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

NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW

Second Monitoring Report
July - November 2019

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ACRONYMS

#	Number
AA	Awareness raising and advocacy
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development, Spain
AFD	French Development Agency, France
AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation, Italy
AIS	Automatic Identification System
ANETI	Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Independent
AU	African Union
BMPM	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region
CB	Capacity Building
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (cooperation and development) Participatory Foundation and NGO, Italy
CNDH	Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme
COI	Common Output Indicator
CRIs	Core Relief Items
CRW	Cross-Window
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
D4D	Diaspora for Development
DCT	Data Collection Tool
DG DEVCO	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
DG NEAR	European Commission Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
DGCIM	Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale en Matière de Migration
DGPS	Direction Générale de la Planification et Suivi
DRC	Danish Refugee Council, Denmark
EC	European Commission
ECA	European Court of Auditors
EF	Expertise France
EG	Egypt
EHA	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency (Former BTC), Belgium
ERMCE	Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt
ETM	Emergency Evacuation Transit Mechanism (UNHCR)
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (also EUTF for Africa)

FIIAPP	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies, Spain
GADEM	Groupe antiraciste d'Accompagnement et de Défense des Etrangers et Migrants
GITOC	Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation, Germany
GNA	Government of National Accord, Libya
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRDR	GRDR Migration-Citizenship-Development, France
HIMS	Households International Migration Survey
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
INS	National Institute of Statistics, Tunisia
IO	Immediate Outcomes
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPs	Implementing Partners
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IT	Italy
JVAP	Joint Valletta Action Plan
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
LF	Logical Framework (Log Frame)
LNA	Libyan National Army
LY	Libya
M	Millions
MA	Morocco
MC2CM	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration
MCMREAM	Chargé des Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger et des Affaires de la Migration
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MRE	Marocains Résidants à l'Ètranger
MSMEDA	Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency
MSs	Member States
N/A	Not Available/Applicable
NCW	National Council for Women, Egypt
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-governmental organisation

NOA	North of Africa
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NTC	National Technical Committees
OBERAXE	Spanish Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia
OFII	Office of Immigration and Integration, France
OMDH	Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains
ONM	National Observatory for Migration, Tunisia
OTE	Office of Tunisians Abroad, Tunisia
POCs	Persons Of Concern
PS	Promotion Sociale
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
REG	Regional
SCI	Save the Children International
SEITE	Secrétariat d'État à la Migration et aux TRE
SNIA	National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, Morocco
SNM	National Migration Strategy of Tunisia
SpO	Specific Objective
StO	Strategic Objective
TA	Technical Assistance
THAMM	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa
TN	Tunisia
ToRs	Terms of Reference
TRE	Tunisians Residing Abroad
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VHF	Very High Frequency radio and mapping systems
VHR	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
VTC	Vocational training centre

This report is the second in a series of biannual Monitoring Reports on the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF), covering the North of Africa (NOA) window. The purpose of these reports is to share details of both the progress made on implementation and the results of the EUTF strategy in the NOA region. Using qualitative and quantitative monitoring data reported by EUTF NOA Implementing Partners (IPs) to the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR), this report describes the work these partners have conducted on the ground and in pursuit of the EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives (StOs). The report is based on IP data received during the period July 2019 through (early) November 2019.[1]

The EUTF NOA is working to improve migration governance and address the root causes of irregular migration, displacement and instability, and this report presents a broad overview of progress at both the country and regional/multi-country levels. It is important to note that this monitoring report does not assess the performance of implementing partners, rather it provides an overview of the implementation and progress as measured against the outputs and outcomes of the EUTF strategy in NOA.

1 Implementing partners reported data through to the start of November 2019, with a few projects also later sending supplemental comments and information. Any cases where partners added additional data after the start of November are indicated in the report. The authors of this report also conducted additional research based on comments from DG NEAR, EUDs, and implementing partners from the start of November 2019 through Q1 2020, also indicated where applicable. There are two further important points regarding this report that should be taken into consideration: (1) the EUTF NOA Operational Committee approved new contracts for work in the NOA region in December 2019. This report does not cover these additional contracts, as the approval process occurred after the reporting period for this report (from the start of July 2019 through to the start of November 2019), and (2) the present Second EUTF NOA Monitoring Report does not, of course, include any specific measures taken in response to COVID-19, as it is focused on analysis of monitoring data on implementation and results in the NOA region during the July 2019 – November 2019 period. The analysis of monitoring data on contracts approved in December 2019 and COVID-19 measures will be included in the forthcoming Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report.

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Section I.

THE EUTF AND THE EUTF NOA MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM

I.1. The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa and the North of Africa Window[2]

In 2014 and 2015, the Mediterranean region experienced "an unprecedented increase in the number of refugees and other migrants" attempting to enter the European Union (EU).[3] In response to this rapidly evolving situation, European and African leaders convened in Valletta, Malta (in November 2015) to develop a unified and comprehensive response to the complex and fluid conditions on the ground. Building on existing migration mechanisms under the Rabat and Khartoum processes and the EU-Africa Dialogue on Migration and Mobility, leaders at the summit adopted the Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP).[4] The JVAP serves as a framework for enhancing cooperation between African and European partners, while strengthening migration management throughout the Mediterranean region. In order to support JVAP implementation in Africa, European leaders launched at the Summit the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa.[5] More broadly, the EUTF provides a mechanism for addressing ongoing crises and challenges in Africa that contribute to instability, irregular migration, and/or displacement in three key regions or windows: the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the Horn of Africa, and parts of North Africa.

EU leaders have developed a strategic orientation document for the EUTF, which outlines both its objectives and strategies for each of the three windows, based on the specific situation prevailing in the respective region. The EUTF is designed to pursue four overall objectives: (1) Increasing economic and employment opportunities; (2) Strengthening the resilience of communities, including the most vulnerable, refugees and displaced people; (3) Improving migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination; and (4) Buttressing governance and conflict prevention while reducing forced displacement and irregular migration.[6]

2 This section is a summary of Section I of the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa. North of Africa Window. Berman, Jacqueline, Gehrke-Srbic, Danijela, Savioli, Benno, Demel, Katharina, and Leutgeb, Anita (June 2019).

3 Torelli, Stefano. Migration through the Mediterranean: Mapping the EU Response. European Council on Foreign Relations. Accessed 27 May 2019.

4 2015 Valletta Summit on Migration (2015). Joint Valletta Action Plan. Accessed 28 April 2019.

5 European Commission (2015). EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Accessed 15 April 2019.

6 European Commission (2016). EUTF Strategic Orientation Document. Accessed 12 April 2019.

For the NOA region, the EUTF prioritised a strategy driven by EUTF Objective 3: Improving migration management, and further focused this objective on five priority areas, including (i) Promoting rights-based migration governance; (ii) Advancing mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility; (iii) Ensuring protection for those in need; (iv) Addressing the key drivers of irregular migration, while promoting voluntary return and reintegration; and (v) Improving information and protection of vulnerable migrants along migratory routes. Each of these priority areas is paired with a particular strategic objective for the EUTF NOA, as well as a robust set of Specific Objectives (SpOs) (Section II). Each programme and project implemented in one of the NOA window countries or regionally is aligned with one strategic objective and between one to five *specific* objectives, so as to clarify how they contribute to both the EUTF NOA priority areas and EUTF Objective 3 more broadly.

Focusing on migration management and funding initiatives aimed at its five priority areas aligns with the NOA's historic position as both a region of destination for labour migrants from other parts of Africa and the Middle East and a region of transit for migrants from all over the world aiming to reach Europe. The NOA has also been, at various times in its history, a region of origin for migration to Europe. In 2014 and 2015, the NOA was a focal point for the influx of migrants seeking to reach Europe across the multiple Mediterranean sea and land routes, forming a "complex migratory hub" of origin, transit and destination for people from Africa fleeing their homes due to "war, conflict, discrimination, and those seeking to improve their opportunities and to build a better future".[7]

I.2. The EUTF NOA Monitoring and Learning System

In order to provide data upon which to base evidence-informed guidance and decision-making for the EUTF NOA window, DG NEAR contracted the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) to support their efforts in building a Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF NOA. With ICMPD support, DG NEAR successfully developed an operational framework for the NOA window, approved by the Operational Committee of the EUTF NOA in December 2016.[8]

Since 2017, ICMPD has supported DG NEAR and the EUTF NOA implementing partners to firstly develop a logical framework for each project and then to align it with the MLS. The MLS includes an intervention logic structured into results matrices, which include indicator definitions, data sources, baselines and targets, which are then adapted through a consultative and shared project to align with the specific objectives of each project. This dynamic helps clarify how each project will contribute to one or more of the five North of

7 Mixed Migration Hub (2018). The Central Mediterranean Route: The Deadliest Migration Route. In Focus 2. March 2018. Accessed 13 April 2019.

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

Africa StOs (one for each of the aforementioned NOA priority areas, Section II), and how each IP will track and report to DG NEAR the monitoring data on their progress toward results.

Each implementing partner identifies and reports against both their own project-level indicators and EUTF-level common output indicators in not only the NOA window, but also in the Sahel and Lake Chad and Horn of Africa windows of the EUTF. All monitoring data reported on these EUTF common output indicators are entered into the EUTF's Akvo data reporting platform and published on the EUTF website. In addition, DG NEAR and the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) have contracted an independent, third-party evaluator, through a separate process, to conduct an independent evaluation of EUTF results across all three windows. ICMPD is not involved in that independent evaluation process.

I.3. Report Methodology and Limitations

The present Second EUTF NOA Monitoring Report is based on qualitative analysis of approximately thirty-eight (38) monitoring documents submitted between 1 July and early November 2019 by approximately twenty (20) different projects (see Report Sources) implemented as part of the EUTF NOA strategy.[9] Qualitative analysis was conducted using a qualitative rapid assessment tool at both the project and country level, with clear criteria being applied to each individual report and then compiled into country- and regional/multi-country level analyses. This report does not include descriptive quantitative analysis at the country or regional level, as only seven projects reported quantitative data using a data collection tool created for the EUTF NOA MLS. During 2020, more implementing partners will report using this tool. As such, future reports will include more quantitative analysis of monitoring data at the output and immediate outcome levels.

The findings of this report should be considered in relation to the following limitations:

- The country- and regional/multi-country analyses are based on those implementing partners who provided narrative progress reports or other inputs to DG NEAR by the end of October 2019. Not all IPs had submitted a progress report or other relevant documents by that time.

- Narrative progress reports and documents differ in the amount and types of data included and cover different time periods. Implementing partners do not use a standardised reporting template and each project is at a different point in their contracting and implementation. As such, the reports and documents are not directly comparable in terms of the amount or level of information provided.

- Each implementing partner develops their own initial logical framework, structuring it in line with their specific project needs and providing different levels of detail, outputs, immediate outcomes and indicators. A key focus of the MLS Technical Assistance (TA) is the support of IPs to align their

9 ICMPD received 38 qualitative progress reports and seven quantitative data reports from DG NEAR for inclusion and analysis in this monitoring report. All data were collected and reported to DG NEAR by the supported EUTF NOA implementing partners. Not all implementing partners had provided data to DG NEAR by the cut-off date and some data reported to DG NEAR were not shared with ICMPD, as per other protocols. Any data received after early November 2019 will be included in the Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report.

draft logical frameworks with the strategic and specific objectives of the EUTF NOA, as well as to ensure their data collection is feasible. Nevertheless, each logical framework remains unique and each report submitted to DG NEAR reflects the IP's self-reporting of their data. In practice, this means that the *amount* and *type* of monitoring data reported by the IP and included in the analysis differs depending on where they are in their project implementation and data they provide to DG NEAR during the reporting period.

Given these differences, the findings of this report cannot be generalised to other projects in the NOA window, the region as a whole, or across the EUTF. Despite these limitations, however, the report is based on analysis of a robust set of qualitative and quantitative monitoring data from a substantial number of projects in the NOA region. It thus further reveals how implementation is unfolding in the NOA region and the key preparatory activities and outputs produced to date.

I.4. Structure of the Report

The remainder of this report describes findings on the implementation and results, including outputs and some immediate outcomes, of EUTF work in NOA to date. It supplements the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report (June 2019), compiling data provided by DG NEAR and implementing partners since 2018 into a consolidated set of selected findings. These findings are reported as a descriptive portfolio analysis of EUTF NOA contracts and pipeline contracts (Section II) and by country of operation – Libya (Section III), Morocco (Section IV), Tunisia (Section V), Egypt (Section VI) – and regional/multi-country projects (Section VII). Building on the First Monitoring Report, the report concludes with an enhanced set of findings and lessons learned to date (Section VIII).

Section II.

ANALYSIS OF THE EUTF NOA PORTFOLIO

II.1. EUTF Portfolio of Projects in NOA

In its strategic orientation document, the EUTF commits to the overarching objective of improving migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination, and efforts to address migration in the NOA region. The EU Member States (MSs) and DG NEAR have operationalised this commitment into support for initiatives aimed at promoting migration governance, legal migration and mobility, protection and resilience of vulnerable groups, key drivers of irregular migration, and voluntary return and reintegration.

It is important to note that the data and portfolio analysis contained in this chapter, and indeed most of this report, only cover the period from 1 July 2019 through 1 November 2019. The EU Member States and DG NEAR continued to develop and approve new contracts through to the end of 2019; all additional contracts approved after 1 November 2019 and before the cut-off date for the next EUTF NOA Monitoring Report (30 April 2020) will be included in the Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report.[10]

On 1 November 2019, DG NEAR had approved a total of 31 programmes, including four cross-window programmes, with a total of € 685.4 million in funding for the North Africa region. DG NEAR also signed 39 partner contracts, with total funding amounting to € 464.6 million. Some 28 implementing partners, ranging from United Nations (UN) agencies and International Organisations (IOs) to national aid agencies of EU Member States and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), are implementing these initiatives in pursuit of the EUTF NOA's five strategic objectives. This Section provides an overview and portfolio analysis of this work, illustrating how the EUTF is realising its objectives on the ground.

So as to provide a comprehensive portrait of implementation of the EUTF NOA strategy, the analysis of the regional portfolio is based on either the NOA contracts already signed or those for which a positive decision has been made ("in the pipeline"). This reflects both the individual projects in the field and plans for their upscaling and continuation; and thus a full, robust portrait of the work undertaken. By the start of November 2019, the EUTF NOA had registered a total 53 contracts as either executed or in the pipeline for approval.[11]

10 The data contained in this section is based on a DG NEAR table of contracts covering the period from the start of the EUTF in the NOA through 1 November 2019 (dated internally as 17 November 2019). After this date, as noted, DG NEAR finalised a number of additional contracts in November and December 2019. Analysis of these contracts will be included in the next EUTF NOA Monitoring Report.

11 This excludes service contracts for audit services, the MLS, communications and other activities funded under the EUTF NOA Window.

II.2. Geographic Distribution of the EUTF NOA Portfolio

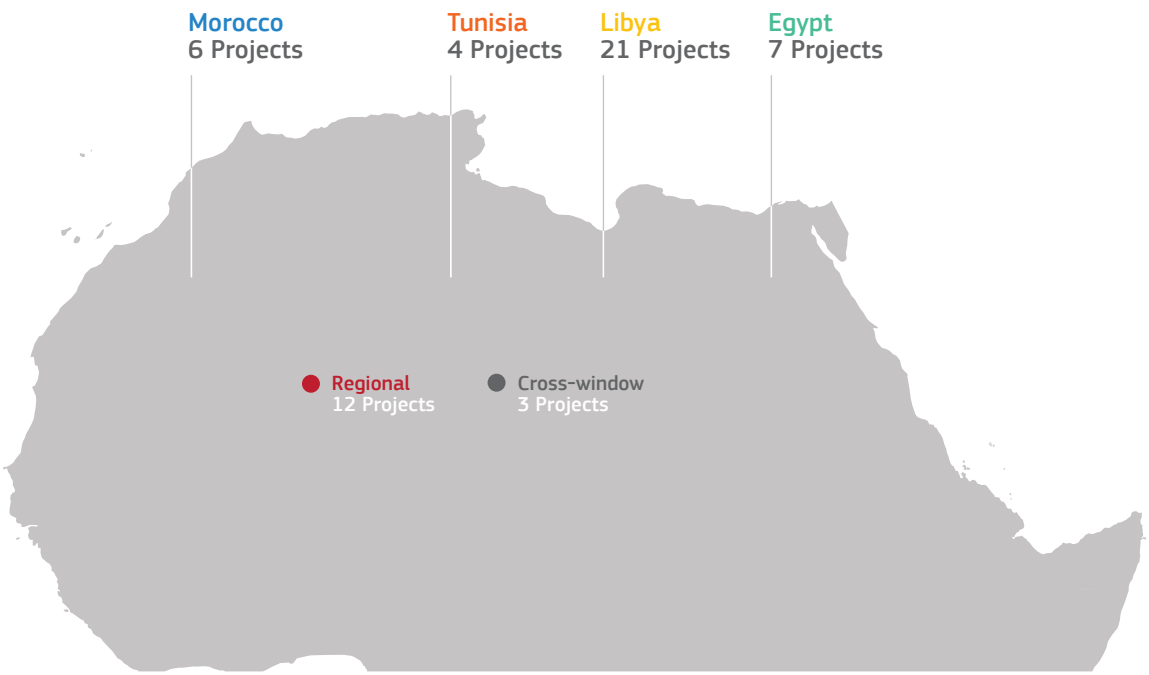
By early November 2019, the EUTF NOA had committed to some 39 contracts across the region (Figure II.1). The EUTF NOA continues to focus the portfolio on Libya, in response to the high level of need for (especially) emergency humanitarian assistance and in the face of recalcitrant conflict, with the country accounting for nearly 40 per cent of all contracts in the region (21 contracts signed or in the pipeline at the time of writing). Regional/multi-country and cross-window projects represent the second-largest portfolio by number of contracts (15 signed or in the pipeline at the time of this writing). This is followed by Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia (Table II.1)

Table II.1 Contracts and Contracts 'in the pipeline', by Country/Region

Contracts	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	Cross-Window	Total
Total Number	7	21	6	4	12	3	**53**
Percentage	*13.2%*	*39.6%*	*11.3%*	*7.5%*	*22.6%*	*5.7%*	***100%***

Source: DG NEAR Contract and Planning Table, November 2019.

