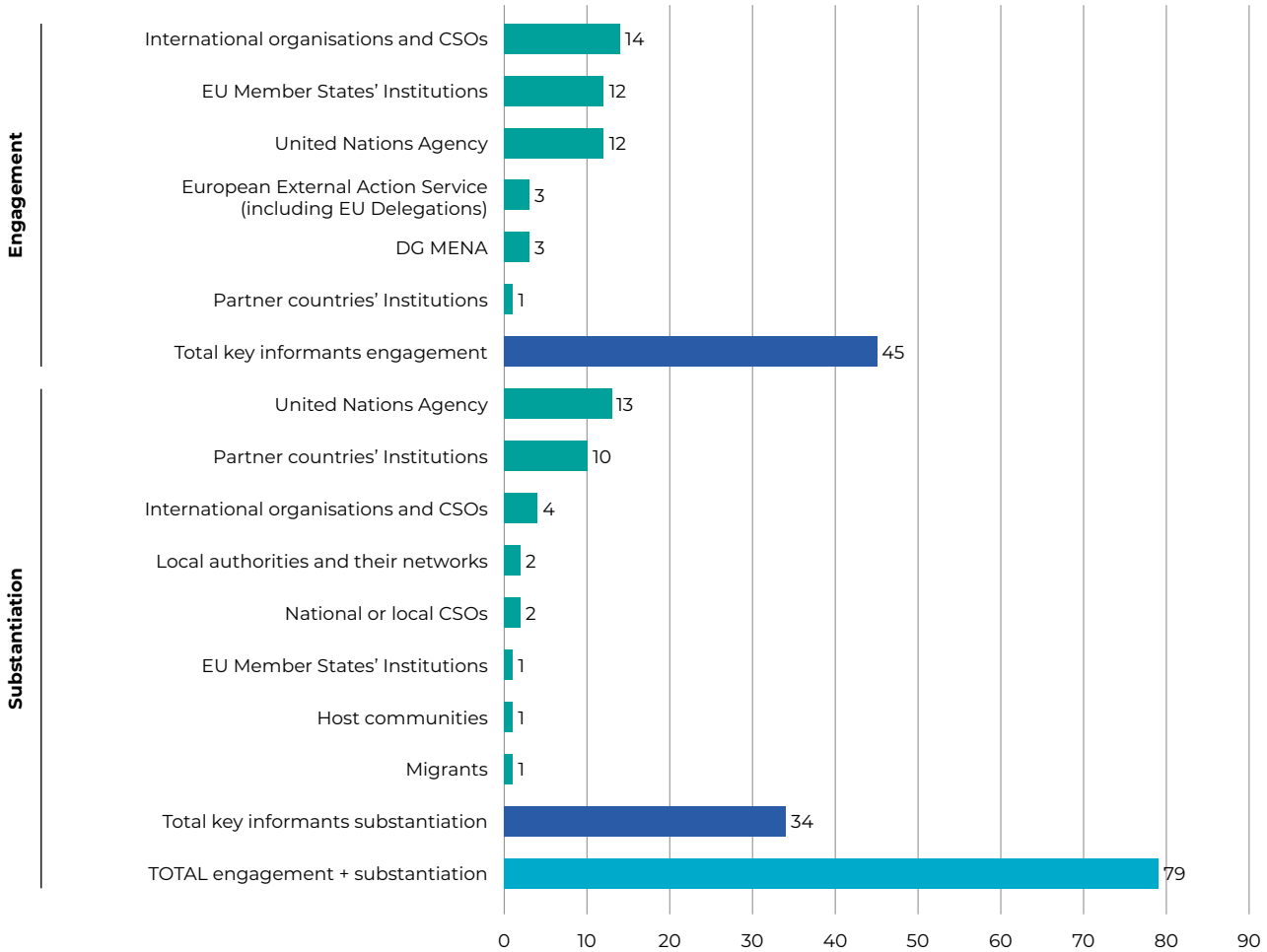
The participation of key informants in the process (Engagement and Substantiation): A total of 79 key informants were interviewed during the Outcome Harvesting process.

The engagement step included interviews with 45 individuals, including six members of the EUTF Team (three from DG MENA and three from EU Delegations in target countries) and 39 representatives from EUTF partners, including international organisations, CSOs, EU Member States' Institutions, UN agencies, and partner countries' institutions.

For the substantiation phase, interviews were conducted with 34 key informants, based on contacts provided by EUTF partners. These informants represent a diverse range of international, national, and local institutions, as well as groups like host communities and migrants. Additionally, 27 informants were contacted but could not be interviewed due to issues such as non-responsive contact details, and 26 could not be contacted.

Among key informants identified for the substantiation phase, 34 were interviewed, 27 were contacted but could not be interviewed for different reasons (the contact email and numbers did not work or did not reply to the request to meet remotely), and 26 were not contacted. Most of the key informants are representatives of EUTF Partners, UN Agencies, EU Member States Institutions or Partner countries' institutions.

Graph 1. Key informants interviewed by Outcome Harvesting step



6. Wave /Cohort 2 OH implementation steps

The implementation of the OH for the second wave/cohort of contracts will follow the same steps as for Cohort 1, but with some particularities and a different timing, as outlined below.

> Step 1. The harvest design. This step was completed in 2023 and applies to the second wave/cohort of contracts as well.

> Step 2. Documents review and outcomes drafting

This includes outcomes in the original planning/design documents and unintended/unplanned outcomes referred to in reports (progress, final, evaluations, ROM, etc.) for a second group of 28 EUTF contracts finalised before the 30th June 2024, for which final reports are already available. This step will be completed at the beginning of 2025.
Note: Because in Wave/Cohort 1 the documents of four contracts were not made available for the Documents review process, they were transferred into Wave/Cohort 2, therefore the effective number of contracts in the two cohorts will be 38 in Wave/Cohort 1 and 32 in Wave/Cohort 2.

> Step 3. Engagement with the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners

This aims at completing the mapping of all possible outcomes. Upon completing the initial outcome descriptions, the NoA MLS Team will reach out to the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners to refine and validate these initial outcome descriptions and gather feedback from them on outcomes (changes) they had observed (planned, unplanned, positive, and negative). This engagement will be done by surveys, interviews or focus groups, depending on the availability of the involved stakeholders and the advantages of each option, and will be completed in the first quarter of 2025.

> Step 4. Substantiation

Once the outcomes are validated, substantiation will be undertaken. To that end, the outcomes identified, and the patterns observed will be revalidated with organisations and individuals as much as possible independently of the EUTF, but with a strong understanding of the interventions. This is a crucial step in terms of the credibility of the approach, as it reduces bias. This step will be completed by June 2025.

> Step 5. Analysis and interpretation

This step will involve the analysis of all the data collected and to provides answers to the Outcome Harvesting questions. This step will be completed by September 2025.

> Step 6. Deliver and present findings

This step will include sharing the analysis results and main insights with the “EUTF Family”, to ensure that the learning accrued from the outcome harvesting exercise is communicated so as to be used and applied to design future similar interventions. This will take place in three interlinked deliverables: 1. The NoA MLS Annual Report 2025; 2. The overall report “Learning Lessons from the EUTF in NoA”; and 3. The final workshop “Learning lessons from the EUTF in NoA (See Component 3 “Communication” below).

Table 9. Wave/Cohort 2 implementation plan

WAVES/COHORTS AND STEPS		2024			
Wave/Cohort 2 (32 contracts):	**Q4**	**Q1**	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**
S1: Design of the harvest (N/A, done in 2023)					
S2: Review docs/draft outcomes	■				
S3: Engage with informants		■			
S4: Substantiation			■		
S5: Analysis and Interpretation				■	
S6: Deliver and present findings					■

7. Wave/Cohort 1 lessons learned

One of the **key lessons** from the Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting process is the **importance of early planning and proactive stakeholder engagement.** The successful identification and validation of outcomes depended heavily on the availability and participation of knowledgeable stakeholders. In instances where stakeholders were no longer accessible due to significant time lapses since the conclusion of contracts, staff turnover, or other reasons, the ability to refine and revalidate the outcomes was significantly hindered. Building on the participatory experience of the first exercise, the next harvesting exercise should focus on early identification of key stakeholders and continuous engagement throughout the process.

The Cohort 1 process also highlighted the **challenges of relying on secondary data** for outcome identification and analysis. While secondary data provided a foundation for identifying outcomes, it often lacked the depth and specificity needed to assess sustainability and long-term effects fully. This underscores **the need for more primary data collection or direct field observations** to complement secondary data, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of outcomes.

Unintended effects are generally not reported in monitoring and evaluation exercises. Therefore, Outcome Harvesting that relies solely on secondary data (mainly contract-level reports) is often unable to capture unintended outcomes, mainly negative ones. As demonstrated in this exercise, unintended outcomes can provide a deeper understanding of how outcomes and impacts are generated. Therefore, it would be beneficial to include unintended effects in monitoring and evaluation reports consistently.

Harvesting processes work best when tailored to the unique contexts of different regions, taking into account local dynamics, needs, and challenges, the EUTF partners and the mix of stakeholders involved or influenced by the intervention. Substantiation phase activities require adaptation, starting with accessibility in the field, accessibility and communication with the key informants, and the appropriate timing and communication approaches.

