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Monitoring and Learning System EUTF – North of Africa

2022 Report
Covering the period 2017 - 2022

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Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF – North of Africa

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Montoring Learning System

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first report delivered by the new Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa window of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced people in Africa (EUTF)[1]. This report includes **cumulative results – focusing on outputs –** from EUTF contracts implemented at regional and country levels in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia from the beginning of their implementation to the 31st of July 2022.

As of August 2022, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 906 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region **through 110 contracts, 90 of them being operational contracts and 20 technical support contracts[2]**. 41 contracts, representing 39% of the total funds committed (EUR 354 million) have ended, while 69 contracts, representing 61% of the funds committed (EUR 553 million) are still under implementation. All EUTF contracts are expected to finish their implementation by 2025. In the NoA region, Libya accounts for the highest share of funds contracted (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts – which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries – represent 26% of all committed funds, while the remaining 2% is allocated to technical support contracts.

Results in the region are collected, aggregated, and reported according to **NoA Results Reporting Framework** comprising three levels: Overall Objective[3], Strategic Priorities[4], and Areas of Action. For each Area of Action, EUTF common output indicators (hereinafter, EUTF indicators) have been aligned thus facilitating the necessary harmonisation with the other two EUTF regions to obtain a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF as a whole[5].

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

Many migrants from sub-Saharan Africa and beyond who fail to reach Europe remain stranded in North Africa, as their economic resources or the current security situation prevent them from continuing to another destination or returning to their countries of origin. Asylum seekers and refugees often find themselves in a limbo: from one side they are unable to return because of continued political or human rights violations in their countries of origin and, from the other, they often lack long-term security and protection - or they are precluded from the formal labour market due to their irregular status. **Strategic Priority 1** is by far the most supported one in the NoA region: 64 out of the 90 operational contracts (or 71%) contribute primarily[6] to this strategic priority, representing 59% of the total budget committed to this type of contracts (or EUR 524 million). Likewise, 34% of all operational contracts (or 31 out of 90) representing 38% of the total funds committed to this type of contracts (or EUR 333 million out of 886) contribute mainly to Strategic Priority 1 in Libya. Similarly, a large majority of contracts implemented at regional level (20 out of 31) contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, delivering outputs mainly in Libya.

1. The current "EUTF – NoA Monitoring and Learning System" begun its implementation in December 2021 and can be considered the second phase of the project "Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window of the EUTF" (known as MENOA), implemented between 2017 and September 2021. Previous reports delivered by MENOA can be found on https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

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

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

4. During its 4th Meeting in April 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities.

5. The list of EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators is available in Annexe 4 and on https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf.

6. Based on their specific and overall objectives, EUTF contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to one of its four Strategic Priorities, but they might contribute to other Strategic Priority/ies as well.

In the area of action relating to access to basic, social, and legal services, 1,265 social infrastructures were built, rehabilitated, or supported with equipment (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) mainly in Libya (1,176), followed by Egypt (84) and Tunisia (3). The sectors addressed included education, energy, health, housing or shelter, and water and sanitation; and the type of support provided involved construction and rehabilitation works, maintenance, and the provision of essential equipment. 401,483 basic and social services were delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), mainly in Libya (273,965), followed by Morocco (10,816) and Egypt (3,638)[7]. The sectors addressed encompassed education, health, housing or shelter, legal assistance, water and sanitation, and gender-based violence. 79,616 people were supported with nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), most of them in Libya (77,036). Four million people saw a direct or indirect improvement in their access to basic social benefits and services, such as health, water and sanitation, basic education, housing, energy, legal aid, and cash and social transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9). People in Libya were the most benefited, with 95.6% of the total. 160,053 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) were protected and/or assisted in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 3.2). The type of support provided included medical treatment, psycho-social assistance, gender-based violence protection, Covid-specific assistance, temporary housing and subsistence support, legal counselling, and family tracing.

In terms of capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery, 13,053 staff from local authorities and basic service providers participated in capacity-building actions aiming to strengthen the delivery of services (EUTF indicator 2.8) in the four partner countries, most of them in Libya (72.2%) and Egypt (24.1%). The type of social services addressed through these training actions related to education, health care, legal assistance, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, and Covid-19. 153 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building actions or operational support on protection (EUTF indicator 3.6) in Egypt (14), Libya (21), Morocco (81), and Tunisia (37). They were supported on topics such as return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral, and awareness-raising. 198 strategies, laws, policies, and plans were developed and/or supported in the four partner countries: 185 in Libya, eight in Morocco, three in Tunisia, and one in Egypt (EUTF indicators 2.1, 2.5 and 4.6). Finally, 18 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were formed in the four partner countries: Libya (6), Morocco (6), Egypt (5), and Tunisia (1) - EUTF indicator 5.1.

Concerning the area of action "Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities", 3.2 million people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 2.7). Most of them were in Libya (3.1 million), although 10 contracts implemented at regional level reached 124,945 people in the four partner countries. The target groups were refugees/asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people, whereas the main topics covered included human rights, education, health, legal assistance, nutrition, protection, and Covid-19. 10,348 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in the four target countries (EUTF indicator 4.3).

In terms of access to income generating and employment opportunities, 15,495 jobs were created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), most of them in Egypt (13,171) and Libya (1,991). The type of support provided comprised cash for work, support to MSMEs to hire new staff, recruitment to build or refurbish infrastructures, subsidised jobs, etc., while the types of employment were casual or daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, or independent jobs. 591 MSMEs were created or supported in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 1.2), primarily in Egypt (190) and Libya (124), together with regional contracts supporting MSMEs in the four partner countries (270). Similarly, 2,230 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in the four partner countries, mainly in Libya (1,617). 7,313 people benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development, of which 3,966 were in Libya and 1,664 in Egypt (EUTF indicator 1.4). In addition, 1,683 people were trained in the four partner countries through regional contracts. Finally, 23 business infrastructures were constructed, expanded, or improved with EUTF support in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya (EUTF indicator 1.5).

7. In most of the cases, contracts implemented at regional level deliver outputs in the four target countries, but the values are not always reported disaggregated by country. Therefore, the total values do not always equal to the sum of the values disaggregated by country presented in this report.

In the area of action "Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return", 46,540 migrants were supported to return voluntarily to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Voluntary Humanitarian Returns). All of them were stranded migrants in Libya, and the support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, and return tickets. Likewise, 4,653 persons of concern benefitted from evacuation assistance from Libya (EUTF indicator 3.8).

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

Refugees and migrants face a variety of protection and human rights violations, both on the move and once they arrive in North African countries. Journey-related risks and abuses faced by mixed migrants on their way to North Africa and Europe include hunger, thirst, extortion, rob, kidnapping, forced labour, illegal detention, violent attacks, rape, sexual abuse, and death - from traffickers and bandits. They also face high risks of being exploited by smugglers and abused in the countries they pass through. Strategic Priority 2 is the primary target for nine contracts, six of them implemented at country level in Libya (2) and Morocco (4), and three at regional level (3), with a combined budget of EUR 284 million (or 31% of the total budget committed to operational contracts).

In the area of action of capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management, nine institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support (EUTF indicator 3.6), mainly in Libya (six institutions). Assistance has been provided via training workshops and targeted operational and technical support in areas related to border management. 3,120 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights, 1,785 of them in Morocco and 451 in Libya, whereas 688 were trained through regional contracts in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 4.2). Finally, two multi-stakeholder groups were created in Morocco (EUTF indicator 5.1).

In terms of infrastructure and equipment supply for border management and training / monitoring of their use, 28 pubic and civilian infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 4.1), mainly in Libya (25) and Tunisia (3), and 50,296 items of equipment were supplied in the four partner countries, ranging from vehicles and IT and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis).

In the area of action relating to the prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, 122 awareness raising events on migration (EUTF indicator 3.11) were delivered in Egypt (80), Libya (34), Tunisia (4), and Morocco (3). These events addressed the public on topics such as safe and regular migration, and risks of / and alternatives to irregular migration. The tools or media used included radio messages, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person sensitisation events. Those events reached 34,679 people (EUTF indicator 3.3), mainly in Egypt (24,057) and Libya (10,622)[8]. Finally, 75,869 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs in Libya benefited from short-term protection measures or direct assistance in specific contexts, such as search and rescue operations, disembarkation points, and detention centres (EUTF indicator 3.2).

8. Not all EUTF Partners reporting the delivery of awareness raising events reported as well the number of people reached by those events, this being the reason for not including in this report the number of people reached in all four target countries (besides Egypt and Libya).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Irregular migrants are excluded from the formal economy and work in low-skilled and unregulated sectors of the labour market, with little or no protection of their labour rights, being subject to various exploitative conditions, including forced labour and forms of modern slavery. Five contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to **Strategic Priority 3** (one in Morocco and four implemented at regional level), with a combined budget of EUR 35 million, representing 4% of the total budget committed to operational contracts (EUR 886 million).

In the area of action of capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance, 18 institutions were supported in Egypt (7), Morocco (4) and Tunisia (3) through capacity-strengthening actions on topics related to labour migration (EUTF indicator 3.6). In this regard, the contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.981 - ILO / IOM) supported 14 institutions in Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia through the provision of training and operational support on labour migration; and the contract *"Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration"* (T05.501 - GIZ) assisted four institutions and non-state actors in Morocco through capacity-building actions on migrants' rights, with a focus on women and children. 31 strategies, laws, policies, and plans on labour migration were developed and/or supported (EUTF indicator 4.6) in Morocco (16), Tunisia (14), and Egypt (1). For instance, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (T05.501) supported the development and testing of 16 investment incentive tools through four pilot actions; and the regional contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) contributed towards the implementation of two labour and employment strategies in Tunisia.

In terms of job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants, 753 people were supported with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development aiming to facilitate regular labour migration (EUTF indicator 1.4). For instance, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco mentioned above (T05.501), trained 225 people on professional (TVET) and/or skills development, of which 20% were women, who participated in exchanges, training, internships, volunteer or study programmes; and the regional contract T05.969 ("Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" - GIZ) supported 318 people with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development in Tunisia and Morocco.

In the area of action related to the improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance, 242 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes through two contracts targeting Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.10). The contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (T05.501 - GIZ) benefited 223 people with a labour mobility programme to Germany, and the contract *"Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord – THAMM Phase II"* (T05.1950 – OFII) placed 19 people to work in Drôme, France. Likewise, six regional cooperation initiatives were supported to facilitate labour mobility between regions of Morocco, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal (EUTF indicator 5.4).

In terms of collection, management, and analysis of data, the regional contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) carried out seven studies related to the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration, a mapping of pre-departure orientation services in Morocco, and a situational analysis on the integration of labour migration policies, among other topics. Likewise, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (*"Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration"* T05.501) supported a system for collecting and processing data on migration in Senegal – based on a benchmark in Morocco – and a capitalization study, which provided key recommendations in terms of regional integration.

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

North Africa plays a complex role in migration dynamics in the Mediterranean region, as an area of transit and secondary movements of mixed migration flows towards Europe. These flows are composed of persons moving for multiple reasons, encompassing a range of forced and economic drivers of migration, under different legal statuses and holding vulnerabilities at various degrees. **Strategic Priority 4** is the primary target for 12 operational contracts, with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the budget committed to operational contracts). Four contracts are implemented at regional level while six are country contracts: one in Morocco, one in Egypt and four in Tunisia.

In terms of capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance, 184 institutions and non-state actors in the four partner countries were strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). 4,828 staff from national and local public entities along with CSO's personnel were trained on migration management and protection in the four partner countries, on topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals (EUTF indicator 3.7). Morocco and Tunisia received support to develop and/or implement six strategies, policies and plans on migration governance (EUTF indicator 4.6). Lastly, seven multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were formed in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 5.1).

In the area of action relating to mobilisation, engagement, and voluntary return of diaspora members, four initiatives supported by diaspora members have been implemented in Morocco (EUTF indicator 3.1), and 6,498 people were supported in four countries to voluntarily return to their places of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Assisted Voluntary Returns). 545 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), whereas 2,287 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis) in the four target countries, mainly in Libya (1,957)[9]. **In the areas of action related to the improvement of international cooperation mechanisms, and data collection, management, and analysis**, one regional cooperation initiative between Tunisia and the region of Normandy was supported (EUTF indicator 5.4). In addition, six information systems were supported (EUTF indicator 5.2) at regional (1) and Tunisia (5) levels, and nine field studies, surveys and other research were conducted in Tunisia and Morocco (EUTF indicator 5.3).

Covid-19 in the North of Africa Region: EUTF Response

The Covid-19 pandemic severely affected North African countries in all areas and sectors. Border closures and travel connections reduced or temporarily shut down resulted in a decline in mobility options, with tens of thousands of migrants stranded in North African countries, with limited or no access to local welfare provisions and the labour market. The EUTF in the NoA region adapted to address the needs and challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic since early 2020. Seven new contracts were signed, with a total budget of EUR 33 million (3,7% of the total budget committed to operational contracts), five of them targeting Libya and two regional contracts targeting the four partner countries. As a result, 2.1 million pandemic-related supplies were provided and/or distributed (EUTF indicator 6.1), including personal protection equipment, virus and serological testing supplies and equipment, treatment medications, hospital beds and ICU beds; the recipient entities being mainly health centres, hospitals, governmental institutions, CSOs, and local communities. A total of 203,853 people benefited from emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), mainly in Libya (181,610), such as psychosocial and medical support, shelter assistance, and economic support. Finally, 170 entities benefited from Covid-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3) mainly in Libya (146), Tunisia (6), and Egypt (16).

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The **European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**[10] (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was launched by European and African partners at the Valletta Summit on Migration[11] in November 2015, to deliver an integrated and coordinated response to the diverse causes of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement. As of today, EUR 5 billion have been mobilised for programmes benefiting twenty-six partner countries across three regions (or geographical "windows"), namely: North of Africa (NoA), Horn of Africa (HoA), and Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC). The North of Africa window includes mainly four partner countries: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

The Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF in the North of Africa window (NoA MLS) was initiated to foster results and evidence-based monitoring of EUTF-funded contracts in the North of Africa since late 2016, under an initiative known as "Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window (MENOA)". The current NoA MLS – which can be considered the second phase of MENOA – started in December 2021 to reinforce the monitoring and reporting process of EUTF results in the NoA region and to support the overview of the performance achieved by the EUTF for Africa.

The backbone of the current MLS is the **NoA Results Reporting Framework**, which aims to organise the collection, aggregation, and reporting of results data from all EUTF contracts in the region. It encompasses three interlinked levels: Overall Objective[12], Strategic Priorities[13] and Areas of Action, based on a set of standardised EUTF common output indicators[14] (hereinafter, EUTF indicators) connecting mainly two reporting systems: the EUTF Results Framework and the Global Europe Results Framework. This is the first report delivered by the newly established NoA MLS, presenting cumulative results focusing on outputs from all EUTF contracts implemented in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia (at national and regional levels) from 2017 up to the 31st of July 2022.

1.2. The EUTF NoA Window in 2022

As of August 2022, the EUTF for Africa committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 906 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 110 contracts, 90 of them operational contracts and 20 technical support ones[15]. Out of the 110 contracts, 41 have ended (representing 39% of the total funds committed: EUR 354 million), and 69 are being implemented (representing 61% of the funds committed: EUR 553 million). Libya accounts

10. The European Commission, 25 EU Member States (including the UK) as well as Norway and Switzerland signed the EUTF Constitutive Agreement: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/original_constitutive_agreement_en_with_signatures.pdf

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

12. The North of Africa window focuses on the third objective of the EUTF: "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination": https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/strategic_document_eutf_africa_1.pdf

13. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/strategy_en/

14. EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf

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

for the highest share of EUTF funds contracted in the region (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%), and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts – which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries – represent 26% of all funds committed, while technical support contracts aiming to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts represent 2% of the total budget.

A large majority of operational contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to the protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and community stabilization (NoA Strategic Priority 1): 64 out of 90, representing 59% of the total budget committed to operational contracts (or EUR 524 million). Nine operational contracts contribute primarily to supporting integrated border management (NoA Strategic Priority 2), representing 31% of the total budget (or EUR 284 million). Supporting labour migration (NoA Strategic Priority 3) is the main target for five operational contracts, representing 4% of the budget committed for operational contracts; and 12 contracts worth EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget) contribute primarily to supporting improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration (NoA Strategic Priority 4).

2. METHODOLOGY FOR THE 2022 REPORT

2.1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology[16]

First Step

Developing the NoA Result Reporting Framework

Based on an assessment of the previous MENOA system, a new Results Reporting Framework was designed to facilitate the collection, aggregation, and reporting of results data from all EUTF contracts in the region, while ensuring, wherever possible, the necessary level of continuity between the two systems[17]. The Results Reporting Framework is the backbone of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System, comprising three interlinked levels – Overall Objective[18], Strategic Priorities[19] and Areas of Action[20] – based on a set of standardised EUTF common indicators. It allows the necessary level of harmonisation with the overall EUTF Africa Results Framework[21] and the Global Europe Results Framework[22]. This year, each EUTF contract in the region was aligned to the Strategic Priority it primarily contributes to[23] and each Area of Action was linked to the corresponding EUTF indicators.

Second Step

Developing the online "NOASYS Platform"

NOASYS replaces the previous Data Collection Tool used by the MENOA system, reflecting two key elements of the new NoA MLS approach:

1. It focuses on the results and indicators included in Logical Framework Matrixes (LFM) of all EUTF contracts (instead of focusing only on a limited number of indicators);
2. It is adapted to the monitoring and reporting cycles of EUTF Partners, without requesting additional ad hoc reports.

The launching of NOASYS was completed in the first semester of 2022 through five steps:

1. Encoding basic data for each EUTF contract in the NoA region;
2. Encoding all available LFMs (81), including more than 1,000 indicators with their corresponding baseline and target values;
3. Completing the data collection process of all available current values;
4. Matching values between LFMs indicators, EUTF indicators and Global Europe Results Framework indicators[24], while avoiding double counting;
5. Aggregating NoA results data at output level, which is the basis of the current report.

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16. See Annexe 3

17. For instance, the NoA Overall Objective is the same in the two systems, the previous five NoA Specific Objectives have been merged into the new four NoA Strategic Priorities, and the EUTF Common Output Indicators are the same.

18. The NoA window focuses on objective 3 of the EUTF for Africa: "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination".

19. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/strategy_en/

20. The NoA Results Reporting Framework introduces a new concept: "Areas of Action", which strategically summarise the main objectives of all EUTF contracts and organise them under the corresponding Strategic Priorities.

21. EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf

22. Global Europe Results Framework: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi

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

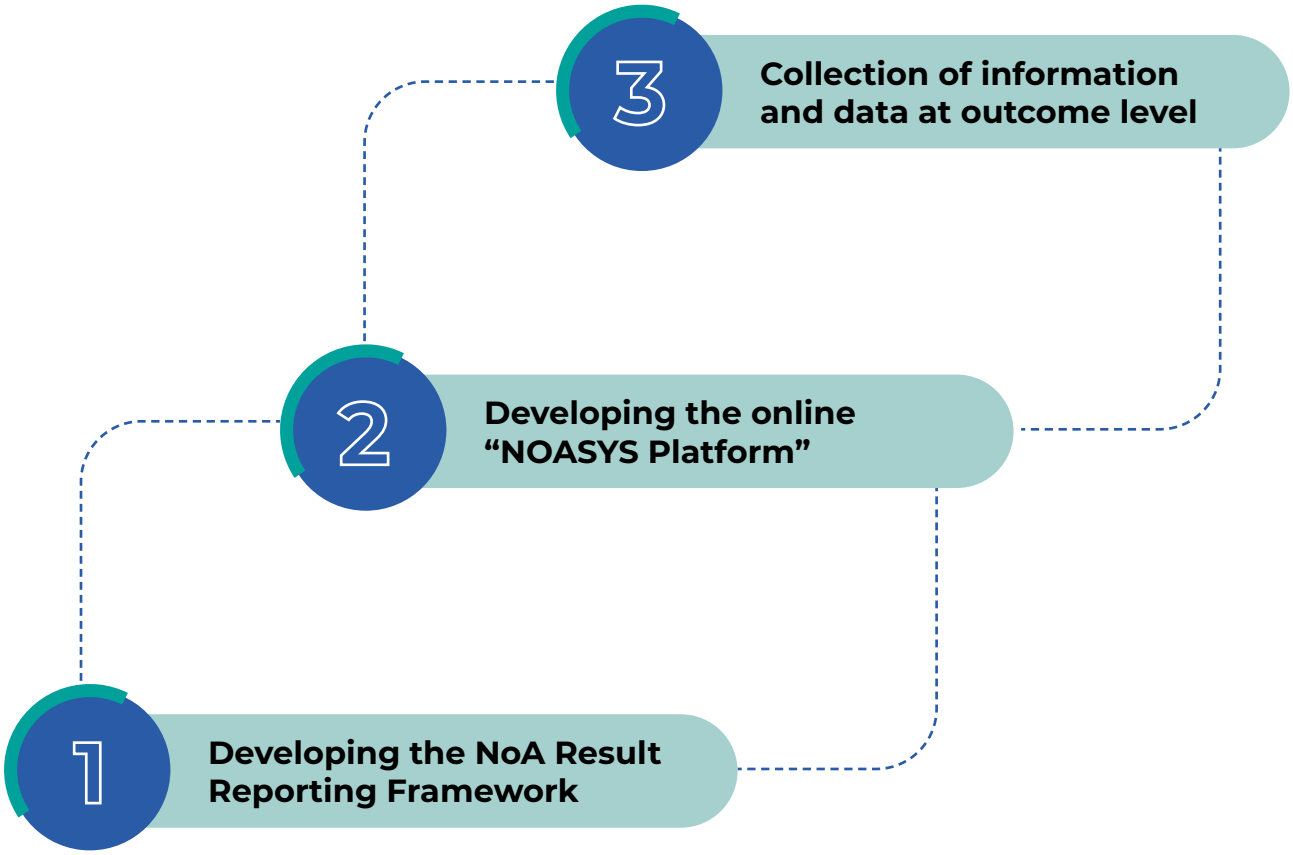
24. See Annexe 2: EUTF NoA contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF).

Third Step

Collection of information and data at outcome level

Aggregating outcome data from different contracts implies methodological challenges that could not be overcome during the current first year of the NoA MLS implementation[25]. Therefore, while the current report focuses mainly on results at output level, it incorporates some examples of outcomes identified from external sources, such as evaluations and the EU results-oriented monitoring (ROM) system[26], summarised in outcome boxes and short-term effects boxes, respectively. In order to provide a more comprehensive and robust outcome-level analysis of EUTF contracts in the region, the NoA MLS will develop an ad hoc strategy to be reported next year, based on suitable methodologies such as outcome harvesting[27], and lessons learned from the other EUTF windows: HoA and SLC.

NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology



25. See the following note: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf
26. For more information, see: https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-and-evaluation_en
27. For more information, see: https://www.betterevaluation.org/en/plan/approach/outcome_harvesting

Graph 1

NoA Monitoring and Learning System – Results Reporting Framework[28]

NOA OVERALL OBJECTIVE

EUTF-Africa Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

NOA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

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

NOA AREAS OF ACTION

- **1.1.** Access to basic, social and legal services **(7 COIs)**
- **1.2.** Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery **(7 COIs)**
- **1.3.** Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities **(2 COIs)**
- **1.4.** Access to income generating and employment opportunities **(5 COIs)**
- **1.5.** Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation and resettlement **(1 COI)**
- **1.6.** Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems **(2 COIs)**

2 Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

- **2.1.** Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management **(4 COIs)**
- **2.2.** Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use **(2 COIs)**
- **2.3.** Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings **(3 COIs)**
- **2.4.** Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance **(2 COIs)**
- **2.5.** Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems **(2 COIs)**

3 Support to labour migration

- **3.1.** Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance **(2 COIs)**
- **3.2.** Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants **(1 COI)**
- **3.3.** Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance **(3 COIs)**
- **3.4.** Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems **(2 COIs)**

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

- **4.1.** Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration governance **(3 COIs)**
- **4.2.** Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members **(4 COIs)**
- **4.3.** Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance **(2 COIs)**
- **4.4.** Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems **(2 COIs)**

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

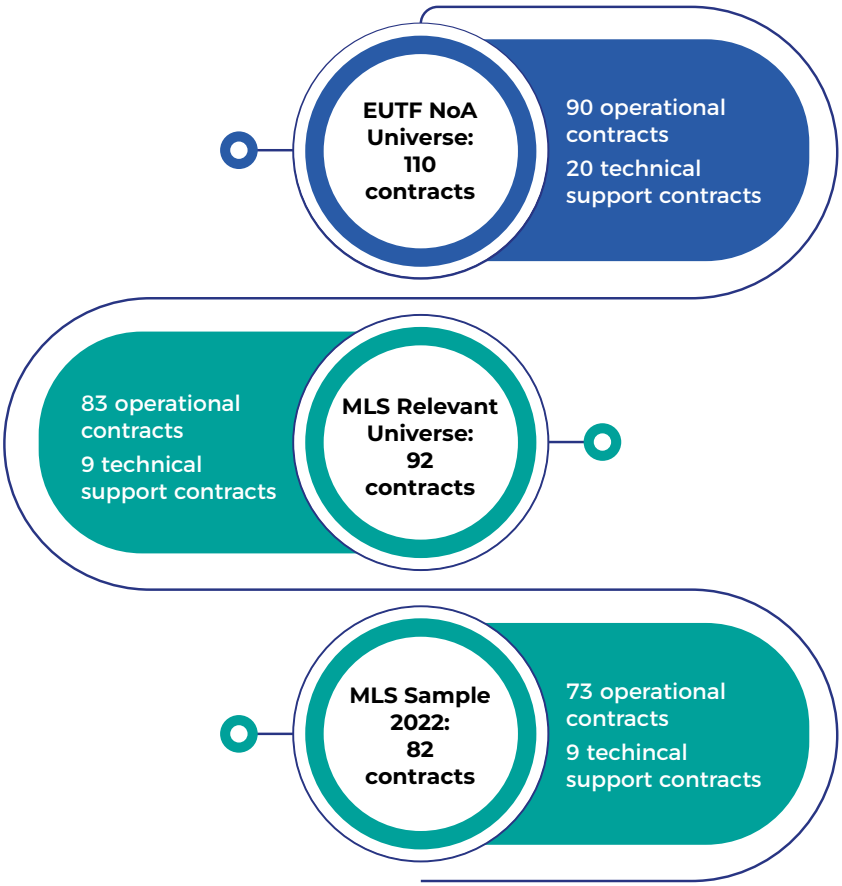
2.2. Universe and Sample of Analysis for the 2022 Report

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

18 out of the 110 contracts mentioned above are scale-ups, second phases, or technical support contracts which, in most cases, are integrated into the original or primary contract (i.e., they share the same logical framework matrix (LFM) or results chain) or they are not relevant for collecting results in line with the EUTF indicators. Therefore, **92 contracts comprise the relevant universe of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System**.

Finally, within the 92 contracts of the relevant universe mentioned above, the NoA MLS Team received and processed **valid data** from 82 contracts for this year's report. These 82 contracts comply with the following criteria: an approved LFM, values reported at outputs level (and not only activities) and provided on time to be processed by the NoA MLS Team (i.e., before the end of August 2022). They represent 89% of the relevant universe, with a combined budget of 653 EUR million, representing 79% of the total budget of the relevant universe (823 EUR million)[29]. **Therefore, the sample of analysis in the current report is very representative of the relevant universe**.

Graph 2



29. It is important to mention that one of the contracts not included in this year's sample of analysis is T05.1191 in Morocco *(« Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière »)*, with a budget of EUR 100 million. This explains the difference in the sample representativeness between covered contracts and covered budget.

2.3. Challenges and Limitations in the 2022 Report

This year, the NoA MLS Team confronted two main challenges and limitations:

1

Challenges related to the introduction of a new MLS methodology. As mentioned above, the main changes introduced in the MLS methodology were twofold:

> **Data collection process:** The data collection tool used under the previous MENOA system (based on a complex spreadsheet prone to human error) was replaced by a user-friendly online platform called NOASYS, which automatically aggregates data from all EUTF contracts and indicators.

> **Approach for matching indicators:** While in the previous system EUTF Partners had to match their LFM's indicators with a limited number of selected EUTF indicators, in the current system, the MLS Team assumes that responsibility, matching all relevant indicators (LFM > EUTF), allowing for a comprehensive coverage and reporting of achievements.

As a result, the new NoA MLS can now report on the overall contribution of all EUTF contracts under each NoA Strategic Priorities, and aggregate NoA results data for all EUTF indicators with the other two EUTF regions. However, the methodological changes introduced prevent a relevant comparison of the aggregated values obtained by the two systems (MENOA and NoA MLS). Therefore, in line with the NoA MLS Methodological Note (See Annex 3), it was decided that the current 2022 report would present cumulative values for all EUTF indicators for the period 2017 - 2022, while the yearly evolution will be reported from 2023 onwards.

2

Challenges and limitations related to 10 contracts that could not be included in the 2022 data collection round and reporting (i.e., the difference between the relevant universe (92) and the sample of analysis (82)) due to the following reasons:

> 10 contracts whose activities just started and therefore have not delivered outputs to be reported in the current period, or with LFMs pending validation of key changes (contracts T05.1849, T05.1871, T05.1868, T05.1055, T05.1925, T05.1986, T05.1629, T05.1637, and T05.2029).