Figure II.1. Geographic Distribution of the EUTF NOA Portfolio

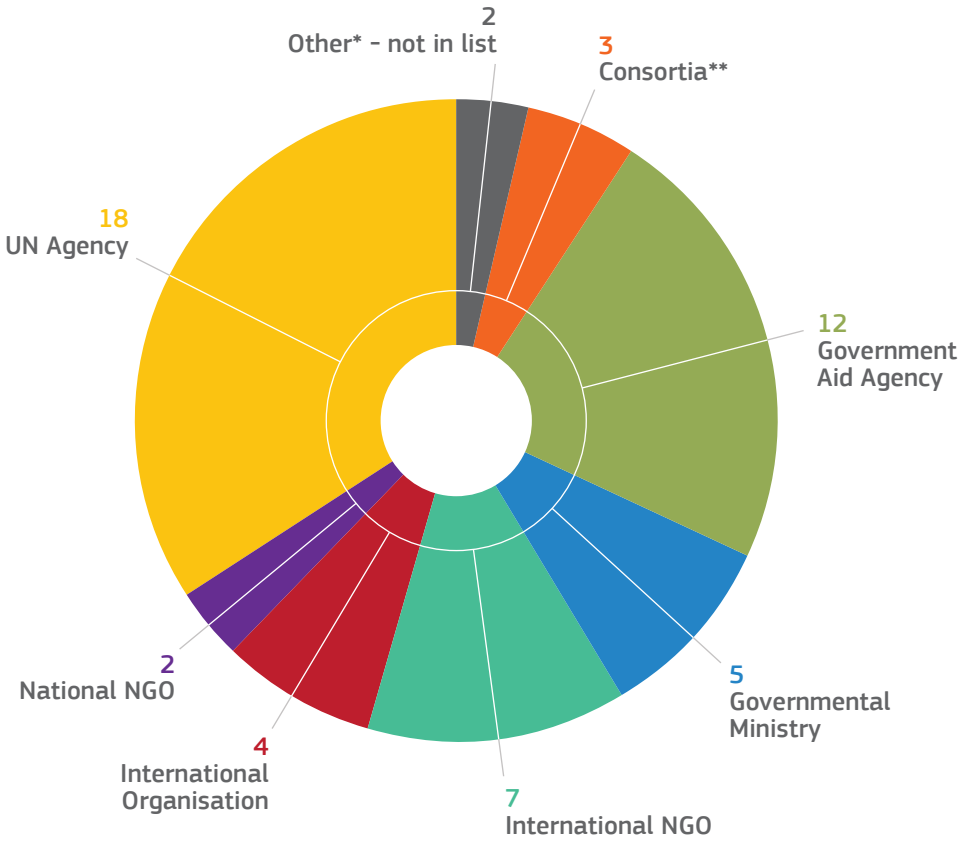


Source: DG NEAR Contract and Planning Table, November 2019.

II.3. EUTF NOA Implementing Partners

As previously reported, the EUTF is working with multiple partners to implement its strategy in the NOA region. This group includes UN agencies, EU MS national aid agencies, government ministries from North African and European states, other IOs and both (national) NGOs and International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) (Figure II.2).

Figure II.2. EUTF NOA Implementing Partners, by Number of Contracts*



** Other' refers to contracts in the pipeline with no concrete IP yet determined.*

*** Consortia currently in the field include ILO-IOM, AECID-FIIAP, and AFD-Mercy Corps, whom have partnered on project implementation.*

Source: DG NEAR Contract and Planning Table, November 2019.

Taken together, UN agencies and EU MS government aid agencies are implementing more than half of all contracts. For their part, EU MS national aid agencies and government ministries, when taken together, cover two thirds of all contracts. UN agencies are the predominant type of implementing partner in Libya, accounting for 12 of the 21 contracts awarded in the country. Overall, UN agencies hold 34 per cent of all contracts, followed by government aid agencies, with nearly 23 per cent, and INGOs with 13 per cent (Table II.2).

Table II.2 Distribution of Contracts and 'Pipeline' Contracts, by Type of IP and Location

Type of Implementing Partner	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Region-al	Cross-Window	Total	*Percentage*
Consortium**	-	2[12]	1	1	1	-	**5**	*9.4%*
EU MS Government Agency	2	2	4	2	2	-	**12**	*22.7%*
Government Ministry	3	2	-	-	-	-	**5**	*9.4%*
INGO	1	1	1	-	2	1	**6**	*11.3%*
IO	-	1	-	1	2	-	**4**	*7.5%*
National NGO	1	-	-	-	1	-	**2**	*3.8%*
UN Agency	-	12	-	-	4	2	**18**	*34.0%*
Other*	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	*1.9%*
Total	**7**	**21**	**6**	**4**	**12**	**3**	**53**	***100%***
Percentage by location	*13.2%*	*39.6%*	*11.3%*	*7.6%*	*22.6%*	*5.7%*	*100%*	

** Other' refers to contracts in the pipeline with no concrete IP yet determined*

*** Consortia currently in the field include ILO-IOM, AECID-FIIAP, and AFD-Mercy Corps, each related to a single contract*

Source: DG NEAR

II.4. EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives

As noted, the Strategic Framework of the EUTF NOA is based on five priority areas that promote EUTF Objective 3 on improving migration management. Each priority area has paired strategic objectives and a set of *specific* objectives. The five StOs are:

- StO 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region;
- StO 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility;
- StO 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need;
- StO 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region;
- StO 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration.

12 As of 1 November 2019, there was one project ongoing and a second in the pipeline.

Each project supported by the EUTF NOA is aligned with one StO, to which each project is hypothesized to contribute in the longer term. Each project is also aligned and to one or more SpO at the interim or medium-term outcome level.[13] Each implementing partner identifies the StO and SpOs to which their project contributes based on the project's overall objective. They then develop the project's results pathway and logical framework, including their planned outputs and immediate outcomes, measured against which they report. Of the 53 contracts, some of which support more than one project, 30 have been aligned with the EUTF NOA StOs and SpOs.[14]

Table II.3 EUTF NOA Contract Alignment Status, by Location

LF Status	EG	LY	MA	TN	REG	CW	Total	*Percentage*
Not aligned	-	13	3	-	5	2	**23**	*43.4%*
Draft alignment	2	2	2	-	2	-	**8**	*15.1%*
Final alignment	5	6	1	4	5	1	**22**	*41.5%*
Total	**7**	**21**	**6**	**4**	**12**	**3**	**53**	***100%***
Percentage by location	*13.2%*	*39.6%*	*11.3%*	*7.5%*	*22.6%*	*5.7%*	***100%***	

Source: ICMPD

Of the 30 aligned log frames, implementing partners have chosen a total of 34 StOs (some projects are contributing to more than one).

Table II.4 Frequency of StOs Selected, by Location

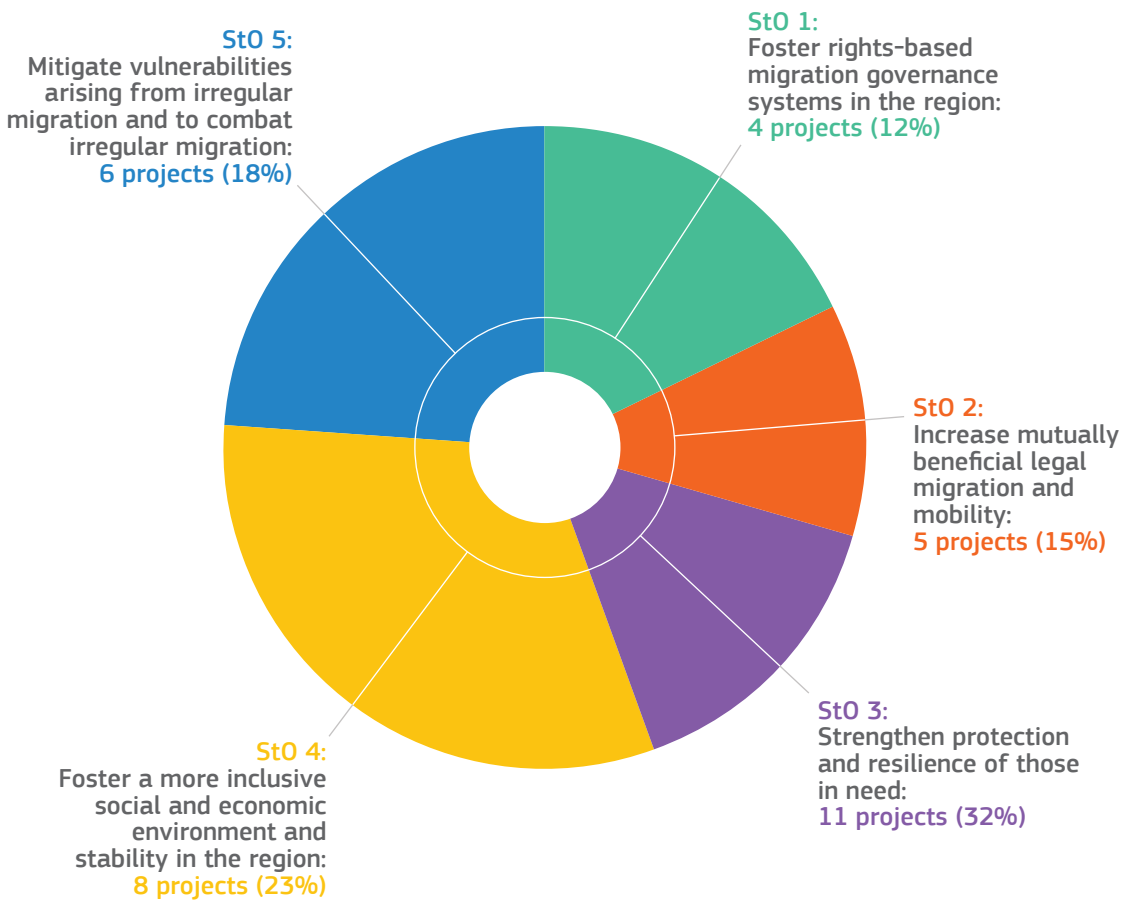
StO MENOA	EG	LY	MA	TN	REG	CRW	Total	*Percentage*
StO 1	1	-	-	2	1	-	**4**	*11.8%*
StO 2	-	-	2	2	1	-	**5**	*14.7%*
StO 3	2	6	1	-	2	-	**11**	*32.4%*
StO 4	4	2	-	2	-	-	**8**	*23.5%*
StO 5	2	-	-	1	2	1	**6**	*17.6%*
Total	**9**	**8**	**3**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**34**	***100%***
Percentage	*26.5%*	*23.5%*	*8.8%*	*20.6%*	*17.6%*	*2.9%*	***100%***	

Source: ICMPD

13 A small number of the projects featured contribute to more than one StO, but the majority are geared toward only one StO.

14 Of the 23 contracts which are not – or not yet – aligned with the EUTF NOA strategic and specific objectives, seven are IOM contracts, as this IP aligns their projects with their internal system.

Figure II.3. Frequency of each EUTF NOA Strategic Objective, by Contract



II.V. EUTF NOA Specific Objectives

In addition to the five StOs, the EUTF NOA includes 33 SpOs. Three of the SpOs are attributable to all StOs and refer to more general types of work being conducted by IPs in the region. These particular three SpOs are:

- SpO 1: Migration-related knowledge and data management in the field of (*respective StO*);
- SpO 2: Policy, legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks in the field of (*respective StO*);
- SpO 3: Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of (*respective StO*).

In order to provide a clearer sense of the purpose of the work being carried out by the individual projects, the SpOs can be grouped thematically, as elaborated below.

Figure II.4. Thematic Groups of EUTF NOA Projects

Group 1. Reducing socio-cultural dissonance and conflicts and improving social cohesion

- SpO_1_V: A realistic and fair narrative on migration promoting intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and mutual
- SpO_2_VII: Racism and discrimination towards migrant populations are prevented and progressively decreased
- SpO_3_VI: Culture of peace and social cohesion are expanded

Group 2. Mitigating risks and vulnerabilities due to a lack of information or services

- SpO_3_V: Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved
- SpO_5_VIII: Information and awareness on the risks along the migratory routes and on the hazards of irregular migration is enhanced

Group 3. (Re)integration of people

- SpO_4_V: Sustainable, impartial, and development-oriented reintegration mechanisms are progressively established
- SpO_5_VI: Rights-based assisted voluntary return from transit and destination countries is ensured

Group 4. Emergency humanitarian assistance

- SpO_3_IV: Self-sufficiency of target groups and host communities is enhanced
- SpO_3_V: Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved

EUTF NOA projects can also be grouped by the type of work they are doing or 'intervention types', including:

- Awareness raising and Advocacy (AA) among the general public;
- (Institutional) Capacity Building (CB) or Technical Assistance for stakeholders;
- Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (EHA) for vulnerable groups.

Table II.5 EUTF NOA Projects, by Intervention Type

Region	AA	CB	EHA	Total	*Percentage*
EG	3	23	7	**33**	*30.3%*
LY	1	27	1	**29**	*26.6%*
MA	1	6	-	**7**	*6.4%*
TN	-	17	-	**17**	*15.6%*
REG	-	21	1	**22**	*20.2%*
CRW	-	1	-	**1**	*0.9%*
Total	**5**	**95**	**9**	**109**	*100%*
Percentage	*4.6%*	*87.2%*	*8.3%*	***100%***	

Note: The total is higher than the number of projects due to rounding and multiple country coverage.

At the immediate outcome level, the vast majority of projects focus on building the capacity of and providing TA to partners in the region (Table II.5). Emergency humanitarian assistance is critical to meeting the most basic needs of migrants, refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), even though fewer projects are providing this type of support – with Libya being the most prominent case in point.

This project is funded by the European Union

This project is implemented by ICMPD International Centre for Migration Policy Development

Section III.

EUTF NOA IMPLEMENTATION IN LIBYA

III.1. Country Context and Factors Affecting EUTF NOA Projects in Libya[15]

In the period since the First Monitoring Report was published (in June 2019), instability, conflict and displacement in Libya have continued unabated. The fighting between the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army (LNA), which intensified in April 2019, continues to persist, with at least 284 civilian deaths and 363 injuries resulting from the armed conflict, an increase of over 25 per cent compared to the previous year (according to UNHCR, 20 December 2019).[16] The ongoing offensive has put up to 500,000 children at risk and around 105,000 people, mainly living in southern Tripoli, have been forced to flee their homes.[17] Migrants and refugees have also been caught in the fighting: in July 2019 alone some 53 migrants and refugees were killed and 130 wounded in an airstrike on the Tajoura detention centre.[18]

Neither a lasting ceasefire nor peace talks have emerged, with deadly rivalries between external political and military actors and breaches of the arms embargo, among other factors, exacerbating the conflict and general instability of the country.[19] The ongoing conflict also limits the ability of central and local government to provide basic services, with Libyans continuing to lack access to power, water, sanitation, education, health and other crucial services.[20] As a result, living conditions among the Libyan people have deteriorated, as has any trust in state or local institutions.[21]

As noted, the ongoing conflict has had a significant impact on migrants, refugees and IDPs in the country. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), there are currently *at least* 636,426 migrants in Libya.[22] While according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are currently nearly 794,000 people of concern in Libya,[23] of which over 301,025 are IDPs and 447,025

15 This chapter does not include a table of all EUTF NOA-supported contracts in Libya, due to limitations on chapter length. All future EUTF NOA Monitoring Reports will, however, include standardised tables listing EUTF NOA non-service contracts by portfolio (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Regional).

16 OHCRH (2019). Press briefing on Libya, 20 December 2019.

17 IOM DTM (2019). DTM Situation Update: Libya- Tripoli. Rapid Migrant Assessment, 04 July 2019.

18 Ganguly, Manisha (2019). Libya migrant attack: UN investigators suspect foreign jet bombed centre. BBC News. 6 November 2019.

19 Kirkpatrick, David D. (2019). Russian Snipers, Missiles and Warplanes Try to Tilt Libyan War. The New York Times. 5 November 2019.

20 Council on Foreign Relations. Civil War in Libya. Global Conflict Tracker. Accessed 11 April 2019.

21 Action fiche. Scale-up of programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya" - local governance and socio-economic development pillar. T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10.

22 IOM DTM (2019). Libya's Migrant Report. Round 27: August - September 2019.

23 People of concern include registered refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs and IDP returnees.

IDP returnees; with over 45,000 registered as refugees or asylum seekers.[24] Migrants and refugees held in Libya's detention centres continue to experience severe conditions and suffer deprivation.[25]

As previously reported, there have been grave violations of the rights and freedoms of detained migrants, with some being held indefinitely – without access to legal representation or the judicial system, or, in some cases, medical care. A number of migrants have been subjected to assault, forced labour, torture and, more recently, bombings. The perpetual dysfunction of the Libyan government and the lack of an operational legal framework or broader rule of law, as well as cases of human trafficking and smuggling, have all combined to create a dangerous situation for migrants in the country's detention centres.[26]

As described in the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report, the roots of the current instability emerged in the wake of the 2011 Libyan Civil War and the overthrow of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's 40-year rule, which itself had played a role in engendering a complex and unstable migration situation. Therefore, from its inception, the EUTF has prioritised addressing the needs of migrants and host communities in Libya. The EU's 2017 Joint Communication on migration along the Central Mediterranean Route (CMR) cites Libya's "governance and security challenges" and finding "an effective and sustainable" response to Libya's migration challenges as central to EU policy toward both the country and the wider region.[27]

Maintaining its alignment with this declaration, the EUTF NOA has continued to make significant investments in Libya, helping to meet the needs of and protect migrants and host communities dealing with rampant insecurity. Said investments fall into three areas: (1) Protection of vulnerable groups and those in need; (2) Community stabilisation; (3) Security and border management.