Finally, the challenges faced during the Cohort 1 process, such as difficulties in stakeholder engagement and data limitations, point to the **need for flexibility in Outcome Harvesting processes.** Future processes should allow for adjustments based on real-time challenges and opportunities, ensuring that the methodology can adapt to varying conditions on the ground. This could involve actions that prove to work and should be extended and better exploited, such as incorporating more pause-and-reflect points and iterative feedback loops and allowing for mid-course corrections in the harvesting strategy.

These lessons learned from the Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting process provide valuable insights that can inform and **improve future Outcome Harvesting exercises,** ensuring that they are **more effective, comprehensive, and contextually appropriate.**

Annexe 6: List of Harvested EUTF NoA Outcomes

1. In this section, the outcomes collected from Cohort 1 (2024) and Cohort 2 (2025) are presented according to their contract codes.
Each outcome is identified by a unique code, which consists of the contract's legal number followed by the outcome number. The contracts are listed in order of their codes, but this order is not strictly numerical — for example, all contracts starting with '1' are grouped together.

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1152-001	Public health and education institutions (who) started providing services to refugees, asylum seekers and foreign residents under COVID-19 (what), thanks to new procedures approved by the National Government.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	EGY	SP1/1.2
T05.1152-002	Refugees and asylum seekers (who) improved their access to secondary, tertiary and vaccination services provided by public health facilities run by the Ministry of Health (what) during the pandemic COVID-19 related services (when).	Action	Migrants	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1152-003	Victims of gender-based violence and women in situations of extreme vulnerability (who) increase their reports (what) through the emergency help lines against sexual and gender-based violence.	Action	Migrants	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1152-004	Extremely vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers and women exposed to gender-based violence (who) have increased their levels of protection and community integration (what).	Action	Refugees	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1152-005	Refugees and/or asylum seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes (who) have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience (what).	Action	Refugees	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1154-001	Refugees and asylum seekers, including the LGTBI population (who) have reduced the barriers to accessing public services provided by the Government of Morocco (what).	Practices	People on the move	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.1154-002	Refugees and/or asylum seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes (who) have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.1156-001	The Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE) (who and where) outlined, adopted and implemented provisions in a manual (what), aimed at minimizing administrative obstacles and legal challenges for access to the formal job market for refugees and asylum seekers.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP1/1.2

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1156-002	The regional health department of Médenine issued an internal circular to facilitate access to healthcare services in public hospitals for refugees and asylum seekers in the governorate of Médenine (Tunisia).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
T05.1156-003	79 asylum seekers and refugees (who) held in the Al Wardia orientation and reception center in Tunis (where) and at risk of expulsion were registered as asylum seekers and refugees under UNHCR and released (what), out of which 56 in 2020 and 23 in 2021 (when).	Action	Refugees	Local	TUN	SP1/1.1
T05.1156-004	2,381 people seeking asylum (1,527 in 2020, 854 in 2021) (who and when) were able to initiate the registration and determination of status procedure (what) in Tunisia (where), as they were referred to by a network of actors and processed by UNHCR.	Action	Refugees	National	TUN	SP1/1.1
T05.1156-005	Refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia (who and where) improved their access to social services (what) as a result of the implementation of a MoU signed with the Ministry of Social Affairs, followed by a partnership agreement with the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS).	Practices	Refugees	National	TUN	SP1/1.1
T05.1185-001	Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) increased the quality, quantity and effectiveness of lifesaving sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and their mechanisms for responding to victims of gender-based violence (GBV) in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha, in coordination with Libyan authorities and other organisations.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1185-002	The use of the GVB Information Management System (GBVIMS+) and the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) was expanded among different institutions and organisations in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha, strengthening the country's capacity to collect/use relevant data in a secure and ethical way.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1185-003	Local organisations, institutions and service providers improved the quality and accuracy of their SRH and GBV support measures for migrants, refugees and local communities from a gender-responsive and mutually-beneficial approach in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sabha.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1185-004	Libyan institutions, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors deepened dialogue and cooperation on key issues for migrants and host communities through inter-agency coordination spaces such as the GBV working group, the SRH/RMNCAH working group, the PSEA network and the Youth working group.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1211-001	Improved living conditions of beneficiaries and reduced protection risks thanks to cash-based activities, case management services and specialized individual psychosocial support sessions.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.1211-002	Vulnerable migrants saw an improvement in their living conditions due to the community placement model.	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1234-001	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea (who) increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights (what).	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1234-002	Persons held in Libyan detention centres (who) increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1234-003	Most vulnerable and at-risk PoCs (who) increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1234-004	Refugees and asylum seekers in urban settings (who) have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs (what).	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1357-001	Primary Healthcare Centres in Tripoli and the Tripoli Central Hospital (who) in Libya (where) have increased and improved the provision of quality Covid-19-related healthcare services to migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced People, and host communities (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1357-002	Migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker communities (who) in Tripoli (where) have increased their involvement in the Covid-19 response (what)	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.138-001	The IMR (Institution du Médiateur du Royaume) (who) is able to identify incidents of racist or xenophobic nature (what) for the protection of migrants in Morocco (where), refugees and asylum seekers, through the enhacement of its complaint system.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.138-002	Le HACA (Haute autorité de la communication audiovisuelle) (who) renforce la cooperation (what) avec les acteurs de la migration (OSC, et autres institutions) ainsi que les associations de journalistes.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP1/1.3
T05.138-003	Les AREFs (Académie Régional de lÉducation et la Formation) les DENF (Direction de lÉducation non Formelle) et les établlissements éducatifs (who) ont crées des webradio et festivals culturels intégrant la langue et culture des élèves migrantes (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	National	MAR	SP1/1.3

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.138-004	Les associations de la société civile (who) detectent des cas de racisme et xenophobie parmis leurs bénéficiaires et de les référent (what) vers les services de plaintes des ministères concernés, l'IMR (Institution du Médiateur du Royame), le CNDH ou le HACA (Haute autorité de la communication audiov.	Practices	National or local CSOs	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1389-001	4 Primary Health Care Centres (who) in Tripoli (Libya) (where) have increased and improved the provision of quality healthcare services to migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and host community members (what) thereby improving the well-being of the population (effect).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.139-001	Around 500 Tunisians returnees (who) reintegrated in Tunisia (what) following personalized assistance supplied by the Tounesna Facility created in Tunisia (where) with the support of the intervention.	Practices	Returnees	Local	TUN	SP4/4.2
T05.1391-001	Community Centre (who) in Ajbadiya (Libya) (where) has increased and improved its provision of protection and basic social services to IDPs and host community members (what) to enhance their inclusion and resilience (effect).	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1393-001	Local civil society organizations and municipalities (who) in Grand Tunis, Sfax, Raoued, and Bhar Lazreg (where) have enhanced their engagement (what) in inclusive dialogue and service provision for migrants.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
T05.1393-002	Migrants (who) in cities such as Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Monastir (where) gained access to tailored legal, social, and emergency services (what) through permanent and mobile service points.	Practices	Migrants	Local	TUN	SP1/1.1
T05.1393-003	Representatives of civil society organizations (who) in Tunisia (where) have increased their knowledge and skills (what) on social cohesion and inclusion, enabling local project implementation.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	TUN	SP1/1.1
T05.1396-001	Migrants, Internally Displaced People, returnees, and host community members (who) in the Fezzan (Libya) (where) have increased their workforce participation (what), thus contributing to their socio-economic inclusion (effect).	Action	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.1396-002	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) (who) in the Fezzan (Libya) (where) have increased their production and sales (what), thereby contributing to enhanced local economic growth.	Action	Private sector companies and institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1396-003	Civil society organisations (who) in Frezzan (Libya) (where) have improved referrals to protection services provided for migrants and other vulnerable populations (what) leading to enhanced access to crucial support for these communities (effect).	Action	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1398-001	Migrants, asylum seekers and refugees based on Alexandria and seven north coast governorates are better integrated into the health and education services provided by the Egyptian public system, as a result of the referral mechanisms and the advocacy initiatives.	Practices	Migrants	Local	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1398-002	Host communities and refugees and migrants from Alexandria and seven north coast governorates have improved their levels of cohesion, peaceful coexistence and socio-economic cooperation.	Relationship	Host communities	Local	EGY	SP1/1.3
T05.1398-003	Migrants and refugees who were directly benefited by the intervention´s technical training and/or financial support in Alexandria and some of the north coast governorates have improved their sources of income and employability.	Practices	Migrants	Local	EGY	SP1/1.4
T05.1400-001	CSOs in Ard El Lewa and Feisal expanded their scope to include refugees and migrants, delivering livelihood training and full livelihood cycles, and piloted income-generating textile production units, in 2022–2023.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	EGY	SP1/1.4
T05.1400-002	Refugee and host community youth (who) in Egypt (where) have improved foundational life skills, language skills, financial literacy, and other livelihood-related skills (what) that have helped them start and run their entrepreneurial ventures.	Practices	Refugees	National	EGY	SP1/1.4
T05.1410-001	The governments of Morocco and Tunisia (who, where) have implemented or reinforced bilateral labour mobility schemes (what) with Flanders and Wallonia in Belgium that benefit all stakeholders.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.1
T05.1410-002	Public Employment Agencies, public vocational training centres and companies n Belgium, Morocco, and Tunisia (who and where) have adopted cooperation mechanisms (what) to facilitate job matching, skills alignment, and cross-border collaboration.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3
T05.1410-003	Public employment agencies in Morocco and Tunisia (who and where) have implemented short-term training programmes (what) aligned with the technical skills needs of national and Belgian employers.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	Regional	SP3/3.2