> One contract pending its final evaluation report to be issued in 2023 (contract T05.1191).

Data and values from these contracts will be included in the 2023 NoA MLS Report.

3. EUTF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW IN THE NORTH OF AFRICA REGION

As of August 2022, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.95 billion, of which EUR 906 million have been committed in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 110 contracts: 90 operational and 20 technical support contracts. Operational contracts aim to achieve humanitarian and/or developmental results, in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts aim to assist in the successful implementation of operational contracts, by providing mainly the following services: overall technical assistance; research; monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL); and communication and visibility.

3.1. Budget and Number of Contracts by Status

As of August 2022, 41 contracts in the NoA region (37% of the total), representing 39% of the total funds committed (EUR 354 million) have ended, and 69 contracts (63%), representing 61% of the funds committed (EUR 553 million) are still under implementation. **The table below presents the composition of the EUTF NoA Portfolio for all contracts and according to their typology and implementation status:**

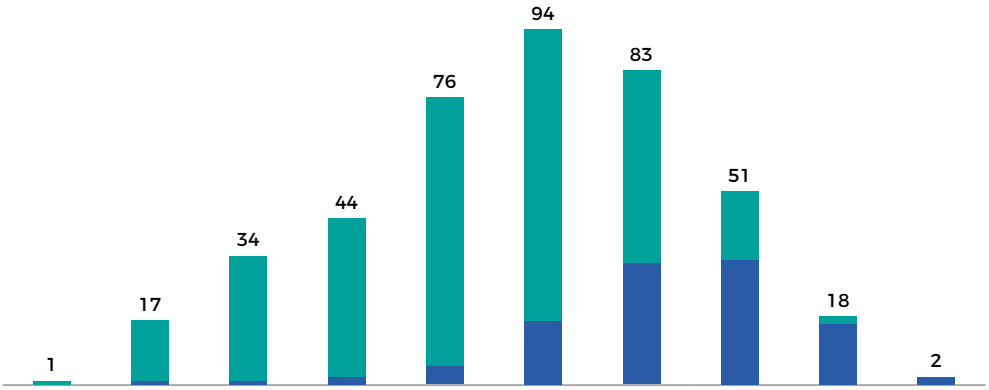
Table 1

EUTF funds committed (EUR millions) As of 31 august 2022	**Contracts**		**Committed funds**	
	Number	**% of total**	**EUR million**	**% of total**
Operational Contracts	**90**	**82**	**886**	**98**
Ongoing	57	52	538	59
Ended	33	30	348	38
Technical Support Contracts	**20**	**18**	**20**	**2**
Ongoing	12	11	14	2
Ended	8	7	6	1
TOTAL	**110**	**100**	**906**	**100**

The average implementation period of each contract in the NoA region is approximately three years and a half. Most EUTF contracts have a budget of EUR 5 million (56%) or less, of which 21% are EUR 1 million or less. The remaining is split across budgets ranging from EUR 5 million to 10 million (22%) or budgets of more than EUR 10 million (22%). The number of contracts in the NoA portfolio increased steadily from 2016 to 2021. With the end of the EUTF contacting period set on 31st of December 2021, all contracts are expected to finalise their implementation by mid-2025.

Graph 3

Contracts in the NoA Portfolio by year and implemenation status



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Implementation ongoing	1	16	33	42	71	77	51	18	2	0
Implementation ending	0	1	1	2	5	17	32	33	16	2

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

3.2. Budget and Number of Contracts by Country or Region

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

Table 2

EUTF Portfolio (*) As of 31 august 2022	**Contracts**		**Committed funds**	
	Number	**% of total**	**EUR million**	**% of total**
Egypt	7	6	60	7
Libya	33	30	392	43
Morocco	12	11	179	20
Tunisia	7	6	23	3
Regional Contracts	31	28	232	26
Technical Support Contracts	20	18	20	2
TOTAL	**110**	**100**	**906**	**100**

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

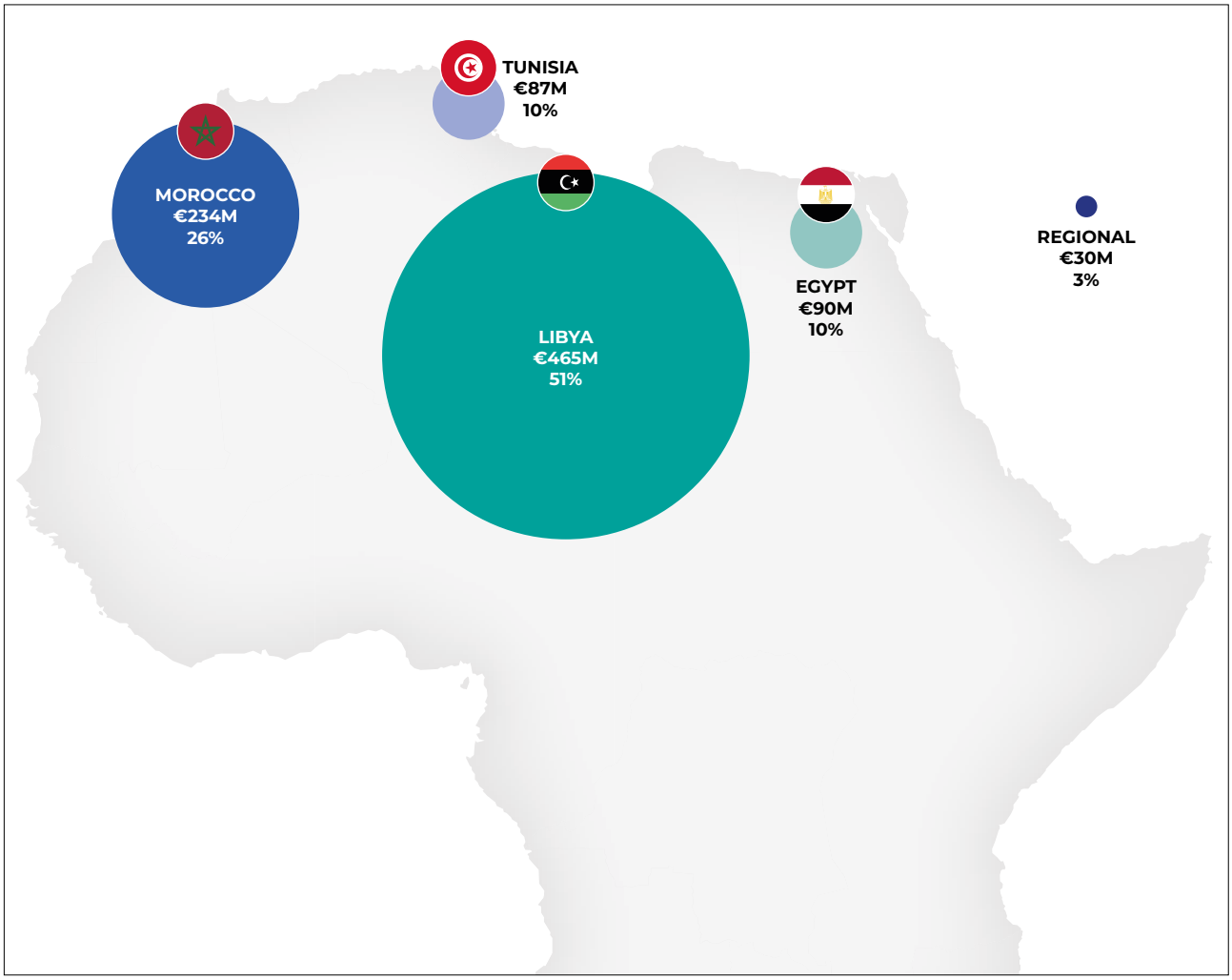
As shown in the table above, Libya accounts for the highest share of EUTF funds committed (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts represent 26% of all committed funds. The rest are technical support contracts (2%) aiming to assist in the successful implementation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

Table 3

EUTF funds committed (EUR millions) As of 31 august 2022	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	Total
Country level contracts	60	392	179	23	-	**654**
Regional level contracts	29	68	55	64	16	**232**
Technical support contracts	0.7	5	0.3	0	14	**20**
TOTAL	**90 (10%)**	**465 (51%)**	**234 (26%)**	**87 (10%)**	**30 (3%)**	**906**

According to the figures outlined in the table above – and presented in the map below – Libya accounts for the highest share of the EUTF funds committed through the three types of contracts i.e., country, regional and technical support, with more than half of the total funds committed in the NoA region (51%). Morocco accounts for 26%, while Egypt and Tunisia account for 10% each. In sum, on top of their country level contracts, each partner country in the NoA region also receives a share of EUTF resources allocated through regional level contracts, representing additional resources of EUR 68 million in Libya, EUR 64 million in Tunisia, EUR 55 million in Morocco, and EUR 29 million in Egypt.

Map 1



3.3. Budget and Number of Contracts per Strategic Priorities

The following table displays the NoA Strategic Priorities to which the different operational contracts contribute primarily[30]:

Table 4

Strategic Priorities / Technical Support Contracts	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	64	58	524	58
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	9	8	284	31
3. Support to labour migration	5	5	35	4
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	12	11	43	5
Technical Support Contracts	20	18	20	2
TOTAL	**110**	**100**	**906**	**100**

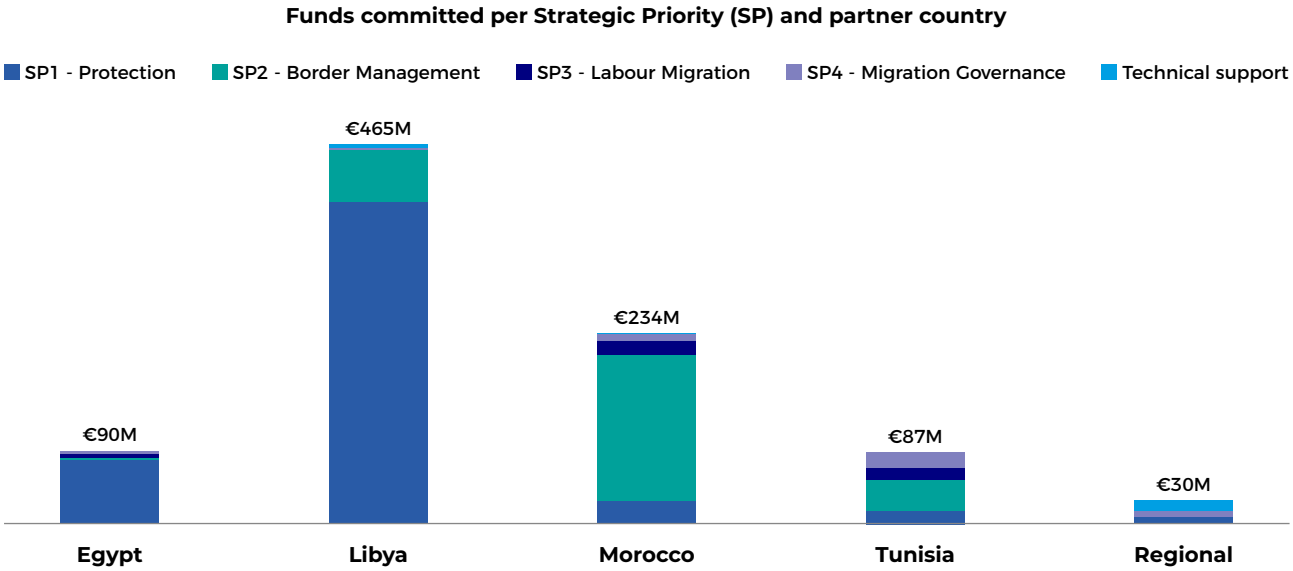
As the table above indicates, most contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: 64 out of 110, representing 58% of the total number of contracts and total budget (EUR 524 million). Nine contracts contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, representing 8% of the total. However, in terms of budget, they rank second with a share of 31% of the total, or EUR 284 million. Strategic Priority 3 is the main target for five contracts (5% of the total), with a 4% share in the overall budget. Finally, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (11%), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). As mentioned above, technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all NoA Strategic Priorities. They account for 20 contracts (18% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 20 million (2% of the total). **The following graph illustrates the total funds committed per Strategic Priority and partner country:**

Table 5

EUTF Porfolio (EUR millions) As of 31 august 2022	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	TOTAL
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	78	394	28	16	8	**524 (58%)**
2. Support to integrated border management - fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	3	64	179	38	-	**284 (31%)**
3. Support to labour migration	5	0	16	14	-	**35 (4%)**
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	3	2	10	20	8	**43 (5%)**
Technical Support Contracts	0,7	5	0,3	0	14	**20 (2%)**
TOTAL	**90**	**465**	**234**	**87**	**30**	**906**

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

Graph 4



The graph above clearly indicates that Strategic Priority 1 (Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization) is by far the most addressed in Egypt and Libya through all type of contracts, while Strategic Priority 2 (Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings) is the most prevalent one in Morocco and Tunisia - and the second most addressed in Libya. In any case, it is worth noting that all four NoA Strategic Priorities are being addressed in the four partner countries, except for Labour Migration (Strategic Priority 3), which is not being targeted primarily by any contract in Libya, although a regional contract is delivering activities contributing to this Strategic Priority in this partner country (see Section 5.5 below "Regional Contracts").

3.4. EUTF Partners

One of the main characteristics of the EUTF is the diversity of partners involved in the implementation of its contracts, including EU Member States' institutions (cooperation agencies, ministries, and others), international and civil society organisations (CSOs), UN agencies, partner countries' institutions, and private sector entities. The EUTF makes use of implementation modalities that ensure a swift and flexible delivery of results with cost-effectiveness, such as delegated cooperation, calls for expression of interest, calls for proposals or direct awards in specific situations. In order to strengthen coordination and collaboration, the EUTF places emphasis on contracts implemented by consortia of partners[31]. The following table shows the types of partners involved in the NoA region, by number of contracts signed and associated budgets.

Table 6

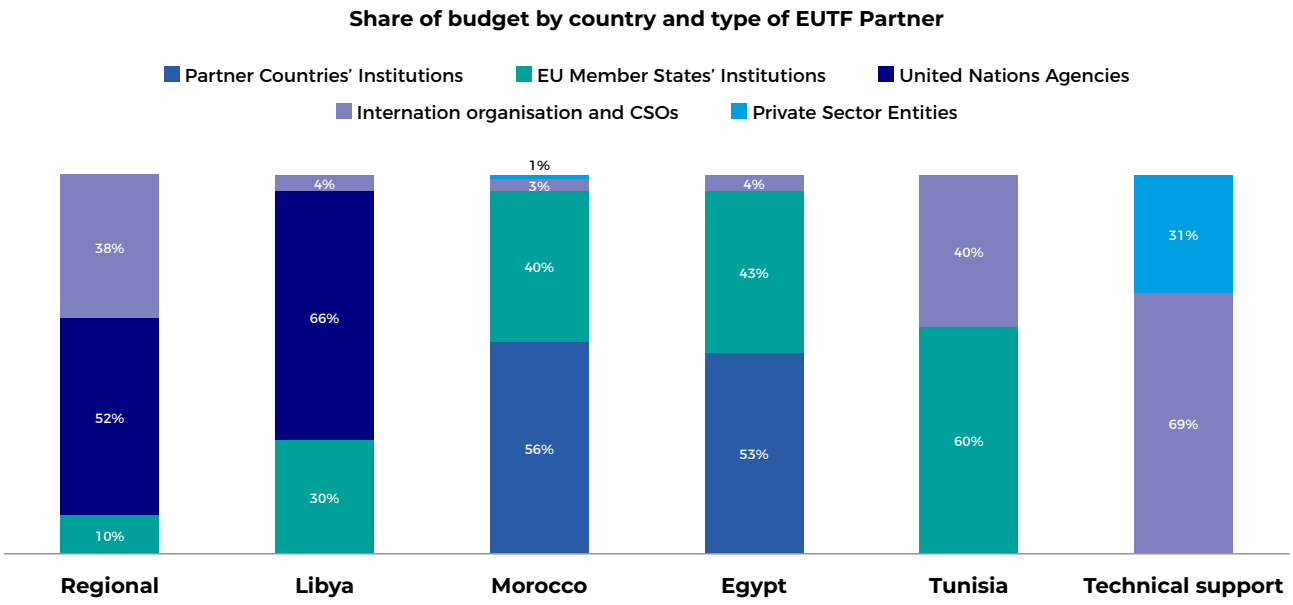
Type of EUTF Partners	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
United Nations Agencies	35	32	380	42
EU Member States' institutions	22	20	251	28
International organisations and CSOs	37	34	135	15
Partner Countries' Institutions	3	3	132	15
Private Sector Entities	13	12	8	1
TOTAL	**110**	**100**	**906**	**100**

31. A good number of EUTF contracts in the NoA region are implemented in collaboration with local NGOs, e.g. through sub-grants. However, the exact number of local NGOs and sub-grants has not been communicated yet to the NoA MLS Team. Thus, this data will be reported next year.

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

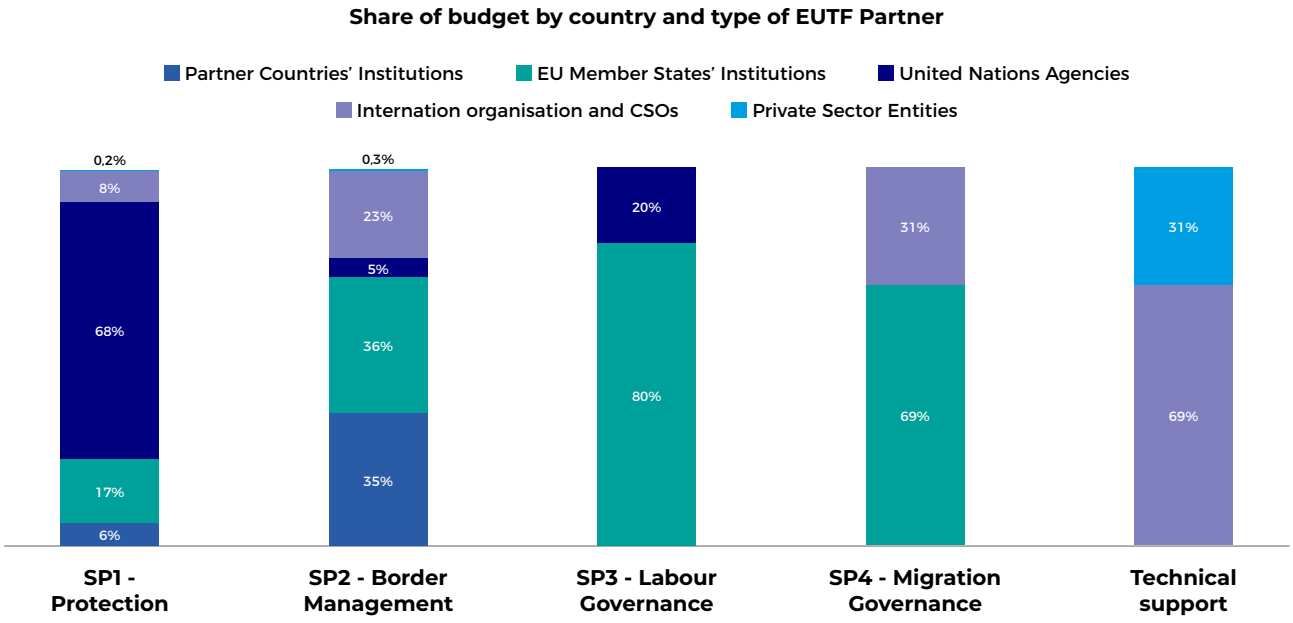
Graph 5 below displays the share of the budget of contracts implemented by type of EUTF Partner at regional level and in partner countries.

Graph 5



Finally, graph 6 below shows the relationship between the types of EUTF Partners and the primary NoA Strategic Priorities of the operational contracts they are responsible to implement.

Graph 6



3.5. Budget and Number of Contracts allocated to the Covid-19 Response

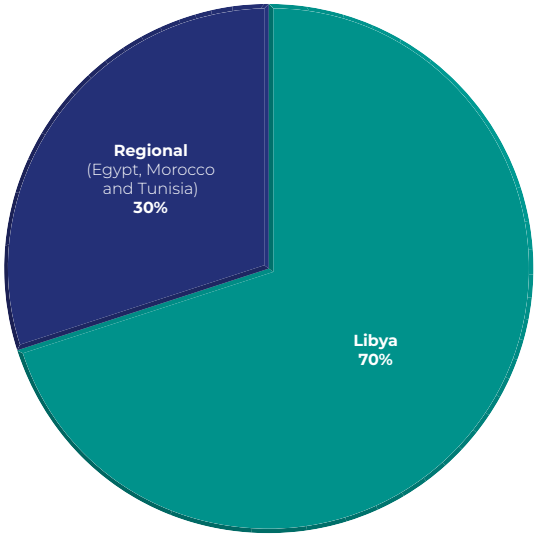
Since 2020, seven new contracts have been signed to contribute to the EUTF emergency response to Covid-19 in the NoA region, with a combined budget of EUR 33 million (3,7% of the budget committed to operational contracts).

Five out of seven contracts worth EUR 23 million were signed to implement new interventions designed to address the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya. The other two contracts worth EUR 10 million have a regional scope, benefiting Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

As of August 2022, four of these contracts had ended while the other three were still under implementation. All seven contracts contributing to the EUTF Covid-19 emergency are expected to end between the end of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023.

Graph 7

Share of the EUTF NoA Budget committed to the COVID response by country



4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. The North of Africa Region in 2022

The North of Africa region presents a heterogeneous migration scenario which has evolved over time. Nowadays, Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, and Algeria have become countries of origin, transit, and destination for various profiles of migrants. Emigration, particularly to Europe, continues to shape the regional landscape with Morocco and Tunisia as lead countries (next to Algeria). About half of all international migrants from North Africa are residing in Europe, while emigrants from Egypt and Libya prevalently head to Western Asian countries[32].

North Africa is also a major destination area for migrants from the region, sub-Saharan Africa and beyond. The region has historically been and remains a significant destination for long-term migrant workers (and their family members), as well as for students seeking better livelihoods through economic or educational opportunities abroad. At the same time, North Africa plays a complex role in migration dynamics in the Mediterranean region as an area of transit and secondary movements of mixed migration[33] flows towards Europe. Such flows are composed of persons moving for multiple – often intertwined – reasons (encompassing a range of 'forced' and 'economic' drivers of migration), under different legal statuses and holding vulnerabilities at various degrees. Mixed migration encompasses migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict or persecution in their countries of origin, environmental migrants, unaccompanied children, and trafficked persons, among others, often moving along similar routes irregularly, wholly, or partially assisted by migrant smugglers, which often expose them to further abuses and dangers.

Those movements follow two main routes: the Central Mediterranean route from Libya and Tunisia to Italy, and the Western Mediterranean route from Morocco and Algeria to Spain (including arrivals into the enclaves of Ceuta and Melilla as well as crossings to the Spanish mainland, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands[34], primarily from Morocco)[35]. These routes are relatively dynamic, with their relative importance and trends shifting from year to year, in response to policy developments – such as the relaxation or restriction of border controls, and to broader contextual factors such as the deterioration or amelioration of instability in countries of origin and transit.

Since 2019, a major change in the composition of the population irregularly crossing the Mediterranean has been observed, with a shift from a majority of Sub-Saharan African, Middle Eastern and South Asian nationals to North African individuals (who accounted for 53% of irregular sea arrivals in Italy and 59% of arrivals in Spain in 2020)[36]. Overall, as of July 2022, land and sea arrivals in Europe from North Africa through the Central Mediterranean route increased by 44% compared to the same period in 2021[37]. While Tunisians represented the most common nationality of sea arrivals on this route in July 2022 (30%), driven in part by increasing political instability and economic crisis in the country, Egyptians irregularly leaving from Libya

32. https://www.migrationdataportal.org/regional-data-overview/northern-africa, based on 2020 UNDESA data (https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock)

33. https://www.migrationdataportal.org/de/node/3152

34. Lastest trends and revelance of the Western African/Atlantic Route are issued from FRONTEX (https://frontex.europa.eu/we-know/migratory-routes/western-african-route/),"https://frontex.europa.eu/we-know/migratory-routes/western-african-route/), beyond a large body of recent report.

35. Horwood, C., & Frouws, B. (Eds.). (2021). Mixed Migration Review 2021. Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data. Geneva: Mixed Migration Centre. Available at: https://mixedmigration.org/resource/mixed-migration-review-2021/

36. UNHCR, 2019, Spain: Sea and Land Arrivals, 1 Jan – 31 Dec 2019, https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/73591

37. Frontex, EU's external borders in July: Increased number of crossings on the Central Mediterranean, 12/08/2022. https://frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/eu-s-external-borders-in-july-increased-number-of-crossings-on-the-central-mediterranean-vCtsyr

are on the rise. Compared to last year, detected irregular border crossings decreased by 25% in the Western Mediterranean route while they increased by the same percentage (25%) in the Western African route[38]. The most remarkable development is the dramatic rise in movement along the Western African route to the Canary Islands, which had become a marginal entry point to Europe since 2006 but now records numbers comparable to maritime crossings from the Maghreb to the Spanish mainland.

Many migrants who fail to reach Europe remain stranded in North Africa, as their economic resources or the fragile security situation in their transit country is preventing them from continuing their migration journey or returning to their country of origin. Asylum seekers and refugees often find themselves in a limbo in those countries. On one side, they are unable to return because of continued political or human rights violations in their countries of origin. On the other side, they often lack long-term security and protection, and they are – in many cases – precluded from the formal labour market, so they eventually attempt onward movements towards Europe. Covid-19 added further strain to this scenario, with related border closures and travel connections reduced or temporarily shut down having resulted in a decline in mobility options. Tens of thousands of migrants found themselves stranded in North African countries where they weren't planning to stay, without the possibility to get back to their countries of origin, with limited or no access to welfare provisions and the labour market[39]. Even after borders re-opened, continued travel and health restrictions have impacted available pathways for regular labour migration and mobility. At the same time, risks increased for people choosing or compelled to move. Migrants in West and North Africa reported greater reliance on smugglers charging higher fees and taking more dangerous routes[40].

Many reports indicate that refugees and migrants face a variety of protection and human rights violations both when on the move and once they arrive in North African countries[41]. Journey-related risks and abuses faced by mixed migrants on their way to North Africa include hunger, thirst, extortion, rob, kidnapping, forced labour, illegal detention, violent attacks, rape, sexual abuse, and death from traffickers and bandits[42]. They are facing high risks of being exploited by smugglers and abused by employers or local communities in their host countries. Once in North African countries, protection challenges persist across the region including widespread racism and xenophobia, obstacles to access public health care, adequate housing and accommodation, education, and essential social security services[43]. Furthermore, irregular migrants are excluded from the formal economy and work in low- skilled and unregulated sectors of the labour market, with little or no protection of their labour rights, being subject to various exploitative conditions, including forced labour and forms of modern slavery[44]. Refugees and migrant children and women represent the most vulnerable groups that routinely endure sexual violence, exploitation, abuse, trafficking, forced labour, detention, and all forms of violence and exploitation along the route. Emerging political fractures, democratic deficits, and existing conflicts across North Africa, aggravated by structural economic hardship and imbalances as well as by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, are strongly affecting the area. These factors put an additional strain on receiving countries' abilities to meet the protection needs of migrants and displaced populations in the region[45].

In addition, 2022 was strongly marked by the Russian war against Ukraine, which is expected to produce destabilizing economic and social impacts in North Africa. Countries in the region are heavily dependent on energy and cereal imports, of which Ukraine and Russia are among the top suppliers. Morocco imports more than 50% of cereals for human consumption and Tunisia around 70%. Egypt, the world's largest wheat

38. Ibid.

39. Mixed Migration Centre (2021) The impact of Covid-19 on refugees and migrants on the move in North and West Africa. Available at: www.mixedmigration.org.

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buyer, sources about 80% of its imports from Russia and Ukraine. Furthermore, up to 90% of Libyan cereal consumption is made up of imports[46]. The effects of the conflict in Ukraine coincide with a pattern of reduced rainfall that has persisted in the Maghreb since the first months of this year, with the unprecedented 2022 drought in Morocco hindering domestic production and further increasing the need to import cereal. Food and energy shortages, combined with the economic and social impact of Covid-19, potentially exacerbated by the growing impacts of climate change, form a 'stress nexus' which affects North African countries as recipients and sources of migration flows.

4.2. The EUTF Response: Overview of Results

This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in the NoA region to date, organised around its four Strategic Priorities: 1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization; 2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings; 3. Support to labour migration; and 4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration. In addition, a specific section detailing the EUTF emergency response to the Covid-19 challenges in the NoA region is addressed at the end of this chapter.

In all sections, the data is structured and presented according to the areas of action and EUTF indicators, providing as well key information on the type of services and benefits delivered and the number of EUTF contracts and partner countries involved. 82 contracts are taken into consideration in the current assessment, which are those reporting outputs for this year's report, including operational contracts (73) and technical support contracts (9). Finally, in Section 5 below, a more in-depth analysis is provided by country and by regional contracts.