Protection projects focus on meeting emergency humanitarian needs and increasing the number and capacity of safe spaces for vulnerable migrants and Persons of Concern (POCs). These projects tend to concentrate on key points of vulnerability for migrants, including those in urban areas, detention centres and disembarkation points (for migrants rescued at sea). Implementing partners engage in several necessary humanitarian assistance efforts to address the needs of these vulnerable groups, including distributing Core Relief Items (CRIs) and/or Non-Food Items (NFIs), blankets, Hygiene Kits (HKs) and clothes, as well as providing medical care and specialised services for children and Victims of Trafficking (VOTs).

24 UNHCR (2019). UNHCR Update, Libya, 15 November 2019. Accessed 15 November 2019.

25 IOM recently described "terrible conditions migrants are forced to endure in detention centers" (Foreign Policy, 11 October 2019), while Médecins Sans Frontières noted that migrants have been "exposed to increasingly inhumane and dangerous conditions" in Libyan detention facilities (MSF, 18 October 2019).

26 Karaspan, Omer (2019). The continuing tragedy of migrants in Libya. Brookings Institution. 18 March 2019. Accessed 29 April 2019. See also the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report for a discussion of Libya's legal framework in this regard, especially the law *Regulating Entry, Residence and Exit of Foreign Nationals to/from Libya* and the law on *Combating Irregular Migration*. The former levies fines on and mandates deportation of persons entering or residing in the country "illegally", while the latter jails and deports all 'unauthorised migrants'. Neither law is aligned with the various international human rights treaties to which Libya is a signatory; MSF (2019). Closure of detention centre exposes migrants and refugees to even worse conditions. Press Release. 17 October 2019. Accessed 9 November 2019.

27 European Commission (2017) Migration on the Central Mediterranean route: Managing flows, saving lives. Brussels, 25 January 2017 JOIN(2017) 4 final. See also, for example, European Council (2017) Malta Declaration by the members of the European Council on the external aspects of migration: addressing the Central Mediterranean route. Press Release. 3 February 2017. Accessed 12 May 2019.

In exceptional circumstances, implementing partners also provide food on an emergency, short-term basis. In addition, UNHCR is conducting humanitarian evacuation of refugees and asylum seekers, while IOM is implementing its own Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) operations for migrants returning to their countries of origin. Many of these projects also include capacity building components, whereby IPs work with and support local community-based organisations and host communities to increase their ability to work with these vulnerable groups.

Community stabilisation projects from EUTF NOA implementing partners focus on improving the living conditions of both Libyan host communities and migrants, POCs and IDPs residing in Libyan municipalities. In these cases, projects aim to improve access to basic services (for example, health care) and overall living conditions through the rehabilitation of basic services and key social infrastructure (for example, rehabilitation of schools) as well as job creation. Such projects help to foster both social cohesion and community security. The direct benefits to host communities, e.g., increased access to basic services, can then provide a foundation for increasing a sense of community security and decreasing a sense of competition for scarce resources. This can then act as a foundation for improving attitudes toward and integration of migrants, refugees and IDPs into local communities.

Border management projects have largely focused on search and rescue operations and promoting Integrated Border Management (IBM) good practices, including respect for the rights of rescued migrants. As noted in the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report, a particular focus has been placed on strengthening the capacity of the Libyan Ministry of the Interior's General Administration of Coastal Security (GACS) to carry out search and rescue operations along land and sea borders.

Good Practice

Flexibility

After several children, including IDPs, enrolled in their summer school programme missed school due to outbreaks in violence, UNICEF adjusted their lessons to allow these children to catch up on the schoolwork missed and still be able to start the next academic year without any delay.

III.2. EUTF NOA Libya Projects, Implementation Strategies and Status

Despite the persistence of the precarious situation in Libya, the EUTF NOA projects in the field continue to work to meet the needs of migrants, refugees and other vulnerable groups, as well as host communities and IDPs. As noted, EUTF NOA projects are delivering necessary humanitarian assistance while working to improve basic services, restore key social infrastructure and build border management capacities. In so doing, interventions in Libya continue to contribute to the strategic objectives of the EUTF NOA. More specifically, the protection-focused projects aim to extend EUTF NOA *Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need*, while community stabilisation projects focus on *Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region and security* and border security and management projects work toward *Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration.*

Implementing partners have proven themselves adept at developing and initiating innovative strategies capable of supporting project execution even in the face of such grave volatility. They have scaled up existing projects, adapted their plans and procedures to new conditions on the ground, and deployed Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) as part of their approach to pursuing their objectives in Libya's complex, and often unstable environment.

- **Scale-up.** In response to significant demand, several organisations have scaled up those projects which have proven capable of reaching vulnerable groups. Currently, seven of the eleven implementing partners have extended, or plan to extend, the duration and the geographical or financial scope of their interventions, in the form of new or follow-up projects. This group includes Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), IOM and the Italian Ministry of the Interior.

- **Flexibility.** The ability to adjust to rapidly shifting conditions on the ground has been a hallmark of EUTF NOA implementing partners in Libya. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the International Medical Corps (IMC), CESVI, GIZ, the Italian Ministry of the Interior, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF, among others, have all adapted their original project plans and activities to new or alternative locations, away from conflict zones, while altering duration and number of beneficiaries, and sometimes even transforming planned development activities into emergency responses, as dictated by emerging needs in the locality. Some partners have "institutionalised" this flexibility in the form of emergency funds, so as to be able to provide ad hoc, immediate or tailormade responses.

- **QIPs.** Several EUTF NOA implementing partners continue to deploy "quick impact projects" as a strategy for supporting implementation in Libya. These QIPs are primarily infrastructure projects and focus on local community needs to increase stability and security.

    - According to DG NEAR and the European Union Delegation (EUD) to Libya, IOM completed 39 planned QIPs with a community improvement focus (by October 2019).

    - UNDP has conducted QIPs to address community needs and encourage 'social peace'.

    - UNHCR has implemented 87 QIPs (up from 67) in the areas of health, education and water. These projects offer immediate, essential protection-focused support to persons of concern, as a strategy for community stabilisation more broadly.

III. 3. Progress on Outputs and Immediate Outcomes in Libya

As indicated above, EUTF NOA interventions in Libya fall into three primary areas: protection, community stabilisation, and border management.

Protection. During this reporting period, the EUTF NOA's focus in Libya remained on protection and responding to the complex, dangerous and rapidly shifting situations faced by migrants and refugees. On 1 November 2019, approximately 50 per cent of the EUTF NOA projects in Libya were focused on protection. Implementing partners are working directly with migrants, POCs and IDPs to meet their immediate needs in urban areas, detention centres, and disembarkation points. IPs are also sustaining these groups with NFIs/CRIs, cash assistance, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), medical consultations and medical referrals. Moreover, they are working to increase access to housing, legal counselling, and education programmes for children. IOM is providing their voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration programme. EUTF NOA implementing partners are also working to build the capacity of local authorities and civil society to furnish basic services to these groups on their own.

Implementers of protection projects in Libya include DRC, IMC, the IRC, CESVI, IOM, UNICEF and UNHCR. As indicated in Table III.1 below, all of these partners have continued to make notable progress on their primary outputs and immediate outcomes over the past 5-6 months.

Table III.1. EUTF NOA Protection Projects in Libya, Selected Outputs[28]

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
DRC-IRC-IMC-CEVSI **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01** ***Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya*** *Source: Data Collection Tool October 2019*	1.0.1. + 1.0.3 (grouped) Services provided (primary health care consultations, reproductive health care consultations, clinical screenings for communicable diseases, MHPSS, referrals, CRIs, cash assistance)*	# of services provided	**0**	**40,721**	**32,445**[29]
	1.0.4. Information on available services, risks of irregular migration, etc., for target group provided	# of targeted refugees, migrants, IDPs, and host community members reached through awareness campaigns	**0**	**28,580**	**10,976**
	1.5.1. Trainings conducted for authorities dealing with migration (decision makers and frontline staff)	# of Libyan authorities, official representatives and local organisations trained through workshops and other capacity building events	**0**	**443**	**489**

28 To ensure data consistency, outputs are reported by each individual implementation partner. In future reports, data will be aggregated and reported by output type, including EUTF common output indicators, using new tools currently being made available to implementing partners. Further, not all outputs reported are included in the table. The table instead focuses on those outputs reported on by the implementing partners and/or which illustrate core progress to date

29 This figure comes from DRC-CESVI's log frame.

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
UNICEF **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02** ***Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, including Host Communities, Migrant and Refugee Children*** *Source: UNICEF progress report, 29 October 2019*	Expected Result 1.1. + 1.2. (grouped)*	# of actors from service providers and institutions trained on child protection approaches	**0**	**320**	**130**
	Expected Result 1.3. Support transitional care	# of children regularly participating in structured, sustained community-based psychosocial support programmes	**0**	**5,000**	**75,061** (38,978 males and 36,083 females)
		# of children supported with specialised child protection services	**0**	**2,700**	**6,536** (2,821 males and 3,715 females)
	Expected Result 1.4. Evidence-based knowledge generation on protection gaps	# of studies conducted	**0**	**1**	**1** study conducted
	Expected Result 2.2: Training on active learning and MHPSS provided to certified teachers and administrators at selected public schools	# of teachers and education personnel trained on child-centred and protective pedagogy	**0**	No target available	**17,044** (8,876 males and 8,168 females)
	Expected Result 2.3. Basic teaching and learning materials provided for children and teachers	# of children who have received essential learning materials and supplies	**0**	No target available; Indicator has changed since the project commenced	**392** (193 males, 199 females) and **14,815** school-age children (6,640 girls and 8,175 boys)
	Expected Result 2.4. Rehabilitation of infrastructure including Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) facilities	# of schools receiving WASH rehabilitation	**0**	**19**	**9** schools in the rehabilitation process

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
IOM[30] **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01** ***Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilizing Communities in Libya*** *Source: 7th Quarterly Report (1 November 2018-31 January 2019); 21 validated updates through DG NEAR in June 2019 and data up until end of October 2019 shared by IOM*	Expected Result 1.1: Stranded and vulnerable migrants are provided with VHR and reintegration assistance	# of migrants assisted with VHR	2015: IOM returned 1,113 migrants 2016: IOM returned 2,775 migrants January-April 2017: IOM returned 3,085 migrants	**15,000**	**30,658** *Source: EU-IOM Joint Initiative Flash Report, October 2019*
		# of migrants provided with reintegration assistance	**4,100** migrants received reintegration assistance in 2016	**1,500** additional vulnerable migrants receive reintegration assistance	**3,202** eligible migrants; 2,104 received reintegration assistance *Source: QR #7 (June 2019)*

30 Please note that IOM and DG NEAR provided these data, which run through to November 2019. DG NEAR reported that IOM also provided updated data covering the period through to June 2020, which report IOM provision of additional services and beneficiaries reached. These updated numbers will be included in future NOA Monitoring Reports. ICMPD did not receive, independently review or verify IOM data

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
	Expected Result 2.1: Migrants, refugees and host communities have access to protection services and assistance	# of IDP and returnees who have received direct assistance through distribution of CRIs and HKs (disaggregated by age and gender)	**4,733** IDPs (4,590 families) received CRIs and HKs from IOM in 2016	**20,000** additional IDPs and returnees (5,000 families)	**69,512** IDPs and returnees (23,129 females, 22,824 males, 23,559 children) *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019).*
		# of migrants who have received CRIs and HKs (disaggregated by gender)	**27,211** migrants in detention centres and urban areas received CRIs and HKs from IOM in 2016	**25,000** additional migrants	**73,834** migrants (8,799 females, 5,213 children, 58,822 males) *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly to them (October 2019)* [According to DG NEAR, by October 2019, IOM had distributed 251,680 emergency meals and 285,661 NFIs and HKs to migrants]

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
	Expected Result 2.2: Access and availability of health services	# of health workers trained in providing specialised health care services to migrants	11 (May 2017)	**120** additional health workers trained	**222** health workers trained *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*
		# of pregnant women and infants/children receiving specialised medical care in and outside of detention centres	By May 2017, 176 pregnant women had received specialised medical care in and outside of detention centres	**360** additional pregnant women and infants	**2,817** pregnant women and infants *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*
		# of stranded migrants and members of crisis-affected populations who directly received health assistance, (disaggregated by age, sex, and type of assistance – primary health care or emergency care)	5,796 stranded migrants and members of crisis-affected populations had directly received health assistance (5,581 for primary care, 215 for emergency care) by May 2017	**5,290** additional migrants (5,000 for primary care, 290 for emergency care)	**33,472** migrants received medical assistance *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
	Expected Result 2.3: The most vulnerable stranded migrants are provided with tailored protection services and protection coordination mechanisms are strengthened	# of IOM Safe Spaces established for migrants, including unaccompanied migrant children (UMCs) and other vulnerable migrants	**0**	**3** Safe Spaces established	**0**[31]
		# of UMCs and other vulnerable migrants provided with specialised protection services	**0**	Caseload for IOM Safe Spaces and 1,500 vulnerable migrants not in IOM Safe Spaces, for a total target of 1,692 cases	**6,926** vulnerable migrants assisted with specialised protection services *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*

31 According to EUD Libya, as of November 2019, IOM continues to work to open three planned safe spaces. However, it has not yet been possible to complete the spaces due to prevailing local conditions (EUD Libya, 11 June 2020).

Protection Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
	Expected Result 2.5. Relevant Libyan counterparts are better equipped and trained to respond to and identify the needs of migrants at disembarkation points and detention centres	# of Libyan Coast Guard (LCG)/ Port Security officers trained on different topics (human rights, first aid, data management, etc.)	**30** (May 2017, under existing projects)	**20** additional LCG/ Port Security officers trained	**26** technical cooperation trainings for 392 Libyan officials *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*
		# of disembarkation points equipped with lifesaving equipment and materials	**5** (May 2017)	**3** additional disembarkation points equipped with lifesaving equipment and materials under the proposed EUTF project	**6,962** sets of lifesaving equipment distributed at 12 disembarkation points (including first aid boxes, nylon suits, rescue rings, gloves) *Source: DG NEAR, based on IOM data reported directly (October 2019)*
	Expected Result 3.1. International and local partners have enhanced access to migration data	# of reports published	**8** May 2017)	**60** reports published	**14** information packages published **9** monitoring flows reports published **72** event trackers published **20** detention centres profiles published *Source: IOM (October 2019)*

**Several related services have been grouped together to demonstrate results more efficiently*

Community Stabilisation. This type of action represents the main vehicle through which EUTF NOA partners can improve local conditions and reinforce local capacities to address the needs of migrants, refugees, IDPs and host communities.[32] In implementing these projects, UNDP, IOM, GIZ and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) are working to build municipal capacity, as empowered by Libyan Local Governance Law 59/2012, so as to ensure the critical basic services required to function as a community.[33] This includes helping those Libyan municipalities most affected by migration flows to plan their policies and interventions in a participatory and inclusive manner, plan and manage the use of public funds, and rehabilitate core public facilities – for example, schools, universities, hospitals, water and sanitation plants and services, and public spaces – to improve access to basic services. There is also ongoing work to promote economic recovery, including support for local business development and job creation for both Libyan nationals and migrants. They also support municipalities to promote social cohesion and strengthen the rule of law, as critical components of community stabilisation.

32 Action fiche. Scale-up of programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya" - local governance and socio-economic development pillar. T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10.

33 The legal framework outlined in the local government law (59/2012) and the subsequent decree of 2013 assigns municipalities a range of competencies and functions which can be broadly categorised as: urban planning and management (includes construction permit issuance); local economic development, creation and oversight of local facilities delivering public social and administrative services; civil registration; business permit issuance; public health and environment monitoring. However, the overall legal framework remains incomplete, and there is a lack of clarity regarding how responsibilities are – and should be – divided between the different levels of government, from executive to municipal council level.

Table III.2. EUTF NOA Projects, Community Stabilisation in Libya, Selected Outputs[34]

Community Stabilisation Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
UNDP **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03** ***Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery*** *Source: Progress reports 6 June 2017 - 5 June 2018; 6 June 2018 - 31 December 2018*	Output 1. Ensure better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for the most vulnerable groups within host communities, including IDPs and returnees, as well as migrants and refugees	# of coordination mechanisms in place to facilitate needs analysis, coordination and implementation of recovery activities	No coordination mechanisms in place in any municipalities	6 coordination mechanisms in place	**5** coordination mechanisms in place at the municipality level: in Benghazi, Kufra, Murzuq, Sebha, Sabratha
		# of social infrastructure sites built or rehabilitated	**0**	**25**	**21** social infrastructure sites rehabilitated
	Output 2. Support local authorities and administrations in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security	# of rule of law staff with completed training	**0**	**60**	**75** staff members
		# of police stations rehabilitated	**0**	**1**	Ongoing construction of police station in Hai Andalus, Tripoli
	Output 3: Support local economic recovery/ development, including job creation and livelihood	# of people benefiting from professional technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and/or skills development	**0**	**60**	**20**
		# of people assisted in developing income-generating activities	**0**	**N/A**	**604**

34 Not all outputs reported are included in the table. The table instead focuses on those outputs reported on by the implementing partners and/or which illustrate core progress to date.