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1410-004	Integration institutions and local actors (who) in Brussels - Wallonia and Flanders (where) cooperate on labour mobility and migrant integration through an inter-regional network (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	International	SP1/1.1
T05.1410-005	Public employment agencies in Belgium, Morocco, and Tunisia (who and where) have improved their capacity to jointly analyze and identify occupations in shortage using shared methods and tools (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.1
T05.1410-006	Public vocational training centers in Morocco and Tunisia (who and where) deliver training aligned with international labor market requirements (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	Regional	SP3/3.1
T05.1410-007	Migrant workers from Morocco and Tunisia (who) access to pre-departure and post-arrival support and secured employment (what) in Morocco, Tunisia, and Belgium (where).	Practices	Migrants	National	International	SP3/3.2
T05.1410-008	Tunisian and Moroccan workers (who) obtained a job (what) in Tunisia, Morocco, and Belgium (where) through targeted training and employment matching mechanisms.	Action	General population	Regional NoA	International	SP1/1.4
T05.141-001	Humanitarian, development and policy actors (who) improved their understanding of the humanitarian context and needs and take informed decisions (what).	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.6
T05.141-002	The local population (who) in Libyan municipalities (where) has improved their living conditions (what).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.141-003	The beneficiaries of the livelihood grants (who) have improved their work/ business situation, personal financial confidence, and access to job and business markets (what).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.141-004	Mobilised and coordinated national and humanitarian actors (who) contributed to counter trafficking (what).	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP2/2.5
T05.141-005	Migrant children and women staying in host families (who) experienced improved well-being (what) in Libya (where) in 2022-2021 (when).	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1418-001	The National Tuberculosis Programme of the National Centre for Disease Control (who) in Libya (where) has increased and improved its provision of tuberculosis detection and treatment services (what) resulting in improved public health (effect).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1

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T05.1418-002	The National Tuberculosis Programme of the National Centre for Disease Control and the Hospitals Department of the Ministry of Health (who) of Libya (where) have strengthened their interinstitutional cooperation in tuberculosis management (what), thus improving the efficiency of healthcare services.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1418-003	TB centers and laboratories (who) follow a unified approach to TB across Libya (where).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1418-004	TB Units have increased their capacity to provide health services to TB patients.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.1418-005	NTP (National Tuberculosis Program) Units (who) have increased the TB case notification rate (what) in Libya (where).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1418-006	NTP (who) in Libya (where) have enhanced its management at the programmatic level (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1418-007	Journalists and media officers (who) on TB have enhanced the communication on TB (what).	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1418-008	The government of Libya (who) since 2022 (when) was declared eligible for the Global Fund funding (what) in the fight against tuberculosis.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.144-001	National and international stakeholders involved in the child protection system (who) have improved their coordination (what).	Relationship	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.144-002	The institutions that are part of the child protection system (who) have improved the quality in the provision of services and protection measures (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.144-003	Non-Libyan children (who) have better access to the national education system (what).	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.144-004	Young people (who) in Tripoli and Sebha (where) have new jobs created for them (what).	Action	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.1443-001	The National Centre for Disease Control (NDC) has increased and improved the provision of Covid-19-related immunisation services to the general population in vaccination sites across 35 municipalities the general population in vaccination sites across 35 municipalities.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.1443-002	22 Primary Healthcare Centres (who) in Libya (where) have enhanced their implementation of Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) measures (what) to control and prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus (effect).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1443-003	At-risk and vulnerable individuals (who) in 12 Libyan municipalities (where) have adopted enhanced preventive and health-seeking behaviours (what) to mitigate the risks posed by the Covid-19 virus to their health (effect).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1443-004	Primary Healthcare Centres (who) in Libya (where) have ensured the continuity of maternal and child health care services (what) during the pandemic (when) thereby contributing to the well-being of mothers and children (effect).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1443-005	The Primary Healthcare Institute of the Ministry of Health (who) of Libya (where) has established and developed a Nutrition Unit (what) to promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices among the population (effect).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1445-001	The Libyan population (who) became aware and changed behaviour when dealing with COVID.	Practices	General population	National	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1445-002	Rapid Response Teams (RRT) (who) enhanced COVID-19 detection (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1445-003	Undocumented migrants and refugees (who) have access to the NCDC registration platform (what).	Practices	People on the move	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1445-004	The MOH and the NCDC (who) developed a policy for the rollout of antigen-based testing (what).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1447-001	The National Centre for Disease Control (NDC) (who) in Libya (where) established an Early Warning, Alert, and Response System (what) during the pandemic (when) to conduct surveillance, prevent, and control infectious diseases (effect).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1447-002	The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) (who) in Libya (where) endorsed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures at Points of Entry (what) during the pandemic (when) to conduct surveillance, prevent, and control infectious diseases (effect).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP2/2.1

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T05.1447-003	Border agencies of Libya and Tunisia (who) increased their cooperation (what) at shared Points of Entry (where) during the pandemic (when) to prevent and control infectious diseases (effect).	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP2/2.4
T05.1447-004	Laboratories (who) in Libya (where) have increased the number of Covid-19 tests conducted while also having reduced their time and cost (what) during the pandemic (when).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1447-005	Staff from the National Coast Guard, Detention Centres, and Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (who) in Libya (where) implemented and complied with Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) standards during the pandemic (when) guaranteeing minimum require.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1447-006	Health authorities (who) in Libya (where) included migrants and other foreign nationals in the National Vaccination Plan (what) ensuring their access to immunisation services (effect).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1447-007	Migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers (who) in Libya (where) reduced their vaccine hesitancy and increased their vaccine uptake (what) during the pandemic (when).	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1453-001	Libyan municipalities have increased accessed to specialised training and knowledge transfer from the Municipal Development and Decentralisation Support Centre (MDDSC) thanks to the institutionalisation of this body and the opening of new regional offices that expand its coverage and services.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1453-002	Targeted Libyan municipalities initiated the collection of local revenues based on the recently established legal framework, improving their autonomy and financial capacity and providing sustainability to the provision of public services at local level.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1453-003	The legal and regulatory framework guiding the process of decentralisation in the country has been improved and strengthened through the adoption of 51 new policies or decrees, especially in the area of local revenue collection, devolution of powers and technical capacity-building.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2

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T05.1453-004	Libyan municipalities have increased cooperation and knowledge sharing with other local networks and stakeholders in the region, improving their access to international good practices and evidence-based models for municipal management and the inclusive and sustainable provision of public services.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1453-005	The municipalities supported by the intervention have improved the quality, coverage and efficiency in the management and provision of public services, especially in the areas of solid waste management (SWM), public spaces and socioeconomic inclusion.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1453-006	Vulnerable communities and entrepreneurs in the municipalities supported by the intervention, especially women, have increased and diversified their sources of income or improved the performance of their small businesses.	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1477-002	Healthcare professionals (who) in Rabat and Oujda (where) have improved patient coordination and psychosocial intervention techniques to better support migrant healthcare (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1477-004	Migrants (who) in Rabat and Oujda (where) are empowered to make informed decisions and better navigate the healthcare system (what) thanks to their increased knowledge about access modalities to health services.	Practices	Migrants	Local	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.1477-005	Public institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) (who) in Rabat and Oujda (where) have improved their coordination in responding to the needs of migrants (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.1479-001	Local civil society organizations (CSOs) in Agadir and Casablanca (who and where) have institutionalized structured legal aid, emergency assistance, and psychosocial support for vulnerable migrants (what).	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1479-002	Municipal authorities in Casablanca and Agadir (who and where) promote and facilitate birth registration processes (what) thereby improving legal recognition for migrant children.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1479-004	Associations and community organizations working with migrants in Morocco (who and where) have improved their coordination (what), by creating an association of associations.	Relationship	National or local CSOs	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2

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T05.1479-005	The regional health delegation in Morocco (who and where) has applied the national Health and Migration Plan at the regional level (what), improving access to healthcare for migrants.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1481-001	Civil society organizations (CSOs) (who) in northern Morocco (where) have improved their assistance to vulnerable migrant populations (what).	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1481-002	Migrants and refugees (who) in northern Morocco (where) have gained improved access to healthcare, legal aid, and psychosocial support (what) through enhanced service integration and referral mechanisms.	Practices	People on the move	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.1481-003	Community leaders (relais communautaires) from migrant groups (Relais communautaires) in multiple cities in northern Morocco (who and where) have developed structured response strategies (what) to address vulnerabilities among migrants through training and advocacy.	Practices	Migrants	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.149-001	CSOs, local authorities and citizens (who) have improved their coordination (what) to plan and implement priority actions for rehabilitation, social cohesion and socio-economic development.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP4/4.1
T05.149-002	Local authorities, relevant agencies and service providers (who) have increased the continuity, coverage and quality of the public services they provide in the supported municipalities (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.149-003	The police force in Hai Andalus (who) has established a model station that implements new operational practices and ways to relate to the public (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.149-004	Young people in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha, including women (who), have accessed new jobs and sources of income through business start-ups or the local labour market (what).	Action	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.149-005	Start-ups in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha (who) have a stronger ecosystem for acceleration and business development and coordination with other public-private actors (what).	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.149-006	Municipalities and local service providers (who) have increased efficiency and effectiveness in their response to the COVID 19 emergency (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1506-001	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea (who) increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights (what).	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