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Overview of the EUTF Common Output Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF indicator, as reported by 82 contracts implemented in the NoA region from 2017 to 31 July 2022:

Table 7

EUTF Indicators: Cumulative Values 2017 - 2022	
EUTF Indicator (number and name)	**Values**
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported	**15,495**
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	**591**
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	**2,230**
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**8,066**
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	**23**
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	**15**
2.1.bis. Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	**1,265**
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	**401,483**
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	**79,616**
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	**1**
2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	**3,277,632**
2.8. Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building on service delivery	**13,053**
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	**4,027,204**
3.1. Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	**4**
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	**235,922**
3.3. Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	**34,679**
3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported	**53,038**
3.5. Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	**545**
3.5.bis. Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	**2,287**
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	**364**
3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	**4,282**
3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	**4,653**
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	**242**
3.11. Number of awareness raising events on migration	**122**
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	**28**
4.1.bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	**50,296**
4.2. Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	**3,120**
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	**10,384**
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	**219**
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**28**
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	**12**
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**269**
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	**9**
6.1. Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	**2,130,312**
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	**203,853**
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	**170**
EUTF indicators addressed by NoA contracts: 36 (out of 38)[47]	

47. Two EUTF indicators are not used by any contract in the NoA region: 2.4: "Number of people receiving food security-related assistance"; and 2.6: "Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced". Notwithstanding, EUTF contracts in the NoA region are assisting 79,616 people with direct nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3 "Number of people receiving nutrition assistance").

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

Strategic Priority 1 is by far the most supported one in the NoA region: 64 contracts (58% of the total) contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total budget (or EUR 524 million). An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Access to basic, social, and legal services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	21	3	**1,265**
Number of basic social services delivered	27	4	**401,483**
Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	8	3	**79,616**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits, services, transfers	22	4	**4,027,204**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	10	3	**160,053**

Between 2017 and July 2022, 21 EUTF contracts built, rehabilitated, or equipped (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) 1,265 social infrastructures, mainly in Libya (1,176), Egypt (84), and Tunisia (3). The sectors addressed under this indicator include education, energy, health, housing or shelter, and water and sanitation; and the type of support provided involved construction and rehabilitation works, maintenance, and the provision of essential equipment.

A key output in this Area of Action is the delivery of basic and social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), with a total of 401,483 services reported between 2017 and July 2022 in the four partner countries by 27 contracts implemented at country and regional levels. A large majority of those services were delivered by contracts implemented at country level in Libya (273,965), followed by Morocco (10,816), and Egypt (3,638), whereas 11 regional contracts delivered the rest of the services in the four target countries[48]. The sectors addressed encompassed education (e.g., tuition fees and school material), health (e.g., screenings, referrals, medical treatment, and psychosocial support), housing or shelter, legal assistance (e.g., legal counselling and documentation), water and sanitation (e.g., latrines), and gender-based violence. The provision of nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) is another relevant output in the NoA region, with 79,616 people assisted by eight contracts in the four partner countries, although most of them were in Libya (77,036). The types of support provided were mainly nutrition supplies and malnutrition screenings.

Improving people's access to basic social benefits, services, and transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9) reports the highest value in terms of people benefited in the NoA region: 4,027,204. This is because this EUTF indicator reports benefits and services encompassing a direct or evident improvement in the access to social services for the people, such as health, water and sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, and cash and social transfers, alongside indirect effects. The latest occurs when social infrastructures are built or rehabilitated (e.g.: hospitals, schools, etc.), or service providers are trained, thus it is assumed that a greater number of people – i.e., final beneficiaries – have or will have improved access to basic services. In summary, the high number of people reported under this indicator includes target groups (direct beneficiaries) as well as final beneficiaries. 22 contracts report values under this indicator, benefiting the four partner countries. Once again, Libya is the most benefited partner country under this indicator, with 95.6% of the total share.

48. In several cases, contracts implemented at regional level deliver outputs in the four target countries, but the values are not reported to the NoA MLS Team disaggregated by country.

160,053 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) by 10 contracts in the four partner countries. Most of the people protected and/or assisted are in Libya (144,963), and the type of short-term support provided included, inter alia, medical treatment, psycho-social assistance, gender-based violence protection, Covid-specific assistance, temporary housing and subsistence support, other non-food items, legal counselling, and family tracing.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of local development plans directly supported	1	1	**15**
Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1	**1**
Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	29	4	**13,053**
Number of institutions and NSA strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	10	1	**15**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	8	4	**182**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	5	4	**18**
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	**1**

15 local development plans were elaborated in Libya (EUTF indicator 2.1) with the support of one contract. Likewise, another contract in Libya assisted in the elaboration of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (EUTF indicator 2.5). It is worth clarifying that under EUTF indicators 2.1 and 2.5, only local and regional development plans are reported, whereas any other similar outputs supported, such as general strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, national development plans, agreements or standards of procedures are reported under EUTF indicator 4.6 (see below).

29 contracts are supporting staff from local authorities and basic service providers through capacity-building actions aiming to strengthen the delivery of services (EUTF indicator 2.8). So far, 13,053 people in the four targeted countries have participated in capacity-strengthening activities, most of them in Libya (72.2%) and Egypt (24.1%). The type of social services addressed through these training actions related to education, health care, legal assistance, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, and Covid-19, while most of the participants belonged to community service providers, local civilian institutions, and NGOs.

Strengthening institutions and non-state actors on protection and migration management through capacity-building actions or operational support (EUTF COI 3.6), is a key result area for 10 contracts in the NoA region. Up to date, 153 institutions have been supported in Egypt (14), Libya (21), Morocco (81), and Tunisia (37), mainly local and national public institutions and security forces, as well as NGOs, in areas such as return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral, and awareness-raising.

Eight contracts supported the development of 182 strategies, laws, policies, and plans (EUTF indicator 4.6) in the four partner countries. As mentioned above, this indicator reports the number of strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, national development plans, agreements or standards of procedures supported by the EUTF which are not reported under the EUTF indicator 2.1 (i.e., local development plans). 169 of these instruments have been supported in Libya, eight in Morocco, three in Tunisia, and one in Egypt. Finally, under this Area of Action, 18 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed (EUTF indicator 5.1) in the four target countries: Libya (6), Morocco (6), Egypt (5), and Tunisia (1); and one regional cooperation initiatives has been supported in Libya (EUTF indicator 5.4).

> Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities

Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	17	4	**3,277,632**
Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	9	4	**10,384**

Sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) have been a key output for 17 contracts, having reached a significant number of people in the four target countries: 3,277,632, although most of them were in Libya (3.1 million people). 10 contracts implemented at regional level reached 124,945 people in the four target countries. The target groups are refugees/asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people. The campaigns are channelled through different tools and formats, such as events, face-to-face groups, mass-media campaigns, and training and demonstrations, whereas the main topics covered were human rights, education, health, legal assistance, nutrition, social protection, and Covid-19.

Nine contracts supported the participation of 10,348 people in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3). Libya was the most benefited partner country (62.5% of the total), together with regional contracts targeting the four partner countries (35.7%). This EUTF indicator captures activities in which people play a more active role than in unidirectional sensitisation campaigns, such as community dialogues, mediation activities, community-based management of resources, etc.

> Access to income generating and employment opportunities

Access to income generating and employment opportunities	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	11	4	**15,495**
Number of MSMEs created or supported	10	4	**591**
Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	6	4	**2,230**
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/ or skills development	12	4	**7,313**
Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	4	4	**23**

This is a process-oriented Area of Action, in the sense that its different outputs and corresponding EUTF indicators are interrelated, e.g.: the same contract may deliver one or several outputs and target the same or different groups of people. 11 contracts in the NoA region created or supported 15,495 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), most of them in Egypt (13,171) and Libya (1,991). The type of support provided comprised cash for work, support to MSMEs to hire new staff, recruitment to build or refurbish infrastructures, subsidised jobs, etc., while the types of employment were casual or daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, or independent jobs.

On the same path, 591 MSMEs were created or supported by 10 country contracts in the four partner countries (EUTF indicator 1.2), primarily in Egypt (190) and Libya (124), together with regional contracts supporting MSMEs in the four target countries (270). The type of support provided encompassed access to finance (mainly non-formal); management, development, and training; provision of equipment; product development and access to markets; and organisation of cooperatives or livelihood groups. Similar types of support were provided for people to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), with six contracts having assisted 2,230 people in the four partner countries, most of them in Libya (1,617).

Twelve contracts benefited 7,313 people with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which 3,966 were in Libya, and 1,664 in Egypt - in addition to 1,683 people trained in the four partner countries through regional contracts. The type of training provided included technical (TVET), dual (TVET and internship), and financial and entrepreneurship support, together with internships, apprenticeships, and skills development. Finally, industrial and/or business infrastructures were constructed, expanded, or improved with EUTF support (EUTF indicator 1.5): 23 units have been supported so far in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya.

> Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return

Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of voluntary returns supported	2	1	**46,540**
Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	1	1	**4,653**

On the one hand, 46,540 migrants were supported to return voluntarily to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Voluntary Humanitarian Returns). All of them were stranded migrants in Libya, and the type of support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, and return tickets. On the other hand, 4,653 persons of concern (EUTF indicator 3.8) benefitted from evacuation assistance from Libya. This EUTF indicator registers asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit, and resettlement.

> Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target groups and institutions

Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	1	**1**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	8	3	**220**

Within this Area of Action, one data collection and information system was supported in Libya (EUTF indicator 5.2), whereas eight contracts supported 220 studies, surveys, and other research outputs (EUTF indicator 5.3) in Egypt, Libya, and Morocco.

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

Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings (NoA Strategic Priority 2) is the primary target for nine contracts (8% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 284 EUR, representing 31% of the total budget committed. Other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its Areas of Action. An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management

Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	4	3	**9**
Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	10	4	**3,120**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1	**2**

Under this Area of Action, nine institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened with capacity-building or operational support (EUTF indicator 3.6), through four contracts, mainly in Libya (six institutions). Assistance has been provided via training workshops, operational support, and targeted technical assistance in areas related to border management. 3,120 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), 1,785 of them in Morocco and 451 in Libya, whereas 688 were trained through regional contracts in the four partner countries. The training related directly or indirectly to border management. Finally, two multi-stakeholder groups (EUTF indicator 5.1) have been created in Morocco with the support of a single contract (See section 5.3 below for more detail).

> Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training / monitoring of their use

Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on / monitoring of their use	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of infrastructures supported	4	2	**28**
Number of items of equipment provided	5	4	**50,296**

Within this Area of Action, 28 infrastructures were supported (EUTF indicator 4.1) through four contracts in Libya (25 units) and Tunisia (3 units). The type of support provided included the construction or rehabilitation of public or civilian institutions related to border management. Closely linked to those outputs, five contracts provided 50,296 items of equipment (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis) benefiting all four partner countries. The type of equipment ranged from vehicles, IT, and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits.

> Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of awareness raising events on migration	4	4	**122**
Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	5	2	**34,679**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	2	1	**75,869**

122 awareness raising events on migration (EUTF indicator 3.11) were delivered at regional and countries levels: Egypt (80 events), Libya (34), Tunisia (four events), and Morocco (three events). These events addressed the public on topics such as safe and legal migration, risks of irregular migration, and alternatives to migration. The tools or media used included radio messages, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person sensitisation events. According to the data and values provided by the EUTF Partners, the events reached 34,679 people (EUTF indicator 3.3), mainly in Egypt (24,057) and Libya (10,622)[49].

A key output in this Area of Action is the protection and/or assistance of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs (EUTF indicator 3.2). 75,869 people benefited in Libya from short-term protection measures or direct assistance provided by five contracts in specific contexts, such as search and rescue operations, disembarkation points, and detention centres.

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Five contracts in the NoA region (5% of the total) contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3: Support to labour migration, with a combined budget of EUR 35 million, representing 4% of the total budget committed. Nonetheless, other contracts are contributing as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action. An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance

Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	2	3	**18**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	4	3	**29**

In this Area of Action, two contracts supported 18 institutions (EUTF indicator 3.6) in Egypt (7), Morocco (4) and Tunisia (3) – as well as in Mali (2) and Senegal (2) – on topics related to labour migration, through capacity strengthening activities. Similarly, 31 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported in labour migration (EUTF indicator 4.6) through four contracts targeting Morocco (16), Tunisia (14), and Egypt (1).

> Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants

Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4	3	**753**

753 people have been supported with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) aiming to facilitate legal labour migration. Three country contracts trained youths in Morocco (225) and Tunisia (210), while one regional contract trained 318 people in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

49. Not all EUTF Partners reporting awareness raising events on migration report as well the number of people reached with those events, this being the reason for not reporting the number of people reached in all four target countries (besides Egypt and Libya).

> Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance

Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	3	**242**
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	**6**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	4	**7**

Under this Area of Action, 242 people have benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF indicator 3.10), through two regional contracts targeting Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia. The objective of these contracts included supporting labour mobility by providing pre- and post- arrival services to migrants. On the same path, six regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF indicator 5.4) by a regional contract to facilitate labour mobility between regions of Morocco, the Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal. Lastly, seven studies on labour migration have been carried out with the support of a single contract.

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

Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration (NoA Strategic Priority 4) is the primary target for 12 contracts (11% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 43 million, representing 5% of the total budget committed. Some other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its Areas of Action. An assessment by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators is presented below.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance

Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	5	3	**184**
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	15	4	**4,282**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	4	2	**6**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	5	1	**7**

In this Area of Action, 184 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). This was addressed by five contracts benefiting institutions in the four partner countries. In connection with this output, 4,828 individuals have been trained on migration management and protection (EUTF indicator 3.7) through 15 contracts targeting the four partner countries. The staff trained included national and local officials along with non-state actors' personnel, in topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals. Morocco and Tunisia received support from four contracts to develop six strategies, policies, and plans – 1 and 5, respectively – on migration governance (EUTF indicator 4.6). Similarly, seven multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were formed in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 5.1) with the support of five contracts.

> Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members

Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	1	1	**4**
Number of voluntary returns supported	2	4	**6,498**
Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	1	1	**545**
Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4	3	**2,287**

In this Area of Action, four initiatives supported by diaspora members (EUTF indicator 3.1) have been implemented with the assistance of a single contract in Morocco. This EUTF indicator aims to report on projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora in their countries of origin, including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, and technical assistance, among others.

An important output under this Area of Action is the number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Assisted Voluntary Returns). In this regard, 6,498 people were supported in four countries. Alongside this process, 545 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), whereas 2,287 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis) in the four target countries, mainly in Libya (1,957)[50].

> Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms (1), and data collection, management and analysis (2)

Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms, and collection, management, and analysis of data	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	**1**
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	3	4	**6**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4	2	**9**

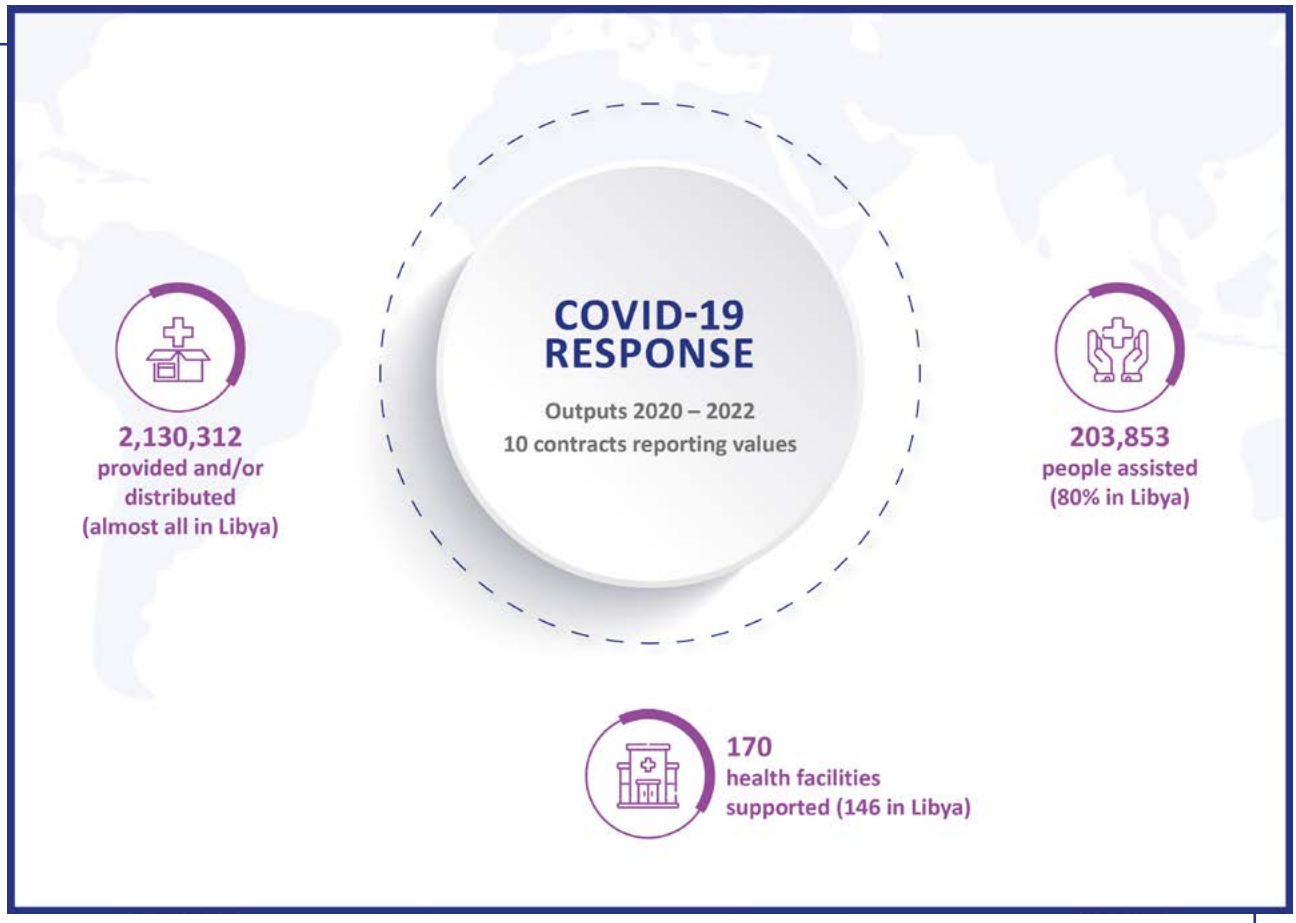
Within these two Areas of Action, one regional cooperation initiative was supported (EUTF indicator 5.4) between Tunisia and the region of Normandy. In addition, six information systems were supported (EUTF indicator 5.2) at regional (1) and Tunisia (5) levels; and nine field studies, surveys and other research were conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3) with the support of four contracts targeting Tunisia and Morocco.

Covid-19 in the North of Africa Region: EUTF Response

The EUTF in the NoA region adapted to address the needs and challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic since early 2020. It did so in two ways: by adapting ongoing contracts, and by designing and implementing new Covid-specific ones.

As mentioned in Section 3 “Portfolio Overview”, seven EUTF contracts were signed, with a total budget of EUR 33 million (or 3,7% of the total budget committed to operational contracts), five of them targeting Libya and two regional contracts targeting the four partner countries.

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



In addition, several EUTF contracts adapted their activities and outputs to address the needs generated by the pandemic by adjusting their implementation strategies. An assessment of Covid-related EUTF indicators[51] is presented below.

EUTF indicators related to the Covid-19 response	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 – 2022
Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	6	2	**2,130,312**
Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	10	4	**203,853**
Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	8	3	**170**

2.1 million pandemic-related supplies were provided and/or distributed (EUTF indicator 6.1) by six contracts, almost all of them in Libya. The type of supplies provided included personal protection equipment, virus and serological testing supplies and equipment, treatment medications, hospital beds and ICU beds; the recipient entities being mainly health centres, hospitals, governmental institutions, CSOs, and local communities.

Ten contracts benefited 203,853 people with emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), a large majority of them in Libya (181,610). The type of assistance provided included psychosocial and medical support, shelter assistance (e.g., for quarantine), protection, and economic support.

Finally, 170 entities benefited from Covid-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3) provided by eight contracts. Again, most of the beneficiary entities were in Libya (146), whereas two regional contracts targeted entities in Tunisia and Egypt, as well as in Libya.

51. Three covid-specific EUTF indicators were added in 2020: 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTRACTS

This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in each partner country from 2017 to 31 July 2022, organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, with examples of contracts contributing to them. In addition, Section 3.5 presents an assessment of the regional contracts, which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries. Therefore, is it recommended to read the country sections and the regional contracts section to get a comprehensive view of the situation in the NoA region.

5.1. Egypt

Context

Since the 1970s, Egypt has experienced a **large-scale international emigration for labour purposes**. According to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) International Migrant Stock, there were 3.6 million Egyptian migrants worldwide in 2020, 81% of whom resided in Northern Africa and Western Asia. The countries with the largest Egyptian migrant populations in 2020 were Saudi Arabia (27%), United Arab Emirates (25 %) and Kuwait (12%)[52]. In 2020, the largest Egyptian diaspora in Europe was in Italy (4%) and a total of 8% of all Egyptian migrants resided in Europe[53]. Return flows of Egyptian labour migrants from abroad are registered due to regional instabilities in destination areas, as in the case of Libya, or protection concerns, as in the case of Gulf countries[54].

At the same time, **irregular migration of Egyptians to Europe** has been steadily increasing. Most Egyptian nationals who travel irregularly to Europe do so by boat along the Central Mediterranean route, with Libya as the main point of departure to Italy. Egyptian nationals have accounted for approximately **one in every five disembarkations in Italy** so far in 2022. While the monthly number of arrivals in 2022 has been lower than the peak period between August and November 2021 – when over 1,200 Egyptians were arriving each month – Egyptian arrivals as a proportion of total disembarkations peaked in February 2022, when one in every three arrivals were Egyptian nationals[55]. The most alarming trend has been that a large portion of Egyptians arriving irregularly in Europe are **unaccompanied minors**. Among Egyptian nationals who disembarked in Italy between January and April 2022, approximately one in five arrivals were unaccompanied or separated children, with a third of all arrivals of unaccompanied children in Italy being from Egypt[56].

Egyptians who migrate abroad are understood to be **driven primarily by economic factors**. Recent economic growth in Egypt has been moderate and has not kept pace with the large and steadily growing population and labour force supply, with 922,000 young workers expected to join the labour market each

52. European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), 2022, Migration Drivers Report: Egypt as a Country of Origin. https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/2022-08/2022_07_MDR_Egypt_Origin_EN.pdf

53. World Bank, 2019, UNDERSTANDING POVERTY AND INEQUALITY IN EGYPT. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32812

54. European Union Agency for Asylum, 2022, Egypt as a country of origin, EUAA. https://euaa.europa.eu/news-events/egypt-country-origin-euaa-publishes-migration-drivers-report

55. UNHCR, Italy Sea Arrival Dashboard April 2022, 10 June 2022, accessed 14 June 2022.

56. Ibid.

year[57]. Almost a third of the Egyptian population lives below the poverty line[58] and widespread feelings of political, economic, and social exclusion which preceded the revolution in 2011 continue to characterise a large part of the population[59]. Young people's prospects continue to be undermined by high inflation, the mismatch between educational outcomes and labour market demand, high youth unemployment (with women being three times more likely to be unemployed) and security challenges in parts of the country. The **human rights situation** in the country is also likely to be an influencing factor for many Egyptian migrants aiming to travel to Europe. In March 2022, the number of **Egyptian nationals applying for asylum** in European countries reached its highest level since at least 2014. A large majority of Egyptians lodging applications did so for the first time[60].

At the same time, Egypt is a **destination and transit country**. IOM recently estimated that the current number of international migrants residing in Egypt in 2022 has reached a total of nine million migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, equivalent to 8.7% of the Egyptian population[61]. This migrant population consists of people originating from 133 countries, among whom the biggest groups are Sudanese (four million, or 44%), Syrians (1.5 million, or 17%), Yemenis (one million, or 11%) and Libyans (one million, or 11%). These four nationalities constitute 83% of the international migrants currently residing in the country[62].

While a share of migrants come to Egypt in search of opportunities, in the last years, the country has received massive inflows of displaced populations whose mobility is conflict-induced to a large extent. As of July 2020, UNHCR registered **287,965 refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt from 62 countries**, half of them from Syria, followed by Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia, among others. However, the total numbers are estimated to be much higher, given that many refugees and asylum seekers do not register with any organisation[63]. Unregistered refugees and asylum seekers are the most vulnerable groups, as they have very limited access to job opportunities, health services and education for children and are not entitled to humanitarian assistance from UNHCR. Following an out-of-camp policy for refugees' settlement in the country, most refugees - but also migrants - in Egypt settle in megacities, mostly Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta, where the local population also struggles with substandard living conditions and high unemployment rates[64]. Estimates on the employment rates of migrants show that 18% are unemployed and looking for a job and 45.7% are out of the labour force (not working and not looking for work)[65]. Furthermore, despite registered refugees being entitled to the same level of access to public services (such as education, housing, and healthcare) as Egyptian nationals, they often find themselves confronted with an overstretched public system trying to cope with a steadily growing

57. World Bank, 2019, Understanding poverty and inequality in Egypt. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/32812/Understanding-Poverty-and-Inequality-in-Egypt.pdf

58. World Bank, 2022, Macro Poverty Outlook for Egypt. Macro Poverty Outlook (MPO) Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099313204232283834/pdf/IDU099593c9e0f8a1041ac0be1e08a01620de654.pdf

59. Verme, P., Branko M., Sherine A-S., Sahar E-T., May G., Enas A.A.E., 2014, Inside Inequality in the Arab Republic of Egypt: Facts and Perceptions across People, Time, and Space. World Bank Studies. Washington, DC: World Bank. https://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/egypt-inequality-book.pdf

60. European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), 2022, Migration Drivers Report: Egypt as a Country of Origin. https://euaa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/2022-08/2022_07_MDR_Egypt_Origin_EN.pdf

61. IOM, 2022, Triangulation of Migrants Stock in Egypt July 2022. https://egypt.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1021/files/documents/migration-stock-in-egypt-june-2022_v4_eng.pdf
https://egypt.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1021/files/documents/migration-stock-in-egypt-june-2022_v4_eng.pdf

62. The estimation exercise used different research methods, based on data migrant stock residing in Egypt and on information from different sources, such as consultations with embassies, a Community Leaders Survey, Desk Review, official statements, and IOM Protection Officers' daily monitoring.

63. Knoll A., Teevan C., 2020, Protecting migrants and refugees in North Africa: challenges and opportunities for reform. Discussion Paper No. 281, ECDPM. https://ecdpm.org/wp-content/uploads/Protecting-Migrants-Refugees-North-Africa-Challenges-Opportunities-Reform-Discussion-Paper-281-October-2020-ECDPM.pdf

64. UNHCR, 2019, Vulnerability Assessment of Refugees in Egypt: Risks and Coping Strategies. https://www.unhcr.org/eg/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2021/01/Vulnerability-Assessment-of-Refugees-in-Egypt-Risks-and-Coping-Strategies-April-2019.pdf; Kelsey P. Norman, « Ambivalence as Policy: Consequences for Refugees in Egypt », Égypte/Monde arabe, 15 | 2017, 27-45. https://journals.openedition.org/ema/3663#quotation

65. IOM, 2022, Triangulation of Migrants Stock in Egypt July 2022. https://egypt.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1021/files/documents/migration-stock-in-egypt-june-2022_v4_eng.pdf

Egyptian population[66]. According to IOM estimates based on a complex set of different socio-economic criteria, between 1.1 and 1.3 million migrants in Egypt can be described as "vulnerable" or "people of concern" and require direct assistance[67]. Furthermore, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers' self-reliance has been significantly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic, increasing their vulnerability and reliance on humanitarian assistance. Moreover, since 2022, the ongoing Russian war against Ukraine is putting additional pressure on the country's economy and food security and is expected to add further challenges to the overall stability.

The EUTF in Egypt

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven are country contracts implemented exclusively in Egypt[68] with a combined budget of EUR 60 million. Some EUTF regional contracts also deliver outputs in Egypt (See section 5.5 below: Regional Contracts). The assessment presented below is organised around the NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Egypt contribute to all NoA Strategic Priorities except for Support to Labour Migration.

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

67. IOM, 2022, Triangulation of Migrants Stock in Egypt July 2022. https://egypt.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1021/files/documents/migration-stock-in-egypt-june-2022_v4_eng.pdf

68. Only four out of the seven contracts in Egypt are reporting values at output level, while the other three are in the process to do so (i.e., they are implementing activities aiming to deliver outputs) thus will be fully included in the next NoA MLS reports.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority of six out of the seven contracts implemented in Egypt worth EUR 57 million – representing 95% of the total funds committed in Egypt through contracts implemented at country level.

> Access to basic, social, and legal services (Area of Action 1.1); and Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities (Area of Action 1.3)

Access to basic, social, and legal services Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	**76**
Number of basic social services delivered	2	**3,638**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	2	**85,616**
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	2	**21,882**

76 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) by one contract in Egypt: "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA). The infrastructures built or rehabilitated included 47 school buildings, 10 health units and 19 youth centres in 11 governorates of the country. In addition, six veterinary units were built or rehabilitated, 22 kilometres of rural roads were paved, 7,500 square meters of roads were covered by paver blocks, 112 kilometres of water supply networks and four kilometres of sewage networks were replaced or renovated, and 15 kilometres of side canals were pitched.

3,638 social services (EUTF indicator 2.2) were provided by two contracts, benefitting 85,616 people (EUTF indicator 2.9) in 12 Egyptian governorates. The contract "Supporting communities – health for all" (T05.60 – German Red Cross) delivered 426 primary and secondary health care services and provided 1,403 health screenings in six Egyptian Red Crescent hubs in Cairo and outer Cairo. As a result, 1,403 host community members, migrants and refugees from Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Syria, and Yemen benefited. Furthermore, 658 illiteracy eradication classes, 288 kindergarten classes and 288 medical convoys were delivered by local NGOs through the contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA), among other social initiatives developed on aspects related to health care, environment, and education.