Community Stabilisation Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
UNDP **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05** ***Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery*** *Source: Newsletter, Issue 1, September 2019*	Output 1. Enhance provision of basic services at local level and increase access for the most vulnerable groups within host communities, including IDPs and returnees as well as migrants and refugees 1.1. Strengthen the capacities of municipalities in providing basic and social services, particularly in those municipalities most affected by migratory flows, for resilient local service delivery 1.2 Improve access to quality services, particularly to the most vulnerable people living in the selected locations (including migrants, refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities)	# of social infrastructure sites rehabilitated	**0**	**30**	**11** contracted or under evaluation
		# of equipment kits delivered	**0**	**710**	**88%** contracted
		# of municipalities with strengthened conflict mediation	**0**	**24**	Municipalities identified

N/A = Not yet available or reported

Community Stabilisation Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
IOM[35] **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03** ***Managing Mixed Migration Flows in Libya through Expanding Protection Space and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Development*** *Source: IOM, Quarterly Report #9 (1 May - 31 July 2019);* *IOM community stabilisation report, October 2019 (reported to DG NEAR)*	Expected Result 4.1: Community social cohesion is improved to enable successful and mutually beneficial integration of migrants	# of community members who participated in community stabilisation and cohesion promotion activities	**0**	**5,000**	**2,757**[36]
		# of community outreach and information campaigns conducted	**0**	**4**	**11**
		# of local health workers trained in MHPSS	**0**	**20**	**60**
	Expected Result 4.2: Provision of basic services is improved to enhance the local government's ability to provide basic services to target communities	# of QIPs implemented for infrastructure rehabilitation or provision of basic services	**0**	**60**	**40**[37]

35 Data entered directly into the report by IOM, and then validated by DG NEAR (8 June 2019). ICMPD did not receive or review these IOM data.

36 Data updated by DG NEAR (8 June 2019).

37 As reported by IOM, with figures covering the period through to the end of October 2019.

Community Stabilisation Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
GIZ **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05** ***Support to Municipalities Programme*** *Source: Progress reports 1 July 2017 - 31 January 2018; 1 July 2018 - 31 December 2018; 1 January 2019 - 31 March 2019; 1 April 2019 - 30 June 2019*	1.1.1 Inclusive and participatory community planning and decision-making processes are introduced in the selected municipalities	# of local development plans directly supported	**0**	**15**	**10**[38]
	1.1.2 Cooperation processes among key national and local actors in the selected municipalities are in place; 3.1.1. Local economic development strategies for the partner municipalities are prepared in a participatory approach	# of strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (sectoral/state strategies)	**0**	**17**	**17**
	1.3.1 Organisational and human capacities of selected civil society actors in partner municipalities are strengthened	At least 2 civil society organisations (CSOs) in each municipality have received capacity development support	**0**	**30**	**15**
	1.3.2 Local projects to promote inclusion of vulnerable groups are identified and supported	15 CBOs have developed 15 projects and received support to integrate youth, IDPs and migrants	**0**	**15**	**27**

38 GIZ log frame update, January 2020.

	2.1.1 Partner municipalities' organisational and human resources capacities are strengthened	# of staff (at least 30% female) trained on key municipal functions	**0**	**225**	**77**
	2.2.1 Priority services and infrastructure are supported	# of social infrastructure sites built or rehabilitated	**0**	**30**	**30** identified, **18** implemented
	3.2.1 Local initiatives/ projects aimed at creating jobs and improving livelihood are identified and supported	# of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	**0**	**300**	**118**
AICS **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01** *Source: Weekly reports 1-13 (2018-2019)*	*Preparatory activities ongoing*	N/A	N/A	N/A	*Latest update, monitoring report (June 2019)*

N/A = Not yet available or reported

Security and Border Management. In Libya, the EUTF NOA continues to support critical security and border management work aligned with international standards. This includes the previously reported project that saw the Italian Ministry of the Interior partner with the General Administration for Coastal Security to improve their capacity to operate coastal patrols; intercept smugglers and traffickers; conduct search and rescue missions of migrants at sea; and manage a command centre to guide their integrated border management efforts. No additional results were reported in this period; new data is expected for the Third NOA Monitoring Report.

Table III.3. EUTF NOA Projects, Security and Border Management in Libya, Selected Outputs[39]

Security and Border Management Projects					
Lead Implementing Partner & EUTF #	**Output Number & Name**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Log Frame Target**	**Progress to Date**
Italian Ministry of the Interior **T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04-01**	A1.1. Staff of naval unit trained	# of GACS crew members and scuba divers trained on police activities and rescue	N/A	N/A	**83** crew or divers trained
Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya – First Phase *Source: Interim Narrative Report, December 2019*[40]	A.1.2. Naval unit properly set up and equipped	# of vessels repaired, equipped and maintained	N/A	N/A	- **Two** 35-metre patrol boats repaired and officially tested - **Two** 22-metre patrol boats under repair - No vessels handed over to Libyan authorities yet

N/A = Not yet available or reported

Immediate outcomes. Most EUTF NOA-supported projects reported increases in regard to their immediate outcomes, most notably in the numbers of people reached and/or benefiting from projects in the field. For example, UNDP estimated that some 1.7 million people from the cities of Sabratha, Murzuq, Sebha, Kufra, Ajdabiya and Benghazi can now benefit from rehabilitated infrastructure, including increased access to health care, education, water and sanitation, and electricity. They also reported completing renovation of Sebha Central Park, located in the heart of Sebha, which serves 18,000 families, and nearing completion of rehabilitation of the Animal House at the Benghazi University Veterinary College, to the benefit of some 8,000 students.[41]

UNICEF, UNHCR, DRC-CESVI and GIZ also reported progress on their immediate outcomes. UNICEF noted that some 1,972 school-age children now have access to formal and non-formal education, with 75,061

39 Not all outputs reported are included in the table. The table instead focuses on those outputs reported on by the implementing partners and/or which illustrate core progress to date.

40 DG NEAR updated information from the Italian Ministry of the Interior based on a December 2019 interim report it received. Monitoring data for this project thus cover the period until December 2019, unlike the other data in this report, which only cover the period up until and including 1 November 2019.

41 It is important to reiterate that these figures, like all data in this report, were provided by the implementing partner directly.

children benefitting from MHPSS and recreational activities in schools, learning spaces, community centres, and child-friendly spaces. UNHCR reported exceeding their target of providing 6,000 persons with CRIs, emergency MHPSS and improved water, sanitation and health facilities at disembarkation points, due to the higher than expected number of persons rescued at sea. According to publicly available data, UNHCR registered some 12,419 persons in Libya (including 3,562 at detention centres) and provided 42,515 IDPs and refugees with non-food items in 2019.[42]

Other IPs reporting major progress include IOM, which, according to DG NEAR, accepted bids for seven infrastructure projects in Sabha. DG NEAR reported that IOM oversaw the rehabilitation of a clinic, a school, a local council building, a football pitch and a community hall. IOM also selected contractors to drill 13 water wells in Sabha. These wells, supported by generators, will significantly increase the water supply across the city, which for many years has suffered from wastewater leakages, leading businesses to close and people to flee their homes. These infrastructure projects correspond to areas prioritised by communities in different *mahallas* (district or neighbourhood) as part of the IOM approach to supporting community-based projects, focused on locally identified needs and concerns. As regards short-term results achieved, DRC-CESVI reported some misuse of equipment and humanitarian aid. Two of the ten air conditioners installed by CESVI in detainee cells have been dismantled and used for guards' rooms and some CRIs have not been distributed to the intended beneficiaries.

III.4. Key Challenges and Facilitators in Libya

Even with this comprehensive strategy for the NOA, the conflict in Libya continues to hinder implementation of EUTF NOA-funded interventions in the country. The conflict itself remains the major challenge for implementation, continuing to cost lives, displace citizens and migrants, while destroying basic infrastructure. The conflict has also added significant restrictions to the operational environment, restricting the movement of some IPs and placing restrictions on the presence of international programme staff in the country. In turn, this has affected the timely conclusion of partnership agreements and implementation of programme activities. The key lesson learned for the partners is that working in a fragile context requires flexible design, regular review of risk management plans and a number of different operational modalities.

Implementing partners also continue to face bureaucratic and administrative constraints on their operations in Libya. However, the IPs recognise that the involvement and strengthening of the engagement of local actors is crucial to project success and programme sustainability. Lengthy negotiation procedures with local authorities on project plans have led to notable delays in some cases. In response to this, implementing partners have continued to invest in building the capacity and increasing the involvement of local partners wherever possible.

In some instances, however, working with local stakeholders has proven impossible, with implementing partners being forced to withdraw. For example, DRC-CESVI pulled out from Khoms DC in June 2019, following deteriorating conditions in the area; UNICEF decided not to equip educational facilities within detention centres, as enhancing the physical structure of the centres violated UNICEF's position that children should

42 Please note that these data are based on publicly available UNHCR data: UNHCR Update, Libya, 3 January 2019. Accessed 6 January 2019.

not be detained in the first place. Both organisations deployed their established standards and red line principles to help guide these difficult decisions.

Restrictions on the movement of IPs and significant limitations on access to migrants and host communities in need of humanitarian assistance also persist. The most significant restrictions faced continue to be access to detention centres and disembarkation points, where in some cases government officials have refused to collaborate with humanitarian actors or inform them of the arrival of migrants or refugees. For example, UNHCR reported that they have experienced restrictions on their work registering persons in need of international protection, determining the legal refugee or asylum seeker status of migrants, providing core items such as shelter kits or NFIs, conducting medical consultations, and monitoring the human rights situation of migrants in Libya more broadly. Due to the lack of real alternatives to detention, IPs often struggle to attain the release of migrants and refugees from detention centres, evacuate them from Libya, or find durable solutions to their situation.

This has led to the need to adjust project plans and activities almost continuously. In response, as previously reported, implementing partners have worked to track internal displacement and move their operations to locations where people can congregate when fleeing violence. They have also continued to pre-position core items which host and migrant communities might need, including dry foodstuffs, hygiene kits and other necessary non-food items. They remain focused on the most flexible forms of assistance to better meet the needs of migrants, refugees, and IDPs, including cash payments. Since April 2019, they have been forced to significantly limit their presence on the ground, which in some instances has further delayed planned activities and their ability to recruit and retain well-suited, experienced and skilled staff.

Those migrants and refugees not housed in detention centres also experience difficulties accessing services. Several partners have therefore linked the provision of basic services or humanitarian aid with measures which address xenophobia and social cohesion, through trainings or awareness raising campaigns. They have also simplified and accelerated how they provide cash assistance as well as some specialised services addressing the most urgent health needs, in an attempt to ameliorate the situation of migrants.

EUTF NOA implementing partners have also continued to observe some local biases against migrants and refugees, which affected their ability to deliver humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable groups. In April 2019, for example, the IRC conducted visits to nine informal migrant settlements in Misrata in order to assess local access to health services. In focus group discussions, migrants reported assault, theft, and exploitation by state and non-state actors as near daily occurrences. These concerns severely limited their capacity to move and travel to public health facilities. Even those who could reach public hospitals were often turned away, including pregnant women and the elderly. Migrants reported that unreliable communication with health professionals, cultural discomfort concerning talking about health issues, limited knowledge of the available services, and a lack of financial resources to pay for health consultations were the main barriers.[43] These findings have shaped IP decisions on referral of migrants to the specialised health facilities. More broadly, they show the challenges which the local environment poses to implementation of EUTF NOA projects in Libya.

43 DRC-CESVI (2019). Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya. Quarterly report April – June 2019 (Q6). Accessed 12 November 2019.

This project is funded by the European Union

This project is implemented by ICMPD International Centre for Migration Policy Development

Section IV.

EUTF NOA IMPLEMENTATION IN MOROCCO

IV.1. Country Context and Factors Affecting EUTF NOA Projects in Morocco

As with all countries in North Africa, Morocco faces its own distinct set of opportunities and challenges related to migration. Historically, often in response to European labour demands, Morocco has primarily been a country of origin, with fairly continuous regular and irregular flows of Moroccans to Europe.[44] Recent figures suggest that some 2.5 million Moroccans now reside in Europe, mostly in France, Italy, and Spain.[45]

Over the past decade, Morocco's stable political and economic environment and proximity to Europe have also attracted large numbers of migrants from other parts of the world. Migrants from West Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Europe, as well as, more recently, Syria, have moved to Morocco in pursuit of business opportunities, formal and informal employment, or for retirement. In other cases, migrants have sought a pathway to Europe via Morocco, with a surge in numbers moving through Morocco to Spain in 2018.[46] Recent data suggest, however, that 2019 arrivals to Spain from Morocco decreased by about half compared to 2018.[47] This decrease correlates with increased cooperation between Spain, the EU, and Morocco, including increased governmental policing of Morocco's land and sea borders and search and rescue operations designed to discourage irregular flows and improve rescue at sea.[48]

Domestic policies naturally also affect migration in the country. The new Constitution (2011) codified the protection of migrant rights and provisions for non-discrimination.[49] At the same time, perceived and actual increases in the number of migrants in Morocco have created public pressure to respond to irregular migration.[50] As part of its migration portfolio, Morocco has also sought to reinforce links with its citizens residing abroad, Marocains Résidants à l'Ètranger (MRE). In May 2015, the country adopted its new National Strategy for Migrants Residing Abroad with the aim of preserving and strengthening the Moroccan identity of the MRE, protection of their rights and interests, and increasing contributions to domestic development.

44 Mixed Migration Hub (2018). Morocco Country Brief. March 2018. Accessed 13 November 2019.

45 European Commission (2017). Migration Profile: Morocco.

46 As noted in the First NOA Monitoring Report, according to Frontex, some 57,000 people entered Spain illegally in 2018, with many departing from Morocco. It was reported in March 2019 that according to the Moroccan Ministry of Interior, officials "intercepted 89,000 attempts to illegally cross into Spain" in 2018. Bernhard, Meg (2019) Spain was seen as welcoming refugees, but in North Africa it is cracking down. Los Angeles Times. 8 March 2019. Accessed 13 November 2019.

47 IOM DTM (2019). DTM Europe. Quarterly Regional Report. Q1 2019. Accessed 7 November 2019.

48 EEAS (2019). EU actions along the Western Mediterranean Route. Factsheet. 16 October 2019. Accessed 13 November 2019.

49 CIA World Factbook. Country profile: Morocco. Accessed 29 April 2019.

50 Konrad Adenauer Foundation (2014). *Marokko – Neuer Vorreiter in der Migrationspolitik?* Accessed 14 November 2019; Helmut Reifeld (2015). Morocco – Emigration, Transit and Host country: Migration in Morocco. KAS International Reports. 2/3 2015, pp. 31-53. Accessed 14 November 2019; UNHCR (2018). Global Focus. Operations: Morocco. Accessed 14 November 2019.

In this complex environment, Morocco and the EU have maintained strong migration agreements, including the 2013 Mobility Partnership, the Morocco-EU Agricultural Agreement, and EU support for Morocco's National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (2015). In June 2019, the EU and Morocco released a joint declaration pledging their commitment to "true 'Euro-Moroccan partnership for shared prosperity'" in a number of key areas, including "sustainable development, justice, security, intercultural dialogue, mobility and migration, human rights and good governance".[51] In the declaration, 'mobility and migration' form one of the primary areas of focus, whereby both parties will implement "special operational measures" to address "the root causes of irregular migration". These measures include efforts aimed at addressing trafficking in persons, managing sea and land borders, and facilitating legal mobility, visas and other exchanges for students, young workers and young volunteers in a manner that is "comprehensive, humane and respectful of human rights".[52]

IV.2. EUTF NOA Morocco Projects, Implementation Strategies and Status

In Morocco, the EUTF NOA is supporting four implementing partners: the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), the International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP), and GIZ to implement five distinct projects (Table IV.1). Since completion of the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report (June 2019), these projects have continued to achieve progress, but remain early in their implementation phase, with two initiatives in pre-implementation (the Enabel project *Deploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Regional*, and grant awards to international NGOs following a December 2019 call for proposals).

As noted in the First Report, Morocco also benefits from the regional Border Management for the Maghreb (BMPM) regional project. This project – implemented by ICMPD – supports national border agencies and other entities involved in border management or with a mandate to address irregular migration and protect vulnerable migrants at the border. The action aims to enhance the institutional framework of the participating countries to protect, monitor and manage their borders, while ensuring the free movement of bona fide travellers and goods. In Morocco, as well as elsewhere in the region, the BMPM project provides equipment and training to its governmental partners as a key contribution to the progressive establishment of rights-based procedural frameworks on border management, including more effective coordination and cooperation mechanisms.

51 Council of the EU (2019). Joint declaration by the European Union and Morocco for the fourteenth meeting of the Association Council.

52 Ibid.

Table VI.1. EUTF NOA Projects, Morocco

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)	EUTF NOA Strategic Objective
T05-EUTF-NOA MA-01	*Vivre ensemble sans Discrimination: Une Approche Basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la Dimension de Genre*	**AECID, FIIAPP**	**5,500,000**	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility
T05-EUTF-NOA MA-02	*Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes*	**Enabel**	**4,580,000**	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
T05-EUTF-NOA MA-03	*Assistance aux Migrants en Situation de Vulnerabilité*	**NGOs (call for proposals ongoing)**	**6,500,000**	Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04	*Déploiement des Ppolitiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*	**Enabel**	**8,000,000**	Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region
T05-EUTF-NOA MA-05	*Soutien à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières et de la Migration au Maroc*	**FIIAAP**	**44,000,000**	Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06	*Coopération Sud-Sud en Matière de Migration*	**GIZ, Expertise France**	**8,613,500**	Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility

Each project in Morocco is at a different stage of implementation. For example, AECID-FIIAPP and Enabel (Empowerment Juridique) have now completed a first (Enabel Juridique) and second (AECID-FIIAPP) year of implementation. During their first and second year of implementation respectively, Enabel (Empowerment Juridique) and AECID-FIIAPP both established clear project management, and coordination and cooperation structures with their project partners. These structures allow staff to implement such key project activities as training needs assessments, mapping of relevant actors to engage, and capacity building programmes, workshops and exchanges. As noted, other projects remain early in their project processes, but both FIIAPP and GIZ have already initiated key preparatory activities (Table IV.2).