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T05.1506-002	Persons held in Libyan detention centres (who) increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1506-003	Most vulnerable and at-risk PoCs (who) increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights (what).	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1506-004	Refugees and asylum seekers in urban settings (who) have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs (what).	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1506-005	Refugees and asylum seekers (who) improved their access to COVID 19 vaccination services provided by health centres and Libyan competent institutions (what).	Practices	Refugees	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1533-001	Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and refugee children have been included in the National Protection Systems (who), improving their access to a wide range of services provided by competent authorities and child protection partners (what).	Practices	Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.1533-002	International organisations and other key relevant actors of the Child Protection ecosystem (who) are better coordinated and have improved their level of influence to improve the legislation protecting the rights of UASC and refugee children in Egypt (what).	Practices	International organisations	National	EGY	SP1/1.2
T05.1533-003	Refugees and asylum seekers, especially UASC (who) have improved their access to family reunification processes (what).	Action	Refugees	Regional NoA	Regional	SP4/4.3
T05.156-001	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea (who) increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.156-002	Persons held in Libyan detention centres (who) increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.156-003	Most vulnerable and at-risk PoCs (who) increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights (what).	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.156-004	Humanitarian actors that provide financial support to refugees and asylum seekers (who) have improved their coordination (what).	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.157-001	Women (who) from the Lybian municipalities (where) increased exchanges, networking, organisation, support for economic inclusion (what).	Relationship	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

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T05.157-002	Public authorities, CSOs, private sector representatives and other stakeholders (who) increased dialogue and coordination for the Local economic development strategies elaboration and implementation (what).	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.157-003	Young people and vulnerable groups (who) increased their integration on the labour market (What).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.157-004	Some municipal authorities (who) have increased their commitment to address gender-related issues and have improved their perception towards women potential and capacities (what).	Action	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.157-005	Municipalities (who) accelerated and deepened the devolution of functions and competencies (what).	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.157-006	CSOs (who) have increased their articulation with local authorities and are more involved in the implementation of socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion strategies (what) in some of the targeted municipalities.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1590-001	Local civil society organizations (OSCMP) (who) in Morocco (where) have formalized and strengthened their collaboration (what) through the establishment of structured coordination mechanisms, improved case referrals, and increased inter-organizational support.	Relationship	National or local CSOs	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1590-002	Judicial authorities in Morocco (who, where) have improved the legal handling of human trafficking cases (what) through more frequent application of Law 27-14 and cross-sectoral collaboration.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1590-003	Law enforcement agencies in Morocco (who and where) have adopted victim-centered approaches in handling human trafficking cases (what) by referring identified victims to specialized organizations and participating in multi-stakeholder coordination.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1590-004	Women's rights organizations in Morocco (who) have expanded their service provision (what) to include legal and psychosocial support for trafficking victims (where: multiple regions, Morocco).	Practices	National or local CSOs	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.1629-001	Migrants, IDPs and host communities (who) have increased their resilience (what) to respond to local challenges and deal with the difficulties they face in their daily lives.	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

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T05.1629-002	Migrants intercepted at sea by Libyan SAR authorities and returned to Libya (who) have increased their chances of survival and recovery through access to improved emergency assistance and support (what).	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1629-003	International, national and local institutions (who) have increased their access to and use of relevant and up-to-date information on the migration situation in their programming and decision-making (what).	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP4/4.4
T05.1629-004	Public institutions and their local networks (who) have improved the quality and efficiency in the provision of basic services (what), adapting them to the current conditions of the country and the needs of the most vulnerable populations.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1629-005	Host communities, migrants, and local authorities (who) have improved their relations and their dialogue/negotiation dynamics (what).	Relationship	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1629-006	Libyan and migrant youth (who) have improved their livelihoods and sources of income (what).	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
T05.1778-001	Primary Healthcare Centres in Tripoli and the Tripoli Central Hospital (who) in Libya (where) have increased and improved the provision of quality Covid-19-related healthcare services to migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced People, and host communities (what) leading to strengthened public health.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.1778-002	Migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker communities (who) in Tripoli (where) have increased their involvement in the Covid-19 response (what), leading to the development of more inclusive and effective public health strategies (effect).	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.1778-003	Public health facilities (who) in Tripoli, Libya (where) have reinforced their implementation and adherence to Covid-19 protocols, guidelines, and systems (what) leading to strengthened public health system effectiveness and resilience (effect).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.1778-004	Public Health facilities (who) in Tripoli (Libya) (where) have increased and improved Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services and referrals for Covid-19 suspected patients, their family members, and relevant frontline responders (what), resulting in increased resilience among affected individuals.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

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T05.1800-001	Libyan authorities increased their involvement and influence in regional and international migration dialogues, especially around the possible harmonisation of policies and the identification of international good practices in the field of migration management.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP4/4.1
T05.1800-002	Libyan authorities and the Mansour Rashid Al-Kikhia Institute for Diplomatic Studies enhanced their collaboration around consular crisis management and the involvement of Libyans living abroad.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP4/4.1
T05.186-001	Tunisian youth (who and where) have targeted access to job opportunities (what) thanks to the Rieda.tn' 'Entreprendre Médenine' platform.	Practices	General population	National	TUN	SP1/1.4
T05.186-002	The National Employment Agency (ANETI) (who) created a new branch (what) in Béni Khedache (where).	Practices	General population	Local	TUN	SP1/1.4
T05.1986-001	The cities of Sfax and Casablanca incorporated migration-related issues into their planning tools and urban development strategies, improving their institutional and financial capacities to address some key priorities in terms of intergation and social cohesion.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Regional	SP1/1.2
T05.1986-002	The city of Sfax formally established a coordination and crisis mitigation cell in order to prevent violent incidents and tensions between migrants and local communities and foster trust and peaceful coexistence.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
T05.1986-003	Migrants who are located in the city of Casablanca increased their access to the state services and the vocational training programmes offered by public institutions thanks to the development and endorsement of the "One-Stop Orientation Desk" and a "Mobile Application for Service Mapping".	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.208-001	142 Tunisians (who) found a job (what) in Tunisia (where).	Action	General population	National	TUN	SP1/1.4
T05.240-001	Since 2021 (when), Libya's Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and Niger's Minister of Employment and Social Protection (who) have signed and been implementing a Bilateral Labour Agreement (what) contributing to the enhancement of regional migration management and protection of Nigerian migrant workers.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3

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T05.240-002	The Delegated Ministry for Moroccan Residents Abroad and Migration Affairs, local authorities, and other relevant government agencies (who) in Morrocco (where) have established and enforced Standard Operating Procedures for the urgent and safe provision of shelter for Victims of Trafficking and Unnacompanied children.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP2/2.3
T05.240-003	Civil society organisations (who) in Morocco (where) have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions (what) contributing to enhanced local migration management (effect).	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.240-004	Civil society organisations (who) in Tunisia (where) have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions (what) contributing to enhanced local migration management (effect).	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
T05.240-005	Media actors (who) in Algeria (where) have increased and improved evidence-based reporting on migration issues (what) contributing to the promotion of a more balanced discourse on migration (effect).	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	National	DZA	SP1/1.3
T05.240-006	99 people (who) in North Africa (where) have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities (what) contributing to their socioeconomic inclusion and resilience (effect).	Action	General population	Regional NoA	Regional	SP1/1.4
T05.240-007	Local health and education delegations (who) in Marrakesh (where) have increased their participation and engagement in migrant protection networks (what) contributing to the enhancement of local migration governance (effect).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.350-001	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (who) created a Directorate General of Migration (what) in 2023 (when).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.350-002	The ONM (who) is recognized as a key institutional actor in the institutional landscape in the field of migration (what) in Tunisia (where).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.350-003	The academic world tunisien (who) has strengthened its role in the institutional landscape in the field of migration (what) in Tunisia (where).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.350-004	The actors who signed data exchange agreements with the National Observatory for Migration (who) have improved their procedures for collecting, harmonizing, processing, and sharing data (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.350-005	The ONM (who) has established a national migration information system (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1