The same two contracts conducted awareness campaigns aimed at reinforcing the resilience of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and host communities, reaching 21,882 individuals (EUTF indicator 2.7). For instance, 1,951 individuals participated in health education seminars covering topics such as diabetes, hypertension, hepatitis, first aid and Covid-19 vaccination supported by the contract "Supporting communities – health for all" (T05.60 – German Red Cross). Likewise, the contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA) conducted 287 health awareness and environmental training campaigns and seminars, reaching 19,931 people throughout the country.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of staff from LA and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	3	**3,130**
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	3	**14**

Three contracts trained 3,130 staff (EUTF indicator 2.8) from 14 institutions and non-state actors (EUTF indicator 3.6) providing basic services related to protection and migration management. For example, the contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA) provided training for 2,365 health promoters and supervisors of the Ministry of Health and 615 literacy teachers from the Adult Education Authority. Similarly, "Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt" (T05.61 – Plan International) trained 105 staff (48 women and 57 men) from 10 child protection committees and civil society organisations on child rights in targeted communities of Assuit and Sohag. Finally, the contract "Supporting communities – health for all" (T05.60 – German Red Cross) trained 45 Egyptian Red Crescent volunteers in Cairo on topics such as community-based health, first aid, psychosocial support and psychological first aid.

> Access to income generating and employment opportunities

Access to income generating and employment opportunities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	**13,171**
Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	**190**
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2	**1,664**
Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	**4**

85% of all the directs jobs created or supported so far by the EUTF in the NoA region are attributable to the contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA) in Egypt. 13,171 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1) were created or supported by this contract, of which 42% for women and 58% for men, in 11 Egyptian governorates. 12,956 jobs were directly created through infrastructure projects developed by local contractors (6,087: 61 for women and 6,026 for men) and social projects implemented through sub-grants with local NGOs (6,869: 5,289 for women and 1,580 men). The remaining 215 jobs were created or supported through employment programmes. Of these, 190 jobs were created through the self-employment programme (159 for women and 56 for men) and 25 were supported through the wage-employment programme (15 for women and 10 for men). Within the self-employment programme, this contract supported 190 MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.2) led by youth through in-kind support, mentoring, and coaching.

Two contracts provided professional training (TVET) and/or skills development to 1,663 individuals (EUTF indicator 1.4). For instance, 1,460 people were trained to upgrade their technical kills and strengthen their entrepreneurship capacities in 11 governorates through the employability programmes of the contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA). Additionally, 204 youth (146 women and 58 men) were trained on work skills by the contract "Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt" (T05.61 – Plan International) in Assuit and Sohag. Training sessions included topics such as job interviews, professional behaviour and attitudes, computing, effective communication, leadership, and negotiation. To reinforce this process, this contract also established four career centres (EUTF indicator 1.5) within civil society organisations in the districts of Akhmeem in Sohag and Abnoub in Assuit to provide technical support to beneficiaries on their employment and entrepreneurship journeys.

Short-term effects box 1

Addressing the root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works (T05.252)

Specific objective: Access to services and self-sufficiency are improved for target groups and host communities	**Strategic Priority:** 1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization
Target groups: Youth aged 18-29; unemployed or inactive individuals, and disadvantaged groups in the labour market	
EUTF Partner: Medium, Small and Micro Enterprise Development Agency (MSMEDA)	**Geographic scope:** Egypt
EUTF Contribution: EUR 27 million	
Implementation period: December 2019 to December 2024	**ROM report date: 27/05/2021**

Short-term or mid-term effects*:
The contract had a positive impact on the improvement of small-scale community infrastructures, as 16 framework agreements with governorates were signed and 54 contracts were awarded to local contractors, generating 95 projects in this domain. In 2021, 361 individuals were employed, and 13,934 labour days were generated. In terms of projects related to social services and awareness raising, 117 grants were distributed to NGOs, and 27 grants were signed with NGOs to support projects related to enhancing youth employability.

**From EU ROM Review report - 2021*

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

There are no EUTF contracts in Egypt contributing *primarily* to the NoA Strategic Priorities 2 and 3 – Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings, and Labour migration, respectively. Nonetheless, one contract delivered outputs contributing to the area of action "Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings", thus contributing to Strategic Priority 2.

> Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of awareness raising events on migration	1	**78**
Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	1	**24,057**

The contract "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" (T05.252 – MSMEDA) collaborated with the Ministry of State for Emigration and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre in Egypt to carry out 78 events (EUTF indicator 3.11) to raise awareness among youths on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration. In total, 24,057 people (EUTF indicator 3.3) were reached in 11 Egyptian governorates.

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration

One contract with a budget of EUR 3 million is contributing primarily to Strategic Priority 4. Another contract is contributing as well by delivering outputs under Areas of Action of this Strategic Priority.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	**11**
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	2	**110**

Two contracts in Egypt provided training to 110 individuals (EUTF indicator 3.7) benefiting 11 institutions and non-state organisations (EUTF indicator 3.6). “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 25 officers of partner NGOs on the risks and alternatives to illegal migration. Furthermore, the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) trained 75 judges and prosecutors in four national workshops conducted in Cairo, Alexandria and Ismalia, and 10 high-ranking officers (one woman and nine men) from nine public institutions during a technical cooperation and study visit to Madrid, Spain. Egyptian institutions strengthened through capacity-building support provided by these two contracts included the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, the Ministry of Interior, and the Public Prosecution Office, among others. The topics covered by these capacity-building activities included the international legal framework for combating trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, protocols for the protection of victims of trafficking and gender violence and migration statistics.

5.2. Libya

Context

As of June 2022, IOM identified **a total of 667,440 migrants in Libya**, following an increase compared to 2020, when the number of migrants in the country declined as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. The removal of the Covid-19 related mobility restrictions, the slight improvement in the labour market (as seen in the decline of the migrant unemployment rate) and the cessation of the armed conflict, with the arrival of seasonal migrant workers in Libya, are considered the main factors contributing to such a trend[69]. Overall, more than half of the foreign population in Libya is from Sub-Saharan Africa (56%), over a third from North Africa (35%) and a minority from the Middle East (5%) or Asia (4%). Geographic proximity and ties to the diaspora continue to play a key role in migration trends to Libya, as most migrants in this country come from neighbouring countries: Niger (25%), Egypt (19%), Sudan (18%) and Chad (13%). Refugees and asylum seekers registered in Libya amount to 43,000, as of the 1st of November 2022.[70]

Libya has historically been a **migrant destination** for labour purposes, sustained by an 'open-door' policy to attract foreign workers from Arab and Sub-Saharan countries, aimed at filling national labour shortages. Over the last two decades, Libya also became a **transit country** via the Central Mediterranean Route for an increasing number of mixed migrants looking for better economic and social opportunities as well as for refugees and asylum seekers fleeing from persecution and conflict in their home countries, travelling through Libya in an effort to reach Europe. As a result, the foreign population in Libya is composed of long-term migrants mostly employed in low or unskilled occupations[71] and seasonal migrant workers[72] as well as in-transit and stranded. The outbreak of Covid-19 further isolated and stranded migrants, refugees and asylum seekers intending to travel, due to mobility restrictions and border closures, with the ongoing conflict adding up to a crisis within a crisis[73].

Following near decade-long challenges, **division and conflict**, the Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Libyan National Army signed a ceasefire agreement in October 2020. While the agreement has not been fully implemented, the cessation of large-scale hostilities allowed for the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) in March 2021. Although the Ceasefire Agreement brought a temporary end to largescale hostilities, the agreed withdrawal of foreign armed forces has not been complete to date and the country continues to be split between rival entities[74]. With the indefinite postponement of the presidential and legislative elections initially scheduled for 24 December 2021, the country is currently facing a political crisis with two fractured political parties - each only in partial control of the country's territory and competing over executive legitimacy. The protracted political instability, societal and institutional divides, state of insecurity and the collapsing economy have severely impacted public infrastructures, basic social services and employment, weighing heavily on the most vulnerable segments of the population – both Libyan and non-Libyan alike. The conflict has further generated tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs) – predominantly from Tripoli – since the start of the fighting in April 2019. At the end of January 2022, the number of IDPs declined by 49% since the October

69. IOM, 2022, IOM Libya Migrant Report, Round 42 May - June 2022, IOM. https://migration.iom.int/dtm_download_track/20291?file=1&type=node&id=15431

70. UNHCR, 2022. Operational Data Portal. Refugee Situations -November 2022. Available at: https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/lby

71. IOM, 2019, Living and working in the midst of conflict: The Status of Long-term Migrants in Libya, IOM. https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/living-and-working-in-the-midst-of-conflict.pdf

72. IOM, 2021, CIRCULAR MIGRATION TO LIBYA, DTM, IOM.

73. https://www.msf.org/conflict-and-Covid-19-adds-crisis-libya

74. OCHA, 2021, Humanitarian Needs Overview Libya. Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022, OCHA. https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/libya_hno_2022_6dec21.pdf

2020 ceasefire, in parallel with increasing returns to their places of origin[75]. However, lack of means to earn an income, protection, and safety represent persisting challenges to safe and dignified returns. The political crisis and the volatile security situation in Libya are additional factors for migrating in the direction of Europe, benefitting smugglers.

Following a major fall in irregular arrivals from Libya since 2017, as a result of EU action to address the migration situation, a **significant increase in departures from Libya** along the Central Mediterranean route has been observed since 2020[76]. Interceptions by the coast guard and returns to Libya almost tripled in 2021 compared to 2020. More than 32,400 migrants and refugees were intercepted at sea and returned to Libya in 2021 (with an estimated 47% of those attempting the crossing being intercepted), compared to almost 11,900 in 2020 and over 9,200 in 2019[77]. In 2022, Libya continued to be a hotspot for irregular crossings to Europe. Those intercepted at sea are routinely transferred from points of disembarkation to detention centres across the country, where they have no access to formal registration, legal process or lawyers or judicial authorities, and where they are reported to experience overcrowding, lack of access to basic services, sexual violence, extortion, forced labour, and torture[78]. As of November 2021, over 6,100 migrants were estimated to be held in detention facilities controlled by traffickers or local armed groups across Libya[79]. Among them, women and children remain the most vulnerable to violence and exploitation.

Migrants living outside detention centres and in urban areas in many parts of the country continue to face **protection needs** and struggle to **access basic services and goods**, such as healthcare and education, fuel, electricity, and food[80]. According to interviews undertaken by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) across Libya in 2022, migrants' primary needs are centred around health services (67%), non-food items (54%), housing (53%) and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH: 22%). For the big majority of migrants, the cost and affordability of food, non-food items, accommodation and services like healthcare, continue to represent the biggest obstacles to meeting their needs[81]. Since 2020, the socioeconomic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has put a further burden on the country, by escalating local conflicts, increasing unemployment, and restricting access to livelihoods for both immigrant and local populations. Since the virus spread, Libyan national authorities and the international community have helped vulnerable groups and taken proactive and preventative steps to lessen its impact[82]. Although the official number of Covid-19 infections and deaths decreased and plateaued at the beginning of 2022, in line with regional and global Omicron 1 variant trends, it rose significantly at the end of January[83]. Given that migrants in Libya are mostly concentrated in urban areas (67%)[84], local actors, particularly the **municipal authorities**, are at the frontline of responding to urgent and to basic services needs of migrant, displaced and host communities. The existing gap between central and local authorities, municipalities' limited decision-making autonomy, weak technical capacities and low financial resources greatly limit their responsiveness to fast-growing demand. This context is conducive to further deterioration of Libyan citizens' trust in their government institutions and ultimately risks fuelling further tension and undermining the fragile foundation of social cohesion, based on the perceived high inflow of migrants and IDPs putting additional pressure on scarce services.

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75. IOM, 2022, IOM Libya Migrant Report, Round 41 February - April 2022, IOM. https://migration.iom.int/dtm_download_track/20291?file=1&type=node&id=15431

76. https://frontex.europa.eu/we-know/migratory-routes/central-mediterranean-route/

77. UNHCR, 2022, ARRIVALS IN EUROPE FROM LIBYA, Regional Bureau for Europe 2021 in review, UNHCR. https://reliefweb.int/report/italy/arrivals-europe-libya-2021-review

78. OHCHR, 2016, Detained and Dehumanized: Report on Human Rights Abuses against Migrants in Libya. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/LY/DetainedAndDehumanised_en.pdf

79. Amnesty International, 2021, 'No one will look for you'. Forcibly returned from sea to abusive detention in Libya. https://www.amnesty.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/MDE1944392021ENGLISH.pdf

80. https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022-december-2021

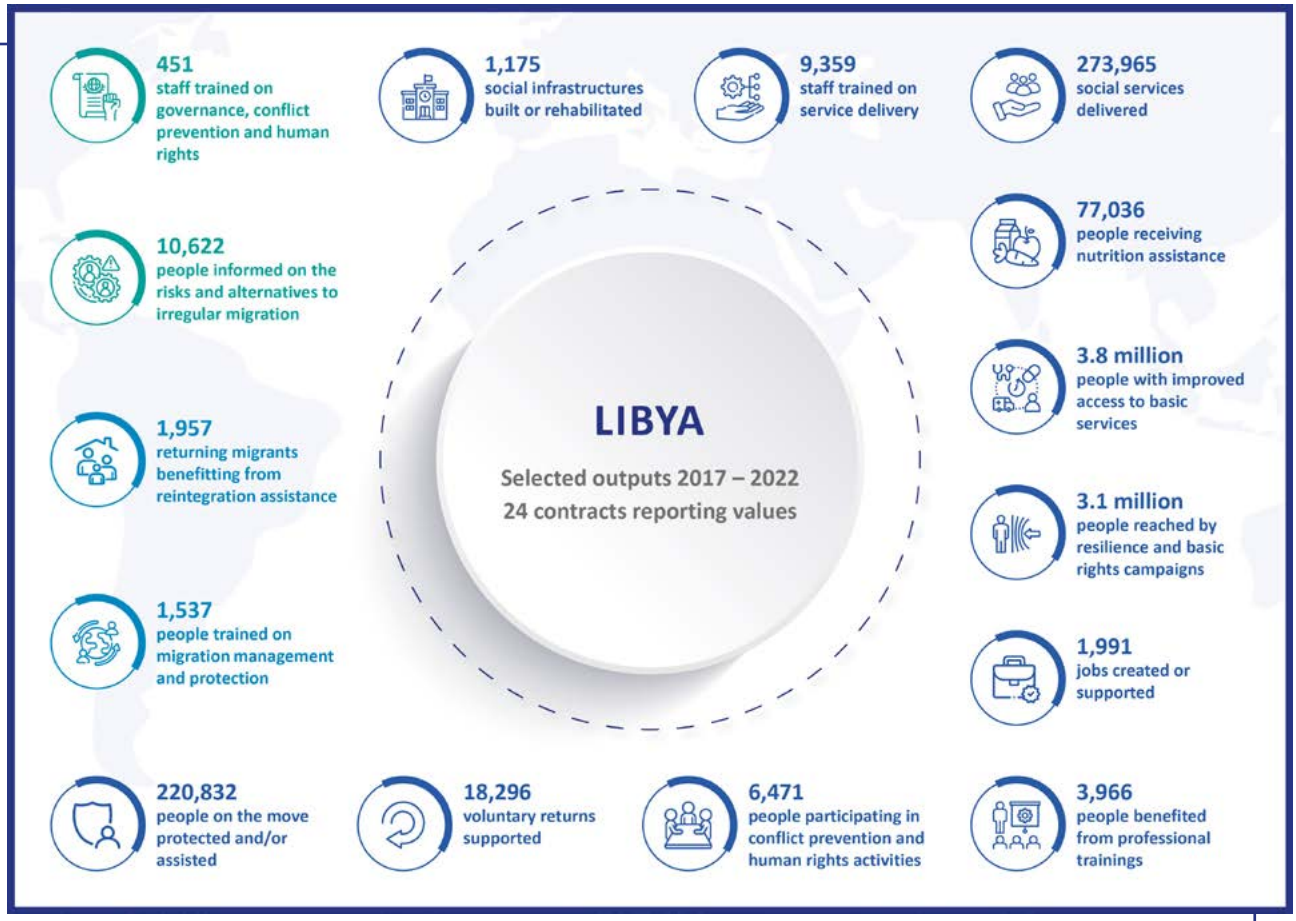
81. IOM, 2022, IOM Libya Migrant Report, Round 42 May - June 2022, IOM. https://migration.iom.int/dtm_download_track/20291?file=1&type=node&id=15431

82. Badi E., 2020, Libya and Covid-19: How the pandemic has affected migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons. Briefing Note, ICMPD. https://www.icmpd.org/news/import-news-september/Covid-19-and-its-impact-on-vulnerable-populations-in-libya-new-briefing-note

83. IOM, 2022, Covid-19 and vaccination in Libya: A follow-up assessment of migrants' knowledge, attitudes and practices, IOM. https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-%E2%80%94-Covid-19-and-vaccination-libya-follow-assessment-migrants%E2%80%99-knowledge-attitudes-and

84. Ibid.

The EUTF in Libya



Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 33 are implemented exclusively in Libya through country contracts, with a combined budget of EUR 392 million or 43% of the total funds committed by the EUTF in the NoA region towards operational contracts. Some EUTF regional contracts also deliver outputs in Libya (See section 5.5 below: Regional Contracts). The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, providing some examples of key contracts contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Libya contribute to all Strategic Priorities except for "Support to Labour Migration" (Strategic Priority 3).

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization

31 contracts implemented in Libya at country level contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, representing 85% of the total budget committed in this partner country (EUR 333 million).

> Access to basic, social, and legal services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	16	**1,175**
Number of basic social services delivered	12	**273,965**
Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	5	**77,036**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	18	**3,849,199**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	8	**144,963**

1,175 infrastructures have been built and/or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) with the support of 16 contracts. The programme "Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1" (with its three contracts: T05.468 – UNICEF, T05.466 – UNDP, and T05.437 – AICS) played a major role in this respect. For instance, UNICEF provided materials and/or WASH facilities to 29 schools and equipped 644 health facilities with medical devices and supplies, UNDP supported 20 municipalities with new social infrastructures and vehicles, and AICS improved 68 health and education facilities through construction, rehabilitation and/or equipment in 24 municipalities in the south, west and east of the country. Another example is the work developed by two GIZ-led contracts: "Municipal development in the context of mixed migration" (T05.157) and "Support to Municipalities in Libya Phase II" (T05.1453), which implemented 54 priority services and infrastructure projects related to the local development plans formulated by the municipalities, women empowerment, and public health.

273,965 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2) have been delivered through 12 contracts in Libya. These were related to education (grants and school materials), protection (shelter or case management), health care (consultations and referrals), psychosocial counselling sessions or multi-sectoral services for survivors of gender-based violence. The contract "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" (T05.144 - UNICEF) delivered individual learning materials to 49,998 children in various regions of the country; and the contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya" (T05.62 – DRC) delivered 7,793 primary health care consultations by mobile outreach teams in vulnerable communities of Tripoli and Misrata (53% were for women and 67% for migrants or refugees).

77,036 people received nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) from five contracts. For instance, "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities" (T05.141 - IOM) distributed emergency food items to 51,296 people in urban areas or detention centres, and "Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups" (T05.1447 – IOM) delivered 17,897 ready-to-eat food kits to vulnerable migrants, IDPs, returnees and host communities living in urban areas.

18 country contracts have contributed to improving the access to basic social benefits, services, and transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9) for 3.8 million people. This EUTF indicator reports benefits and services encompassing a direct or evident improvement in the access to social services for the people, such as health, water and sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, and cash and social transfers; alongside indirect effects. The latest occurs when social infrastructures are built or rehabilitated (e.g., hospitals, schools, etc.), or service providers are trained, and then it is assumed that a greater number of people – final beneficiaries – have or will have improved access to basic services. In summary, the high number of people reported in Libya under this indicator includes direct beneficiaries and final beneficiaries. Within the first category (direct beneficiaries), the contract "Expanding Protection Environment and Services

85. This category includes refugees and asylum-seekers registered with UNHCR, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returned IDPs, if applicable.

for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization" (UNFPA - T05.1185) provided 22,655 services related to gender-based violence, psychosocial support, awareness sessions, life skill training, and "dignity kits" distribution in its Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSSs) in Tripoli, Sabha, and Benghazi. Similarly, UNHCR-led contracts have assisted 49,199 persons of concern[85] located in several urban settings through cash transfers, legal aid services, and Quick Impact Projects with several services. Likewise, the contract "Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya" (T05.511 – IRC) provided 53,107 medical consultations in Tripoli, Misrata and various communities in the south of the country. In the second category (final beneficiaries), one example is the contract "Recovery, Stability and socioeconomic development in Libya - phase 1" (T05.468 – UNICEF) which has improved water and sanitation systems serving more than 316,000 people, including schools and hospitals. Out of the total number of final beneficiaries, it is estimated that 40% are children and 50,3% are women. The outputs are concentrated in seven municipalities in the south of the country.

Finally, under this Area of Action, 144,963 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) through eight contracts, mainly with primary health-care consultations and psychosocial support, delivery of essential goods and cash transfers. For example, the contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya" (T05.62 - Danish Refugee Council), supported 23,332 people with non-food items and/or cash for rent after vulnerability assessments in Tripoli and Misrata, and the contract "PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services" (T05.1211 - CESVI) supported 9,835 people (47% of them women) with protection services (psychosocial support, core relief items, case management, individual protection assistance and/or temporary accommodation) in the same cities.

Short-term effects box 2

PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services (T05. 1211)		
Specific objective: Access to and quality of services for target groups and host communities is improved	**Strategic Priority:** 1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	
Target groups: Vulnerable migrants, refugees, and members of host communities, including IDPs and returnees in Misrata and Tripoli, and in detention centres		
EUTF Partner: Cesvi and the International Medical Corps (IMC)	**Geographic scope:** Libya	**EUTF Contribution:** EUR 5 million
Implementation period: January 2020 to December 2021	**ROM report date: 31/05/2021**	

Identified short-term or mid-term effects*:
In the first year of implementation, PEERS assisted over 6,000 unique beneficiaries with protection, assistance, and health care, overachieving the outcome target for the delivery of protection services. The provision of cash for rent received positive feedback from the recipients. The high level of inclusiveness that defined the programme's provision of healthcare services has had a particularly positive effect on migrants and refugees, who face disproportionate discrimination when accessing Libyan health facilities. It is noteworthy that the Ministry of Social Affairs in Mistra has started assisting migrants, in addition to host communities and IDPs. Another positive effect of the contract resulted from the participation of four Tawerghan women in the initiative "16 Days of Activism" in 2020, during the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. This has had a particular significance in terms of reconciliation between the two communities following the violence of the First Libyan Civil War (2011).

**From EU ROM Review report - 2021*

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of local development plans directly supported	1	**15**
Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	**1**
Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	16	**9,359**
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	4	**21**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	4	**169**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	3	**6**
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2	**1**

15 local development plans have been supported in their formulation (EUTF indicator 2.1) and implementation by the contract "Municipal development in the context of mixed migration" (T05.157 - GIZ). Planning officers of the prioritised municipalities received intensive training, and planning working groups were set up to facilitate their design and dissemination. Subsequently, the contract "Support to Municipalities in Libya - Phase II" (T05.1453 - GIZ) continued the development of these strategies through investments and participatory budget plans. Some of the social infrastructure works mentioned in the previous section are the result of this process.

A regional risk communication and risk community engagement response plan was designed (EUTF indicator 2.5) with the support of the contract "Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya" (T05.1443 - UNICEF), in collaboration with the National Centre for Disease Control. The objective was to enhance the knowledge about the pandemic at municipal level by addressing rumours and misperceptions about vaccination and prevention strategies. This plan facilitated the work with schools, the media, and rural communities in several regions of the country.

16 contracts delivered training and capacity-building support to 9,359 staff from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen and improve the provision of essential services (EUTF Indicator 2.8). The most frequent training topics included specialised healthcare services, Covid-19 prevention and attention, psychosocial support, and child protection. Participants were mainly medical staff working in hospitals and clinics, NGO staff working in the field and, in some cases, community leaders or municipalities' representatives. The contract "Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations" (T05.1418 - WHO), trained 695 health professionals (17% of them women) in tuberculosis (TB) treatment for the operation of 31 medical units in all regions of the country, including hard-to-reach areas. The contract "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" (T05.144 - UNICEF) improved the capacities of 652 teachers (66% women) to implement active learning methodologies and educational models sensitive to the local reality.

Training, operational support and/or technical equipment has been provided to 21 key institutions and organisations at national and regional level (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by four contracts. Among the beneficiaries were public entities, such as the Department for Combating Illegal Migration, the Libyan Coast Guard, and civil society organisations such as LibAid and Al Bayan. Within Strategic Priority 1, these actions aim at improving the capacities to assist local populations and provide them with specialised services. For

instance, the contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya" (T05.62 – DRC) supported 15 institutions and NGOs in the health sector to improve their capacities and tools during all stages of the referral cycle (screening, diagnosis, follow up, etc.). These partners are mainly in Tripoli and Misrata, although they also operate in other regions of the country.

169 new procedures, strategies and plans were supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6) to streamline public management at municipal level through four contracts. For example, the "Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration" (T05.157 – GIZ) contract supported the design and implementation of 120 standard operating procedures (SOP) in 15 partner municipalities in Libya, home to around 1.4 million people. These SOPs contribute to strengthening decentralisation and relate to human resources procedures, operational planning manuals, and a manual for the municipal conciliation and arbitration committee.

EUTF contracts promoted inter-institutional coordination and peer-to-peer knowledge exchange. On the one hand, by promoting the creation of six multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms that meet regularly (EUTF Indicator 5.1.), such as the Migration Health Sub-Working Group, the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support working group, and the Mixed Migration Working Group. On the other hand, one regional initiative was promoted (EUTF Indicator 5.4.). The contract "Support to Municipalities in Libya Phase II" (T05.1453 – GIZ) supported a partnership agreement between the Libyan National League of Municipalities and the Tunisian MEGARA network (municipal associations) to provide support on decentralisation and local governance issues.

> Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities

Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	9	**3,100,000**
Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4	**6,471**

Nine contracts developed campaigns to raise awareness on resilience building practices and basic rights, reaching 3.1 million people (EUTF Indicator 2.7). Their objective was to disseminate information for the prevention of Covid-19 and inform the most vulnerable populations about the services provided by projects and local partners. For instance, the contract "Strengthening Libyan authorities› capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population" (T05.1445 - WHO) reached 409,419 people all over the country with messages regarding protection measures defined by the health authorities. The same approach was adopted by the contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in Covid-19 emergency" (T05.1357 – IMC), reaching 90,000 people located in Tripoli. These activities were mostly carried out by community health workers (CHWs) from migrant communities who were previously trained. Another example is the contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya" (T05.62 - DRC), which reached 30,076 people in Tripoli and Misrata (20% Libyan IDP›s and local communities, and 80% migrants) to build trust and improve their knowledge about their rights and options in terms of protection and voluntary return.

Finally, contracts in Libya supported different activities to promote conflict prevention and the protection of human rights, in which 6,471 people participated (EUTF Indicator 4.3). The contract "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities" (T05.141 - IOM) reached 5,742 people from 23 communities in the country who participated in activities such as football tournaments, poetry recitals, Iftar dinners during Ramadan, community works, and the celebration of the international women's day. Those activities included host communities, municipality representatives, migrants, tribal leaders, IDPs, refugees and CSOs.

> Access to income generating and employment opportunities

Access to income generating and employment opportunities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	3	**1,991**
Number of MSMEs created or supported	3	**124**
Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	4	**1,617**
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4	**3,966**
Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	**3**

1,991 direct jobs have been created or supported (EUTF Indicator 1.1) through three contracts. "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" (T05.149 – UNDP) benefited 1,620 people, who increased their sources of income through full-time and temporary jobs. 230 of them (47% women) participated in the "Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC)" and were employed as a result of the start-ups' incubator or the impact fund strategies, while the other 1,390 were contracted to carry out infrastructure and civil works.

Three contracts supported 124 MSMEs (EUTF Indicator 1.2) through "acceleration services" and tailor-made business coaching and mentoring. One example is the UNDP-led contract mentioned above (T05.149), which supported 85 start-ups in Benghazi, Tripoli, and Sabha, by providing them with working spaces, business development services and in-depth training programmes. 12 start-ups received grants from the Impact Fund to expand their portfolio of products and services and to reach new customers.

1,617 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3), most of them entrepreneurs who received funding (small grants or in-kind), technical assistance, and specialised support for business start-ups or small-scale productive initiatives. Three contracts contributed to this indicator, such as "Support to Municipalities in Libya - Phase II" (T05.1453 - GIZ) implemented in Tripolitania, Fezzan, and Cyrenaica, which supported 1,099 people in diversifying and/or strengthening their sources of income, more than 70% of them women.

3,966 people participated in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes (EUTF Indicator 1.4.) delivered by three contracts. For instance, "Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya" (T05.468 – UNICEF) and "Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery" (T05.149 – UNDP) trained 3,801 people (47% women) through programmes such as "Discover your Talent" or "Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus", on topics such as vehicle maintenance, customer service, and technology and innovative solutions. Finally, three business infrastructures were supported (EUTF indicator 1.5) by the contract "Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery" (T05.149 – UNDP): three business incubators/ economic literacy centres in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha supported 85 start-ups.

> Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return

Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of voluntary returns supported	1	**18,296**

18,296 voluntary returns were supported (EUTF Indicator 3.4 – Voluntary Humanitarian Returns) with the main objective to facilitate access to safe, dignified, and durable solutions to displacement. A EUTF contract put in place a mechanism to facilitate legal pathways for the return of migrants to their countries of origin, including support for their reintegration. Transportation assistance, counselling services, and protection screening were provided before embarking on humanitarian flights. The predominant countries of origin were Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, and Comoros.

> Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target groups and institutions

Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target groups and institutions	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	**1**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	**211**

One planning and management system has been supported (EUTF Indicator 5.2) by the contract "Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya - Phase 1" (T05.468 - UNICEF), which strengthened and supported the implementation of the Health Management Information System (HMIS), allowing the collection, sharing and storage of medical records. To date, 619 health facilities have been able to access, consult and report information in the system.

In addition, three contracts published and shared 211 studies and analyses (EUTF Indicator 5.3). The contract "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities" (T05.141 – IOM) produced 28 research items on demographic breakdown and multi sectorial needs per location, 26 flow monitoring statistical reports, and 93 event trackers and flash updates. The contract "Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya" (T05.62 – DRC) has studied current migration factors, flows and trends and shared the information with key stakeholders and decision-makers to inform policy making and programming.

Outcome analysis box 1[86]

Support to Municipalities in Libya, Phase I (T05-157)

Implementation period:
June 2017 - June 2020

Specific Objectives: 1) Support the capacities of municipal authorities and municipal administration to fulfil their roles and responsibilities; 2) Improve public service provision and access to public services for most vulnerable groups, in particular migrants, at local level; and 3) Promote inclusive economic development and job creation at local level.

EUTF Contribution: EUR 10 million

EUTF Partner: GIZ

Main target groups

Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) with selected municipalities

Civil society

Women, youth, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and host communities

The mid-term evaluation for the contract "Support to Municipalities in Libya" suggests progress was made towards the strengthening of 15 Libyan municipalities located on the main migration routes in Western Libya, despite the implementation challenges and delays due to the armed conflict, fragile statehood, and social tensions and complexity of the decentralisation process. The programme was deemed to have had positive outcomes linked to improving access to public services for vulnerable groups, overall legislative decentralisation, and enhancing relations between national and municipal actors. Key findings include:

Improved strategic planning resources and social cohesion at municipal level

The contract supported the design of Local Development Plans (LDPs) in all 15 municipalities; the process was endorsed unanimously by all municipal actors. During the mid-term evaluation, local authorities confirmed that the project provided them with a clearer overview of what needs to be improved and how to do so. Furthermore, all planned objectives related to social cohesion have been achieved, including 45 CSOs receiving capacity building on project design, management, reporting, budgeting, and financing, and 44 project grants implemented to support initiatives aimed at promoting the social inclusion of vulnerable groups.

86. Based on the "Mid-Term Evaluation of Support to Municipalities in Libya (SML)", December 2019.

Best Practices:

> **Participatory approach to LDPs –** Many representatives from the council and administration appreciated the input from the participative Local Development Planning committee (comprised of CSOs, businesses, women and youth), as they pointed out to municipal authorities local priorities and needs to be addressed. Most municipal authorities confirmed that they are now more open to involving business representatives, civil society organisations or other local stakeholders in certain decisions, although they admitted the need to adapt to this new way of relating to their communities.

> **CSO capacity building in organisational and project management tools –** Support for civil society through capacity building had a positive impact on the skills of CSOs. The training content was greatly appreciated by the civil society members interviewed during the evaluation, and they confirmed that due to these capacity-building activities, they now have better knowledge and tools to support communities in need.

Challenges:

> **Lack of CSO financial means to continue engagement –** CSOs lacked financial resources to sustain some of the strategies fostered through the contract. None of the funded civil society initiatives continued after the external support ended, although second rounds of funding were planned, including capacity building on formulation and fundraising.

> **Reservations towards migrants and refugees –** It was challenging to obtain approval from municipal actors in the selection committees for projects directly supporting migrants. Further, while establishing inclusive committees has supported women and youth in participating in local governance, spaces for migrants, refugees, asylum seekers or IDPs to join municipal planning or decision making have not opened up yet.

Improved quality of public service delivery and access to public services for vulnerable groups

Training activities were conducted with 77 municipal staff and municipal councils to clarify different roles and responsibilities. Participants said they now feel they have a better overview of how the municipality is supposed to function, and what competences and responsibilities are held by each of the offices. Moreover, 34 projects have been implemented, based on the needs identified by municipal stakeholders, including projects related to women's and girls' empowerment and environmental support. Among them, it is worth mentioning the implementation of the Women Development Training Centres and the support for agricultural centres.

Best Practices:

> **Training for municipal staff to take over public services –** Municipal staff unanimously felt that local authorities need more training and capacity building, particularly if they have to maintain the provision of public services and support to local initiatives as part of the sustainability strategy.

> **Flexible, highly visible quick impact projects to bolster support –** Local authorities identified specific needs related to their municipality, that would not otherwise be considered, and based on them developed Quick Impact Projects. These initiatives were highly visible in their communities and positively received due to the contract's flexibility to adapt and respond to local priorities.

Challenge:

> **Lengthy procurement processes –** The construction process of many of the Quick Impact Projects was significantly delayed by slow procurement processes, due to challenges in the acquisition of services in conflict and fragile settings.

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

Two out of the 33 contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, representing 15% of all funds committed by the EUTF through contracts implemented at country level in Libya (EUR 59 million). Eight other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by implementing activities and delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management

Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	**6**
Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	4	**451**

Six institutions were strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6) through two contracts. “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.213 - IT MoI) is working with the Libyan institutions with competences to organise rescue operations - namely, the General Administration for Coastal Security, the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security and the Libyan Border Guard - to support efforts to prevent illegal migration and implement protection measures.

Capacity building on issues related to governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF Indicator 4.2) has been addressed by four contracts, targeting 451 people. The contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization” (T05.1185 - UNFPA) trained 30 law enforcement officials on gender-based violence and human rights; and “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 - UNDP) trained 89 staff in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha on needs and capacity assessments, in close cooperation with the joint UNDP-UNSMIL Policing Project. This contract also worked with civil society to support the Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) which enhanced the skills of 124 people (32% women) in conflict management and social dialogue.

> Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training / monitoring of their use

Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training / monitoring of their use	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	4	**25**
Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	1	**88**

25 infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1) through three contracts, including the improvement of detention centres in precarious situations. The contract “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.213 - IT MoI) installed technological and communication equipment to improve the inter-institutional coordination and to facilitate maritime rescue operations; and the contract “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 - UNDP) supported the Libyan National Police with the construction of the pilot Model Police Station in Hai Andalus, whose objective is to strengthen the police capacity at local level and build trust with the communities. This facility has also been equipped with furniture and IT devices (no lethal weapons). In close relation to those outputs, 88 items of equipment have been delivered to strengthen governance (EUTF Indicator 4.1bis), including rubber boats, vehicles (SUVs, ambulances, buses, etc), IT and communication devices, and repaired vessels, among others. All of them were supplied by the contract T05.213, which is working with different Libyan institutions and agencies to improve their procedures, coordination, and response capacities.

> Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of awareness raising events on migration	1	**34**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	4	**75,869**
Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	1	**10,622**

The contract "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities" (T05.141 - IOM) organised 34 awareness raising events on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11). Through these sessions, 10,622 potential migrants have been reached on topics related to risks and alternatives to irregular migration (EUTF Indicator 3.3), myths, and preconceived ideas about the use of illegal routes and modalities. In addition, people were informed about the legal alternatives available to them, such as voluntary return programmes, family reunification initiatives or support during the reintegration process at destination.

75,869 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF Indicator 3.2). Three key situations were considered at the time of providing support: Rescue at Sea (RaS) operations in the Mediterranean; at the ports of disembarkation in different regions of the country (some of them rehabilitated and equipped through EUTF contracts); and in detention centres, where many migrants end up temporarily. People were provided with multiple emergency services: medical care, delivery of blankets and kits, psychosocial support, temporary shelter, provision of food supplements, etc. Their situation was monitored and, whenever possible, they also receive legal advice, individual protection measures, and advocacy support. Migrants, refugees and/or asylum seekers who finally established themselves in urban settings had access to other types of services, such as those provided through the "Quick Impact Projects", cash assistance, health consultations, livelihood interventions support, or education (which are longer-term services reported under other Areas of Action in this report, mainly under Strategic Priority 1).

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration

None of the contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio contributes primarily to this Strategic Priority in Libya, but three contracts contribute with activities and outputs in two of its Areas of Action.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance

Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	3	**1,537**

1,537 people were trained on migration management and protection topics (EUTF Indicator 3.7) by three contracts. For instance, the contract "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities" (T05.141 – IOM) delivered training to 979 staff from the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security on human rights, first aid, and data management, among other topics. The contract "PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services" (T05.211 - CESVI), trained 59 individuals (49% women), from partner institutions and organisations on gender-based violence, specifically addressing the challenges presented by the migratory context and the potential approaches to prevention and protection.

> Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members

Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1	**1,957**

1,957 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis), all of them through the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme and are now back in their communities with EUTF support. They received various types of support intending to guarantee a minimum level of conditions for their reintegration and promoting income-generating opportunities. Most beneficiaries were supported to voluntarily return to Niger, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Comoros, and Egypt.

To this end, reintegration plans were formulated, identifying the main needs and priorities, and defining what kind of assistance or investments could be facilitated by the Programme. Following the disbursement of assistance, a monitoring plan was established. The economic activities selected by the target groups were mainly general trade shops, agriculture and animal breeding businesses, taxi services, restaurants, and carpentry workshops.

Covid-19 in Libya: the EUTF Response

The irruption of Covid-19 had a strong impact on the country, exacerbating the humanitarian emergency and strongly impacting the most vulnerable groups, including migrants and host communities. The EUTF allocated specific resources to mitigate the effects of the pandemic, and five new contracts worth EUR 23 million were signed, while additional activities were incorporated into some contracts under implementation.

EUTF indicators related to the Covid-19 response	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	4	**2,126,633**
Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	4	**181,610**
Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	6	**146**

Four contracts delivered 2.1 million Covid-19 related items, which were distributed in different regions of the country (EUTF Indicator 6.1). The target groups were health professionals, staff from other public entities and migrants, IDPs, refugees/asylum seekers and host communities. For example, International Medical Corps implemented two contracts ("Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in Covid-19 emergency" (T05.1357) and "Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya" (T05.1778)) that delivered 954,886 personal protection equipment in Tripoli.

146 entities benefited from emergency response activities related to Covid-19 (EUTF Indicator 6.3). Four contracts contributed to this output focusing on three strategic areas: the implementation of laboratories and spaces for testing and screening; the provision of medicines and specialised equipment for analysis, diagnosis, and protection; and the rehabilitation or construction of equipped rooms for isolating patients or treating the most serious cases. The contract "Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya - Phase 1" (T05.437 - AICS), supported 55 hospitals and health centres located in 16 municipalities in the west, south and east of the country, as well as the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), through the provision of medical supplies, technology, personal protection equipment, and capacity building.

181,610 people benefited from emergency response activities related to Covid-19 (EUTF Indicator 6.2), mainly medical support (diagnosis and care), prevention and isolation strategies, or the provision of personal protective equipment. In some cases, treatments were complemented with other types of services (reported under Strategic Priority 1 above), such as psychosocial support or emergency financial assistance. For instance, the contract "Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Vulnerable Groups in Covid-19 Emergency" (T05.1357 – IMC) put in place triage systems during the first months of the pandemic and screened 9,299 people (54% women) in two primary healthcare locations in Tripoli.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the contract "Provision of air services in Libya in response to COVID-19" (T05.1968 – WFP), whose specific objective was to "Provide humanitarian and development actors, donor organisations and diplomatic missions in Libya with safe flight connections to beneficiaries, especially vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach project implementation sites". The contract was implemented through the UN Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), serving six destinations. Between November 2021 and June 2022, 1,991 passengers were transported between Sebha, Alkufrah, Benghazi, Misrata, Tunis, and Tripoli. Four MT of cargo were transported as well, among which 1,1 MT were medical supplies lifted from Benghazi to Alkufrah on behalf of the Première Urgence Internationale (PUI).

5.3. Morocco

Context

Morocco remains a significant country of **emigration**, with over 3.2 million people residing abroad in 2020, i.e., 8.8% of the Moroccan population[87], primarily in Western Europe – mainly in France, Spain, Italy, and increasingly in Germany. Recently, Moroccan emigration has also increased in the US and Arab countries, especially in the Gulf. At the same time, Morocco is a country of **destination** for migrant populations seeking work and study opportunities[88]. Since the beginning of the 1990s, Morocco has also gradually evolved into a **transit country for mixed** – especially sub-Saharan – **migrants on their way to Europe**.

Positioned at the Strait of Gibraltar at only 14 kilometres from Spain and with the two Spanish enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, Morocco occupies a crucial geopolitical position at the crossroads between Africa and Europe, along one of the main gates for **irregular migration to Europe**. In recent years, the number of irregular migrants detected on the **Western Mediterranean route** has increased significantly with a record of over 56,000 apprehensions registered in 2018. On 24 June 2022, between 1,500 and 2,000 people attempted to cross the border between Nador and Melilla with 23 to 37 (according to different sources) people dead, the highest death toll ever seen in such a crossing attempt[89]. Irregular migration to the Canary Islands, which had gradually declined in terms of the number of crossings since 2006, has recently come back in use. Since 2020, the Canary Islands have become the main target for refugees and migrants leaving from Morocco, with over 23,000 arrivals (over eight times compared to 2019) and with Moroccan nationals as the main group, followed by various Western African nationals[90].

Envisaging to get to Europe, many migrants, asylum seekers and refugees have remained stranded in Morocco, spending more time in transit or deciding to settle in this country. Overall, around **100,000 migrants and refugees are estimated to live in Morocco** (UN DESA 2019)[91], approximately half of them women. As of July 2022, UNHCR reported that **19,278 refugees and asylum seekers** were registered in Morocco from more than 42 countries, prevalently from Syria (5,251), Guinea (2,786), Ivory Coast (1,370), Cameroon (1,085), and Yemen (1,195)[92]. Estimates suggest that there are 700,000 irregular migrants in the country[93].

People on the move experience considerable **protection risks during their journey to and through Morocco**, particularly those with irregular status. The paths to get to this country have become increasingly complex and longer, involving protracted stays in intermediate countries to collect money to pay for the following phases of their journey. Such journeys are also reported to involve multiple risks, such as physical assaults, kidnapping, robbery, sexual assaults, ransoms, harassment at border points, detention, and death, among others[94]. Significant protection risks are reported as well for

87. UN DESA, International Migrant Stock, 2020. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/content/international-migrant-stock

88. De Haas H., 2008, Irregular Migration from West Africa to the Maghreb and the European Union: An Overview of Recent Trends, IOM

89. MMC, 2022, MMC North Africa QUARTER 2 2022. Available at: https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/QMMU_Q2_2022_NA.pdf

90. Frontex, Migratory Routes: Western African Route, https://frontex.europa.eu/we-know/migratory-routes/western-african-route/, accessed on 31/08/2022

91. UN DESA, 2019, International Migrant Stock 2019: Country Profile. Morocco. Available at: https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/countryprofiles.asp

92. UNHCR, Morocco Factsheet, July 2022. Available at: https://reporting.unhcr.org/document/2974

93. El Ghazouani D., 2019, A Growing Destination for Sub-Saharan Africans, Morocco Wrestles with Immigrant Integration, MPI. https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/growing-destination-sub-saharan-africans-morocco

94. UNHCR, MMC, 2020, 'On this journey, no one cares if you live or die'. Abuse, protection, and justice along routes between East and West Africa and Africa's Mediterranean coast. Available at: https://www.unhcr.org/protection/operations/5f2129fb4/journey-cares-live-die-abuse-protection-justice-along-routes-east-west.html

migrants within Morocco, including arbitrary physical violence, labour exploitation, scams, racism and xenophobia and detentions. Women experience additional vulnerabilities, disproportionately subject to gender-based violence and discrimination[95]. Furthermore, migrants are reported to be particularly vulnerable to different forms of **trafficking in persons**, such as unpaid domestic labour, forced labour and sexual exploitation[96].

Access to **basic services and protection** for the migrant population in Morocco, and the most vulnerable groups among them, remains uneven across the territory, despite efforts by the government to guarantee refugees and migrants equal access to education and healthcare via their inclusion in national systems. To a great extent, access to these services continues to rely upon the engagement of civil society actors and international organisations. A key challenge for both regular and irregular migrants in the territory is the scarcity of and limited access to proper job opportunities, with a prevalent integration of this population into the informal labour market and seasonal jobs, which are precarious and expose workers to rights violations. Poor access to employment leads refugees and migrants to survive on very low incomes, making it difficult to cover even basic needs such as food, clothing, and housing, often pushing them to beg. Women may also turn to prostitution as a source of income, which raises specific gender-based protection concerns[97].

The **Covid-19 pandemic** has further worsened these already precarious conditions, having a negative social and economic impact on the Moroccan population as well as refugees and migrants. The shutdown abruptly cut all sources of income for people in informal employment or who relied on charity, raising risks for the most vulnerable groups. After the lockdown was lifted, refugees and migrants continued to be affected by the health crisis and pandemic containment efforts. After more than two years of economic disruption due to the pandemic, Morocco has been dealing **with a severe drought in 2022**. As a result of the impact of this drought on grain production, the amount of imports required to satisfy domestic demand is expected to increase (this year's grain harvest is anticipated to be 69% lower than in 2021). In addition, the country's economic growth rate for 2022, which is projected to be 1.1%, a considerable decrease from 7.4% in 2021, is predicted to be severely hampered by the drought, increasing further reliance on imported agricultural goods for which prices might climb further[98].

In terms of migration policy framework, Morocco is the first country in the region to have adopted a national migration policy in 2014, the National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA), taking a humanitarian approach aimed at integrating migrants into Moroccan society[99]. It is also the first country in North Africa to have conducted two **regularisation processes in 2014 and 2016**, in which over 50,000 refugees and migrants from over 110 countries received residence permits. In December 2018, Morocco hosted the **Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) in Marrakesh**, and the **Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)**. Further underscoring Morocco's active role on the international stage related to migration, Morocco became a **GCM champion country in October 2020**. Lastly, in December **2020**, Morocco inaugurated the **African Migration Observatory (AMO)** to serve as the African tool to address migration data gaps on the Continent and guide African governments in the elaboration of evidence-based migration policies.

95. Mixed Migration Centre, 2022, Understanding the Mixed Migration Landscape in Morocco. Available at: https://mixedmigration.org/resource/understanding- the-mixed-migration-landscape-in-morocco/

96. U.S. Departement of State, 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report: Morocco. Available at: https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-trafficking-in-persons-report/morocco/

97. Mixed Migration Centre, 2022.

98. World Bank. 2022a. Macro poverty outlook for Middle East and North Africa – country-by-country analysis and projections for the developing world. https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/macro-poverty- outlook/mpo_mena.

99. Lahlou M., 2018, Migration dynamics in play in Morocco: trafficking and political relationships and their implications at the regional level. Menara Papers Working Papers 26, Rome, IAI. Available at: In: https://www.iai.it/sites/default/files/menara_wp_26.pdf

The EUTF in Morocco

Twelve out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA portfolio are implemented exclusively in Morocco through country contracts, with a combined budget of EUR 179 million (20% of the total). Some EUTF regional contracts also deliver outputs in Morocco (See section 5.5 below: Regional Contracts). The assessment below is organised and presented around the NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Morocco contribute to all Strategic Priorities.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization

Out of the twelve contracts implemented in Morocco at country level, six contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, with a combined budget of EUR 17 million.

> Access to basic, social, and legal services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of basic social services delivered	2	**2,227**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	5	**10,816**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	2	**776**
Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	1	**941**

Under this Area of Action, two contracts in Morocco delivered 2,227 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2). *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) delivered 2,169 services, mainly hygiene, food, and shelter kits, to people in vulnerable situations. Five contracts contributed to improving the access to social benefits for 10,816 people (EUTF indicator 2.9). For instance, the same contract "T05.1481" (Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) benefited 6,410 migrants, by setting up an administrative reception, orientation and information system on rights and access to a series of services. Those services included hygiene (shower and laundry), psychology sessions and accommodation for traumatised migrants, psychosocial and rehabilitation services for women and children, legal and administrative procedures (birth certificate, death certificate, residence permit, consular card, etc.), emergency health assistance services through mobile and permanent units, and specific and integral medical follow-ups for pregnant women.

776 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs were protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) by two contracts. *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1477 - MDM Belgique) supported 287 migrants in distress, including 187 adult men and 100 unaccompanied minors, through emergency interventions carried out by seven social caravans, aimed at improving the living conditions of homeless people and in vulnerable situations in Taza and Oujda. 2021 was marked by the arrival of a new target population, mainly Sudanese migrants, who lived in very precarious conditions. Likewise, the contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL) supported 233 refugees through legal assistance provided by the local partners Droits et Justice and OMDH (the Moroccan Organization for Human Rights) and the legal clinics in Casablanca and Tangier.

In the context of the Covid-19 emergency response activities delivered in Morocco (EUTF indicator 6.2), the contract *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1477 - MDM Belgique) assisted 941 migrants, of which 276 in Rabat (231 women, 12 men, 30 accompanied minors and three unaccompanied minors) and 665 in Oujda (185 women, 306 men, 151 accompanied minors and 23 unaccompanied minors). The assistance included the provision of individual and group information, education, and communication sessions aimed at improving the knowledge on health issues, the functioning of the Moroccan health system, and Covid-19-related hygiene promotion.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	3	**111**
Number of institutions and NSA strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	3	**81**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	2	**8**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	**6**

Three contracts strengthened the capacities of 111 staff from civil society organisations and local authorities to improve the delivery of services (EUTF indicator 2.8) in sectors such as health, psychosocial support, and basic rights. In addition, 81 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity-building activities and operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6) by three contracts. For example, the contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL) contributed to the setting up and strengthening of 14 institutions that promote the access of migrants,

refugees and asylum seekers to rights and services, such as the network of legal clinics, the network of lawyers, and four platforms in Casablanca, Oujda, Tangier, and Rabat. The contract *"Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre"* (T05.138 - AECID) formed 50 associations for the prevention of racism and xenophobia against migrants; and the contract *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) strengthened the managerial capacities of 17 community relays (leaders of migrant groups) in Nador.

Eight strategies, laws, policies, and plans were developed and/or directly supported (EUTF 4.6), including three operational protocols aimed at increasing the capacities of three organisations working on health and psychosocial support, and three thematic guides for the use of professional and community relays. This was done with the support of the contract *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1479 - Handicap International). Likewise, the contract *"Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre"* (T05.138 - AECID) contributed to developing a gender-sensitive awareness strategy and training plan for associations working on preventing and countering racism and xenophobia against migrants in Morocco, and one internal coordination protocol between the services in place. Finally, the contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL) formed six multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (EUTF indicator 5.1), which are local platforms and networks on migrants' access to rights made up of over 97 organisations and institutions.

> Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities (Area of Action 1.3), and collection, management, analysis of data and information systems (Area of Action 1.6)

Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	3	**30,795**
Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities		
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	**5**

30,795 people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7). The contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL) alone reached 29,116 people through an information campaign on migrants' rights based on educational materials. Similarly, the contract *"SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains"* (T05.1590 – CCEM) organised local awareness workshops, and the contract *"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"* (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) provided migrants with access to information on rights, available services and related access mechanisms and awareness on health and protection of children and women.

Five field studies, surveys and other research were conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3). The contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL), delivered four reports - in consultation with its partners - on access to rights for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers at local and/or regional level, and shared them with the central authorities. The contract *"Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre"* (T05.138 - AECID) developed one gender-sensitive research report in which the key conventions and legislation of interest on racial discrimination against migrants in Morocco were identified and disseminated.

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

Four contracts out of twelve implemented in Morocco at country level contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, with a combined budget of EUR 146 million (or 81% of the total budget for contracts in this country). Nonetheless, two other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering activities and outputs under its Areas of Action.

Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management		
Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	4	**1,785**
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	**1**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	**2**
Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance		
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	**1**
Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use		
Number of items of equipment provided	1	**627**

1,785 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2) by four contracts. In particular, the contract *"Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes"* (T05.431 - ENABEL), organised or supported training activities (face-to-face, online, or hybrid format) on rights of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers for 1,644 people from different institutions in the country, e.g.: representatives from civil society organisations, students and teachers from legal clinics, community agents, reception agents, social workers, administrative officers on migration and asylum, etc. The contract *"Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc"* (T05.888 - FFIAPP) provided training to staff from the Ministry of Interior of Morocco on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6).

The contract *"Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains - SAVE"* (T05.1590 - CCEM) supported the creation of two multi-stakeholder groups of lawyers and representatives of Moroccan government institutions (EUTF indicator 5.1) to be sensitised and trained on trafficking of human beings. Furthermore, the same contract organised and implemented one regional cooperation initiative (EUTF indicator 5.4) involving representatives from Morocco, France, Belgium, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Tunisia, and Lebanon on legal support to victims of trafficking in human beings. Finally, 627 items of equipment (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis) were provided by the contract *"Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc"* (T05.888 - FFIAPP) to the Moroccan authorities, including nautical telecommunication equipment, vehicles, night vision equipment, cistern trucks, maritime radars, GPS, radios, laptops, and cameras.

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to labour migration

One contract implemented at country level in Morocco contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 3, with a budget of EUR 8.6 million.

Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support	1	**4**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	1	**16**
Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants		
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	**225**
Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance		
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	**6**
Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking		
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	**1**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	**1**

The contract "Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration" (T05.501 - GIZ) reports the following outputs in the frame of Strategic Priority 3:

- Four institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building (EUTF indicator 3.6) on migrants' rights, with a focus on women and children.
- 16 investment incentive tools were developed and tested (EUTF indicator 4.6) through four pilot actions in four partner countries (Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Senegal).
- 225 people trained on professional (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which 20% were women, who participated in exchanges, training, internships, volunteer or study programmes.
- Six regional cooperation initiatives were supported (EUTF indicator 5.4) to facilitate labour mobility between regions of Morocco, Ivory Coast, Mali, and Senegal.
- One system for collecting and processing data on migration strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2) in Senegal, based on a benchmark in Morocco.
- One study was conducted in Senegal (EUTF indicator 5.3), providing a key recommendation to strengthen South-South volunteerism as a factor of regional integration.

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration

One out of the twelve contracts implemented at country level in Morocco contributed primarily to Strategic Priority 4, representing 4% of the total funds committed (EUR 8 million)[100]. In addition, two other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority through outputs in two of its Areas of Action.

Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration governance and return migration governance	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	1	**115**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	1	**1**
Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members		
Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	1	**4**

100. The contract contributing primarily to this Strategic Priority in Morocco (T05.1055) is not included in this year's sample of analysis (See section 3.3 "Methodology: challenges and limitations" for more information). Therefore, the assessment for this year's report is based on the two contracts contributing to some extent to this Strategic Priority by delivering activities and outputs under two of its Areas of Action (T05.501 and T05.138).

5.4. Tunisia

Context

Tunisia is experiencing increasing heterogeneous immigration both as a country of destination and transit, with growing arrivals of mixed movements, including populations seeking asylum, and irregular sea crossings. At the same time, the migration landscape of Tunisia is characterised by a significant diaspora population and raising irregular migration trends driven by the prevailing socio-political situation in the country.

As of 2021, **59,000 migrants** were recorded **in Tunisia** (0.5% of the overall population) coming mainly from the Maghreb (37%), other African countries (36.4%) and Europe (18.5%). The number of foreigners residing in the country has increased by more than 10% since 2014 (53,490 individuals according to the 2014 population census), although a downward trend was observed during the Covid-19 pandemic. The immigrant population originating from African countries outside the Maghreb has shown the strongest growth in recent years, increasing from 7,200 individuals in 2014 to 21,466 in 2021[101]. As of 31 May 2022, UNHCR reported **9,703 registered refugees and asylum seekers** in Tunisia, of which the top nationalities were Ivoirian (37%), Syrian (28%), Sudanese (5%), Cameroonian (5%), and Guinean (5%)[102]. The number of displaced people in Tunisia raised abruptly in 2019, when UNHCR registered 2,066 new refugees and asylum seekers due to the insecurity situation in Libya, resulting in an increase of 155% of the overall registered refugee population within one year[103]. These figures do not include more than 10,000 irregular migrants estimated in the country, many from sub-Saharan Africa , who in many cases are labour migrants or students who enter through regular channels, but - as in Morocco - some overstay their visas, becoming irregular[105]. As a result of the socioeconomic crisis in the country, compounded by racism and discrimination, many migrants in Tunisia decide to travel to Europe. Tunisia is considered a better place from which to transit to Italy than Libya, as it is easier to access and the crossing to Italy is less risky than the route through Libya or from Morocco to Spain[106].