AECID-FIIAPP. The project *Vivre ensemble sans Discrimination: Une Approche Basée sur les Droits de l´Homme et la Dimension Genre* aims to strengthen political policies and instruments designed to prevent

racism and xenophobia towards migrant populations in Morocco. The project is built on the principles of protecting the fundamental rights of migrants and promoting harmonious "living together" among migrants and host communities. Following preparatory activities completed in 2018-19 and a February 2019 results-oriented monitoring mission, the AECID and FIIAPP teams have focused their work on improving the setting up and coordination of project activities. This has included projects teams working with an external consulting team (PROEVAL) to further develop their logical framework and reorganise key project activities.[53]

They also developed gender monitoring tools during this time, and indicators to ensure gender-informed reporting. More recently (June-July 2019), the project team developed action plans with governmental partners from Morocco (for example, Chargé des Marocains *Résidant à l'Étranger et des Affaires de la Migration* (MCMREAM), Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (CNDH) and Spain – for example, the Spanish Observatory for Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE). In mid-September 2019, they also established a project management unit in order to improve project planning, oversight and implementation.

AECID-FIIAPP reported progress on several key planned activities. In March 2019, the team initiated a study of international treaties, conventions, agreements on racial discrimination and xenophobia towards migrants, comparing protocols in five EU Member States and which is to be adapted to the Moroccan context, an output of particular interest to the North African country. They also recruited additional project staff, including a (1) Technical expert to support the CNDH and prepare the Terms of Reference (TOR) for a survey to measure local attitudes towards migrant population in Morocco, a (2) Researcher to draft a training plan, and a (3) Consultancy team to provide institutional support to media professionals and the CNDH and help identify successful anti-racism communication campaigns in Europe. The Spanish IP also identified relevant training programmes in Europe aimed at preventing racism and xenophobia, which could be appropriate for, or to be adapted to, the Moroccan context. The outputs of these activities are expected in autumn 2019.

Enabel. The objective of the project *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes* is to improve access among migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers to needed support, with a focus on improving access to their rights and services. The project aims to strengthen knowledge on migrant rights and reinforce access to rights by targeting the migrants themselves as well as key stakeholders in access to rights and justice: judicial personnel, legal practitioners, universities and NGOs. It is implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Moroccans Abroad (Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, de la Coopération africaine et des Marocains résidant à l'étranger, chargé des Marocains résidant à l'étranger). The project supports four Moroccan universities: Université Hassan II (Casablanca), Université Mohamed I (Oujda), Université Abelmalek Saâdi (Tanger), Université Mohamed V (Rabat).

The project officially started in November 2018. During the initial implementation period, the project team focused on key preparatory activities, including the selection of local implementing partners; liaison meetings with key stakeholders to analyse current, especially training, needs; dialogues with universities to identify their needs and tools/means of strengthening local legal clinics; and a mapping and network analysis of legal actors in Morocco capable of supporting and participating in the project.

53 See the PROEVAL homepage.

During this period, Enabel also developed new partnerships key to project implementation. This exercise identified four organisations: Droits & Justice,[54] GADEM,[55] Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains (OMDH)[56] and Terre d'Asile Tunisie.[57] These organisations will participate in project activities, including the development of tools and trainings for service providers on the rights of migrants (GADEM), legal support to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including the preparation of the asylum requests (Droits & Justice), and the strengthening of legal clinics in Tunisia (Terre d'Asile Tunisie).

Over the second half of 2019, Enabel also commissioned several key pieces of research to inform project activities and content. This included recruitment of a consultant to conduct a baseline study and support their planned activities. They also engaged an expert to support implementation of international migration and asylum law trainings and enhance networking between project stakeholders. The project liaised with different migrant support associations in Casablanca, Oujda, Tangier, and Rabat, while conducting an analysis of existing research, so as to comprehend the main obstacles migrants face when accessing their rights. This analysis allowed the project to draft the TOR for a study that will focus on migrant, refugee and asylum seeker access to civil status documents (birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc.) and justice services in the four targeted regions.

In order to help identify training needs and better target planned trainings for strengthening the competencies of legal staff, the project team also conducted a mapping of legal actors in Morocco, the services they provide, and their existing relations with governmental and other relevant entities. Moreover, they convened several meetings with legal practitioners and law associations in the relevant regions to add capacity for training programmes on national and international migration and asylum laws. Further discussion of training plans was slated for autumn 2019 as part of a joint meeting between the project and the focal points in MCMREAM and with the Directorates of Civil and Penal Affairs under the Ministry of Justice.

Enabel's second project, *Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*, saw its Action Document approved by the Operational Committee in December 2018, with the document due to be signed in February 2020.

FIIAPP. The project *Soutien à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières et de la Migration au Maroc* aims to support the Moroccan authorities in establishing operational and institutional procedures for IBM, including a human rights-led approach. FIIAPP devoted the first few months of implementation to identifying border surveillance equipment needs with experts from the Spanish Guardia Civil and the Ministry of Interior of the Kingdom of Morocco. The experts continued to meet with the Ministry to clarify the technical specifications and different types of vehicles needed; for example, ambulances and pick-up and refrigeration trucks. Once agreed with the Moroccan authorities, the project team published two tenders for the equipment needed to fill these gaps.

54 Droits & Justice is a non-profit, apolitical, non-governmental organisation dedicated to improving the judicial system and promoting the rule of law in Morocco. Accessed 13 November 2019.

55 GADEM's profile on the Anna Lindh Foundation website. Website accessed 13 November 2019.

56 OMDH works to protect and promote human rights. Website accessed 13 November 2019.

57 Terre d'asile Tunisie pursues the objective of taking better account of the difficulties encountered by migrants and refugees in their integration efforts on Tunisian territory and peaceful agenda setting for immigration and asylum issues in Tunisia. Website accessed 13 November 2019.

During an October 2019 joint meeting, representatives from FIIAPP and the Ministry of Interior revised the technical specifications for the second tender and clarified the criteria for choosing contractors, with delivery of the required equipment expected by December 2019. They also plan to form a technical committee and a steering group (including Moroccan authorities) before the end of the inception phase. FIIAPP has also begun planning capacity building training for Ministry of Interior border management staff on the use of maritime radar, the Automatic Identification System (AIS), the Global Positioning System (GPS), Very High Frequency (VHF) radio and mapping systems, among other types of equipment.

FIIAPP experienced some delays in the recruitment of key project staff, which led to an extension in the project inception period to the end of 2019. The IP will also use this extension period to refine their planned outputs and immediate outcomes, including baseline and target values, and the feasibility of data collection on their proposed indicators. The project outputs include the delivery of border management equipment and training on the equipment through practical exercises for staff. Additional outputs include improved border management staff knowledge and understanding of (1) Good practices in border management based on the exchange of experience and best practice with the Spanish Guardia Civil, the (2) Rights of migrants, following exchanges with NGOs, and (3) Irregular migration, following seminars on the topic. Their immediate outcomes focus on improvement in the professional skills of border management staff, border management equipment, and cooperation and coordination with the EU in the field of border management.

GIZ provided updated quantitative data during this reporting period, but was not required to provide an updated narrative report (as per their contracted reporting structure). They plan to provide a narrative annual report on their projects in the NOA region during the first half of 2020, which will be included in the Third EUTF NOA Monitoring Report.

IV.3. Progress on Outputs and Immediate Outcomes in Morocco

The EUTF NOA's four implementing partners in Morocco – AECID, Enabel, FIIAPP, and GIZ – all reported successful progress on preparatory activities and outputs in autumn 2019. While some of this progress has been covered in the First Monitoring Report, data submitted by FIIAAP provides further information concerning their progress on key preparatory work and outputs to date (Table IV.2).

Table IV.2. EUTF NOA Projects in Morocco, Selected Outputs[58]

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
AECID-FIAPP **T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01** ***Vivre ensemble sans Discrimination: Une Approche Basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la Dimension de Genre*** *Source: Monitoring report, August 2019* Reporting period: 1 May 2019 - 31 Aug 2019	1.1.2. Study on legislation and other norms related to racism and xenophobia in 5 EU Member States and Morocco (gender perspective)	Comparative study with key elements of international agreements, conventions, treaties of interest for the Kingdom of Morocco published and disseminated	**0**	Published study	Key preparatory activities: - Technical assistant hired in Spain to support the CNDH in the preparation of the TOR for the survey. First coordination meeting on 22 July 2019. - Training programmes on prevention of racism and xenophobia in Europe identified, training actors in Morocco identified, and first draft training plan developed by a research team from Spain, Romania, Ireland and Lithuania. (Final report scheduled for September 2019.) - Meeting with UNHCR to discuss training of group leaders for holiday camps for refugees and Moroccans, to strengthen their capacities in the field of racism and xenophobia prevention (July 2019, First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report)
	2.2.1. Survey on Moroccan population perception of and attitudes towards migrants	Publication and dissemination of survey report to institutions and the general public	**0**	Published study	
	3.1.1. Training programme for the prevention and awareness raising on racism and xenophobia in Morocco	Identification of training programmes in at least 3 EU countries	**0**	At least **3** EU country training programmes	
	4.2.1. Training courses (20 hrs) on prevention of racism and xenophobia for Moroccan NGOs and migrant associations	# of members of associations trained	**0**	**300** members	

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
Enabel **T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02** ***Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes*** *Source: Progress report, September 2019* Reporting period: Nov 2018 - Sep 2019	Result 1. Migrants, refugees and service providers know the rights of foreigners	Degree of implementation on an information campaign on the rights of migrants and how they can claim them	**0**	**Campaign fully implemented**	Key preparatory activities: - Agreement with Ministry of Justice and Directorates of Civil and Penal Affairs to discuss training for legal practitioners (September 2019) - Mission to Tunisia to assess needs of legal clinics in terms of capacity building (scheduled for October 2019). - NGOs Droits & Justice and OMDH selected to implement legal advice activities and support asylum seekers in their asylum requests. - Currently in the process of defining collaboration and action plan. - Identification of training and material needs for legal clinics to enhance their services - Research on needs (main problems, obstacles) of migrants regarding access to rights carried out. (First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report)
	Result 2. Actors facilitate access to rights/services for migrants/ refugees	# of asylum seekers supported by project partners during the asylum-seeking process	**0**	**600**	
	Result 3. Information concerning difficulties migrants and refugees face in accessing rights are transmitted to central authorities	# of reports produced by the project in concert with MCMREAM on access to rights by migrants and refugees at local and/or regional level and disseminated among central authorities	**0**	**6**	

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
TO5-EUTF-NOA-MA-03 ***Assistance aux Personnes Migrantes en Situation de Vulnérabilité***	Call for proposals from INGOs to contribute to *Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need*. Grant proposals due mid-December 2019, with grants to be awarded and initiated in Q1 2020.				
Enabel **TO5-EUTF-NOA-MA-04** ***Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*** *Source: Pre-contract log frame*	Result 3. Progressive socio-economic integration of migrants is fostered	# of cases supported by service providers via training action (disaggregated by gender, age, type of service)	**TBD**	At least **45** per region	Key preparatory activities: - Joint planning seminars held with the ministries in charge of migration in the four regions (January 2019) - Missions to the French Development Agency to develop cooperation with similar programmes conducted (spring 2019) - Project revision underway (to be completed in July 2019) (First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report)
	Result 5. Regular migration and mobility is fostered at regional level	# of mobility candidates informed (by region/gender/ age)	**0**	At least **300** people	

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
FIAPP **T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05** ***Soutien à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières et de la Migration au Maroc*** *Source: Pre-contract log frame*	Responsible border control actors have been provided with necessary equipment	# and type of maritime equipment delivered	**0**	- 5 maritime radars - 10 AIS consoles - 10 GPS workstations - 5 VHF radio units - 3 mapping systems	Key preparatory activities: - Contract signed (April 2019) - Two procurement tenders for vehicles and commissioned equipment launched in June and July 2019 - Relaunch of unsuccessful lots and agreement of selection grid with the Ministry of Interior - Two additional tenders planned (late 2019/early 2020) - Continuous exchange with Moroccan partners to plan capacity building once equipment is delivered (delivery expected before end of inception phase, December 2019)
	Ministry of Interior staff in charge of border control have been trained on the use of equipment through practical exercises	# of staff in charge of border control participating in practical exercises (by gender, type of institution, and type of equipment)	**0**	TBD (during the inception phase)	

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
GIZ **TO5-EUTF-MA-06** ***Coopération Sud-Sud en Matière de Migration*** *Source: Pre-contract log frame*	Result 1.1. Tools, mechanisms, competencies and cooperation to promote diaspora investments (banking products, transfer of funds, support of investors, etc.) is strengthened	At least 80 representatives from stakeholders in 4 partner countries trained (on tools and mechanisms to promote diaspora investment)	**0**	**80**	Key preparatory activities: - Rabat-based coordination team established (February 2019) - Focal points and TA for Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal appointed (February 2019) - Country action plans, transnational coordination plan, and communication tools developed (spring 2019) - Action plans and governance system endorsed by all partner countries (June 2019) - "Maroc Kick-start" event held (June 2019)

IV.4. Key Challenges and Facilitators

EUTF NOA implementing partners in Morocco reported challenges with staffing and delays, mainly due to difficult communication lines with the Moroccan administration. While not a challenge per se, they also noted that the importance of building mutual confidence and learning with government institutions and other project stakeholders is critical to project progress.

Implementing partners in Morocco (and across the region) have found the recruitment of appropriate, qualified staff and experts cumbersome and sometimes problematic. Hiring qualified national and internal legal experts, experts on countering racism and xenophobia, and project managers of all types has taken much longer than expected. Once recruited, governmental approval of working group members, in particular, also necessitated long timelines, with some disagreement regarding who constituted an appropriate member for technical working groups. Holiday periods in May-June and August further delayed approval of staff and

participants. Taken together, staffing challenges proved to be a primary factor in the project and implementation delays experienced.

IPs also cited communication challenges as a major hindrance to implementation. Specific issues involved government partners assigning multiple contact points within the Ministry of Interior or other government ministries, which led to miscommunication and gaps in knowledge on and alignment of governmental priorities and project plans. These gaps in turn hampered collaboration and the timely conclusion and agreement of work packages and implementation.

Goodwill, constructive collaboration and continuous dialogue between EUTF NOA implementing partners and members of the Moroccan government play a pivotal role in the design and implementation of projects in the country. Implementing partners reported the need for regular, ongoing exchange of good practices and learning from one another's experiences as central to project success. The value of this approach can be seen in the fact that projects that have not incorporated this kind of information sharing into their activities have experienced more delays than those that regularly engage with and adopt learning from their governmental counterparts.

This project is funded by the European Union

This project is implemented by ICMPD International Centre for Migration Policy Development

Section V.

EUTF NOA IMPLEMENTATION IN TUNISIA

V.1. Country Context and Factors Affecting EUTF NOA Projects in Tunisia

The Action Document *Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie* elaborates the EUTF NOA's approach to working in Tunisia. ICMPD, GIZ, Expertise France (EF), the French Development Agency (AFD) in cooperation with Mercy Corps and the NGO GRDR Migration-Citoyenneté-Développement are working together to implement the ProGreS Migration Tunisie (ProGreS) programme.

The four components of ProGreS support the operationalisation of the Tunisian National Migration Strategy (SNM), which, like the SNM, aims to strengthen migration management across all administrative levels of government while simultaneously engaging the Tunisian diaspora and returnees in the country's economic development and fostering socio-economic opportunities for returnees and young Tunisians prone to migration.[59]

As has been noted, Tunisia is also part of a regional border management project entitled *Border Management Programme in the Maghreb* (BMPM). This project supports national border agencies and other entities charged with border surveillance in aligning border practices with an IBM approach that both protects vulnerable migrants at the border and addresses irregular migration. The BMPM is working to train relevant border staff in Tunisia, building their capacity through multiple training packages, which align with official Tunisian priorities for the country's borders (Section VII.).

Table V.1. EUTF NOA Projects, Tunisia

EUTF Project #	Project Title	Implementing Partner(s)	EUTF Budget (EUR)
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-04	*Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie* (Component 1)	**ICMPD**	**3,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-03	*Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora* (Component 2)	**GIZ**	**4,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-05.139	*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour* (Component 3)	**EF, OFII**	**2,500,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-02	*Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie* (Component 4)	**AFD, Mercy Corps, GRDR**	**3,300,000**

59 At the time of reporting, the SNM was still awaiting validation by the Tunisian Ministry of Social Affairs.

Each ProGreS component is aligned with and contributes to one or more of the EUTF NOA strategic objectives:

- ICMPD, Component 1, *Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie*; Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region.
- GIZ, Component 2, *Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*; Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility and Strategic Objective 4.
- Expertise France-OFII, Component 3, *Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour, de façon à garantir la dignité des personnes et la pérennité de leurs projets de réinsertion*; Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration.
- AFD-Mercy Corps-GRDR, Component 4, *Gestion locale des migrations*; Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region, as well as Strategic Objectives 2 and 4.

As noted in the inaugural NOA Monitoring Report, several key factors in the country have affected project implementation, including (1) Post-revolution migration trends, the (2) Status of the SNM, and the (3) 2019 elections.

Post-revolution migration trends. In 2019, Prime Minister Youssef Chahed announced 31 July as the National Day of Tunisians Abroad and elevated migration to among the government's top priorities.[60] After the political unrest and overthrow of the old regime during the Tunisian Spring (2011), emigration to Europe initially increased, but this was followed by a substantial decrease in the numbers.[61] Since 2011, migration from other parts of Africa to Tunisia, has, however, seen a consistent increase. In the period from January to September 2019 alone, Tunisia experienced a 20 per cent increase in migration over 2018 levels, with many coming from East Africa – including notable numbers of UMCs.[62] According to a recent study by the NGO REACH, many of these migrants intend to remain in Tunisia rather than move on to another country in Africa or Europe. In the Governorate of Médenine in the South-East of the country, one of the ProGres target provinces, the number of migrants arriving via neighbouring Libya has more than doubled, with deteriorating conditions in Libya due to ongoing conflict driving the movement.[63] These new arrivals have challenged the limits of Tunisia's ability to absorb recent arrivals.[64]

60 Agence Tunis Afrique Presse (2019) July 31 of each year declared National Day of Tunisians Abroad. Accessed 18 November 2019.