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T05.350-006	The INS (who) modernized its data collection system (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.412-001	Municipal institutions representing cities (who) in the Mediterranean (where) have become active actors in the Rabat Process (what).	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Regional NoA	International	SP4/4.1
T05.412-002	Local authorities (who) in 10 Moroccan cities (where) have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans (what).	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP4/4.1
T05.412-003	Local authorities (who) in Rabat, Nador, and Oujda (Morocco) (where) have established and developed institutionalised dialogue mechanisms with civil society organisations (what).	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP4/4.1
T05.412-004	Local authorities (who) in Tunisian cities (where) have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans (what).	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	TUN	SP4/4.1
T05.412-005	Local authorities (who) in Tunisian cities (where) have increased their engagement with migrant associations in policy-making and implementation processes (what).	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
T05.412-006	Municipal authorities (who) of the city of Zarqa and the district of Marka (Jordan) (where) have involved migrants, refugees, and members of host communities in the participatory design of public spaces (what).	Action	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
T05.412-007	The Municipality (who) of Beirut (Lebanon) (where) has operationalised its recently established "Municipal Social Cell" (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
T05.412-008	Local authorities (who) of the city of Ramallah (Palestine) (where) have involved migrants in the participatory design of a Social Inclusion Policy (what).	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
T05.431-001	Moroccan lawyers (who) created the national lawyers' network (what) in Morocco (where) to cooperate and discuss cases, questions, and referrals for the legal assistance of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
T05.431-002	The legal clinics of Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda and Tanger (who and where) expanded their capacity to assist migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (what).	Practices	Others	National	MAR	SP1/1.2

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.431-003	Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (who) in Morocco (where) are juridically empowered (what) as a result of having participated to awareness workshops or focus groups or as members of migrants' organisations involved by the intervention.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
T05.437-001	Municipalities and other competent agencies at the local level (who) have increased the quality, coverage and continuity in the provision of public services (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.437-002	Local communities that include most vulnerable groups (who) have improved the use of decentralised basic public services of the municipalities (what) in Lybia (where), between 2018 and 2020 (when).	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.437-003	Municipalities and local service providers (who) increased the effectiveness of their response and their mitigation/emergency measures in the framework of the COVID-19 emergency (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.466-001	The communities most affected by the armed conflict have increased their social cohesion, resilience and peaceful coexistence from an inter-ethnic and inter-religious perspective in the 20 targeted municipalities.	Relationship	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.466-002	Technical staff from the 20 targeted municipalities have improved their trust and cooperation, especially concerning the exchange of knowledge and good practices for local management and provision of public services.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.466-003	MoLG and the 20 targeted municipalities have mproved multi-level coordination regarding the identification of local needs, the provision of public services and the sustainable management of public facilities and infrastructures.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.466-004	Public services in the 20 targeted municipalities have improved their quality, effectiveness and efficiency from an inclusive and conflict-sensitive approach, addressing the needs of vulnerable communities (including indirectly migrants).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.468-001	Students, children, and patients using education and health facilities (who) have gained access to safer and better quality drinking water and sanitation services (what).	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.468-002	Teachers, school principals and other education professionals (who) have improve classroom management, child-centred pedagogy and/or life skills curriculum (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.468-003	Hospitals and health facilities (who) have increased the quality in the provision of responsive maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition services (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.468-004	Children of the 6 targeted municipalities, including migrants and refugees (who), have improved their recreational dynamics and practices (what).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
T05.501-001	Young professionals in fish-farming from Morocco, Senegal and Ivory Coast (who) created a multi-country network (what) following a training on fish-farming in Morocco (where).	Practices	Diaspora members	Regional NoA	MAR	SP3/3.2
T05.501-002	19 migrants from Sub-Saharan countries and Moroccan returnees (who) found employment (what) in Morocco (where) in the sport sector.	Action	Returnees	Regional NoA	MAR	SP1/1.4
T05.501-003	9 volunteers (who) found employment (what) in the frame of the South-South volunteer programme in the four target countries (Morocco, Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast) (where).	Practices	Migrants	Regional NoA	MAR	SP3/3.2
T05.501-004	Professional women (who) from Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal (where) created a South-South sub-regional network (what) to exchange practical advice, information, challenges and expertise on agricultural production and transformation.	Practices	General population	Regional NoA	MAR	SP1/1.4
T05.511-001	12 Primary Healthcare Centres (who) in Tripoli, Gharyan, and Zliten (Libya) (where) have increased and improved the provision of quality healthcare services to host community members (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.511-002	The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health and Primary Healthcare Institute (who) of Libya (where) have reinforced the implementation of national health policy reforms (what) to increase the coverage and improve the quality of health services (effect).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.59-001	Youth and children (who) in Greater Cairo (where) have increased their pursuit of legal pathways for migration (what).	Action	General population	Local	EGY	SP1/1.3

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.59-002	Service providers (who) in Greater Cairo (where) have enhanced their implementation of Child Protection Standards Operating Procedures (what).	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	EGY	SP1/1.1
T05.59-003	At-risk Egyptian, migrant, and refugee youth (who) in Greater Cairo (where) have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities (what).	Action	General population	National	EGY	SP1/1.4
T05.62-001	Community mobilisers trained by the project (who) were able to build trust with communities, gain access to migrants, and raise awareness on health and protection issues (what).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
T05.62-002	A wide range of beneficiaries (who) have access to quality services (what).	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.714-001	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea (who) increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights (what).	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.714-002	Persons held in Libyan detention centres (who) increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.714-003	Most vulnerable and at-risk PoCs (who) increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights (what).	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.714-004	Refugees and asylum seekers in urban settings (who) have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs (what).	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
T05.796-001	National Governments, especially from African countries (Rwanda, Niger & African Union), and other relevant institutions (who) have increased their articulation (what) for the development of durable or interim solutions for the protection and resettlement of the POCs.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP4/4.3
T05.796-002	Some of the most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers held in Detention Centres, urban settings or temporary shelters in Libya (who) have reduced life-threatening risks (what).	Action	Refugees	National	LBY	SP4/4.3
T05.969-001	The Tunisian, Moroccan and Egyptian governments and their employment institutions (who and where) have formalized policies and structured agreements (what) to regulate and facilitate legal migration pathways to Germany.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	Regional	SP3/3.3

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.969-002	MoSEEA and MoL (who) developed and adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for managing international recruitment of Egyptian workers abroad (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	EGY	SP3/3.1
T05.969-003	ANETI (who) developed and adopted Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for managing international placement of Tunisian labour migrants abroad (what).	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP3/3.1
T05.969-004	Egyptian labour migration candidates (who) find employment in Germany (what and where) in the frame of the mobility scheme developed under THAMM.	Action	Migrants	National	International	SP3/3.2
T05.969-005	Moroccan labour migration candidates (who) find employment in Germany (what and where) in the frame of the mobility scheme developed under THAMM.	Action	Migrants	National	International	SP3/3.2
T05.969-006	Tunisian labour migration candidates (who) find employment in Germany (what and where) in the frame of the mobility scheme developed under THAMM.	Action	Migrants	National	International	SP3/3.2
T05.969-007	The Moroccan and the Germany Employment agencyies(who) intensified their cooperation (what) beyond the scope of the THAMM project.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	International	SP3/3.3
T05.969-008	Tunisian and Egyptian labour migration candidates (who) found employment in Germany in the frame of the mobility scheme developed under THAMM are able to send remittances (what) to their countries of origin (where).	Practices	Migrants	Regional NoA	International	SP4/4.2
T05.969-009	Tunisian and Egyptian migrant workers, and particularly female among them, who found employment in Germany (who and where) improved economic independence, experienced professional growth, and enhanced self-confidence (what).	Practices	Migrants	Regional NoA	International	SP1/1.3
T05.969-010	The Germain employer MSE (who and where) recruit apprentices from Tunisia (what) in cooperation with the Tunisian Employment Agency ANETI.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	National	International	SP3/3.3
T05.969-011	The German Employment Agency BA and the Tunisian Employment Agency ANETI (who and where) signed a cooperation agreement (what) for joint recruitments, exchanges and study trips.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	International	SP3/3.3

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.969-012	A network of private and public actors (who) was created in Germany (where), which now form partnerships with the three countries of origin within the scope of THAMM Plus (what).	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3
T05.969-013	A network of integration actors in Germany (including the diaspora) (who and where) was created (what) providing support to candidates recruited through THAMM Plus.	Relationship	National or local CSOs	National	International	SP3/3.3
T05.969-014	The German Railway (Deutsche Bahn) (who) continued recruiting independently skilled labour (what) from third countries (where) utilizing knowledge gained in the frame of the THAMM project.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3
T05.969-015	The German company MAN (who) intensified its engagment in labour migration (what) after successful recruiting experience in the frame of the THAMM programme.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3
T05.981-002	Public and private sector stakeholders (who) in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia (where) have enhanced cooperation (What) on ethical recruitment and fair hiring practices.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	Regional	SP3/3.1
T05.981-003	Statistical agencies (Who) in Morocco and Tunisia (Where) have integrated migration data collection (What) into national surveys.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	Regional	SP3/3.4
T05.981-004	Migrants (Who) in Tunisia (Where) now benefit from structured pre-departure orientation programs and improved job-matching services.	Practices	Migrants	National	Regional	SP3/3.3
T05.981-005	Vocational training and employment institutions (Who) in Morocco (Where) have developed and validated tools (What) to improve the international readability of national certifications and support alignment with European labour market standards.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP3/3.1
T05.981-007	The Moroccan Ministry MIEPEEC (who, where) has initiated the development of a National Strategy for International Professional Mobility (SNMPI) (what) to structure labour migration governance and enhance international employment opportunities.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP3/3.1
T05.981-008	The Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE) (who and where) has developed a National Strategy for International Employment and Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights (SNEI) (what) to structure labour migration governance and enhance international employment pathways.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP3/3.1