Tunisia has historically been characterised mainly by **emigration** (with more than 900,000 emigrants, or 7.6% of the total population in 2020) rather than immigration (60,000 immigrants, or 0.5% of the total population)[107]. Different waves of emigration - in terms of periodicity, destination country and type of movement - shaped today's Tunisian diaspora. Currently, Tunisians residing abroad are estimated to be **566,000** (68.6% men and 31.4% women) by the *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS) of Tunisia[108]. Europe is their main destination, with 74.8% of all Tunisian migrants being concentrated in three countries: France (52.5%), Italy (14.1%) and Germany (8.2%). North America hosts 4% of Tunisians abroad (2.5% in Canada and 1.5% in the US), and 11,4% reside in Arab countries (United Arab Emirates, Oman, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia).

While **irregular migration of Tunisians** is not a new phenomenon (it began in the early 1990s, with most migrants aiming to land in Italy, and had a peak following the 2011 revolution), and since 2018 Tunisia has consistently become one of the main countries of origin among irregular arrivals. Compared to 2019, when

101. ICMPD, Observatoire Nationale de la Migration, Statistiques Tunisie (2021) Report of the National Survey on International Migration Tunisia-HIMS. http://www.ins.tn/publication/rapport-de-lenquete-nationale-sur-la-migration-internationale-tunisia-hims

102. UNHCR, 2022, Tunisia Operational Update. 31 May 2022. https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/93614

103. UNHCR, 2019, Tunisia Operational Update. 31 December 2019 https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/73596

104. Abderrahim, T., Fakhry, A., & Rietig, V. (2021). Walking a Tightrope in Tunisia: the Aspirations and Limitations of Migration Policy Reform. (DGAP Report, 12). Berlin: Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik e.V.. https://nbn-resolving.org

105. ICMPD. 2019. Impact of Public Attitudes to migration on the political environment in the Euro-Mediterranean Region. https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/53071/file

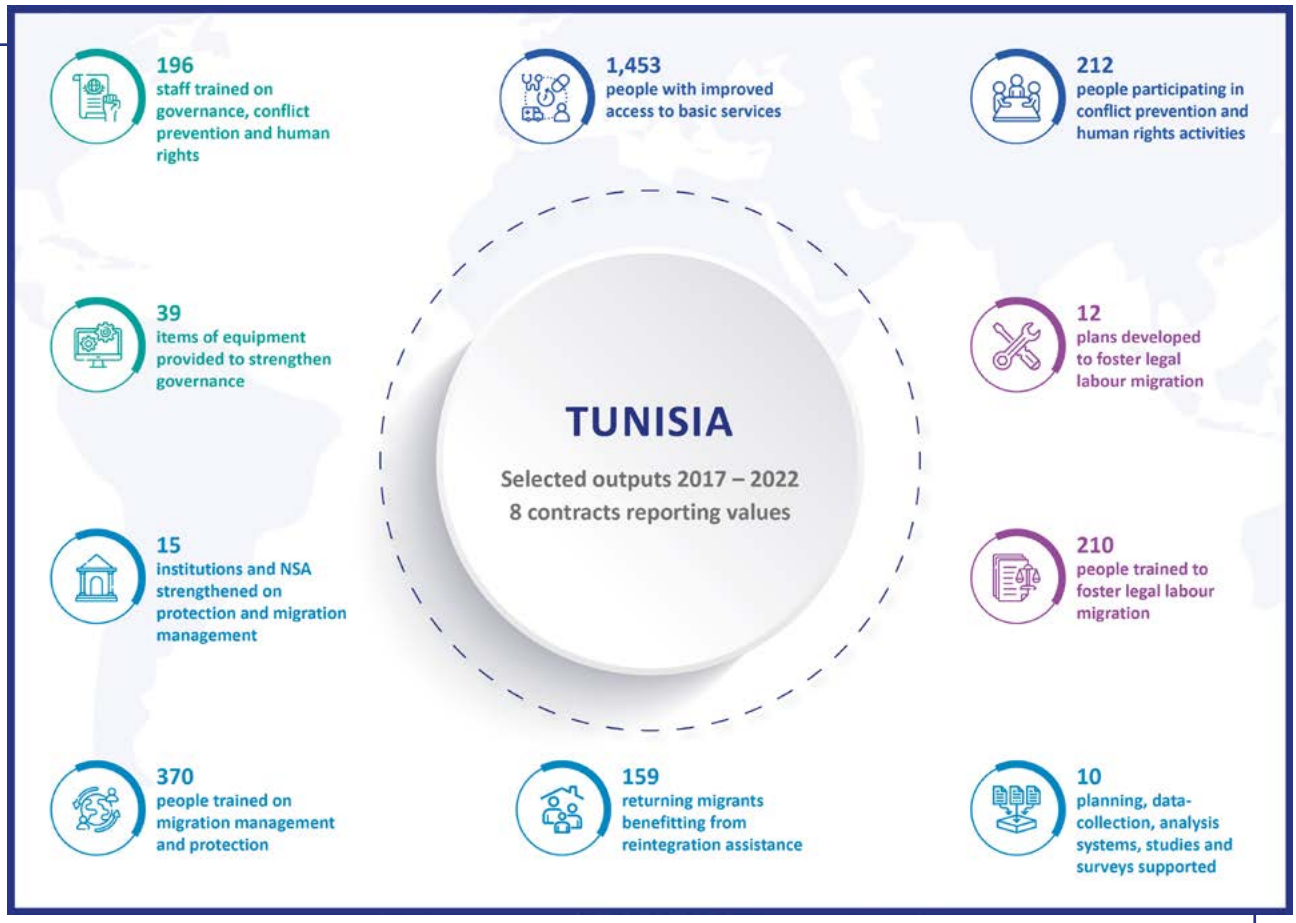
106. Herbert M., 2022, Losing hope. Why Tunisians are leading the surge in irregular migration to Europe, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime.

107. ETF, 2021, Skills and Migration. Country Fiche Tunisia. https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-11/etf_skills_and_migration_country_fiche_tunisia_2021_en_1.pdf

108. ICMPD, Observatoire Nationale de la Migration, Statistiques Tunisie (2021) Report of the National Survey on International Migration Tunisia-HIMS. http://www.ins.tn/publication/rapport-de-lenquete-nationale-sur-la-migration-internationale-tunisia-hims

4,795 people were intercepted by the Tunisian security force, the gradual rise in irregular migration from Tunisia spiked in early 2020, raising to 11,789 irregular Tunisians intercepted that year and 23,251 in 2021. These arrest levels are starkly higher than those recorded in the country at any point in the past decade. Likewise, in 2021, the number of apprehended Tunisian nationals arriving in Europe (primarily in Italy and Spain) increased by 43.9% compared to the previous year, which was five times higher than in 2019. UNHCR data reports a 61% increase in irregular sea departures from Tunisia in 2021 (36,828) compared to 2020 figures (22,900). This surge is explained by an **interplay of economic and social factors**. The current worsening economic situation, poor career options, high unemployment rates (notably among young graduates), low educational rewards, and pessimism about the ability or willingness of Tunisia's political leadership to improve the situation, are key factors driving and shaping emigration. These trends have been further exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic, with public health measures implemented by the government having produced widespread job losses in some sectors, including tourism and hospitality, leading to an increased economic crisis. These drivers, coupled with the democratic crisis and the uncertainty of the current political situation - which is expected to culminate in parliamentary elections in December 2022 -, and with the impact of the Russian war against Ukraine on food prices and imports of cereals (which represent 70% of the needs for the country)[109], are expected to further push Tunisian youth seeking better prospects to leave the country.

The EUTF in Tunisia



109. https://med.ispionline.it/publication/med-this-week-war-in-ukraine-a-food-crisis-in-the-mena-region/

Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven are implemented exclusively in Tunisia through country contracts, with a combined budget of EUR 23 million. Some EUTF regional contracts also deliver outputs in Tunisia (See section 5.5 below: Regional Contracts). An assessment of these seven contracts is presented below, organised around the NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action and EUTF indicators, coupled with examples of outputs contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Tunisia contribute to all NoA Strategic Priorities.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization

One out of the seven EUTF contracts implemented in Tunisia at country level is primarily contributing to Strategic Priority 1, which in turn has the highest budget of all: EUR 4.3 million (or 19% of the total funds committed). Nonetheless, four other contracts are contributing as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

> Access to basic, social, and legal services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	**1**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	1	**1,453**
Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	1	**29**

The contract *"Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD"* (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, FTdA) supported one day centre (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) for migrant children in street situation and provided accommodation, judicial and health services to 1,453 people (EUTF indicator 2.9) in the regions of Médenine, Grand Tunis and Sousse.

"Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour" (T05.139 – Expertise France) provided financial support for a small number of returning migrants, whose business projects were at risk during the Covid pandemic: 29 returning migrants benefited from emergency additional economic subsidies for their business projects in 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.2).

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery (Area of Action 1.2); and Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities (Area of Action 1.3)

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	**2**
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	1	**10**
Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2	**212**

The contract *"Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD"* (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, FTdA) supported the development of a capacity-building action plan for relevant stakeholders to strengthen referral practices and designed an advocacy strategy to contribute to the implementation of the National Migration Strategy of Tunisia, through promoting the cooperation between political and economic actors at local, regional, and national levels on aspects related to migrant protection (EUTF indicator 4.6).

In the area of action related to social cohesion, the same contract carried out a sensitisation campaign targeting host community members and migrants at risk of social exclusion and organised a national conference to promote interinstitutional dialogue on migrant protection policies in Tunisia (EUTF indicator 3.11) for 99 participants (EUTF indicator 4.3). Similarly, the *"Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II"* (T05.1941 – ICMPD) organised café-débats and workshops to bring together relevant stakeholders around the discussion of migration governance, protection, and human rights in Tunisia, reaching 113 people (EUTF indicator 4.3).

> Access to income generating and employment opportunities

Access to income generating and employment opportunities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	**56**
Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	**7**
Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	2	**44**
Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	**12**

Three contracts contributed to enhancing the access of returning migrants and migrants in Tunisia to income generating and employment opportunities, namely:

"Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora" (T05.208 – GIZ) created or supported seven MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.2) and 56 jobs (27 for women and 29 for men - EUTF indicator 1.1) through the establishment of 12 business incubators, aiming to facilitate investments and to provide counselling and training to people in the process of creating and consolidating their businesses (EUTF indicator 1.5).

44 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) by two contracts in Tunisia: *"Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie"* (T05.186 – AFD) and "Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour" (T05.139 – Expertise France). The latter assisted 14 Sub-Saharan migrants in Tunisia for voluntary return and economic reintegration to their countries of origin, by supporting their income-generating projects.

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

None of the EUTF contracts implemented in Tunisia at country level contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 2, although three contracts are contributing to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management (Area of Action 2.1); and Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings (Area of Action 2.3)

Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2	**196**
Number of awareness raising events on migration	1	**1**

Two contracts have trained 196 staff from local organisations on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). The contracts *"Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie"* (T05.350 – ICMPD) and *"Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II"* (T05.1941 – ICMPD) trained 186 staff from public and academic institutions on migration data collection and analysis to promote evidence-informed policy making. In addition, the same contract T05.350 (ICMPD) provided training for 10 stakeholders involved in lobbying and communication efforts to support the implementation of the National Migration Strategy of Tunisia.

Furthermore, to raise awareness on migration, the *"Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II"* (T05.1941 – ICMPD) organised one event in July 2022 which brought together relevant stakeholders from local, regional, national, and international levels to discuss and exchange experiences on migration governance (EUTF indicator 3.11).

> Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training and monitoring of their use

Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training and monitoring of their use	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	1	**3**
Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	**39**

The contract *"Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour"* (T05.139 – Expertise France) supported the *Office des Tunisiens de l'Etranger* (OTE) by renovating three offices in Tunis, Sfax and Médenine (EUTF indicator 4.1). These offices were also equipped with 38 IT items such as computers, tablets, and webcams (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). They are being used by OTE career counsellors to support the economic integration of returning migrants and migrants in Tunisia. The *"Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II"* (T05.1941 – ICMPD) also provided one set of IT equipment to the *Ministère des Affaires Sociales* (MAS) and other key partners to support the establishment of an information system to analyse migration data to inform policymaking (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis).

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to labour migration

No EUTF contracts implemented at country level in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3, although two contracts are contributing to it by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

Support to Labour Migration	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	**12**
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2	**210**

The contract *"Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora"* (T05.208 – GIZ) supported the development and implementation of 12 strategies and plans aiming to mobilise the Tunisian diaspora on aspects related to sustainable entrepreneurship (EUTF indicator 4.6). To reinforce the implementation of these instruments, this contract also provided specific professional training to 110 beneficiaries. Additionally, the contract *"Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie"* (T05.186 – AFD) conducted a series of financial education training activities for five trainers and 95 youth. Overall, these two contracts provided professional and skills development training for 210 people to foster labour migration (EUTF indicator 1.4).

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration

Six out of the seven EUTF contracts implemented at country level in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4, representing 81% of the total funds committed in this partner country (EUR 18.5 million).

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	**15**
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	2	**370**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	3	**5**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	4	**7**

One contract provided capacity building on protection and migration management to 15 institutions and non-state actors: The *"Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Tunisie, ProGreS Migration Tunisie - phase II"* (T05.1941 – ICMPD) provided support on migration data collection and analysis to institutions such as the *Observatoire National de la Migration* (ONM) and *Institut National de la Statistique* (INS), among others (EUTF indicator 3.6). Furthermore, 12 Tunisian institutions participated in a study tour to Turkey and Egypt to strengthen regional technical cooperation on migration data organised by this programme.

In the same Area of Action, 370 people were trained on migration management and protection by two contracts (EUTF indicator 3.7). First, "*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*" (T05.139 – Expertise France) trained 179 officials on the implementation of an interinstitutional mechanism for the economic and social reintegration of returning migrants. Personnel from the *Office des Tunisiens de l'Etranger* (OTE), *Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail* (ANETI), *Instance Générale de la Promotion Sociale* (IGPS), *Direction générale de la promotion social* (DGPS), and *Direction Générale de la Coopération internationale en matière de Migration*, participated in these training activities. Second, *"Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie"* (T05.186 – AFD) trained 191 local officers on territorial coordination and data collection methodologies.

Policy development on migration and return migration governance in Tunisia was also supported by four contracts through the establishment of seven multistakeholder groups (EUTF indicators 5.1) and the development and implementation of five plans to coordinate joint action to address migration challenges in the NoA region (EUTF indicators 4.6). For example, *"Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour"* (T05.139 – Expertise France) promoted the development of three master plans, i.e.: guidelines and procedures to frame the assistance (social assistance, assistance with project creation, assistance with job research) to returning migrants in Tunis, Sfax and Médenine. Moreover, to support the implementation of the National Migration Strategy, the contract *"Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie"* (T05.350 – ICMPD) contributed to the creation of an interinstitutional coordination device that designed a joint communication plan. Furthermore, the contract *"Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie"* (T05.186 – AFD) encouraged the establishment of local forums of dialogue and cooperation (cadres de concertation locaux) in Béni Khedache, Ain Draham and Sbeïtla to design and implement joint action plans to strengthen migration governance.

> Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members (Area of Action 4.2); and Improvement of international cooperation on migration and return migration governance (Area of Action 4.3)

Improvement of international cooperation on migration and return migration governance; Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	**1**
Number of voluntary returns supported	1	**15**
Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1	**159**

On the on hand, the contract *"Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie"* (T05.186 – AFD) launched a regional cooperation initiative to produce a study to analyse ways to promote the mobilisation and engagement of the Tunisian diaspora in the French region of Normandie to contribute to the development of Tunisia (EUTF indicator 5.4). On the other hand, the contract *"Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour"* (T05.139 – Expertise France) supported 15 voluntary returns (EUTF indicator 3.4) and assisted the labour market reintegration of 159 returning migrants (EUTF indicator 3.5) through its collaboration with the Tunisian-led interinstitutional coordination mechanism *"Tounesna"*, which involves the *Office des Tunisiens de l'Etranger (OTE), the Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail* (ANETI) and the *Instance Générale de la Promotion Sociale* (IGPS). The contract's support to this mechanism included the renovation of infrastructure and the delivery of equipment and training for its staff, but also the provision of resources to be invested towards social services (education, accommodation, and health) and in-kind subsidies for entrepreneurial projects of Tunisian returnees.

> Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance

Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	2	**5**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	**5**

Two contracts contributed to migration governance through the design and implementation of five monitoring and data-collection systems (EUTF indicator 5.2) and the development of five studies and surveys. *"Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour"* (T05.139 – Expertise France) supported the development of a database with information on the beneficiary returnees and the support activities addressed to them. Moreover, the contract *"Opérationnalisation de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie"* (T05.350 – ICMPD) conducted an online survey to assess the main challenges related to migration data management faced by relevant actors. Likewise, it carried out three stakeholder mappings of actors and projects working on different aspects related to migration, to strengthen governance from a multi-sectoral approach.

5.5. Regional Contracts

Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 31 are contracts implemented at regional level, accounting for EUR 232 million. Under this category, the following types of contracts are being implemented:

- **Regional:** With results aiming to benefit the region as a whole.
- **Multi-country:** With results aiming to benefit two or more countries with similar or interlinked issues or problems, within the NoA region and/or with other countries in Africa, the Middle East or Europe.
- **Contracts implemented at country level:** With a regional perspective, e.g.: addressing issues with a regional approach, such as target groups from different nationalities and/or origins facing interlinked issues, and country pilot contracts with potential replicability in other countries facing similar problems.

An assessment of the regional contracts is presented below, organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, Areas of Action, and EUTF indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to the different indicators. It is worth recalling that most regional contracts implement activities and deliver outputs in the four target countries, but not all of them report disaggregated values per country, thus disaggregated values are presented below if and whenever available.

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization

20 out of the 31 contracts implemented at regional level in the NoA region are contributing primarily to Strategic Priority 1, accounting for 49% of the total budget of regional contracts (or EUR 113 million).

> Access to basic, social, and legal services

Access to basic, social, and legal services	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	4	**13**
Number of basic social services delivered	11	**121,653**
Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	3	**2,580**
Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	10	**80,120**
Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	4	**14,314**

Under this Area of Action, 13 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) with the support of four contracts in Egypt and Libya. For instance, the contract "Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II" (T05.240 – IOM) contributed to six social infrastructures in Egypt, such as the Watan Medical Centre, serving approximately 5,400 Egyptians and migrants per year in Greater Cairo with several medical specialities, and two youth centres in Alexandria. The contract "Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa" (T05.800 – IOM) contributed to cover operating costs (rent, maintenance, security costs, provisions, etc.) for two IOM / Tunisian Red Crescent shelters in Medenine and Tunis. The contract "Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya – MUNDIL (T05.1391 – NRC) supported the establishment of a community centre in Ajdabiya, offering a wide range of services to the local community since October 2021.

Delivering basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2) has been addressed by 11 regional contracts, benefiting 121,653 people in the four partner countries. Some examples include: "Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa" (T05.1152 – UNHCR), which provided 43,306 health consultations in Egypt; "Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II" (T05.240 – IOM), that distributed 6,650 emergency kits to vulnerable migrants in Morocco (e.g.: 1,352 protections kits, 410 psychosocial consultations, 3,260 medical assistances, 970 hygiene kits, 408 baby kits, and 250 blankets); *"Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP"* (T05.1393 - CEFA & Terre d'Asile), which distributed 6,100 emergency kits and services in Tunisia; and "Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya – MUNDIL" (T05.1391 – NRC) that provided 1,168 legal services to 489 vulnerable people in Libya (221 women and 268 men).

2,580 people received nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) from three contracts targeting Tunisia and Egypt. For instance, the contract *Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile* (T05.1156 – UNHCR) assisted 1,391 people in Tunisia, while the contract "Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt" (T05.1398 - CARITAS) assisted 230 people.

Ten contracts contributed to improving access to basic social benefits for 80,120 people in the four target countries (EUTF indicator 2.9). Some of these were: "Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa" (Egypt, T05.1152 – UNHCR), "Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya (T05.1389 - DRC / IRC / DDG)", "Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Morocco - T05.1154 – UNHCR), and *"Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP"* (Tunisia - T05.1393 - CEFA and Terre d'Asile). Likewise, 14,314 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs have been directly protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) by four contracts implemented in the four target countries.

Short-term effects box 3

"Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa"

Objective:
To improve access to and quality of services to refugees and asylum-seekers.

Target groups:
Refugees and asylum-seekers, including school-age children, unaccompanied and separated children, and gender-based violence survivors.

EUTF Partner:
The Decision is implemented through three contracts executed by UNHCR. An additional contract was signed to address Covid 19-related needs.

Geographic scope:
Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia.

EUTF Contribution:
Egypt: EUR 7.7 million
Morocco: EUR 1.6 million
Tunisia: EUR 2.1 million

Implementation period:
January 2020 to December 2021

Key outputs:
84,436 basic social services delivered (61,102 in Egypt, 17,635 in Morocco, and 5,699 in Tunisia); 9,248 people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic right (2,630 in Egypt and 6,618 in Tunisia); 45,322 people with improved access to basic and social benefits (39,318 in Egypt, 4,605 in Morocco, and 1,399 in Tunisia).

Some short-term effects*:
In Egypt, the authorities allowed refugees and asylum seekers to receive cash transfers, even though their documents might have expired. The project contributed to raising awareness of gender-based violence among the local communities, particularly men, and there was an increase in the number of helpline calls. In Tunisia, some results exceeded the original target values, and the quality of the outputs was correct. Cultural and recreational activities helped to improve the perception of the local communities towards migrants and refugees, and the sensitisation and coordination activities contributed to improving the provision of services to refugees.

**Based on EU - Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reports from May, June and July 2021.*

> Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	6	**453**
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	1	**37**
Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed and/or directly supported	1	**3**
Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	**6**

Strengthening staff's capacities from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) was addressed by six contracts in Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt, benefitting 453 people. In Egypt, the contract "Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population" (T05.1552 - IOM) trained 96 border officials on health and border management, and 60 teachers and community facilitators on active learning techniques. In Libya, "Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan" (T05.1396 – ACTED / IMPACT Initiatives) trained 28 staff from local NGOs, working for the protection and inclusion of migrants and vulnerable populations, to strengthen services delivery. In

Tunisia, "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.981 - ILO and IOM) trained 100 public officials from the *Office des Tunisiens à l'Etranger* (OTE) and the *Direction Générale de Placement à l'Etranger et de la Main d'œuvre Etrangère* (DGPEMOE) to support labour migration.

The contract *"Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP"* (T05.1393 - CEFA and Terre d'Asile) trained 37 NGOs' staff in Tunisia on associative governance, project design, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management (EUTF indicator 3.6). Similarly, one regional contract supported the development of strategies, laws, policies, and plans (EUTF indicator 4.6): "Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population" (T05.1552 – IOM) assisted the validation and implementation of two migrant inclusive health response plans in Egypt and Tunisia, and a public health and emergency contingency plan in Algeria. The same contract supported the regular meeting of six multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms - five in Egypt and one in Tunisia - to coordinate the response to migrants' needs in the context of Covid-19 (EUTF indicator 5.1).

> Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities

Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	10	**124,845**
Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	3	**3,701**

One third of regional contracts have implemented or are implementing sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), having reached 124,845 people in Libya, Tunisia, and Egypt. Some of these are: "Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population" (T05.1552 – IOM), "Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya" (T05.1389 – DRC / IRC / DDG), and *"Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile"* (Tunisie - T05.1156 – UNHCR).

Similarly, 3,701 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia. For instance, through the contract "Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt" (T05.59 - Save the Children) 689 youth and adults participated in five activities such as film clubs and street theatre to promote community active participation. Likewise, the contract *"Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP"* (T05.1393 - CEFA and Terre d'Asile) targeted 2,396 people through social cohesion activities conducted by civil society actors.

> Access to income generating and employment opportunities (Area of Action 1.4); and Collection, management, analysis of data and information systems (Area of Action 1.6)

Access to income generating and employment opportunities	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	6	**277**
Number of MSMEs created or supported	5	**270**
Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	1	**569**
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	7	**1,683**
Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	**4**
Collection, management, analysis of data and information systems		
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4	**4**

Six regional contracts supported the creation of 277 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1). The contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.969 – GIZ) placed 106 migrants from the NoA region in new jobs in Germany; *"MEET Africa - Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2"* (T05.1464 - Expertise France) supported the creation of 116 new jobs by assisting 76 MSMEs in Tunisia, Morocco and other African and European countries; whereas the contract *"Programme d'intégration des personnes migrantes et refugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc"* (T05.1402 - Soleterre) supported 24 jobs in eight microenterprises led by migrants in Morocco.

On the same path, 270 MSMEs have been created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2) by five regional contracts, such as "Promoting livelihoods opportunities for migrants and vulnerable host communities in Greater Cairo" (T05.1400 – Save the Children), which supported 105 people between the ages of 17 and 35 with seed funds to establish 105 MSMEs; and *"Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations - PAAIP"* (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d'Asile) that supported 29 microenterprises in Tunisia. Similarly, 569 people were assisted to develop income generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) through the contract "Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt" (T05.59 - Save the Children).

1,683 people benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) through seven contracts, most of them already mentioned above. In addition to those contracts, "Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification" (T05.1533 – UNHCR), trained 60 caregivers in Egypt; and "Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II" (T05.240 – IOM) trained 483 people in Egypt (e.g., 300 women on marketing strategies and legal procedures of starting and maintaining a business), Libya (107 people on air conditioning maintenance and agri-food processing, sewing and crochet techniques, entrepreneurship and digital marketing skills), and Tunisia (70 young Tunisians and migrants on entrepreneurship). The same contract supported four hydroponic farming units in Egypt (EUTF indicator 1.5).

Finally, four studies, surveys and other research material have been conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3) with the support of four contracts, for instance: an assessment of the opportunities and challenges facing unaccompanied minors in Egypt ("Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt" - T05.59 - Save the Children); and factsheets on labour market assessment, analysing demand, supply and institutional environment in Sebha and Ubari, Libya ("Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan" - T05.1396 – ACTED / IMPACT Initiatives).

> Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return

Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of voluntary returns supported	1	**28,244**
Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance	1	**4,653**

A single contract supported 28,244 stranded migrants in Libya (11,220 men and 3,482 women) to voluntarily return to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Voluntary Humanitarian Returns), whereas another contract supported 4,653 persons of concern who were evacuated from Libya to safer countries (EUTF indicator 3.8).

Outcome analysis box 2[110]

Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt (T05-59)

Implementation period:
September 2017 to February 2020

Objective:
Improve social and economic resilience of children and youth at risk of unsafe mixed migration from Egypt

EUTF Contribution: EUR 1 million

EUTF Partner: Save the Children

Main target groups

Women, youth, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and host communities

The Final Evaluation for the contract "Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt" points to improvements made towards building both individual and community resilience, as well as reducing social isolation of Egyptian, migrant, and refugee children and youth in Greater Cairo, specifically in Ard El Lewa and surrounding neighbourhoods in Giza. Improvements were also made in terms of access to protection services for these target groups. Notable outcomes for at-risk children and youth include:

Increased community participation, social cohesion, and changed practices influencing mixed migration choices

A total of 302 children and youth developed and implemented 30 community initiatives focused on migration and social cohesion. These activities focused on different issues, such as improving the surrounding environment through cleaning and painting, building awareness of Egyptian culture among different nationalities, using theatre to highlight discrimination faced by refugees and coordinating with local CBOs, NGOs, and government institutions to provide life skills to refugee communities. Furthermore, five community events were held to promote dialogue between nationalities and between youth and influential adults in the community by bringing them together to discuss the risks of unsafe migration. In the final evaluation survey, youth respondents reported high levels of satisfaction with and effectiveness of the community initiatives. 83% of participants in the evaluation survey were able to identify new risks associated with unsafe migration, demonstrating improved awareness, and linking participation in social initiatives of the project to changed ideas around seeking unsafe migration. However, it was not as clear that the project had a major impact on the decision to undertake unsafe migration, highlighted by both parents and community leaders.

Best Practices:

- **Empowerment through youth-led activities:** Youth expressed feeling empowered by being part of a team, which helped their skills in decision making, accepting different opinions, negotiating, accountability, and independence. Those who participated in the final evaluation survey said they were more confident in making decisions (3.4 out of 4).
- **Community initiatives to improve relations between refugee and host communities:** The biggest impact of the activities, highlighted by both parents and youth, was on creating new openness when communicating with others and learning to accept differences among people. While the initiatives had an individual impact, including on feelings of integration and reducing social isolation, more broadly these were effective in improving relations between communities.

Challenge:

- **External challenges continue to impact migration decision making.** While the social initiatives of the project changed many ideas around seeking unsafe migration, the challenges of finding and keeping a job, accessing education opportunities, and experiencing violence and rejection within the host community continue to be critical factors that could lead to unsafe migration in the future.

Increased access to safe economic and educational alternatives to mixed migration

The project focused on providing livelihood support and educational opportunities to at-risk youth and children. 822 youth attended livelihoods training. Of the 458 trained in self-employment, 399 received seed funding for a business with an average reported duration of 10 months. The training focused on project management skills, marketing, and communications with clients and suppliers, which refugee youth said played a key role in maintaining their businesses. The remaining 364 were trained in employability skills with 47% of them obtaining a job opportunity. The education component had a major impact on providing refugee children who dropped out or were unable to have access to schools with opportunities for literacy, numeracy, and Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) classes, which resulted in increased independence. 403 children, from various backgrounds and balanced between boys and girls, participated in the education programme – 70% in literacy and numeracy classes, 6.6% in language classes, and 13.3% in the ALP.