61 Lixi, Luca (2018). After Revolution, Tunisian Migration Governance Has Changed. Has EU Policy? Migration Policy Institute. 18 October 2018. Accessed 28 April 2019.

62 UNHCR (2019). Tunisia: Overview of Mixed Movement Profiling. 30 September 2019. Accessed 11 November 2019.

63 REACH (2019). *Réalités et besoins des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le gouvernorat de Médenine depuis septembre 2018. Septembre 2019*. Accessed 11 November 2019.

64 Albanese, Fabio (2019). *Il procuratore aggiunto di Agrigento: "I porti chiusi non servono, i migranti arrivano sui barchini"*. La Stampa. 21 September 2019; UNHCR (2019). Fact Sheet Tunisia. 30 September 2019. Both accessed 18 November 2019.

Tunisia's National Migration Strategy. The SNM, drafted between 2012 and 2017 (including several consultation rounds with national CSOs) is a key reference document for ProGreS, which is working to support Tunisian institutions in strengthening their capacity to support the priorities identified in the SNM. In November 2018, the Tunisians also nominated a Migration Minister. However, as of the start of November 2019, the government has yet to validate the SNM. The status of the SNM has been a challenge for ProGreS, delaying the delivery of a number of specially designed governmental migration capacity building training activities. The project partners have thus shifted their timelines and focused on training preparation, so that once the government does adopt the SNM, they will be well prepared for implementation.

Elections scheduled for 2019. In October 2019, Tunisia held both parliamentary and presidential elections. With no single party obtaining enough seats to form a majority government, work to form a coalition continued into early November 2019.[65] ProGreS partners reported that the demands of the electoral process and political negotiations hindered implementation of key planned activities.

V.2. EUTF NOA Tunisia Projects, Implementation Strategies and Status

As noted above, ProGres components contribute to a set of EUTF NOA strategic objectives. To help achieve these objectives, the implementing partners provide institutional capacity building to national institutions, including strengthening of service provision and disseminating good practices needed to support the reintegration of returnees, members of the diaspora, disadvantaged local populations, and other vulnerable groups. Although most of the work is focused on capacity building, some components also directly support vulnerable populations through entrepreneurship trainings, start-up funds, and other activities aimed at building up their resilience.

As noted in the First NOA Monitoring Report, each component of ProGreS is at a different stage of implementation and, therefore, also in their reporting to DG NEAR. All have completed a number of preparatory activities and realised some key early achievements that build toward the planned outputs and outcomes.

ICMPD - ProGreS Component 1. The focus of this Component is the (1) Establishment of policy, legal, institutional and regulatory frameworks to support migration governance and the implementation of the SNM, and the (2) Improvement of evidence-based decision-making through increased knowledge and better access to migration-related data by supporting the HIMS survey, the Tunisian version of MED-HIMS.[66]

In their first year, the project team focused on project set-up and building relationships with project partners and stakeholders. They identified appropriate government partners, conducted preparatory activities needed to implement the Tunisia-HIMS survey; developed plans for capacity building activities with the Observatoire National de la Migration (ONM), the Direction Générale de la Coopération Internationale en

65 Hill, Thomas M. and Abouaoun, Elie (2019). In Tunisia, Democratic Elections Were Easy—Now Comes the Hard Part. UISP. 30 October 2019. Accessed 13 November 2019.

66 MED-HIMS stands for Household International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries. For more information on the survey, visit Eurostat. Website accessed 17 November 2019.

Matière de Migration (DGCIM) and the Direction Générale de la Planification et Suivi (DGPS); and launched a cooperation mechanism for all project components, and for interaction between relevant government institutions, the EUD in Tunis and ProGreS. Delays in validation of the SNM led ICMPD and its partners to revise the project design, planning and budget while maintaining the focus on establishing rights-based migration governance systems in Tunisia. So as to remain informed on the validation process of the SNM and the political context on migration, ProGreS partners held consultations with key national institutions, the Secrétariat d'État à la Migration et aux TRE (SEITE) and the Representative of Tunisians Residing Abroad (TRE) in the national parliament.

They also provided support to the National Statistics Institute (INS), who will conduct the HIMS survey in Tunisia. This included developing a timeline, budget and plans to convene a steering committee.

ICMPD has also focused on its coordination role, engaging all ProGreS partners, the EUD and the DGCIM. In this role, ICMPD organises monthly coordination meetings where reporting documents are shared, synergies identified, and joint participation in local migration-related meetings and governmental events planned.

GIZ - ProGreS Component 2. This Component of the programme aims to strengthen the involvement of local actors and members of the diaspora in developing innovative local companies and build a culture of entrepreneurship and investment among these actors. During the reporting period, GIZ launched a business incubator, Diaspora for Development (D4D), which included a consortium of responsible partners (MAZAM,[67] DELOITTE,[68] AFKAR/WASABI[69]). They also initiated work to develop a virtual incubator platform as well as a governance structure (May 2019). Other key activities included working with the Tunisian Central Bank and other partners to develop local financial mechanisms and accounts for TRE as a means of promoting investment opportunities in the country.

GIZ also both supported and participated in the Tunisian Investment Forum, a key event on investment in Tunisia with 1,200 participants (June 2019). Similar support and participation was extended to the 14th Annual Conference for Investment, the Forum National des Tunisiens Résidents à l'Ètranger (July 2019), and the inaugural "Tounsi in the world" event bringing together more than 450 guests with the aim of promoting the diaspora's involvement in development (August 2019). GIZ also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for its diaspora mobilisation project with the Foreign Investment Promotion Agency (FIPA),[70] with the aim also of mobilising diaspora access to and involvement in national investment.

Expertise France - ProGreS Component 3. This Component is working to support the socio-economic reintegration of Tunisian migrants returning from abroad via the creation of a reintegration facility[71] within the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE). The public facility will provide social and economic reintegration ser-

67 For more information, visit the MAZAM homepage. Accessed 17 November 2019.
68 For more information, visit the webpage of the Tunisian branch of DELOITTE (in French). Accessed 17 November 2019.
69 Further information is available on the AFKAR website, and that of AFKAR-WASABI. Both accessed 17 November 2019.
70 See the FIPA-Tunisia Mission statement. Accessed 17 November 2019.
71 In French, *"dispositif"*.

vices and support to returnee migrants. The project will also provide capacity building to staff involved in relevant public institutions, social assistance and direct employment services.

During the reporting period, Expertise France,[72] with their main partner Office Francais de l'Immigration et de l'Integration (OFII),[73] identified an architect to prepare renovation plans for OTE sites in Tunis, Sfax and Médenine, which will host reintegration facilities. They also trained public administration staff involved in managing the reintegration facilities in these three target regions. In April 2019, the project team commenced consultations with the technical departments of the three institutions in charge of reception and support of returned migrants: the OTE, l'Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Independent (ANETI), and Promotion Sociale (PS), with the focus being on preparing social and economic reintegration assistance guidelines. These guidelines are intended to specify eligibility, support categories and procedures, and serve to guarantee a harmonised and egalitarian approach.

Other key activities took place in the months of April and June 2019. They included the April launch of the reintegration facility, meetings with Swiss representatives to discuss their support for the facility and, most importantly, the first provision of social support to migrants, among them 14 individuals who had voluntarily returned from France, Austria, or Switzerland. In June, EF's reintegration task force[74] organised an exchange mission with their partners in Mali to strengthen South-South collaboration. During the meeting, they discussed coordination actions to facilitate and support return and reintegration of migrants from Mali to their home country and explored possibilities for cooperation on support for students from Mali in Tunisia to return upon completion of their degrees.

AFD-Mercy Corps - ProGreS Component 4. This programme Component aims at improved migration governance at the local level, the fostering of more inclusive socio-economic development, and the mobilisation of the Tunisian diaspora. Through capacity building measures, the IPs are working to increase knowledge and understanding of migration issues among local actors and the inclusion of migration issues in economic development. Specific activities focus on the setting up of resource centres for migrants, the integration of the migration topic into local development plans, and the elaboration of migration profiles.

Component 4 also supports the local economic activities of vulnerable groups, especially women and youth. Work carried out to this area included the development of entrepreneurship clubs in Médenine, Beni Khédache, Kasserine, Sbeitla, Jendouba and Ain Draham. In August, the project team facilitated a meeting between groups of youth and the General Director of Vocational Training and Employment and the Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment. They also laid the groundwork for implementation of a number of support activities for these groups in autumn 2019.

72 New data available from Expertise France for this monitoring report covers the period from March through May 2019.

73 Additional information can be attained from the OFII website. Accessed 17 November 2019.

74 The task force is a working group responsible for setting up the premises that will host the reintegration platform. It consists of a technical expert from OFII and three staff from the Tunisian host institutions (OTE, ANETI and PS).

V.3. Progress on Outputs and Immediate Outcomes in Tunisia

Following their work to establish project structures and set-up activities (described in the First EUTF NOA Monitoring Report), ProGreS implementing partners turned to realising a number of their outputs, as discussed above. To date, highlights include the operationalisation of a project coordination mechanism, strategic meetings with and engagement of key government partners, the convening of stakeholders and partners to develop new platforms for diaspora engagement and investment, and development of reintegration centres and services for returnees, among many other activities (Table V.2).

Table V.2. EUTF NOA Projects, Tunisia, Selected Outputs[75]

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
ICMPD **Component 1** **T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01** *Source: Data collection tool, September 2019*	*Les institutions clés sont appuyées pour le renforcement de capacités en gestion de projet, en capacité manageriale et technique*	# of capacity building workshops delivered	**0**	**2**	**1**
	Un comité technique en charge de la mise en œuvre des politiques migratoires est opérationnel	# of focal points identified	**0**	**80%** of institutions have a designated focal point	**100%**

75 Not all outputs reported are included in the table. The table instead focuses on those outputs reported on by the implementing partner and/or which illustrate core progress to date.

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
GIZ Component 2 **T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01** *Source: Progress report* *Reporting period: June - August 2019*	*Les membres de la diaspora sont sensibilisés sur les opportunités d'investissements*	# diaspora members sensitised to national investment opportunities	**0**	**1000**	**832**
	Un réseau de partenaires stratégiques efficient est mis en place afin de favoriser les conditions pour la création d'entreprises innovantes apportées par les membres de la diaspora	# of partnership agreements established with public/private institutions and entrepreneurship support structures	**0**	**5**	**1**
Expertise France Component 3 **T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-01** Source: Progress report Reporting period: Mar - May 2019	*Des outils de communication permettent une promotion efficace du dispositif*	# of people sensitised through communications campaigns via (social networks, pamphlets, brochures, etc.)	**0**	**20,000**	**146**
	Les ressources humaines impliquées (au niveau d'administrations publiques ciblées et des opérateurs) bénéficient d'un renforcement de capacité leur permettant d'appuyer le travail du dispositif en matière de réinsertion des migrants de retour	# of officials involved in system operation benefiting from training	**0**	**Max. 105**	**24**

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Outputs	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
AFD Component 4 **T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-02** Source: Progress report Reporting period: May - Aug 2019	*Les acteurs locaux sont formés sur les questions "migration développement" et les méthodologies du projet*	# of actors trained on the different aspects of project methodology (by governorate and gender)	**0**	**60**	**124**
	La diaspora tunisienne est informée sur le développement des territoires d'origine	# of diaspora associations informed (by residence (country))	**0**	**20**	**7** (6 in France, 1 in Italy)
	Mise en place des Clubs Entreprendre et formation des jeunes leaders	# of youth beneficiaries active in clubs (disaggregated by type)	**0**	**360** (approx. 120 per territory)	**30**

V.4. Key Challenges and Facilitators in Tunisia

Implementing partners reported both context-related and internal project challenges. As discussed, the delay in validation of the SNM has represented a primary challenge to which all ProGreS partners have had to adapt. Partners also experienced challenges to mobilising local municipal actors in project activities across certain target areas (for example, Sbeitla) and are now developing plans to increase engagement. IPs further noted the resignation of a number of Tunisian administrative staff, which could affect both the stability and functionality of public institutions as well as decrease government engagement with the ProGreS project.

The primary internal challenge entails the need to align and coordinate all partners focusing on different aspects of migration management and to ensure common, complementary activities and objectives. At the same time, each of the components has a different mandate and project objectives. Despite this challenge, the establishment of a coordination mechanism and regular coordination meetings have helped to align and ensure complementarity among the partners projects. All partners have also made significant investments in communication and collaboration, both among themselves and with the EUD to help support these broader coordination efforts.

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Section VI.

EUTF NOA IMPLEMENTATION IN EGYPT

VI.1. Country Summary

As noted in the First NOA Monitoring Report, the work of the EUTF NOA focuses on a significant programme entitled *Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt* (ERMCE). ERMCE is made up of seven separate projects, each of which addresses some of the core topics of the Trust Fund, including meeting the needs of migrant, refugee and host communities in areas such as health, education, employment, and infrastructure – as well as promoting migration governance between Egypt and both its regional partners and the EU. Four international partners (AECID, AICS, GIZ, Plan International UK) and two national partners – the Egyptian Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) and the National Council for Women (NCW) – have been working on designing the ERMCE package for approximately the past two years.

The programme covers four of the EUTF NOA strategic objectives. Half of the projects focus on *Strategic Objective 4. Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region* (Table IV.1), in particular, on access to health and education through infrastructure rehabilitation and employment. The projects also address the topics of migration governance, provision of humanitarian assistance as well as minimising the risks of irregular migration and thus also contributing to EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives 1, 3, and 5.

At the time of writing, ERMCE projects have been prepared and approved for implementation. They are still awaiting the completion of the remaining administrative actions by the Egyptian government in order to commence.

Table IV.1. EUTF NOA Projects, Egypt

Lead Implementing Partner	EUTF #	Project Name	Budget (EUR)	Strategic Objective(s)
Plan International	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-03 (T05.61)	Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt	**970,475**	**StO 4** **StO 5**
German Red Cross	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-02 (T05.60)	Supporting communities – health for all	**1,400,000**	**StO 3**

Lead Implementing Partner	EUTF #	Project Name	Budget (EUR)	Strategic Objective(s)
AICS	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-06 (T05.255)	Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas (MEPEP)	**6,000,000**	**StO 4**
GIZ	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-07 (T05.283)	Capacity Building through urban infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas	**17,000,000**	**StO 4**
NCW	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-05 (T05.275)	Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration	**4,600,000**	**StO 4**
AECID	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-01 (T05.281)	Enhancing migration management through institutional support	**3,000,000**	**StO 1** **StO 5**
MSMEDA	T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-04 (T05.252)	Addressing root causes of irregular migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works (ELIW)	**27,000,000**	**StO 3**

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Section VII.

EUTF NOA IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL/ MULTI-COUNTRY AND CROSS-WINDOW PROJECTS

VII.1. Regional Context and Factors Affecting EUTF NOA Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window Projects

The EU Trust Fund North of Africa Window is supporting a number of critical regional/multi-country and cross-window initiatives in the NOA region. Since most of these projects are being implemented at national level, they are also affected by the contextual factors described in the respective country chapters. The EUTF regional/multi-country and cross-window projects in the NOA that shared progress updates by the start of November 2019 are working to address the challenges related to migration at the regional or multi-country level. These projects aim to contribute to four of the EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives, including *Strategic Objective 1. Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region*; *Strategic Objective 2. Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility*; *Strategic Objective 3. Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need*; and *Strategic Objective 5. Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combat irregular migration*.[76]

The approach of the regional/multi-country and cross window projects is to complement national level projects and deepen or supplement both the objectives addressed and those which not addressed at the country level. Although the various projects differ in size, their scale, on average, is much larger than the national level projects because, of course, they cover one or more countries in the region. In some cases, two or more regional/multi-country projects form a larger EUTF NOA regional initiative, as is the case for the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (RDPP) and the initiative Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM).

76 This refers only to those projects which have been aligned, or preliminarily aligned, with the EUTF NOA MLS.

Table VII.1. EUTF NOA Projects, Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window*

Regional Projects			
EUTF Project #	**Project Title**	**Implementing Partner(s)**	**EUTF Budget (EUR)**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01	Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt	**Save the Children International (SCI)**	**1,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)	**ICMPD**	**5,550,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04-01	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	**IOM**	**10,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-03	Development pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa	**IOM**	**8,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	**UNODC**	**15,000,000**
T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01 **T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02**	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM)	**ILO/IOM**	**7,000,000**
		GIZ	**8,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07-01	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region (BMPM)	**ICMPD**	**55,000,000**
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-11-01	MEETAfrica | *Mobilisation Européenne pour l'Entrepreneuriat en Afrique*	**Expertise France**	**5,000,000**
Cross-Window Projects			
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-01	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15,000 additional stranded migrants from Libya	**IOM**	**24,000,000**
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-02	ETM: evacuation transit mechanism out of Libya for refugees and provision of durable solution (resettlement)	**UNHCR**	**9,600,000**
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01-01	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	**GITOC**	**~3,000,000**

**Regional service contracts have been excluded from this analysis*

~ Approximate

Since the programme began, EUTF NOA has initiated projects with a regional/multi-country or cross-window focus at various times and as such, each is at a different phase in their implementation. For example, the Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility project implemented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IOM began implementation at the beginning of November 2019,[77] while GIZ initiated their THAMM project in August 2019. The project from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is also in its inception phase, while RDPP NA DEV (Phase II) launched in 2019. By contrast, the two IOM projects, as well as MC2CM, BMPM and the UNHCR Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) are already in mid-implementation.