Outcome ID	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Where? - Geographic outcome scope	Where? - Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic Priority/ Area of Action
T05.981-009	The Egyptian Ministry of Labour (MoL) (who, where) has established a Pre-Departure Orientation (PDO) unit (what) to provide structured training for Egyptian migrant workers before their departure.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	EGY	SP3/3.1
T05.981-010	Social partners in Morocco (who and where) have signed a joint charter for the protection of migrant workers' rights (what).	Policies	National or local CSOs	National	MAR	SP1/1.3
T05.981-011	The Office des Tunisiens à l'Étranger (OTE) has improved its institutional capacity to serve Tunisians abroad through strengthened human resources and digital tools.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.2
T05.981-012	ANETI has strengthened its technical capacity to modernize the national competency framework (RTMC) in alignment with international standards and emerging labour market trends.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP3/3.1

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SUCCESS STORY

Warda's path to empowerment

EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

T05.61 Tackling root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt

EUTF PARTNER:
Plan International UK

COUNTRY:
EGYPT

BUDGET:
EUR 0.970 M

From **01/2021** to **12/2024**

Objective of the project

Opportunities for youth to earn their livelihoods are created to counter irregular migration.

Key successes

- 1091 young women and men assisted to develop income-generating activities.
- 70 young women and men who received job placement.
- 291 seed funds disbursed.

The story of transforming lives

Warda, a young woman from Upper Egypt, faced a series of challenges that seemed insurmountable. Her husband worked as a daily labourer, and life was already difficult when he attempted to migrate irregularly to Libya. An accident left him with fractures in his pelvis and arm, and he returned home unable to work. The family's financial struggles deepened, and to make matters worse, Warda's brother remained imprisoned in Libya. As she put it, *"Gangs frequently harassed him, and they forced him to work for free"*. For months, Warda felt trapped in a cycle of uncertainty and fear, watching her family struggle to survive.

Even in those hard moments, a small sign of hope emerged when Warda heard from her neighbours about the "Enterprise Your Life" sessions offered through Plan International as part of a project funded by the European Union. The training provided guidance on starting small businesses, from identifying an idea and researching the market, to developing feasibility studies and creating a detailed budget. *"Everyone praised the desserts I made for neighbours"*, she explains, recalling the moment she realized that her passion for baking could become the foundation of a small business. With determination, she enrolled in the sessions, learned the fundamentals of project management, and began to envision a new life for her family.

©EUTF Partner: Plan International

After completing the training and preparing a business plan, Warda received a cash grant that allowed her to purchase a refrigerator and other essential equipment for a small dessert shop. To ensure the sustainability of her business, Warda began offering made-to-order desserts for special occasions such as birthdays and weddings, while also diversifying her products to include items like soda water, local butter, and other refrigerated goods.

The business has steadily improved the family's financial situation, giving them hope and a sense of security. *"I hope my project grows more and more, and expands with branches for the shop. I also wish for my daughters to receive a good education"* she says.

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With improved financial stability, her husband was able to legally travel to Libya for work after the family's attitudes towards irregular migration changed due to their participation in the "Tackling Irregular Migration" project. Warda now manages the shop with support from family members. Her continued commitment and entrepreneurial spirit reflect the lasting impact of the initiative.

How did the EUTF help?

Entrepreneurship and skills development. In Upper Egypt, the EUTF project gave young people and community members access to business training that was practical and easy to apply. Through the Enterprise Your Life sessions, participants learned how to spot market opportunities, prepare budgets, and turn ideas into business plans. For Warda, this meant realising that her desserts could become the basis of a small business.

Start-up support. After the training, participants with solid business plans received small grants to buy the equipment and materials they needed to get started. For Warda, this was the refrigerator and tools that made her dessert shop possible. This start-up support created immediate opportunities for people to earn their own income.

Guidance and follow-up. Beyond training and grants, participants were not left on their own. They received coaching, mentoring, and opportunities to showcase products at local fairs. This guidance helped new businesses overcome early challenges and gave participants encouragement to keep going.

Keys to Success

Community motivation. Many young people and families joined the project because they wanted a better future at home and safer alternatives to irregular migration. This motivation kept them engaged through training sessions and the effort of preparing business plans.

Training plus finance. The combination of business skills and small grants proved crucial. Training gave participants the knowledge, while the grants gave them the means to act. Together, they created a practical pathway to self-employment.

Ongoing support. Regular mentoring and follow-up visits gave new entrepreneurs the confidence to sustain their projects. This continuity not only helped individual businesses survive but also created a sense of shared success in the communities involved.

Building on Success

Safer alternatives. While not everyone changed their plans, many families now see that there are real options at home. Skills training and new business opportunities showed young people that education, local jobs, and entrepreneurship can be a path forward, reducing the appeal of irregular migration.

Women's empowerment. Supporting women-led businesses has had ripple effects. Women like Warda have become role models in their communities, showing that women can run successful businesses and contribute to family income. Her story inspired other women to ask about the training and grants, encouraging wider participation and shifting perceptions about women entrepreneurs.

Community structures. The project also invested in lasting structures such as career centres and partnerships with local organisations. These centres now act as entry points where young people and women can continue to receive guidance, training, and support for employment and entrepreneurship.

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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SUCCESS STORY

From Libya back home: stories of new beginnings

EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

T05.800 EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa

EUTF PARTNER:
International Organisation for Migrations (IOM)

COUNTRY:
Regional, including Libya

BUDGET:
EUR 58 M

From **08/2018** to **12/2022**

Objective of the project

To improve protection and enable the voluntary return of stranded migrants and migrants in transit in North Africa.

Key successes

- 31252 stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya assisted to return voluntarily to their countries of origin.
- 8330 migrants assisted to return voluntarily from other North African countries to their countries of origin.
- 4496 returning migrants from North Africa have received reintegration assistance in their countries of origin.

The story of transforming lives

For many migrants in Libya, returning home safely was the first step towards rebuilding their lives. Through the EU–IOM joint initiative, thousands of men and women who faced exploitation, insecurity, or loss of livelihood were able to make the journey back with dignity. Their testimonies show the hardships they endured, the decisions they had to take, and the new beginnings they are now creating for themselves and their families.

John and Temnaia, both from Nigeria, never imagined they would marry and start a family in Libya. John had worked with his father as a barber before learning how to paint cars. However, in Nigeria, financial instability was constant: *"In Nigeria, you often don't get paid after the work is done. It was frustrating"*. His sister encouraged him to attempt the desert crossing. *"It was a dangerous journey, and some people didn't make it. It felt like a 50/50 chance"*.

Temnaia, who worked as a domestic worker in Libya, had different aspirations. *"I found work as a domestic worker and was able to send money back to my family. But deep down, I still dreamt of designing dresses"*. Temnaia and John eventually met. *"From that point, we built our life together. We got married, and soon after, we had a daughter"*, she remembers. But the limitations

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of life in Libya soon became clear. *"We didn't see a future for her here without an education, and that's something every parent wants to give their child"*.

With support from IOM, the family decided to return to Nigeria. John now plans to open a car painting business, while Temnaia hopes to establish her own shop. *"I plan to open my own shop selling the dresses I design. I want to bring what I've learned here back to Nigeria*

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and create a better future for our family". For her, the message is simple: *"Don't give up on your dreams. Even when life doesn't go as planned, hold on to your vision. Your strength is in your resilience"*.

Mohammed from Borama, Somaliland, left home without telling his parents, hoping to reach Sweden. He had no money to pay smugglers: *"I knew the people who brought me to Libya would ask me for money, but I still decided to go. I did not have any option at that time"*.

He spent over a year between detention centres, facing hunger, disease, and torture. During a visit by IOM staff, he learned about assisted voluntary return. After going back, he used his reintegration grant to open a grocery shop. *"I can manage my life and it helps me"*. He is now studying ICT part-time at university. *"I don't plan on trying to go back to Europe. I had that experience, and I don't want to try again"*.

Together, these stories reflect not only hardship but also the possibility of change. Thanks to the EU–IOM initiative, returnees like John, Temnaia and Mohammed have been able to turn a difficult chapter into the start of a new one back home.

How did the EUTF help?

Safe and dignified return. Through the EU–IOM Joint Initiative, the EUTF made it possible for nearly 40,000 migrants to return voluntarily from North Africa, including over 31,000 from Libya. Pre-departure counselling, medical checks, and organised travel ensured that people went home safely and with dignity. Returnees described the process as clear and respectful, giving them confidence to start again.

Support for reintegration. Back in their home countries, returnees received assistance that combined economic, social, and psychosocial support. Some used small grants to open businesses — like grocery shops, tailoring workshops, or car repair services — while others received help with housing, schooling for children, or medical needs. Follow-up surveys confirmed the difference this made: 98% of returnees reached a sustainable reintegration score on IOM's Reintegration Sustainability Index.

Ongoing guidance. Reintegration was not a one-off event. Through phone counselling, field visits, and regular check-ins, IOM followed up to ensure returnees could make the most of the support provided and avoid slipping back into precarious situations.