110. Based on the Evaluation Report of Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt, February 2020.

Best Practices:

> **Wage and self-employment training impact motives for unsafe migration:** Training activities were critical towards enabling youth to develop entrepreneurship and employability skills, which will benefit them in the long term, and support them in securing immediate employment. Youth reported that the income from their businesses resulting from these training sessions was used to contribute to family expenses, rent, and tuition fees. The participants agreed that they do not have a motive for unsafe migration while they are earning a reasonable income.

> **Social isolation and integration addressed through education programmes:** Children and youth noted that the major benefits for them were making new friends and being integrated in the community during the evaluation. This was reflected by the refugee community leaders who saw the shift from being isolated at home to better engagement with peers.

Challenges:

> **Limits to sustainable livelihood options:** The barriers to obtaining official work permits, insufficient seed funds, and the lack of protection support including health, cash assistance, education, and legal services, limit sustainable livelihood options for refugees.

> **Financial burden of education:** Financially supporting children's education in the future is a major challenge for families and unaccompanied children. For example, some of the adolescents had to drop out of school to start looking for work to cover their basic needs after completing the ALP.

Improved access to quality protection services

All project participants (892) were referred to appropriate and specialised services for assistance during the contract's implementation. While initially aimed to benefit migrant and refugee children and youth, protection activities were also extended to include Egyptian youth living in care institutions. These referrals related to case management, livelihoods, housing support, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), non-cash direct assistance (food boxes, hygiene kits, and winterization clothes), health services, legal services, education services, and direct cash assistance.

Best Practice:

> **Establishment of referral mechanisms with local organisations:** Child protection and case management referral mechanisms established with nine organizations. The project continued to ensure strong coordination with key service providers.

Challenges:

> **High demand for services:** The number of individuals requiring case management and support from caseworkers was very high; at times reaching 80-90 active cases per caseworker. This was particularly the case in the final year of the project as protection risks became more acute among refugees, especially Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC).

> **Only basic protection capacity support was provided to selected care institutions:** During the last quarter of the project, the project team worked on building the capacities of Egyptian care institutions staff on topics such as case management and PSS, which limited its impact.

NoA Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings

Three out of 31 contracts implemented at regional level contribute primarily to NoA Strategic Priority 2, with a combined budget of EUR 80 million, representing 34% of the total budget of regional contracts. The analysis below is organised by Areas of Action and EUTF indicators.

Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	**2**
Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1	**688**
Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings		
Number of awareness raising events on migration	1	**9**
Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training and monitoring of their use		
Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	1	**49,542**

Within the area of action "Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management", two institutions have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6), namely: the *"Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale"* in Morocco and the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia, with equipment and the provision of training aiming to improve border security. The involved contract was "Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region" (T05.519 – ICMPD), which also trained 688 staff (671 men and 17 women) from the same institutions in the following topics: audit, management support and administration, safety and security, risk analysis, operators' skills, and use and maintenance of purchased equipment (EUTF indicator 4.2).

In the area of action relating to the prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, the contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) carried out nine awareness raising events on migration: one at regional level, three in Morocco, three in Tunisia and one in Egypt. These events aimed at raising awareness of ethical recruitment policies and standards.

In the area of action "Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training and monitoring of their use", the contract "Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region" (T05.519 – ICMPD) provided 49,542 items of equipment to the *Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale* of Morocco and the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia to strengthen governance and border management (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis). Items included forensic police equipment, vehicles, radio, and IT equipment (computers, tablets, servers, scanners, etc.), detection equipment, and other accessories.

Short-term effects box 4

"Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking"

Overall objective: To contribute to reducing enablers of -and mitigating vulnerabilities arising from-irregular migration in the countries targeted by focusing on the dismantling of organised criminal groups involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.	**Specific objectives:** 1. Enhanced detection and interception capacities of frontline officers and agencies; 2. Strengthened identification and investigation capacities of first responders with regard to migrant smuggling and human trafficking cases while protecting victims; 3. Enhanced skills and knowledge of relevant law enforcement agencies; 4. Strengthened practical expertise and skills of criminal justice practitioners.

Target groups: Law enforcement and criminal justice institutions, foremost border officials, officers working in special organised crime investigation units, judges, prosecutors, and forensic professionals.

EUTF Partner: UNODC	**Geographic scope:** Regional (Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia)	**EUTF Contribution:** EUR 15 million

Implementation period: August 2019 to July 2023

Key outputs: 455 law enforcement officers trained to investigate cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling; 45 healthcare professionals and social workers with raised awareness on the identification and provision of assistance to victims; 166 practitioners trained in criminal and forensic analysis.

Some short-term effects*: The joint and multi-stakeholder training activities (mixing health and social workers) were very much appreciated by the beneficiaries and proved to be satisfactory. The project can potentially help authorities identify the gaps in the existing laws, policies, and practices. The regional component of the intervention supports the influence that Morocco and Egypt expect to have in the field of regional / international cooperation in criminal matters, and the exchange of experiences with neighbouring countries. In Libya, trained government staff increased awareness and knowledge. In Tunisia, activities just started.

Challenges*: The regional scope of the Programme; joint dialogue on an overall strategic and integrated approach; engaging in policy dialogue; coordinating with other partners supporting and funding the migration sector.

**Based on the EU – Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 07/07/22*

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to labour migration

Four out of 31 regional contracts are contributing to Strategic Priority 3 as their primary target, representing 11% of the budget committed for regional contracts (or EUR 26 million).

Support to Labour Migration (NoA Strategic Priority 3)	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	**318**
Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	2	**242**
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	**14**
Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	1	**3**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	**7**

The contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – THAMM" (T05.969 – GIZ) supported 318 people (124 women and 194 men) with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development in Tunisia and Morocco (EUTF indicator 1.4). The same contract, together with *"Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord – THAMM Phase II"* (T05.1950 – OFII), benefited 242 people with legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF indicator 3.10). The GIZ-led contract benefited 223 people with a labour mobility programme to Germany, whereas the OFII-led contract placed 19 people to work in Drôme, France.

The contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) supported 14 institutions in Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia through the provision of training and operational support on labour migration (EUTF indicator 3.6). The same contract supported the implementation of two national labour and employment strategies in Tunisia, and the contract "Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II" (T05.240 – IOM) supported a bilateral labour agreement between Libya and Niger (EUTF indicator 4.6).

Finally, the contract "Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa - THAMM" (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) carried out seven studies related to the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration, the mapping of pre-departure orientation services in Morocco, and a situational analysis on the integration of labour migration policies, among other relevant topics.

Short-term effects box 5

"Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – THAMM Programme"

Specific objectives:
1. Existing national frameworks in the field of migration and technically supported according to government needs and priorities; 2. Mechanisms for the assessment, certification, validation and recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications are facilitated; 3. Migration-related knowledge and data management in the field of legal migration and mobility is improved; 4. Mobility schemes are established and/or improved; and 5. The cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of legal migration and mobility, in particular job placement, is improved.

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

EUTF Partners:
The Programme is implemented through three contracts executed by ILO+IOM, GIZ, and ENABEL

Geographic scope:
Regional
(Egypt, Tunisia, and Morocco)

EUTF Contribution:
ILO+IOM: EUR 7 million
GIZ: EUR 8 million
ENABEL: EUR 5 million

Implementation period/range (depending on each contract): From August 2019 to August 2023

Key outputs / short-term effects: 318 people (124 women and 194 men) benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development in Morocco and Tunisia; 223 people benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes to Germany; 14 institutions and non-state actors in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia strengthened through capacity building or operational support; seven field studies, surveys and other research were conducted (e.g., one study included 15 best practices and lessons learned, and one desk review consolidated all migration policy studies developed for Tunisia – used as a reference document to inform the development of policy tools); and two strategies and plans were developed and/or directly supported.

Challenges*: Over ambitiousness of the Programme and its expected results; overall efficiency in a very complex setting; reaching the poorest target groups; ensuring the sustainability of services and benefits.

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

NoA Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration

Four out of 31 regional contracts contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4, while their combined budget represents 6% of the total budget of regional contracts (or EUR 13.7 million).

Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	3	**158**
Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	7	**2,150**
Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members		
Number of voluntary returns supported	1	**6,483**
Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	1	**545**
Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	2	**171**
Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance		
Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	**1**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	**4**

158 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6) with the support of three contracts. "Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - Phase II" (T05.412 – ICMPD) supported 92 municipalities in Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia; "Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa" (T05.800 – IOM) supported 60 institutions (13 public and 47 civilian) in Morocco through capacity-building or operational support on reintegration, assisted voluntary return, and protection; and "Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility – LIBMITAF (T05.1800 – ICMPD) supported six Libyan institutions: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of State for Migration Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Team for Border Security and Management, and Ministry of Social Affairs.

Closely linked to the previous output, 2,150 people were trained in migration management and protection (EUTF indicator 3.7) with the support of seven contracts. For instance, "Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking" (T05.756 - UNODC) trained 455 law enforcement officers to investigate cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling, following a victim-centred approach; and *"Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile"* (T05.1156 – UNHCR) trained 348 people on national and international legislation relating to refugees and asylum seekers, principles of international protection and fundamental rights, and best practices to apply and strengthen referral mechanisms.

In the area of action relating to "Mobilisation, engagement, and voluntary return of diaspora members", 6,483 people in four countries have been supported to voluntarily return to their countries of origin (EUTF indicator 3.4 – Assisted Voluntary Returns). Alongside this process, 545 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), and 171 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis).

Finally, in the area of action "Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance", the contract "Mediterranean City-to-City Migration - Phase II" (T05.412 – ICMPD) created the iMap migration Urban Hub, an interactive platform to provide easy access to data and information on migration in the Euro-Mediterranean region (https://imap-migration.org/fr), and elaborated four city profiles for Rabat, Sousse, Seville, and Sfax (EUTF indicators 5.2 and 5.4).

Short-term effects box 6

"Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II"

Specific objectives: 1. Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of migration governance at local, national, regional, and international is improved; 2. Improved knowledge and management of migration-related data; 3. Policy, legislative, institutional, and regulatory frameworks in the area of migration governance gradually implemented; and 4. A realistic and fair discourse on migration is encouraged, promoting intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and mutual understanding.

Target groups: Local authorities and their networks in the Mediterranean region; civil society organisations and national governments. Migrants, asylum seekers, displaced persons and refugees and host communities.

EUTF Partner:	**Geographic scope:**	**EUTF Contribution:**
ICMPD	Mediterranean Region.	EUR 5.5 million

Implementation period: July 2018 to June 2022

Key outputs: 697 people trained on migration management and protection; 92 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management; and four city profiles elaborated: Rabat, Sousse, Seville and Sfax. The project created the iMap migration Urban Hub, an interactive platform providing easy access to data and information on migration in the Mediterranean region (https://imap-migration.org/fr).

Short-term or mid-term effects*: The activities carried out in Morocco, particularly those implemented with civil society actors in Nador, had a positive effect on the perception of local populations towards migrants. Furthermore, the contract helped to institutionalise the dialogue on migration. Municipalities in Morocco and Tunisia are now actively including migrant associations in various meetings and initiatives. For instance, Raoued, La Marsa and Sfax municipalities in Tunisia have invited associations representing sub-Saharan migrants to participate in public meetings at the municipal council, and in particular meetings held by the participatory democracy commission.

**Based on EU - Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) report dated 14/04/21*

6. TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTRACTS

As mentioned in Section 3 Portfolio Overview, out of the 110 contracts funded by the EUTF in the NoA region, 20 are technical support contracts (18% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 20 million (2% of the total). Civil society organisations (45%) and private sector entities (55%) are the two types of EUTF partners implementing these contracts. Technical support contracts assisted in the successful implementation of operational contracts, mainly through the provision of the following services: overall technical assistance, monitoring evaluation and learning (MEL); communication and visibility; and research. Nine technical support contracts have reported outputs contributing to three EUTF indicators in this reporting round, as detailed in the table below.

EUTF indicators	Contracts	Values 2017 - 2022
Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	**1**
Number of planning, monitoring, learning and data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	5	**4**
Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	5	**15**

Four monitoring reports, one summative report and one report on lessons learned were produced by the contract "Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the NoA Window – MENOA" (T05.216) implemented between 2017 and 2021, which initially developed the EUTF NoA Monitoring and Learning system. The contract "Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa" (T05.1635), which began its implementation in December 2021, has designed and implemented an online data collection and reporting system called "NOASYS" and is already delivering the first (current) annual report.

Two monitoring contracts are being implemented within the EUTF NoA, namely: "Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya" (T05.1076), which has produced 22 outcome monitoring and four biannual reports in Libya, and "Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya" (T05.1117), that is monitoring the extent to which EUTF contracts are aligned to the EU Rights-Based Approach. Regarding external evaluations, two contracts are being implemented at the time of writing this report: "Evaluation Protection in Libya" (T05.2118) and "Evaluation Protection Regional" (T05.2138), while several evaluations are foreseen to be contracted and implemented in the next months.

The contract "Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EUTF" (T05.530) aimed to improve the public awareness and visibility of the support that the EUTF provides in the NoA region. Four factsheets (covering three countries and one regional), a newsletter and a video were produced in the framework of this contract.

Four contracts have contributed or are contributing to generate and disseminate technical and specialised knowledge through research. For instance, the contract "Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara" (T05.236), implemented since 2018, aims to improve the understanding of the impact of this phenomenon on refugees, migrants, and local communities. The contract "Building, disseminating and operationalizing evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa" (T05.637), implemented between 2019 and 2021, sought to increase evidence related to the EUTF migration objectives in the NoA region and developed the North Africa Migration Academic Network (NAMAN) with national chapters in Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, contributing to the publication of 14 policy papers.

7. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The current section presents findings on the performance of a sample of EUTF NoA contracts **based on reports from the EU Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) system**[111]. The analysis presented below is a summary of the report "Fiche EU Trust Fund for North of Africa, September 2019 - October 2021"[112], which covered 24 contracts, representing 22% of the EUTF NoA overall portfolio (i.e.: 110 contracts).

Summary of Conclusions from ROM reports

- Reviewed contracts present a high degree of relevance with regard to their alignment with target groups' needs and partner countries' policies. However, consultations with partner countries were deemed insufficient.
- Reviewed contracts prove a high degree of EU added value, mainly attributable to the nature of the EUTF pooling sufficient resources, facilitated access to blended expertise and an appreciably high legitimacy of the EU for dialogue.
- Original intervention logics were often too ambitious and faced challenges linking developmental priorities with emergency ones. Moreover, most reviewed contracts have insufficient or inappropriate monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.
- In terms of efficiency, almost all reviewed contracts presented delays, and the Covid-19 crisis has been adding to these. By October 2021, many had been unable to fully mitigate the delays and adjust their time-plans.
- With regards to efficacy, half of the reviewed contracts presented good or very good quality of outputs. The other half present weak or uneven quality of results.
- While sustainability is impeded by a low level of capacity building of key stakeholders, it is attributable to the short-term nature of the contracts performed in a highly volatile context combined with systemic and governance gaps.
- Most contracts have incorporated rights-based and do not harm approaches, although gender mainstreaming was considered in the design of only half of the reviewed contracts. Environmental constraints and climate change commitments are not considered in most contracts because their intervention logics do not require it.
- Finally, most contracts reviewed were assessed favourably with regards to communication and visibility, although only one quarter presented a comprehensive package of suitable communication measures with appropriate synergy with EUDs."

Summary of Main Recommendations from ROM reports

- Relevance could have been enhanced by paying more attention to the formulation and needs analysis and reinforcing the ownership of local and national government counterparts.
- Coordination between EU Headquarters (HQ), in charge of contractual management and EU Delegations (EUDs) in charge of monitoring, coordinating and communicating the actions in the countries could be improved.
- Risk and results monitoring need to be simplified and improved by the EUTF Partners.
- Efficiency must be strengthened through revising and simplifying the management structures.

111. ROM reviews are external and impartial assessments of ongoing contracts, aimed at enhancing result-based management. Based on a thorough documentary review and consultations with key informants in the field, ROM experts analyse the performance of contracts according to eight standardised criteria and monitoring questions, presenting a set of conclusions and recommendations.

112. Elaborated by "ROM Lot 3 Neighbourhood", implemented by Particip GmbH.

ANNEXES

Annexe 1:
The EUTF NoA Portfolio: List of Contracts

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

Annexe 3:
Methodological Note of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System

Annexe 4:
Methodological notes of the EUTF common output indicators (short version)

Annexe 1: The EUTF NoA Portfolio: List of Contracts

EGYPT

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

EUTF contracts in Egypt	EUTF Overall Portfolio Egypt				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongoing	7	100	60,000,000	100	7	100	60,000,000	100
TOTAL	**7**	**100**	**60,000,000**	**100**	**7**	**100**	**60,000,000**	**100**

LIBYA

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization						
T05.156	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya	UNHCR	13,000,000	2017	2018	ENDED
T05.714	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants		13,000,000	2018	2019	ENDED
T05.1234	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya		13,000,000	2020	2020	ENDED
T05.1506	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement		13,000,000	2021	2021	ENDED
T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya	IOM	38,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		16,800,000	2017	2021	ENDED
	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		16,000,000	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.1629*	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya - phase 2		13,900,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.157	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10,000,000	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.62	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC	5,900,000	2017	2020	ENDED
T05.511	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	IRC	2,992,993	2018	2021	ENDED
T05.1357	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in COVID-19 emergency	IMC	985,109	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1211	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	CESVI	5,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1447	Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups	IOM	8,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
T05.1778	Libya COVID-19: Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	IMC	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.1968	Provision of air services in Libya in response to COVID-19	WFP	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.149	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	UNDP	18,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.1253	TOP UP: Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		18,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11,000,000	2017	2022	ONGOING
	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children - Phase 2		7,000,000	2020	2022	ONGOING
T05.1443	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	UNICEF	6,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1185	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization	UNFPA	5,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
T05.1418	Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations	WHO + IOM	3,300,000	2020	2022	ONGOING
T05.1445	Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address C-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population, including vulnerable groups	WHO	7,100,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.437	Recovery, Stability and socio- economic development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	AICS	22,000,000	2018	2022	ONGOING
T05.1849*	Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		16,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.468	Recovery, Stability and socio- economic development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	UNICEF	10,000,000	2018	2022	ONGOING
T05.1868*	Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		4,000,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.466	Recovery, Stability and socio- economic development in Libya – Phase 1 (RSSD 1)	UNDP	18,000,000	2018	2023	ONGOING
T05.1871*	Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)		6,120,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.1453	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2	GIZ	10,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.213	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya – Phase 1	IT MoI	42,223,927	2017	2024	ONGOING
T05.1637*	Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya - Phase 2		16,800,000	2020	2024	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Libya	EUTF Overall Portfolio Libya				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	17	52	189,578,102	48	14	82	142,878,102	75
Ongoing	16	48	202,543,927	52	11	69	152,623,927	75
TOTAL	**33**	**100**	**392,122,029**	**100**	**25**	**76**	**295,502,029**	**75**

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

MOROCCO

Legal code	Contract title	Implementing partner	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization						
T05.138	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	AECID	5,500,000	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.2021	Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité au Maroc	Niras AS	921,000	2022	2024	ONGOING
T05.431	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	ENABEL	4,580,000	2018	2023	ONGOING
T05.1481	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría	1,833,771	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1479	Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité	Handicap	1,805,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
T05.1477	Protection et Santé des migrants (PROSAM-Maroc)	MDM Belgique	1,900,000	2020	2023	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 2: Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings						
T05.1191*	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires (...) pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	Gouvernement du Royaume du Maroc	100,000,000	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1590	SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/ l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains	Comite c/ l'Esclavage Moderne	600,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.2029*	AT auprès des membres de la Commission nationale, chargée de la coordination des mesures ayant pour but la lutte et la prévention de la traite des êtres humains au Maroc, et de son sécrétariat	Altair Asesores	936,421	2022	2024	ONGOING
T05.888	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	FIIAPP	44,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
Strategic Priority 3: Support to labour migration						
T05.501	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	GIZ	8,613,500	2018	2022	ENDED
Strategic Priority 4: Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration						
T05.1055*	Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	ENABEL	8,000,000	2020	2023	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Morocco	EUTF Overall Portfolio Morocco				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	3	25	114,113,500	64	2	67	14,113,500	12
Ongoing	9	75	64,576,192	36	7	78	55,639,771	86
TOTAL	**12**	**100**	**178,768,692**	**100**	**9**	**75**	**69,753,271**	**39**

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

TUNISIA

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

EUTF contracts in Tunisia	EUTF Overall Portfolio Tunisia				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	4	57	12,800,000	56	4	100	12,800,000	100
Ongoing	3	43	10,020,000	44	2	67	6,120,000	61
TOTAL	**7**	**100**	**22,820,000**	**100**	**6**	**86**	**18,920,000**	**83**

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

REGIONAL

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

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

EUTF regional contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio Regional Contracts				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	9	29	31,224,666	13	7	78	30,487,723	98
Ongoing	22	71	201,359,986	87	19	86	166,249,986	83
TOTAL	**31**	**100**	**232,584,652**	**100**	**26**	**84**	**196,737,709**	**85**

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

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Legal code	Contract title	Committed amount	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.304	Étude de formulation et identification d'un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc	298,134	2017	2019	ENDED
T05.170	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EUTF	226,040	2016	2017	ENDED
T05.216	Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the EUTF-NOA (MENOA)	2,118,036	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.385	System Audit of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency in EGYPT (MESMEDA)	38,826	2018	2018	ENDED
T05.530	Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	293,100	2018	2020	ENDED
T05.637	Building, disseminating and operationalizing evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa	2,798,270	2019	2021	ENDED
T05.1025	TA to implement an organisation wide Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guidelines at the MSMEDA	95,300	2019	2022	ENDED
	TA to implement an organisation wide Risk Management Policy and Risk Management Guidelines at the MSMEDA	47,500	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.236	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	701,113	2018	2023	ONGOING
	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,700,000	2018	2023	ONGOING
	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,499,952	2018	2023	ONGOING
-	Altai Lessons learned - NOA share (contractred EUTF-HoA window)	115,500	2020	2021	ONGOING
T05.1076	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase I	2,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase II	1,000,000	2019	2023	ONGOING
T05.1117	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase I	1,499,707	2020	2022	ONGOING
	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase II	750,133	2020	2022	ONGOING
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research	569,860	2021	2023	ONGOING
T05.1635	Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	1,863,042	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.2118	Evaluation Protection in Libya	238,602	2022	2023	ONGOING
T05.2138	Evaluation Protection Regional	118,552	2022	2023	ONGOING

EUTF technical support contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio TS Contracts				NoA MLS 2022 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	8	40	5,915,206	30	4	50	5,435,446	92
Ongoing	12	60	14,056,461	70	5	42	6,179,362	44
TOTAL	**20**	**100**	**19,971,667**	**100**	**9**	**45**	**11,614,808**	**58**

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

During the data collection exercise for this year's report, the NoA MLS Team also addressed the contribution of the EUTF contracts in the NoA region towards a set of key indicators of the **Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)**[113]. This was done according to the following steps:

1. A set of GERF migration-related indicators was communicated by DG NEAR:

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

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

- **2.13:** Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU.
- **2.29:** Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support.

2. During the data collection, matching, and aggregation process, the NoA MLS Team addressed the matching of contracts' indicators to the EUTF indicators and GERF indicators.

3. During the whole process, attention was paid to avoiding double counting, since several EUTF indicators contribute to a reduced number of GERF indicators (especially to GERF 2.20). A two-phased quality control process was implemented: at contract level, and aggregated level.

4. The report of the contribution of EUTF contracts to the GERF indicators is done separately, as presented below:

GERF indicators	N. of contracts	Partner countries involved	Cumulative values 2017 – 2022
2.13: Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU	15	4	**4,698**
2.20: Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	66	4	**4,707,299**
2.21: Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support	27	4	**179**
2.23: Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights	33	4	**392**
2.29: Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support	3	3	**15**

113. Global Europe Results Framework: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi

Annexe 3: Methodological Note of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System

Introduction: Purpose of this Methodological Note

NoA MLS: why, what, how

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

> **Why** the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (NoA MLS) is needed.

> **Who** are the key stakeholders of the System.

> **How** it works.

Why is the NoA MLS Necessary?

> Monitoring and Learning: A Necessity and a Requirement

An MLS to support a sound management

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

Previous phase: the MENOA system

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

Recommendations from the ECA

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

Current phase: the NoA MLS

The new NoA MLS is anchored on a set of standardised processes and indicators linking different reporting systems without generating additional workloads for the EUTF Partners. These standardised indicators encompass mainly the EUTF Results Framework[114] and the Global Europe Results Framework[115].

> The NOA MLS Project

Addressing ECA recommendations: From MENOA to NoA MLS

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

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

115. Global Europe Results Framework: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi

Objective: To set up an evidence-based system for the intervention cycle...

The overall objective of the NoA MLS is "to contribute to the use of an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the NoA region as well as informing policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region".

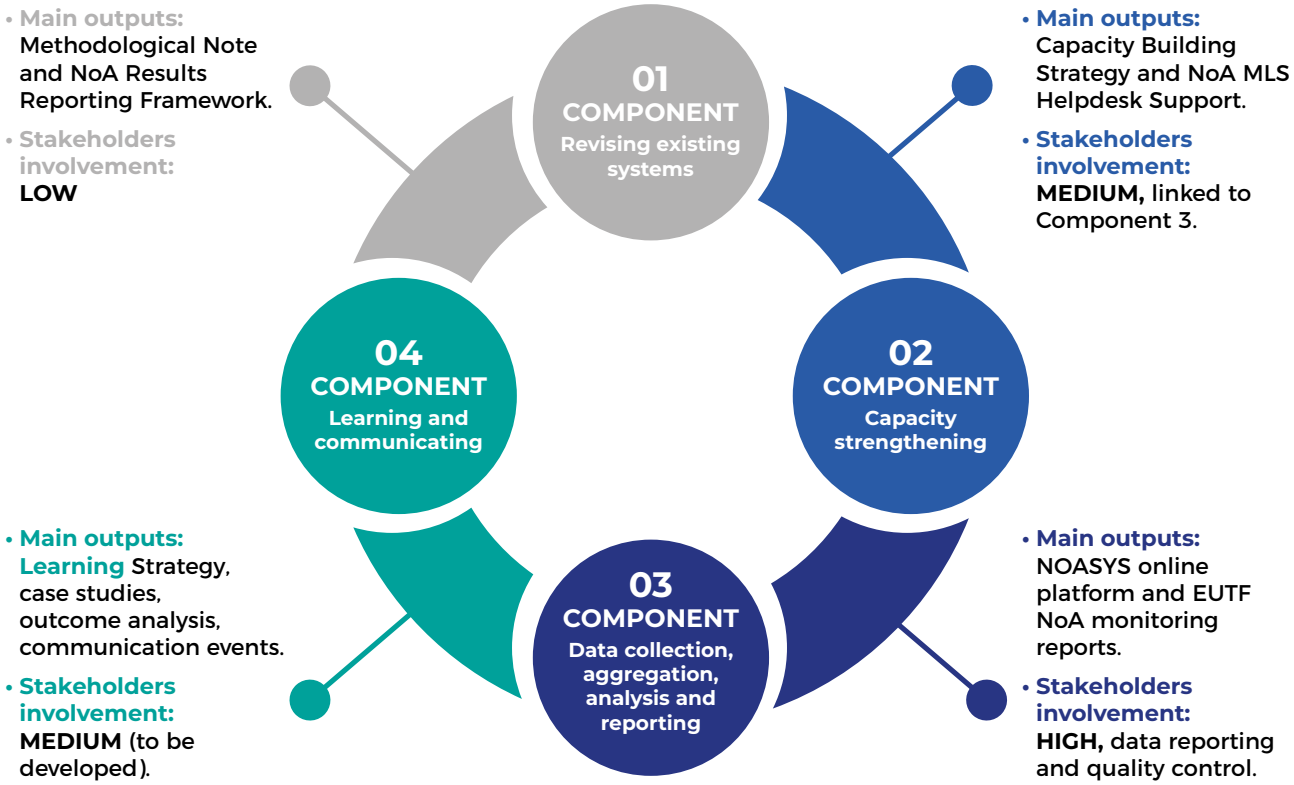
The specific objectives are:

1. To provide DG NEAR with an efficient MLS monitoring and reporting on the progress of the EUTF activities in the North of Africa window.
2. To develop a learning strategy generating evidence-based knowledge to inform policymaking and future programming in the region.