Regional/multi-country or cross-window projects (and their countries of operation) *reporting* data through the beginning of November 2019 include:

- Save the Children International – Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt (Egypt).
- ICMPD – Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (Libya, Morocco and Tunisia).
- ICMPD – Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region (Morocco and Tunisia).
- Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GITOC) – Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara (full region).
- UNHCR – ETM: Evacuation transit mechanism out of Libya for refugees and provision of durable solution (resettlement) (Libya and countries of return).
- IOM – provided DG NEAR with information on the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration (RDPP, Phase II), the results from which DG NEAR have added below[78] (full region).

In addition, UNODC and GIZ signed contribution agreements in July 2019 and August 2019 respectively and have initiated project implementation. The ILO-IOM contract was signed in October 2019.

VII.2. EUTF NOA Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window Projects, Implementation Strategies and Status

EUTF NOA regional/multi-country and cross-window projects focus on addressing the complex migration challenges most often faced by more than one country in the region. These include issues related to migrant protection and reintegration, labour migration and diaspora, the diverse needs of host communities, migrant integration in urban settings, transnational crime, border management and the safe evacuation of irregular migrants in the NOA region back to their home countries. Key project implementers like GIZ,

77 This project began after the cut-off date for reporting data for the present monitoring report, but it was later included at the request of the implementing partner.

78 The ICMPD team did not receive or review the IOM report on their RDPP Phase II project.

ICMPD, IOM, SCI and UNHCR, among others, have developed diverse implementation strategies to ensure their ability to respond effectively to the needs of migrants and host communities in the region. As noted, each project is at a different phase of implementation and thus reported different levels of progress.

IOM. According to DG NEAR, in August 2018 IOM initiated their project EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa in Libya, and then in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in June 2019:

- In Libya, IOM is providing their VHR programme to vulnerable migrants. According to DG NEAR, in Morocco IOM have supported two legal assistance initiatives (Tangier, Rabat), including a summer programme on international migration law and a technical seminar on international migration and refugee law. They are also implementing a grant programme for CSOs focused on protection, direct assistance and urgent shelter for vulnerable migrations.

- In Tunisia, IOM commissioned a study on the role of migration in the national economy, including the role of immigrants in the national labour market and the legal framework surrounding this, as a contribution to evidence-driven migration policy.

- In Libya, the IOM project is supporting a study on smuggling, trafficking and the prevention of forced labour; preparatory discussions between high-level officials of the Libyan Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and the Nigerien Ministry of Labour, including a conference aimed at developing a Bilateral Labour Agreement (BLA) to facilitate safe, orderly and regular labour migration between the two countries; trainings for conference participants on BLA negotiation; a conference entitled "Enhancing partnerships on migration management between the Ministry of Labour and Capacity Building of Libya and diplomatic representatives and officials of key regional and international partners" to open channels for dialogue and help establish an international cooperation framework on labour force mobility between Libya and key regional and international partners.

- In Egypt, IOM is working in partnership with the Ministry of Manpower and Immigration to upgrade its vocational education and training, as well as counselling and job matching services in governorates with a high incidence of irregular migration; and upgrading the infrastructure and services of a main training hub/vocational training centre (VTC) in Housh Eissa, Beheira Governorate which will help migrants acquire technical and soft skills for enhancing their employability, and matching them with job opportunities in local labour markets. Other key activities in Egypt include continued collaboration with Bassita on fostering community cohesion between migrants and their host communities, and the Green Business and Environment Entrepreneurship Programme, an entrepreneurship education programme focusing on intercultural dialogue, business opportunities identification, start-up roadmaps, and marketing and pitching.

SCI. As previously reported, in their first year the SCI team implemented a plethora of preparatory activities, including the development of a vulnerability assessment tool to identify children and youth at risk, curricula for children/youth and adults, and apprenticeship and on-the-job training models for youth. SCI organized trainings for facilitators on how to implement both the children and youth and adult curricula. A completed

baseline study on local and migrant and refugee needs (which includes a mapping of community services available in the planned implementation sites) found that the attitudes of refugee and migrant children and youth in Egypt put them at greater risk of unsafe or irregular migration than previously thought. In response, the planned ratio of serving 60 per cent Egyptians and 40 per cent refugees and migrants was adapted, allowing the project to serve more of the local community.

During the second year of activities, the outputs of Year 1 and the experience gained were used to carry out the project's main activities targeting the protection of the most vulnerable children and youth, many of whom are refugees or migrants. SCI conducted vulnerability assessment interviews to detect child protection violations and referred children of concern to protection services. The organisation also provided training aimed at empowering children and youth and involved them in roundtable discussions on migration, with the aim of increasing their own capacity to make decisions related to migration.

In addition, SCI organised life skills and resilience trainings as well as workshops and sessions for adults, to enhance their understanding and encourage mitigation of risks related to migration for children and youth. In order to provide children and youth as well as adults with access to tangible livelihood and education, SCI organised learning programmes and camps for children and youth at risk of dropping out of school, and livelihood trainings for adults to equip them with the knowledge and skills necessary to attain access to self- or wage employment. SCI also conducted meetings with different governmental and CSO stakeholders to prepare for upcoming dialogue roundtables and forums on migration issues and youth.

ICMPD. The Mediterranean City-to-City Migration project implemented activities in three different areas:

1. "Dialogue" – to foster the exchange of experiences between local and national authorities, CSOs and international organisations. Since the start of the project's second phase, ICMPD and its partners (United Cities and Local Governments and the UN Human Settlement Programme) have implemented nine activities, including four peer learning events and one national seminar. In terms of topics, these events focused on data challenges, communication on migration at the municipal level, cooperation with CSOs on addressing migration, the housing needs of migrants in urban settings, and using culture as a vector for migrant inclusion and integration, among other foci.

2. "Knowledge" – to operationalise the i.Map Urban Migration Hub and Dashboards and the City Migration Profiles. During the reporting period, the project team developed city profiles for Casablanca, Rabat, Sousse, Sfax, Seville and the Coastal Area of Cádiz. They also prepared the technical specifications and programming of i.Map, while developing a methodology for data mapping migration in cities.

3. "Action" – includes all activities dedicated to the implementation of targeted city actions through grants to cities. The team initiated a first call in January 2019, awarding three grants and planned to issue a second call before the end of 2019.

GITOC is implementing a project aimed at increasing the knowledge, understanding and analytical capacity of the European institutions, the EU Member States, operational partners and other key stakeholders to respond to human smuggling, trafficking and the resulting consequences for refugees, migrants, local communities and countries of origin, transit and destination. Toward this end, GITOC established a field network consisting of fourteen experts in Libya, Mali, Niger and Chad, who collect systematic data related to these critical topics – including on routes from and through the NOA region and the modus operandi of human smugglers and traffickers. A team of GITOC senior experts analyse these data to develop confidential findings and conclusions transmitted in monthly monitoring briefs to DG NEAR and other selected stakeholders. GITOC has also used part of the confidential analyses, coupled with previous research, to generate a publicly accessible report on these topics. The Initiative is now conducting additional topic-specific, in-depth research on topics agreed upon with the EUTF Steering Committee.

BMPM. The Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region project, implemented by ICMPD, supports national border agencies and related entities in Morocco and Tunisia engaged in frontline border management and mandated to address irregular migration and protect vulnerable migrants at borders. BMPM seeks to contribute to enhanced management of migration flows through the provision of equipment; training on equipment use and maintenance; and training on protection of the rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers at borders.

The project team also supported the set up of aNational Technical Committees (NTC) in both Tunisia and Morocco; co-chaired by the EUD for Tunisia, DG NEAR for Morocco, and Tunisian and Moroccan authorities. The two NTCs involve relevant EU Member States, other institutions from partner countries, and ICMPD, who meet regularly to plan and steer the activities at national level. In Morocco, the BMPM project team cooperates closely with FIIAPP. Monthly coordination meetings ensure regular information exchange, helping to avoid overlap in activities.

In Morocco, the BMPM project team had already completed their preparatory activities related to procurement as of the First NOA Monitoring Report. During the current reporting period, the team launched several tenders for the purchase of equipment and signed the subsequent contracts. The team also conducted a training on the use of forensic equipment and, following the positive reception of the training, is exploring the possibility of drafting a capacity building concept for the relevant Moroccan authorities. In Tunisia, ICMPD is partnering with the Italian authorities and key governmental actors to implement training activities. Following local priorities, implementation is focusing on capacity building, with seven training packages already defined and agreed with Tunisian authorities. Moreover, the project is preparing procurement activities to provide national partners with the necessary equipment for a maritime surveillance system. They are also planning to launch a study to support implementation of the coastal surveillance platform in Tunisia.

ETM. UNHCR established its Emergency Transit Mechanism in November 2017 with the aim of evacuating the most vulnerable persons forcibly imprisoned in Libyan detention centres to their countries of origin. They then developed the ETM to serve as a transit facility in Niger, with processing for resettlement to third countries taking place in Niamey. To date, UNHCR has activated several ETMs in Libya, all working to evacuate detained migrants.[79]

VII.3. Progress on Outputs and Immediate Outcomes, Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window Projects

EUTF NOA regional/multi-country and cross-window projects focus on addressing the complex migration challenges most often faced by more than one country in the region. As noted, this includes issues related to labour migration, the diverse needs of host communities, migrant integration in urban settings, transnational crime and border management.

IOM. Between August 2018 and August 2019, IOM helped 10,931 migrants return from Libya to their countries of origin under the Joint Initiative in North Africa. In Libya, some 1,500 migrants, or 10 per cent of the targeted caseload, are eligible for reintegration assistance. Of this number, 417 migrants had by 31 August 2019 been beneficiary to assisted return, thus becoming eligible for reintegration support under the project. Some 160 of these individuals, or 38 per cent, have started the reintegration assistance process. In Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, IOM developed their inception phase plan and began to establish programme coordination structures.

The organisation held a regional launch event for the project in Cairo in September 2019, with participation from EU and partner country representatives. IOM has also initiated community mappings and capacity building work, as well as its specific voluntary return activities from and to Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. As of October 2019, IOM had conducted an evaluation that suggested a 49 per cent increase in positive feelings toward migrants among participants in the study. Through its Egyptian entrepreneurship programme, the organisation reached 36,133 migrants and Egyptians online, and 165 migrants and Egyptians in person.

79 In addition to the Libya to Niger ETM, UNHCR established a Libya to Rwanda ETM in September 2019.

SCI. After key preparatory activities delivered during its first year, the SCI project was able to produce its main planned outputs in the form of vulnerability assessments and different types of training and learning programmes for thousands of children, youth and adults.[80] This included more than 1,800 children and youth participating in life skills and resilience training. Some 16 youths received additional training focused on leadership and community initiatives. Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALPs) and learning camps for children and youth, and livelihood training focused on improving employment opportunities. Under the education component, children and youth participated in a three-month ALP and literacy and numeracy camps aimed at improving their reading, writing and math skills. Moreover, in excess of 500 beneficiaries attended livelihood trainings on both wage and self-employment.

MC2CM. As noted, in its first year the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration project team delivered several major outputs under the "Dialogue" component. Their National Seminar on Local Dimension of Migration: Basic Services, Communication and Multi-stakeholder coordination in Tangier focused on the contributions from the Moroccan local authorities to the development of the country's National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) as well as its implementation. The event convened 130 participants from 14 Moroccan local government entities, representatives from national authorities, IOs and CSOs. The regional peer learning event How to Build Knowledge on Urban Migration: Innovative Tools and Practices to Face Data Challenges (Amman, March 2019) gathered 59 participants from 11 cities from the MC2CM city networks. Participants came from national and local authorities, civil society, local and international organisations and migrant associations.

The project also organised two sub-regional peer learning events in Tunis (September 2018) and Sfax (June 2019). Addressing the topics Communications on Migration: An Issue of Local Governance (Tunis) and Building Trust through Strengthened Cooperation: The Role of Civil Society in the Urban Governance of Migration (Sfax), these events involved some one hundred participants from city administrations, and local and national authorities, as well as experts and representatives from international and regional organisations, EU institutions, the Swiss Embassy in Tunisia and civil society. The learning, findings and recommendations of the peer learning events provided the basis for several thematic learning reports on Communication on Migration; Challenges of Promoting a Realistic Narrative on Migration and Fostering Intercultural Dialogue in Cities; and Data Challenges in Cities.

Under MC2CM's "Action" component, ICMPD initiated delivery of one of the project's central activities, the Targeted City projects. This included the launch of a call for proposals in early 2019, which received 16 applications. In order to enrich the pool of applicants, MC2CM will launch a second call in winter 2019. Another key achievement has been the increase in both the number of cities and the geographic coverage of the network. Seven new cities in the NOA (Casablanca, Rabat, Oujda, Sousse, Sfax, Tripoli and Tajourah) and four in Europe (Cádiz, Grenoble, Naples, Seville) have now joined the original network of nine cities (Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangier, Tunis, Turin Metropolitan City and Vienna).

MC2CM has also begun to realise some of its key immediate outcomes, most notably in terms of increased

80 This refers to the total number of people – if the number of persons reached by each output is being summed up. It can, however, be assumed that some beneficiaries participated in more than one activity/output.

knowledge on such issues as methodologies for data collection and use, indicator definition, changing the narrative and communication about migration, use of cultural policies in inclusion and integration, and co-ordination between CSOs and local authorities on migration issues (such as housing and unaccompanied minors). These data were self-reported by participants after attending the regional Peer Learning Event in Amman and the sub-regional Peer Learning Event in Sfax.

GITOC. In its first 18 months, the Initiative delivered most of its planned outputs. For example, it produced 16 confidential monitoring briefs (disseminated to 224 recipients), contributed data to the public report The Human Conveyor Belt Broken - assessing the collapse of the human-smuggling industry in Libya and the central Sahel, and completed two in-depth research reports, The Political Economy of Migrant Detention in Libya: Understanding the Players and the Business Models, and From abuse to cohabitation: A way forward for positive migration governance in Ghat, Bani Walid and Zawiya. GITOC also initiated three additional studies on changes in migration trends in the Mediterranean region, the impact of the migration dynamic on human trafficking patterns in West Africa and the Sahel, and security, migration and protection dynamics in the Liptako-Gourma region. Research results have also been presented at six different meetings, in Belgium, Malta, Tunisia and Australia.

BMPM. As noted in the First NOA Monitoring Report, the BMPM project has focused on initiating procurement and deployment of the equipment needed for more effective border patrol and management. Since the start of its second year, the project has awarded several contracts for the supply of equipment to the Morocco component, including forensic equipment and needed border management vehicles. More recently, the project launched a tender for radio communication equipment (October 2019), with another for IT equipment in the planning stages.

In Tunisia, the BMPM project has proceeded with key preparatory activities in partnership with the relevant national authorities, including identification of needed equipment, including maritime surveillance and naval equipment; IT (hardware, and possibly software); and radio communication (5Ghz, VHF) and transmission equipment. As noted, the project also defined seven capacity building training packages, which aim not only to strengthen the competencies of officers, but also increase and reinforce internal training capacities. In line with the requirements of the Tunisian authorities, the packages encompass both general training and the development of skills and certification in the areas of audit; management, decision-making, and administration; safety, protection, and search and rescue; risk analysis, crisis management, and investigation; equipment maintenance and training, among other topics. The team has also planned several study visits on such topics as coastal surveillance, detection practices in maritime environments, and the use of drones.

ETM. With an overall target of evacuating at least 3,800 persons from Libya to Niger over the course of the 36 months of implementation, UNHCR has already evacuated more than 50 per cent of this number. By the start of 2019, UNHCR had evacuated 2,177 persons from detention centres to Niger.

Table VII.2. EUTF NOA Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window Projects, Selected Outputs[81]

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
IOM **T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04**	1.3 Stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya are provided with voluntary humanitarian return assistance	# of migrants assisted to return voluntarily to their countries of origin	**0**	**15,000**	**12,364** (by 31 October 2019)
EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa *Source: Data integrated and validated by DG NEAR*	2.2 Returning migrants from North Africa are supported in their reintegration in selected countries of origin	# of beneficiaries who have received reintegration assistance	**0**	**1,977**	**160** (by 31 August 2019)
SCI **RDPP T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01** ***Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt*** *Source: Progress report, July 2019 Reporting period: N/A*	1.1 Vulnerability assessments are conducted and children and youth at risk are identified	# of at risk children and youth identified	**0**	**3,800** by Year 3	**3,400** vulnerability assessments were conducted (July 2019)

81 This table does not include all project outputs (per project log frames). It instead includes only those data reported by the implementing partner and/or that which illustrates core indicators of project progress to date.