Keys to Success

Individualised support. Assistance was tailored to the specific needs of each person, whether they were children travelling alone, victims of trafficking, or people with urgent medical conditions. Short-term emergency aid was linked to longer-term support through individual plans.

Adapting to context. Operating in Libya meant facing constant security challenges. By working with local staff and offering online consular services, IOM was able to register migrants and process documents even when direct access was not possible. This flexibility kept protection and return activities moving.

Community outreach. Teams regularly visited detention centres and urban areas to inform migrants about voluntary return options. Community mobilisers and representatives played a key role in spreading the word and connecting people to IOM services.

Building on Success

Partnerships and protection networks. The project helped reinforce collaboration with government institutions and civil society organisations, creating more effective protection networks and smoother voluntary return procedures.

Support at home. IOM's presence in countries of origin ensured that people returning from Libya were not left alone. Returnees could count on pre-departure counselling, host family arrangements when needed, and follow-up services that helped them reintegrate.

A new perspective. For many returnees, going through the hardship of migration reshaped how they see the future. Instead of attempting dangerous journeys again, they are now focusing on building stability at home, opening businesses, continuing education, and contributing to their communities. This change of outlook shows how dignity and security can be restored when viable opportunities are provided.

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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SUCCESS STORY

From the broken dream of Europe to a meaningful life in Morocco

EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

T05.1479: For sustainable protection of migrants at the regional and national levels, with respect for their dignity.
T05.1481: Assistance to migrants in situations of vulnerability.

EUTF PARTNER:
Handicap International.
Fun. Entreculturas Fe y Alegria.

COUNTRY:
Morocco

BUDGET:
T05.1479: EUR 1.805M
T05.1481: EUR 1.833M

T05.1479: 12/2020 to 11/2023
T05.1481: 12/2020 to 02/2024

Objective of the project

Improve vulnerable migrants' access to legal support, emergency assistance, mental health services, and other essential services for protection and tailored support.

Key successes

T05.1479

- 35063 services provided (emergency aid, legal assistance, mental health care).
- 3740 people registered with project partners benefiting from personalized support
- 41 active "Community Peer" migrants (Pairs communautaires).

T05.1481

- 11847 people referred and assisted with their most basic needs (information, hygiene services, emergency aid).
- 11870 people benefited from a support process (physical and mental health, access to rights, creation of social support networks) that reduced their vulnerability.
- 35 active "Community Leaders" migrants (Relais communautaires).

The story of transforming lives

Bath, originally from Cameroon, and Lassana, from Côte d'Ivoire, experienced journeys marked by hardship, uncertainty, and the hope for a better life. Both initially shared the same dream: reaching Europe. But the paths they took proved perilous and often disappointing, forcing them to make decisive choices about their future.

Bath recalls the trials of his unsuccessful crossing attempts. *"I tried the sea, the fences, even the small boats... but it has never worked"*. He remembers walking for days in the desert, sometimes abandoned by smugglers without food or water. These extreme experiences led him to a realization: continuing to risk his life to reach Europe likely meant never arriving. *"I chose life. I chose to stay"*, he says, recalling that decisive moment when he decided to settle in Morocco.

Lassana, who arrived in Casablanca in 2003, also faced difficult beginnings. *"For months, I walked the streets of Casablanca looking for work"*, he recalls. He eventually found a low-paid job in a bakery, which offered him his first stability. But every day he saw other migrants struggling to survive in the streets. *"Seeing my African brothers begging in the street touched my heart"*, he explains. That image pushed him to think of another path: not only seeking his own stability, but also creating opportunities for others

Both men went through periods of isolation and discouragement. Bath recalls: *"I knew what it was like to sleep outside, to have no one to guide you"*. These painful memories became a strength: he wanted to prevent other migrants from going through the same. Thanks to training and engagement as a community peer with Handicap International, he gained skills in awareness-raising, first aid, and psychosocial support. This role deeply shaped him and reinforced his commitment to helping others.

Lassana, on his part, relied on his training as a pastry chef to build a sustainable project. Gradually, he set up pastry and catering training activities for vulnerable migrants. Later, he founded ASSIRIDA, an association that also offers Arabic language courses and social support.

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Their journeys show that perseverance and mutual support can transform trials into opportunities. They not only changed their own lives, they became role models for other migrants. Bath co-founded the association Coopération Panafricaine pour le Développement (CPD) in Agadir, bringing together migrants from several African countries to design projects adapted to their community's needs. Lassana, in Casablanca, continues to train young people and provide social and human support.

Today, their initiatives impact hundreds of migrants. The path they have chosen was not the one they had originally dreamed of, but it allowed them to find meaning in their journey. What was supposed to be a wandering towards Europe became an experience of resilience and solidarity, turning a broken dream into a promising reality.

How did the EUTF help?

Training and guidance. Through the EUTF projects, migrants in Morocco accessed training that built practical skills for daily life and community action. Bath trained as a community peer, learning first aid, psychosocial support, and awareness-raising. Lassana used support to strengthen his skills in pastry and catering, which later enabled him to train others and set up his association.

Support for basic needs and stability. Alongside training, vulnerable migrants received assistance such as health services, food, and safe spaces. This immediate support helped reduce stress and gave them the stability to focus on building their future.

Backing for community initiatives. The EUTF projects encouraged migrant-led groups to emerge and grow. Associations like CPD in Agadir and ASSIRIDA in Casablanca are direct results of this support, giving migrants the space, resources, and confidence to organise, train, and advocate for inclusion.

Keys to Success

Personal determination. Bath and Lassana's stories show that personal motivation, courage, and the willingness to adapt were crucial to overcoming initial challenges. Their decision to invest in learning, contributing, and staying in Morocco helped turn hardship into new opportunities.

Networks and partnerships. Collaboration with local NGOs and international partners gave their initiatives technical guidance, visibility, and credibility. This ensured that what started as individual efforts could expand into structured programmes.

Practical skills with community focus. The skills they acquired — from catering to community mobilisation and first aid — directly addressed real needs in migrant communities. This practical relevance made their initiatives meaningful and sustainable.

Building on Success

Expanding initiatives. Today, Bath's and Lassana's associations continue to grow, offering training, social support, and community engagement. Their projects reach hundreds of migrants, increasing employability and reducing vulnerability.

Migrants as agents of change. Migrants like Bath and Lassana, once facing exclusion, now play active roles in shaping positive change. Their work shows that with support, migrants can become leaders, role models, and drivers of resilience.

Bridge with countries of origin. The skills and leadership gained in Morocco are not only valuable locally but also create opportunities for future contributions back home. Many migrant leaders now see themselves as bridges between Morocco and their countries of origin, with the potential to drive development and offer alternatives to irregular migration.

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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SUCCESS STORY

Training, adaptation, and new horizons for Egyptian youth in Germany

EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

T05.969 Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)

EUTF PARTNER:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ)

COUNTRY:
EGYPT, MOROCCO, TUNISIA

BUDGET:
EUR 8M EUTF
EUR 4.2M BMZ

From **08/2019** to **08/2023**

Objective of the project

Mobility schemes with selected North African countries – Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia - are established and/ or improved.

Key successes

- 419 migrants placed in jobs or dual-track vocational training in Germany.
- 697 potential migrants have strengthened capacities for labor mobility to Germany.
- 45 European employers of the placed labour migrants have acquired a good knowledge on legal and practical conditions of recruiting qualified employees and trainees from North African countries.

The story of transforming lives

Khaled, Hishman, Nouran and Youssef are among the young Egyptians who took part in the THAMM programme and pursued vocational training in Germany. Their stories reveal the uncertainties of leaving home, the difficulties of settling into a new country, and the opportunities made possible through structured support.

Khaled, 23, after finishing secondary school in Egypt, was determined to acquire an internationally recognised qualification. *"I got my secondary education certificate in Egypt, then I wanted to get high-quality training abroad, outside Egypt so I decided to come to Germany to get my qualifications"*. He learned about the THAMM programme through the German embassy website and applied. What impressed him most was the careful preparation: *"GIZ took care of everything from A to Z, language, the flight, everything. They organised everything really well. The preparation in Egypt was great, in terms of the language and the culture as well"*.

The adjustment, however, was far from simple. Learning German took months of effort and persistence. *"It was quite hard work because at first it takes a lot of time to learn it properly. It doesn't just happen overnight; you learn something every day. My employer helped me find my feet here and he was very patient with me as a trainee. My colleagues also helped me"*. He now rotates between hotel departments, from housekeeping to the front desk. Reception is his favourite: *"You could say it's the heart of the hotel"*. Integration also meant finding community outside work. Khaled joined a local football club where he trains three times a week. *"My club means so much to me"*. Over time, his perseverance paid off. He recently completed his apprenticeship and was offered a contract to remain with his employer. Earlier this year, his story was recognised publicly when he was invited by the Federal President of Germany to attend the Citizens' Festival at Bellevue Palace in Berlin.

©Egyptian-German: Centre (EGC) (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2wkTyNySKCM)

For Hishman, the dream was to become a chef. *"I wanted to get training as a chef because I love the kitchen. I like the training because I learn new stuff, practice German and make new friends"*. He discovered the THAMM programme through a friend who had seen an advertisement, applied, and was accepted. Before departure he studied German at the Goethe-Institut in Cairo for several months. The first days in

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Germany were difficult. *"The first couple of days were a little tough. I couldn't understand anything. I didn't get how things here work. The weather here is totally different for me"*. Despite the challenges, he feels more confident each day. His ambition is clear: *"After ten years or something I'd like to open my own restaurant"*.

Nouran is training to be a hotel specialist in Dettelbach. She remembers the linguistic difficulties: *"I had problems with the language at the beginning because people here in Dettelbach or in Bavaria speak a different dialect but things are getting better"*. She recalls her isolation during the first weeks, which changed once she started school. *"In the beginning I had no friends. I didn't know anyone here then I started going to school and I met friends from Egypt too"*. Meeting regularly with fellow Egyptians, including Hishman and Youssef, has helped her feel part of a community.

Youssef values above all the sense of respect he experiences in Germany. *"What I like about Germany is that people respect you. You're going to be respected no matter who you are"*. He sees his future in Germany and dreams of bringing his family later on.

Each of these stories captures a different facet of the migration journey. All four recall the doubts and the moments of disorientation, but also the solidarity of peers, employers, and teachers. Their experiences show how structured support, persistence, and human connection can transform uncertainty into stability. As Khaled sums it up: *"I feel at home here. I really feel happy here. I love being here and I'm very grateful that I'm here"*. Although these stories focus on young Egyptians, similar experiences are being lived by Tunisian and Moroccan participants as well, since THAMM is a regional project implemented across North Africa.

How did the EUTF help?

Structured preparation before departure. The THAMM programme ensured that participants were ready for life and work in Germany. Young Egyptians studied German at the Goethe-Institut, received cultural orientation, and were briefed on what to expect. For Khaled, this preparation meant he could start training with more confidence, while for Nouran it helped her gradually overcome language difficulties.

Clear and safe migration pathway. The programme provided secure channels for mobility, contracts, visas, travel arrangements, and guidance on rights and obligations. This allowed participants like Hishman to focus on training as a chef without the risks linked to irregular migration. Employers also benefited from a transparent process that matched their needs with motivated trainees.

Integration and recognition of skills. Once in Germany, trainees were supported through close cooperation between training centres, companies, and local authorities. The recognition of qualifications was facilitated by tailored workshops, and the monitoring of progress ensured that problems could be addressed quickly. This "triple win" approach – benefiting migrants, employers, and both countries – was central to the design of the scheme.

Keys to Success

Resilience and ambition. Participants showed strong motivation to succeed, enduring months of language learning and the first difficult weeks abroad. Khaled's perseverance in learning German and Youssef's appreciation of respect in the workplace show how determination and mindset made a difference.

Employers as partners. German companies did more than providing contracts: they mentored trainees and helped them adapt. Employers underlined how the preparation phase in Egypt ensured that young workers were ready and confident when they arrived.

Strong institutional cooperation. The programme worked because Egyptian and German institutions coordinated closely with European partners. Together they created safe recruitment channels, fair contracts, and common tools to make legal mobility work for both sides.

Building on Success

Expanding safe pathways. The experience of THAMM shows that legal pathways to vocational training and employment can be scaled up. With 419 young people already placed in Germany by 2023, the programme has demonstrated its potential to reduce irregular migration by offering attractive alternatives.

Strengthening links with countries of origin. Many participants maintain ties with their families and communities in Egypt. These links create opportunities for skills transfer, remittances, and future investments once participants return. Migrants themselves often see their stay as a step towards giving back to their country of origin.

Sustaining cooperation. The lessons learned from THAMM underline the importance of long-term cooperation between governments, training institutions, and employers. Regional exchanges between Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, and Germany have strengthened common standards and created lasting structures for regular mobility.

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SUCCESS STORY

Tunisian voices in France: work, dignity, and opportunity

EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

T05.1950 Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)

EUTF PARTNER:
Office Français pour l'Immigration et l'Intégration (OFII)

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

BUDGET: EUR 6M

From **01/2022** to **12/2025**

Objective of the project

Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility between Tunisia on the one hand, and France and the European countries on the other.

Key successes

- 98 first-time migrants placed.
- 33 job placements carried out.
- 2252 teachers and learners from training institutions targeted by awareness-raising actions.

The story of transforming lives

Imen, Ameni and Belhassen are among the Tunisians who moved to France through the THAMM–OFII programme. Their voices illustrate the challenges and the hopes of those who choose regular mobility to build a stable future.

Imen, 26 years old from Tunis, works as a nurse assistant. She recalls the decisive moment when she discovered the programme: *"One day, while consulting the site of ANETI* (National Agency for Employment and Self Employment)*, I came across a job offer for the recruitment of care agents in France. I decided to apply, and shortly afterwards I received an email inviting me to an interview. For me, it was like a waking dream. I really didn't expect to be able to go to France so easily"*. She describes the warm welcome that marked her arrival: *"Coop emploi teams immediately made me feel confident and introduced me to the staff at the centre. They took the time to explain my assignment and answer all my questions. Then they accompanied me to my accommodation, helped me carry my suitcases, and even showed me where I could buy halal groceries. This welcome, this kindness, made all the difference"*. Adjusting was not without effort, but she underlines that integration comes with perseverance: *"With will, patience and work, you end up finding your place"*. Living in a shared flat with another Tunisian helped her

©OFII (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZnJMTndxgo0)

feel less isolated: *"Thanks to her, I feel less alone, and the change was much easier to live with"*.

Ameni, 39, also works as a nurse assistant. For her, the programme was the realisation of a long-term wish: *"For a long time I was looking for a chance to go abroad, and I finally found it thanks to the THAMM–OFII programme"*. She insists on the benefits of the experience: *"This adventure represents real added value for my career, new skills, different techniques, another culture. I am very happy to live this experience"*. She highlights what convinced her to take the step: *"The fact that the procedure was legal, with free training and supportive interviews, really encouraged me"*. The contract is for a fixed term, renewable or not. *"A*

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possible return to Tunisia is not a problem for me. I will find my family there and come back with a new and rewarding professional experience", she concludes.

Belhassen joined the company SERBE in Normandy. He retraces the recruitment process in detail: *"I applied on LinkedIn, then I went through the necessary interviews with the company SERBE. On the day the documents were ready, I made an appointment with the OFII in Tunisia to finalize the necessary procedures"*. Belhassen recalls that from the moment he arrived in France, he found a good atmosphere within the company SERBE. *"The HR manager supported me from the very beginning: he came to pick me up at the airport and helped me find temporary accommodation to settle in. The atmosphere within the company was really pleasant, which is why I chose to stay with them and plan to continue working with them for two years, or even longer"*. The employer also recognises the benefits. The director of SERBE explained: *"We had great difficulty finding workers in France, and this programme gave us motivated and well-prepared employees"*.

Taken together, these testimonies show how regular mobility creates opportunities for Tunisian workers while supporting employers in France who struggle to fill positions. Beyond contracts and numbers, these are meaningful stories of motivation, welcome and integration achieved step by step.

How did the EUTF help?

Clear and fair recruitment. Through the THAMM programme, Tunisians were offered a transparent process to apply for legal jobs in France. Managed by OFII and ANETI, the recruitment matched people's skills with real labour market needs. For participants like Imen, this meant applying online and being guided step by step until she reached her new workplace.

Support at every stage. From preparing documents in Tunisia to arriving in France, participants were supported with visas, contracts, residence permits, and orientation. They were also helped to settle in, with housing support and advice on daily life. This made the transition smoother and reassured both workers and employers.

Training and skills recognition. The programme invested in complementary training and recognition of qualifications. Language courses, technical preparation, and health and safety orientations equipped migrants to perform in their jobs with confidence. Companies like SERBE underlined how this training ensured that the workers were ready from the first day to join the workplace.

Keys to Success

Personal motivation and welcoming environments. Participants like Imen, Ameni, and Belhassen showed strong determination to succeed abroad. Their willingness to adapt, learn, and build new lives was central to their integration. Being supported by colleagues, living with fellow Tunisians, and receiving help from employers reduced feelings of isolation and gave participants confidence. For Imen, the warm welcome she received on arrival was decisive.

Strong partnerships. The cooperation between Tunisian institutions (ANETI, Ministry of Employment) and French actors (OFII, training centres, employers) ensured that contracts were fair, jobs matched real demand, and integration was supported throughout.

Tailored preparation. Language training, technical courses, and orientation provided the practical tools migrants needed to adjust to life and work in France. This reassured employers and helped migrants quickly find their place.

Building on Success

Opening more opportunities. The success of the programme shows that legal pathways can be scaled up. Expanding recruitment to other sectors and regions could benefit more young Tunisians and help meet labour shortages in Europe.

Circular benefits. Many participants see their experience as temporary, knowing they can return to Tunisia with savings, professional experience, and new skills. This circular migration strengthens both sides: workers benefit personally, while Tunisia gains from their skills and networks.

Lasting cooperation. The programme also reinforced ties between Tunisian and French institutions, creating mechanisms for fair recruitment, recognition of qualifications, and follow-up of workers. These structures can support sustainable mobility well beyond the current programme.

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