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
	1.2 2 Children and youths' life skills and personal resilience are enhanced to influence migration choices	# of children and youth receiving life skills training	**0**	**2,500** by Year 3	**1,875** children and youth received life skills training
	1.3 Influential adults' understanding is enhanced to promote access to participation and mitigation options for at risk children and youth	# of adults participating in dialogue and outreach sessions	**0**	**300** by Year 3	**190** influential adults attended sessions and workshops
	2.1 Viable economic mitigation options are identified	# of market and labour market assessments conducted	**0**	**2** (Year 1)	Labour Market Assessment finalised in December 2019[82]
	2.2 At risk youth access economic options (wage employment, self-employment)	# of at risk youths participating in livelihood training	**0**	**850** by Year 3	**538** beneficiaries attended the livelihood training
		# of youths participating in wage employment/ microenterprise opportunities	**0**	**630** by Year 3	**336** beneficiaries were offered new wage employment/ microenterprise opportunities

82 Note that this date is after the cut-off deadline for the reporting period covered by this report.

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
	2.3 At risk children and youth access education options	# of teachers trained in delivery of education programmes for at risk children and youth	**0**	**20** by Year 2	**21** teachers (17 females, 4 males) were trained in education programmes
		# of children and youths participating in education programmes	**0**	**400** by Year 3	**348** children completed the ALP; **200** children attended the camps
	3.1 At risk children, youth and their caregivers access quality protection services	# of at risk children and youths accessing case management services	**0**	**720** by Year 3	**438** children referred to protection services
ICMPD **T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01** **Mediterranean City-to-City Migration: Dialogue, Knowledge and Action, Phase II** *Sources: Contracted log frame; Interim report* Reporting period: 1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019	Op 1.1.1 Regional Euro-Mediterranean peer learning events on local migration governance	# of events (by primary topic)	**0**	**3**	**2** events held
	Op 1.1.2 Sub-regional peer learning events	# of events (by primary topic)	**0**	**3**	**2** events with **100** participants
	Op 1.1.3 National-based seminars	# of events (by primary topic)	**0**	**2**	1 national seminar in Morocco with **130** participants

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
	Op 1.1.5 Thematic Learning Reports drafted on selected themes as a way to transfer learning to a broader audience	Availability of reports (by topic)	**0**	**6**	**2** Thematic Learning Reports on selected themes of communications and data have been finalised: - Communication on Migration; - Data on Migration
	Op 3.1.1 Customised individual triangular S-N-S cooperation models	Availability of methodology	**0**	**1** (2018)	Draft transfer session methodology has been developed and is being piloted
	Op 4.1.3 Milestone events	# of milestone events	0	4 events; 2 high-level milestone events (2020); 1 private sector engagement event (2019)	**2** events held (Kick-off and one high-level event)

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
GITOC **T05-EUTF-REG-01-04** **Monitoring the political economy of people smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara** Sources: Pre-contract Log Frame; Progress report Reporting period: 1 May - 30 Sep 2019	Expansive Field Network of local researchers covering 10 countries in the Sahel-Maghreb and Expert Reference Group, to provide consistent, ongoing analysis and respond to EU emerging knowledge priorities	# of networks established	**0**	**1**	**1** network established – according to DG NEAR, it now has 50 members (June 2020)
		# and type of research partners	**0**	**50**	**14** (core field network members) [DG NEAR again noted that by June 2020, GITOC had 50 members]
		# of people receiving confidential monitoring briefs and in-depth research reports	**0**	**3** units / # of people TBD, Q3 2018	**224** recipients from the European Commission (including DG NEAR, HOME, DEVCO and EEAS), the EUTF Operation Committee, and EU Member State embassies in Libya

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
	Confidential monitoring briefs overviewing recent events and trends in the control over human smuggling through the Sahel-Maghreb to Europe drafted and submitted to the relevant EU institutions	# of confidential monitoring briefs available	**0**	**12**	**16** briefs available, including a pilot and an inception brief
	In-depth research reports or case studies published on the political economy of key hubs, routes and border areas, or on thematic issues	# of in-depth research reports available # of case studies available	**0**	**4-6**	**2** in-depth research reports approved by the EUTF, **4** more currently underway
UNHCR **T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04** **ETM: evacuation transit mechanism out of Libya for refugees and provision of durable solution (resettlement)** Source: Interim report, January 2019 Reporting period: 1 Dec 2017 - 31 Dec 2018	Output 1.1 POCs identified and transferred from Libya	# of persons evacuated from Libya	**25** persons evacuated from Libya (11 November 2017), 64% female, 36% male	**4,350** persons held in detention centres in Libya evacuated (November 2020)	According to DG NEAR, 1,663 refugees and asylum seekers departed Libya; - 710 people were evacuated to ETM Niger - 393 to Italy - 189 to ETM Rwanda - 371 for resettlement, family reunification, medical visas, etc.

Lead Implementing Partner, EUTF # & Project Name	Output Number & Name	Indicator	Baseline	Log Frame Target	Progress to Date
ICMPD **T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07** **Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)** Sources: Launch report; Monthly Report No. 4; BMPM Update, August 2019 Reporting period: 17 Aug 2018 - 30 Sep 2019	1.1.1 Border equipment for sea, land and inland is purchased and installed/ modernised/ repaired	Financial cost of equipment purchased and installed or modernised per country and type (e.g. vehicles for border surveillance purposes, mobile fingerprint registration systems)	**0**	**€44 270 000**	**Tenders Issued** **Tender Amount (EUR)** Forensic 339 905.00 VHII 3 594 690.00 VHIII 5 315 025.44 **Total 9 249 620.44**

VII.4. Key Challenges and Facilitators, Regional/Multi-Country and Cross-Window Projects

In addition to the implementation challenges previously reported but which continue to persist in the region, projects encountered various further obstacles to project implementation. One particular challenge is in ensuring government partner engagement. EUTF NOA projects are part of a larger regional initiative where numerous projects rely on the same, limited number of government partners who possess the requisite expertise to participate in a particular meeting, training or steering committee. For their part, the MC2CM project has looked to redress this situation by piloting a new methodology for the selection of participants in its events. Instead of inviting a broad group of stakeholders to the peer learning events being held, the project used a competitive application process to choose participants. Participation thus ceased to be a duty, and was instead something for which participants applied, and to which, subject to selection criteria, they were awarded entry. Preliminary assessment has found that this served as a more effective vetting and selection process, engaging more of those participants whom are genuinely interested in the work and hold the necessary expertise.

During implementation, SCI faced challenges recruiting mothers with children to participate in their livelihood training courses, due to a lack of nurseries and childcare. The team addressed this challenge by

engaging past training participants to set up nurseries, thus increasing participation among mothers while providing employment opportunities for alumni.

In UNHCR's ETM project, that Libyan authorities currently accept only seven nationalities (sometimes extended to nine) as persons of concern to UNHCR (refugees and asylum seekers). This has limited the number of persons who can benefit from evacuation mechanism. Further, the fact that many of the people in detention in Libya are single young men has also made it challenging to identify resettlement possibilities for evacuees to Niger since there are few countries "willing to accept those persons. It is a moral question if the most vulnerable persons of concern should be evacuated or if persons which are easier to be resettled should be targeted".[83] Long timelines needed to process evacuation cases in Niger have also proven challenging for the processing of evacuees.

According to DG NEAR, the main challenge UNHCR faced with ETM Niger was demand that exceeded the capacity of the ETM and the slow pace of resettlement. As a report on the situation in November 2019 stated: "Transfers from GDF to ETM Niger remain suspended until the number of persons hosted in the ETM has decreased below 650. UNHCR and the Government of Niger are urging resettling countries to increase the resettlement pace out of Niger. Currently, the average time a refugee is staying at the ETM Niger after a positive decision has been made by the resettling country and until the person boards a flight from Niger has increased to more than 100 days. So far, 1,868 individuals have already departed Niger".

83 See UNHCR (2018). ETM Interim Report 2018, p. 29.

This project is funded by the European Union

This project is implemented by ICMPD International Centre for Migration Policy Development

Section VIII.

EUTF NOA MAIN FINDINGS AND EMERGENT LESSONS LEARNED

After approximately two years of implementation (including contracting), MLS development and log frame alignments, inception, preparatory and first project activities, and the development of early outputs, some initial lessons have begun to emerge from the work of the EUTF in the North of Africa. These initial lessons learned provide the EU, DG NEAR, EUTF NOA implementing partners and other actors working to respond to migration challenges and promote migration governance in the region with direct feedback from the field. This information can be put to work in an effort to drive refinement of project plans, development of new initiatives, and implementation of work plans and structures, as well as to accelerate progress toward planned results when working in the region. Two of the four lessons learned first emerged during the course of analysis conducted for the First NOA Monitoring Report and were reiterated by IPs in the data submitted for the present report.

Flexibility and adaptability. As highlighted in the First Monitoring Report, implementing partners were required to remain flexible and adapt their planned project activities to shifting conditions on the ground. Those projects which succeeded in making progress on implementation and results were those which planned for and built flexibility into their intervention designs. The complex, constantly changing conflict in Libya, including the resurgence of violence in April 2019, has meant that project teams have had to remain responsive to the situation on the ground as they work to reach vulnerable migrants and stabilise host and migrant communities. IPs have continued to work with local NGOs to reach vulnerable groups in areas where it has not been possible for international staff to travel, and have realigned their timelines and geographic scope to accommodate new areas of need. In Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, implementing partners have also continued to adjust their timelines and adapt planned activities to accommodate the involvement and political priorities of government partners. After two monitoring reports, it has become clear that when working to achieve migration-related objectives in the NOA, implementing partners should build flexibility and adaptability into their intervention designs and plans.

> *Given the high instability and fluidity of the context, it is crucial to maintain a certain degree of flexibility in the operational planning in order to provide a more effective and timely assistance to respond to emergency situations and huge population flows in both DCs and urban settings.*
>
> CESVI

Cooperation, exchange, and trust building. Across the region, establishing strong collaboration and trust with government partners in particular has proven essential to project success. Those EUTF NOA implementing partners who have invested time in ensuring alignment of project foci and activities with local priorities and the relevance of work packages, and especially capacity building training, with local agendas have found that they have been able to make more progress on implementation. Without the political will and involvement of central and local government partners, project success in the region is unlikely.

Indeed, some governments require that they be involved in any work implemented within the country. Therefore, so as to ensure involvement, projects have incorporated trust building activities into their work plans. These have taken the form of: strong communication channels and continuous dialogue; informational and experience exchanges and sharing of good practices between implementers and government actors; the inclusion of government partners in working groups and steering committees; invitations to participate in planning and leading local events; targeted capacity building and technical assistance; and other types of direct involvement and contact aimed at building confidence and trust among partners. While the level of collaboration and exchange required to build trust demands significant investments of staff time and longer project durations, it can make a pivotal difference to project success.

Local attitudes. As in the First NOA Monitoring Report, IPs across the region continue to report intolerant attitudes toward migrants and refugees. Host communities often appeared to feel hostile toward and in competition with migrants, with project implementers observing instances of xenophobia, particularly towards migrants from sub-Saharan Africa and IDPs. This has an impact on protection measures, as some host communities appear unwilling to share available public services with migrants. This also made it difficult for project implementers to reach those migrants who appeared afraid to leave their homes or neighbourhoods to access even the most essential health services they might need.

Such attitudes indicate an overarching lack of social cohesion between migrants and host communities, and represent a significant challenge to the integration of migrants into local communities. The pronounced presence of xenophobia and discrimination also suggests the need to incorporate activities that work to counter such attitudes and promote inter-community harmony and integration. Their presence also points to the need to include services and supports for those members of the host communities who themselves may be experiencing deteriorating living conditions, as in Libya, or limited access to education and employment opportunities – all of which can contribute to hostile attitudes toward "outsiders" and "others".

Humanitarian access. A further issue first identified as a key challenge in Libya became even more pronounced over the course of the current reporting period. While it was not a theme highlighted in any other country, its severity became so acute as to rise to the level of a key finding and potential lesson learned. IPs reported that government authorities frequently blocked humanitarian workers from reaching migrants, refugees and IDPs – even when they only sought to provide them with the most basic of services, including food, blankets and medical care. This was especially true for the country's detention centres, but also at coastal disembarkation points and in urban areas. Given that government authorities continue to prevent humanitarian actors and assistance from reaching migrants, projects will need to develop and build in innovative strategies for ensuring and increasing access to and delivery of the emergency support desperately needed by migrants.

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REPORT SOURCES

The list below includes all new progress reports, flash reports, data collection tools and other documents provided by implementing partners during the reporting period (from approximately the start of July 2019 through early November 2019), and which have been included in the analysis.

EUTF NOA Implementing Partner Project Reports

Libya

Protection

1. Danish Refugee Council (DRC –CESVI), *Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya*, *Quarterly Report* (April – June 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01 (T05.62).

2. United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), *Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery*, *Infographic* (September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-02.

3. United Nation Development Program (UNDP), *Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery*, *Progress Narrative Report* (September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LU-03-03 (T05.149).

4. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Host Communities in Libya, Final Report* (16 June 2017 – 31 August 2018), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-04 (T05.156).

5. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, Including Host Communities, Migrant and Refugee Children*, *Quarterly update* (April – June 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02.

6. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Resilience Building Programme for Vulnerable Children in Libya, Including Host Communities, Migrant and Refugee Children, Quarterly update* (July – September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02.

7. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilizing Communities in Libya*, *EU-IOM Joint Initiative Flash Report* (August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01.

8. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilizing Communities in Libya, Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Migrants and IDP and Returnee Reports Rounds 25, 26 and 27 – Mobility Tracking* (2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01.

Community Stabilisation

9. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), *Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration Progress Report* (1 April 2019 – 30 June 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05 (T05.157).

10. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *Community Stabilisation Highlights* (October 2019), Reviewed by DG NEAR only.

Morocco

11. Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes, Avancées dans la mise en œuvre* (November 2018 – September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02 (T05.431).

12. Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID), *Vivre Ensemble Sans Discrimination: une Approche Basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la Dimension Genre, 5th Monitoring Report* (1 May – 31 August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01.

13. Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID-FIAPP), *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la Migration au Maroc, Meeting Minutes* (9 September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 (T05.888).

14. Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID-FIAPP), *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la Migration au Maroc, Meeting Minutes* (2-3 October 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 (T05.888).

15. (Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID-FIAPP), *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la Migration au Maroc, Follow-up of DAO Contracts* (Date not indicated), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 (T05.888).

16. Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID-FIAPP), *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la Migration au Maroc, Intermediate Narrative Report* (15 April 2019 – 11 October 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 (T05.888).

17. Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale pour le Développement (AECID-FIAPP), *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la Migration au Maroc, Communication and Visibility Plan* (Date not indicated), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 (T05.888).

Tunisia

18. International Centre For Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie* - ProGreS Component 1*: Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie*, *Intermediate Narrative Report No. 1* (1 July 2018 - 30 June 2019), T05 EUTF NOA TN 01 04.

19. International Centre For Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie* - ProGreS Component 1*: Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie*, *Quarterly Report No. 4* (June 2019 – August 2019), T05 EUTF NOA TN 01 04.

20. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), ProGreS Component 2: *Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'inverstissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora, Progress Report* (March 2019 – May 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 (T05.208).

21. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), ProGres Component 2: *Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'inverstissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*, *Progress Report* (June 2019 – August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 (T05.208).

22. Expertise France (EF), *ProGres Migration Tunisia - ProGreS Composante 3: Accompagner la réinsertion* économique *et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour, de façon à garantir la dignité des personnes et la pérennité de leurs projets de réinsertion*, *Progress Report* (March – May 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-01.

23. Mercy Corps & Agence Française de Développement (Mercy Corps-AFD), *Favoriser la mise en œuvrede la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie - ProGreS Composante 4*, *Progress Report* (1 May 2019 – 31 August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 (T05.208).

Regional and Cross-Window

24. Global Initiative Against Transitional Organized Crime (GITOC), *Progress Report Monitoring the political economy of people smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara*, *Progress Report* (1 May 2019 – 30 September 2019), T05-EUTF-REG-01-04 (T05.236).

25. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Log Frame* (Updated May 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

26. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Indicative Action Plan* (Date not indicated), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

27. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region, Donor Reporting Schedule* (17 August 2018 – 16 August 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

28. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Programme Update* (August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

29. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region, Launching Report* (17 August 2018 – 16 August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

30. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Programme Update* (6 August 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

31. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Monthly Report No. 4* (1 September 2019 – 30 September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519).

32. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *Programme Update*, (September 2019) T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519)

33. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II*, *Interim Report* (1 July 2018 – 30 June 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01 (T05.412).

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35. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration*, *Flash Report* (May 2019), T05-EUTF-REG-04 (T05.800).

36. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration*, *Flash Report* (June 2019), T05-EUTF-REG-04 (T05.800).

37. International Organization for Migration (IOM), *EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration*, *Flash Report* (July 2019), T05-EUTF-REG-04 (T05.800).

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39. Save the Children International (SCI), *Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt (RDPP)*, *Progress Report* (June 2019), EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01.

Data Collection Tools (DCTs) and Other Spreadsheets

40. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ, All Windows), Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 Monitoring Data Spreadsheets.

41. Danish Refugee Council (DRC-CEVSI), *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya*, *DCT* (11 September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01.

42. International Centre For Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie* - ProGreS Component 1*: Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie*, *DCT* (23 September 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-04.

43. Global Initiative Against Transitional Organized Crime (GITOC), *Progress Report Monitoring the political economy of people smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara*, *DCT* (1 May 2019 – 30 September 2019), T05-EUTF-REG-01-04 (T05.236).

44. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II*, *DCT* (10 October 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01 (T05.412).

45. International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), *Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region*, *DCT*, T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 (T05.519)

46. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), *Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children*, *DCT*, T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-20.

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ANNEX I

Distribution of SpOs

SpO-MENoA	EG	LY	MA	TN	REG	CRW	Total	*Percentage*
SpO_1_I	1	-	-	2	1	-	**4**	*7.5%*
SpO_1_II	1	-	-	1	1	-	**3**	*5.7%*
SpO_1_III	-	-	-	1	1	-	**2**	*3.8%*
SpO_1_V	-	-	-		1	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_2_III	-	-	-	1	1	-	**2**	*3.8%*
SpO_2_IV	-	-	1	-	1	-	**2**	*3.8%*
SpO_2_VI	-	-	-	2	-	-	**2**	*3.8%*
SpO_2_VII	-	-	1	-	-	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_3_IV	1	1	-	-	1	-	**3**	*5.7%*
SpO_3_V	2	6	1	-	2	-	**11**	*20.8%*
SpO_3_VI	-	1	-	-	2	-	**3**	*5.7%*
SpO_4_II	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_4_IV	4	1	-	2	-	-	**7**	*13.2%*
SpO_4_VI	2	1	-	-	-	-	**3**	*5.7%*
SpO_4_VII	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_I	-	-	-	-	-	1	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_III	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_IV	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_V	-	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_VI	-	-	-	1	-	-	**1**	*1.9%*
SpO_5_VIII	2	-	-	-	-	-	**2**	*3.8%*
Totals (21 SpOs)	**13**	**12**	**3**	**10**	**14**	**1**	**53**	***100%***
Percentage	*24.5%*	*22.6%*	*5.7%*	*18.9%*	*26.4%*	*1.9%*	***100%***	