...through four interlinked components

The NoA MLS activities are grouped into four interlinked results or components, as detailed below:

The four components of the NoA MLS



> Implementation Principles of the NoA MLS

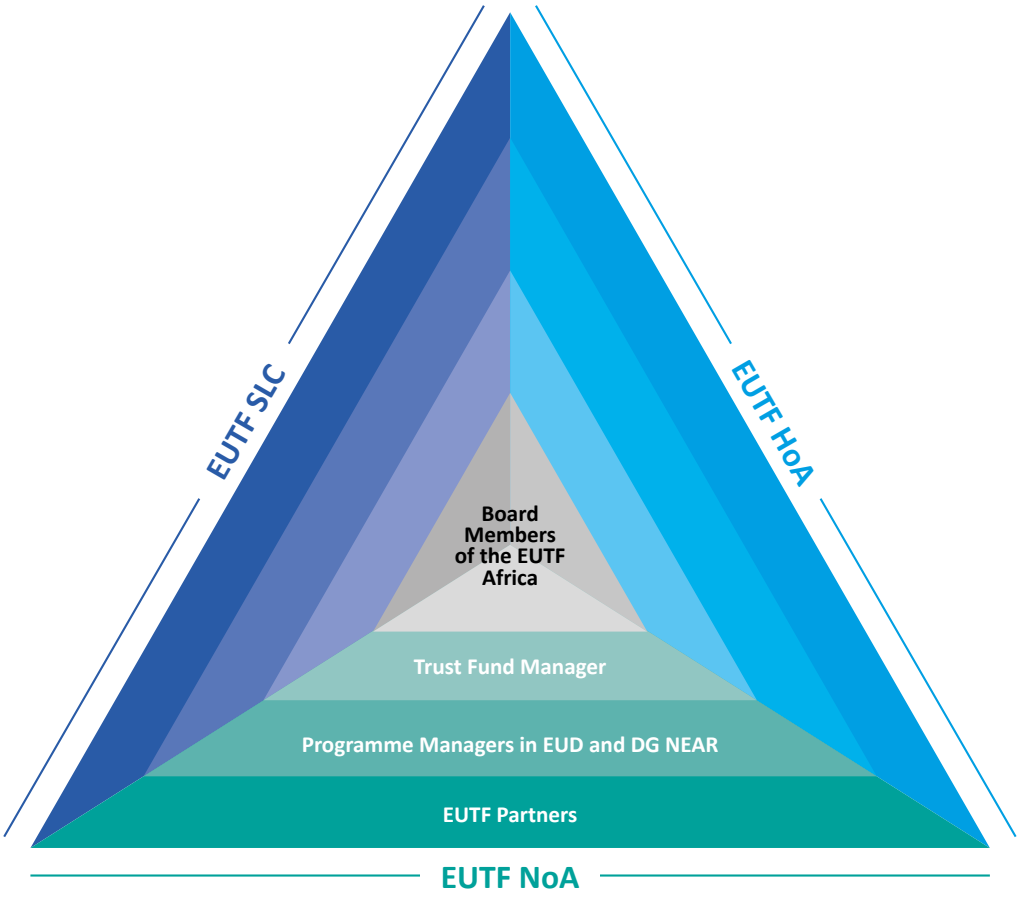
Meaningful changes, personalised support

The NoA MLS fits into the modus operandi of the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners to get their full acceptance. Supporting stakeholders in a personalised manner is crucial when it comes to modifying an existing (complex) system. To avoid unnecessary additional workloads for the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners, and to guarantee the timely elaboration of the NoA Monitoring Report in 2022, the NoA MLS Team is following a pragmatic and step-by-step approach to address changes, especially during the first year. To this end, the NoA MLS is designed and implemented according to the following principles: 1. Simplifying and streamlining the process of data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting; and 2. Accompanying the key stakeholders through personalised support and capacity strengthening actions.

Who are the Stakeholders?

EUTF NoA key stakeholders...

The NoA MLS is addressing the four key categories of stakeholders within the EUTF NoA: EUTF Partners, EUTF Team (programme managers in EU Delegations and DG NEAR), the Trust Fund Manager, and the Board Members of the EUTF Africa.



...with different needs and expectations

Each category of stakeholders has a different role and expectations vis-à-vis the NoA MLS, as outlined in the table below:

Stakeholders in EUTF NOA, expectations and roles

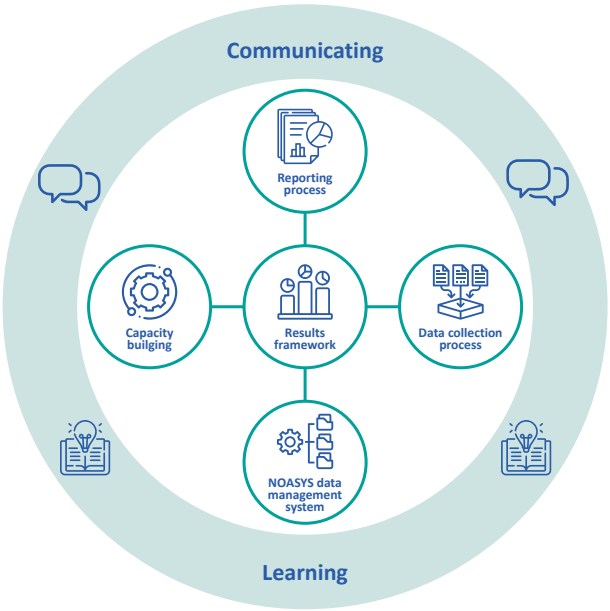
Stakeholder/s	Expectations regarding the NoA MLS	Roles
Board Members of the EUTF Africa	Based on key sources of information, including the EUTF Monitoring Reports from the three regions...	...reviews the strategy of the EUTF; adjusts the geographical and thematic scope; decides upon amendments to the guiding documents; etc.
Trust Fund Manager	Based on key sources of information, including the NoA Monitoring Report...	...review and approve actions to be financed; supervise the implementation of actions; approve annual reports and accounts for transmission to the Board; etc.
EUTF Team in EU Delegations and DG NEAR	Validates results data entered in NOASYS (ex ante or ex post); utilise NoA MLS services whenever necessary and/or requested	Overall management and monitoring of EUTF NoA interventions, at country and at regional levels.
EUTF Partners	Provide results data and information to be uploaded in NOASYS; interact with the NoA MLS Team to control the quality of the data, use NoA MLS whenever necessary and/or requested (e.g. Helpdesk, capacity strengthening, M&E topics, etc.).	Overall implementation and monitoring of interventions.

How it Works: The Methodological Approach for the NoA MLS

> Overview

The backbone of the NoA MLS is the new Results Reporting Framework, a key element to organise the collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of results data from all EUTF NoA interventions[116] (finished and ongoing). Once the Framework has been designed and agreed upon between the NoA MLS Team and the EUTF Team, the online platform NOASYS is set up and tested with a group of volunteer EUTF Partners. Thereafter, the full results data collection process will begin to get all the necessary information to elaborate the annual NoA Monitoring Report due in September 2022. In parallel, capacity strengthening actions are being conducted, in 2022 focusing on bilateral and personalised meetings: EUTF Partners – NoA MLS Team. Finally, the learning and communication component will be refined and implemented, starting at the end of 2022.

The NoA MLS System at a glance



> Component 1: Revising Existing System and Data

Objectives of Component 1

A straightforward Result Monitoring Framework

Component 1 provides the methodological direction of the new NoA MLS. Its main outputs are the current Methodological Note, and the new NoA Results Reporting Framework. The NoA MLS is designed to provide a comprehensive reporting of EUTF results in the NoA region and to allow the aggregation of data with the other two EUTF regions (SLC and HoA) at the level of the EUTF Africa. Whenever possible and relevant, it is harmonised with the previous MENOA approach – i.e. to ensure continuation – although streamlining the participation and contribution of all stakeholders.

Overview of Tasks in Component 1

Assessing, adjusting, designing

Two groups of tasks have been carried out to come up with the methodology of the new NoA MLS, as described in this note: 1. Assess the previous MENOA system; and 2. Build and/or streamline the new NoA Results Reporting Framework and the related processes to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data.

Groups of tasks under Component 1

Assess the previous MENOA
> Intervention Logic
> Processes
> Monitoring Reports

Build / streamline
> New Results Reporting Framework
> Linkage with EUTF and GERF indicators
> Processes

116. The 2017 Better Regulation Package uses the term **"intervention"** to refer to activities undertaken by the EU, which are grouped together for assessing performance. The Intervention as an entity has a coherent set of inputs and results, standard structure format (Logframe), theory of developmental change, and optimal unit for operational follow-up.

Assess the Previous MENOA System

Ensuring continuity and harmonisation wherever possible

To ensure continuity and harmonisation with the previous approach – wherever possible –, an in-depth assessment of MENOA system was undertaken at the beginning of the current contract, analysing its methodology, intervention logic, and process for data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting (including the previous NoA Monitoring Reports). This assessment revealed several shortcomings or issues that have been taken into full consideration when designing the new NoA MLS, namely:

Shortcomings to be addressed

- **A complex and rigid intervention logic,** with too many levels in the results chain[117] and an insufficient linkage with the four EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities[118]. This hindered the data collection and reporting processes and the efficacy of the NoA Monitoring Reports.
- **A limited use of the 38 EUTF Common Output Indicators (COI)[119]**, with instructions provided to the EUTF Partners to report only on one to three common output indicators per intervention. This approach limited MENOA's capacity to report on the full contribution of interventions to the EUTF NoA objectives as a whole (i.e. to get the full picture) and aggregate data with the other two EUTF regions.
- **A prevalent top-down approach,** with EUTF Partners requested to align the LFM of their ongoing interventions to the new MENOA Intervention Logic. This approach generated some discrepancies between the data reported and the reality in the field.
- **A complex and cumbersome data collection process and workflow,** involving 27 steps and based on offline data collection tools (DCT), making it prone to human errors and generating resistances from EUTF Partners.

Consequence: Not fully comprehensive and robust reports

The most important consequence of the shortcomings mentioned above was that the NoA Monitoring Reports lacked the necessary levels of comprehensiveness and robustness to fully report on the aggregated progress and performance of the interventions in the NoA region to support the EUTF Team – key features of any monitoring and learning system.

Build and / or Streamline the NoA Results Reporting Framework

A new / more straightforward NoA Results Reporting Framework

Taking into consideration the situation and issues mentioned above, the new NoA MLS Team adopted a new approach: To evolve from the previous Intervention Logic to a more suitable NoA Results Reporting Framework, encompassing the following features and objectives:

- **Straightforward and comprehensive:** Including all the necessary elements to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report data based on the EUTF indicators[120].
- **Linked to the EUTF Africa and NoA strategic levels:** Taking into consideration the strategic objectives and priorities agreed in the strategic documents (a minimum necessary top-down approach)[121].

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117. EUTF Africa Strategic Objective 3 (level 1) > EUTF NoA Strategic Objectives (Level 2) > Specific Objectives (Level 3) > Immediate Outcomes (Level 4) > Generic Outputs (Level 5).

118. The four NoA Strategic Priorities stem from the four priorities defined by the EUTF Board for the NoA region in 2018.

119. The list of EUTF-Africa Common Output Indicators is available here: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/revised_list_of_indicators_en_0.pdf

120. It is expected that the EUTF Indicators will comprise two categories of indicators: 1. Common Output Indicators (currently the only existing category: the 38 COI), 2. NoA Specific Indicators for outputs and outcomes of the NoA region (to be identified).

121. According to the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document "the North of Africa window should concentrate on the third objective of the Trust Fund: "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination". The four priorities defined by the EUTF Board for the NoA region in 2018.

> I**ntroducing "Areas of Action":** Identified from all NoA interventions' overall and specific objectives and accomplished or expected results (a crucial bottom-up approach).

> **Simpler and yet linked to the previous intervention logic:** Harmonisation and continuity, e.g.: by maintaining the same overall objective and by matching the previous five specific objectives with the current four NoA Strategic Priorities.

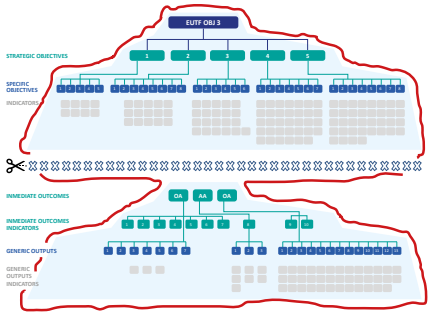
> **Aligned with and incorporating lessons learned** from the other EUTF Africa windows and EU trust funds, e.g.: EUTF Colombia and EUTF Syria.

A three-level NoA Results Reporting Framework

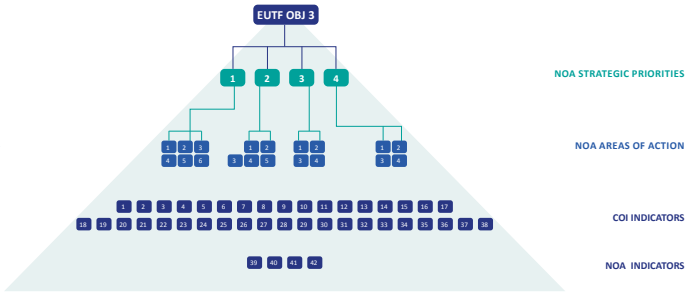
The **new NoA Results Reporting Framework has three converging levels:** the NoA Overall Objective, four NoA Strategic Priorities, and the NoA Areas of Action. The latest summarises the objectives of the interventions in the NoA region strategically – closed and ongoing – organised under the corresponding NoA Strategic Priorities. For each Area of Action, the corresponding EUTF indicators (currently, only the Common Output Indicators or COI) have been aligned. Likewise, additional common output and outcome indicators specific for the NoA region and its portfolio of interventions will be identified in the incoming months and thus will be incorporated in the NoA Results Reporting Framework as new EUTF indicators.

Visual comparison between the previous Intervention Logic and the current NoA Results Reporting Framework

From a complex system with many levels not sufficiently connected and with many indicators…



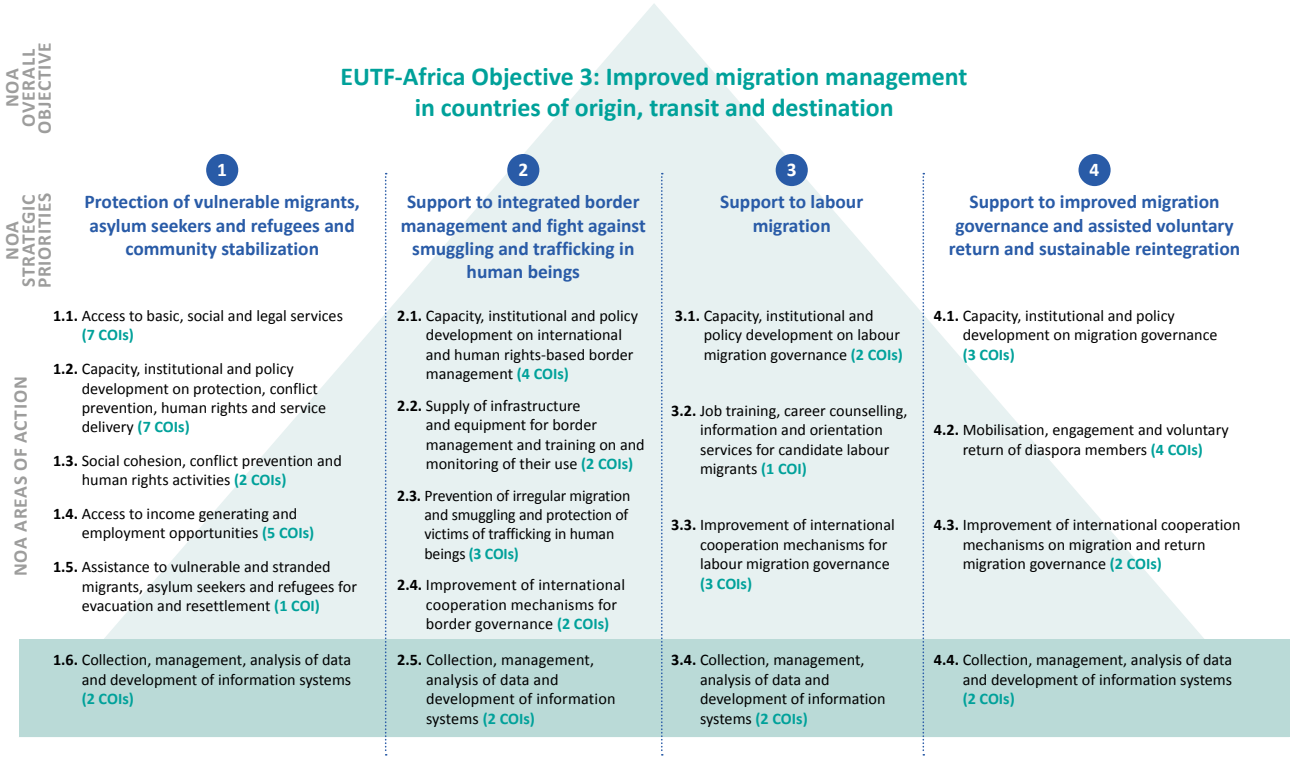
…to a Simplified, Harmonised, User-friendly, Responsive to needs, Efficient & synergetic system



A key feature: Introducing "Areas of Action"

The new NoA Result Monitoring Framework is sufficiently comprehensive and flexible to capture the diversity of the EUTF interventions implemented in the NoA region, while providing all the necessary features to report according to the NoA Strategic Priorities and Overall Objective. A key element is the **introduction of Areas of Action**, bringing added value since they: 1. Will streamline the data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process; 2. Introduce a much-needed bottom-up approach: they reflect what the interventions are concretely expected to accomplish, according to their objectives; 3. Bring a strategic or process-oriented focus, since they are built upon processes (e.g. "to do X in order to achieve Y") or because they group complementing results; and 4. They allow for some flexibility in the monitoring system.

EUTF NoA Results Reporting Framework



A preliminary and theoretical exercise: linking Areas of Action with EUTF indicators

All Areas of Action have been preliminarily linked to the EUTF indicators (currently: the COI)[122]. This exercise was done based on the following criteria: 1. Respecting the definitions and guidelines provided in each COI's methodological note; 2. Linking the largest possible number of COI (37 out of 38 were linked); 3. A single COI should be reported under one NoA Strategic Priority only (except for the crosscutting ones), to avoid confusion of results and potential double counting of values, and 4. Consolidated across the four NoA Strategic Priorities, to avoid overlaps of COI while allowing the use of crosscutting ones. This complex and delicate exercise will be under continuous scrutiny by the NoA MLS Team to check its validity and efficiency thus proceeding with eventual adjustments.

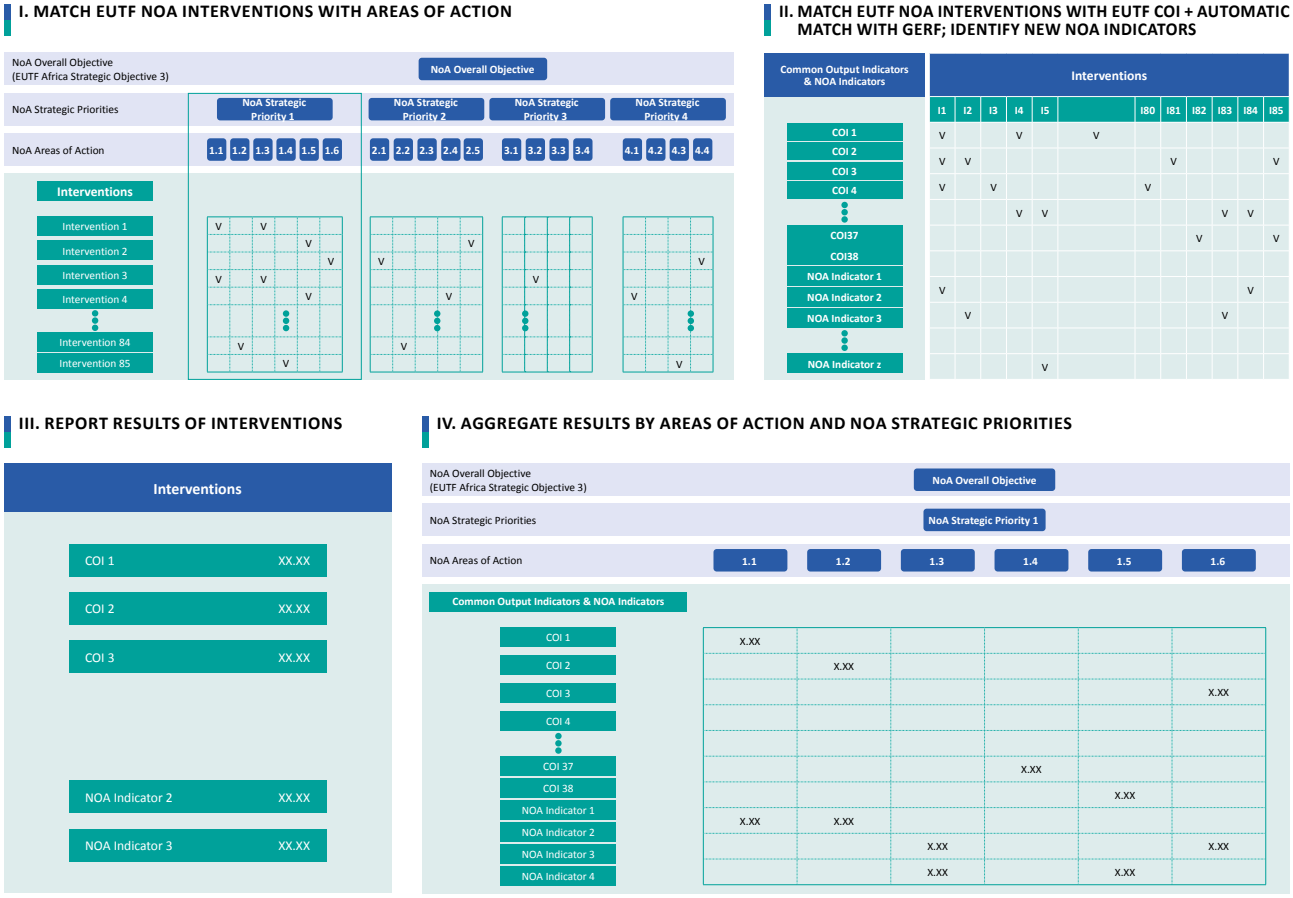
Taking also into consideration GERF indicators

Finally, EUTF indicators have been matched with the indicators of the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)[123], so that the whole process of linking results from the interventions level to the EU corporate level is completed. This process will be facilitated by the new online platform NOASYS.

122. There is a horizontal or crosscutting Area of Action: "Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information system", relevant to all NoA Strategic Priorities, and linked to two specific COIs.

123. Global Europe Results Framework: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi

NoA MLS data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process in visual terms



> Component 2: Capacity Strengthening

Objectives of Component 2

A key component to understand and use the new NoA MLS

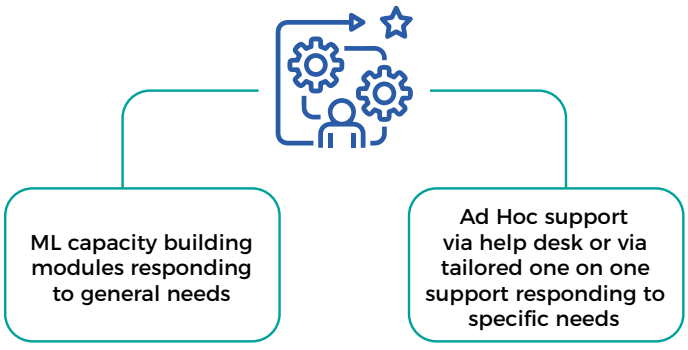
The Capacity Strengthening Component is crucial to ensure the acceptance, ownership, and smooth implementation of the new NoA MLS. It aims at facilitating the understanding and use of the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the online platform NOASYS, and the whole data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting system. This component is targeting the two key groups of users: EUTF Partners and EUTF Teams.

Main Features of the Capacity Strengthening Component

The Capacity Strengthening Strategy is being developed along with the online platform **NOASYS**. It details the approach, activities, and calendar for its implementation, including a tailor-made programme to provide support to the specific needs of each group of users. It is closely linked to a helpdesk responding to individual requests. The main features of the strategy are as follows:

> **Tailor made:** Adjusted to the specific needs of the EUTF Partners and EUTF Team, whether they relate to individual or group needs.

A two-fold capacity strengthening strategy



> **Flexible:** Some needs are recurrent, therefore they are best addressed in group sessions, whereas other needs should be dealt with individually because they are context specific.

> **Progressive:** The Strategy will be developed step-by-step, based on the evolving needs and demands of the stakeholders and the changes in the context.

> **Practical:** Successful capacity-building programmes deliver direct benefits to the participants, i.e. in their daily work.

Overview of Tasks in Component 2

A pragmatic and progressive approach

Three groups of tasks will be carried out in relation to the Capacity Strengthening Strategy:

1. **Provision of targeted or personalised support** during the first data collection exercise in 2022;
2. **Review of needs** based on the users' feedback towards the end of 2022;
3. **Further development and implementation of the strategy** as of 2023, with ongoing revisions and adaptations whenever and wherever needed.

Groups of tasks under Component 2

2022: Targeted support
> Support to report data in NOASYS
> Launch Helpdesk
> First development of the strategy

End of 2022
Assess the context, year experience, and new or evolving needs of the target groups

2023
Further design and implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy

2022: Providing Targeted Support

Personalised Support

Support will be provided according to the specific needs of each EUTF Partner during the first data collection exercise, mainly to:

> Share and explain the new NoA Results Reporting Framework.
> Present and explain NOASYS and its functionalities.
> Support the data collection process.

NoA MLS Helpdesk is already available

The NoA Helpdesk is already functioning and available to all stakeholders. Communications, questions and answers, organisation of online meetings for the data collection process and other key activities are taking place via the Helpdesk, either by e-mail (noa.mls.helpdesk@particip.com) or directly in NOASYS (https://noasys.dev4u.it/). At the end of 2022, a list of FAQS will be drawn from the most relevant and frequent questions and answers.

Users' guidelines and video tutorials

To facilitate the maximum use of the online platform for the data collection process after the personalised support mentioned above, two key tools will be developed before the end of 2022: 1. A user's guide, encompassing technical and methodological aspects (i.e.: how to use NOASYS and how to report and encode data), and 2. User friendly video tutorials, e.g. under each tab or section in NOASYS.

Assessing new or evolving needs to further develop and implement the Capacity Strengthening Strategy

Ongoing capacity strengthening

The interaction with the stakeholders – namely EUTF Partners – during the first data collection process in 2022, will provide the necessary inputs to adjust the Capacity-Building Strategy. This adaptation will entail new or updated tools and approaches, e.g.: continuing the personalised support, organising group sessions, designing and delivering training packages (new video tutorials, webinars or face-to-face seminars, etc.) on specific topics, etc.

> Component 3: Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Report

Objectives of Component 3

The path to generate the key monitoring outputs

Component 3 is the most labour intensive one, and it can be considered the core of the NoA MLS since it interconnects all the components within the cycle. Its key outputs are the online platform NOASYS and the annual NoA Monitoring Reports.

Main Features of the Data Collection, Matching, Aggregation, Analysis and Reporting Component

Facilitating inputs from EUTF Partners

Component 3 requires the close collaboration of the EUTF Partners, and it is designed to ensure a smooth transition from the previous (MENOA) to the current system, avoiding additional workloads. A key element in this objective is the reporting of data through a new and user-friendly online platform called NOASYS, replacing the previous Data Collection Tool on based on an Excel spreadsheet.

Ensuring data quality

The overall quality of the data to be reported in the system is a key precondition for delivering robust monitoring outputs. Therefore, the NoA MLS Team will work closely with the EUTF Partners to ensure that the whole process is done according to the EU quality standards[124], including the crucial aspect of avoiding double counting of values[125] .

Ensuring analysis robustness

The analysis will be carried out in two phases: firstly, the aggregated values from all interventions will be calculated through the NOASYS analytical functions, and secondly, a critical analysis will be performed on that basis, triangulated with qualitative information and other sources (e.g. the Third Party Monitoring in Libya or national Monitoring Reports).

Keeping everyone informed

Component 3 requires the participation of all key stakeholders. Many activities under the Capacity Strengthening Component and the Communication and Learning Component are designed to enhance that participation, commitment, and ownership. Therefore, transparent communication and understanding of the status of the results reporting process are very important. In this respect, the NoA MLS roadmap will be a key tool.

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124. The NoA MLS process is based upon the experience of the **EU Results Data Collection process**, launched in 2015 in the frame of the EU Result Framework (currently: GERF), which was an annual exercise aiming to collect and quality control data to monitor and report on results at intervention and corporate level: https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/rom/wiki/what-results-oriented-monitoring.

125. According to the EU Results Data Collection exercise and experience, there are three possible cases of **double counting within any single year:** 1. Double counting for the same indicator over the lifetime of an intervention; 2. Double counting between indicators of the same intervention; and 3. Double counting between different interventions (for example, within the same geographical area).

Results Reporting Roadmap: Status in May 2022

STEPS	MILESTONES	STATUS	CALENDAR 2022 (Jun. July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.)	INVOLVEMENT OF EUTF TEAM AND EUTF Partners: EUTF Partners	EU Delegations	DG NEAR (DGA2.01)
Preparation	Submission of MLS methodology	Finished		N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
	Collecting Contracts' documentation including latest approved logframes	Finished		N/A	Provided documentation	Oversees the process
	NOASYS design and release of pilot data collection features	Finished		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
	Encoding LFMs and uploading available data in NOASYS	Finished		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process
Test	Working session with selected pilot EUTF Partners to present the outline of NOASYS and collect their feedback	Started		Participate voluntarily	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	User-testing of NOASYS with selected pilot EUTF Partners	Approaching		Participate voluntarily to report data	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Revision of NOASYS and MLS methodology if needed based on results from pilot phase	Approaching		N/A	Provide comments	Provides comments and approval
Implementation	Organising a Presentation of the MLS approach to NEAR HQ Programme Manager and INTPA EUTF Africa Programme Manager	Approaching		N/A	Participate voluntarily	Beneficiary of the presentation
	Full release of NOASYS and data collection process	Approaching		Key actor	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Capacity strengthening and support	Approaching		Beneficiary of support provided by NoA MLS Team	Participate voluntarily	Oversees the process
	Quality control of data	Approaching		Provides clarifications to MLS team if needed	Participate if necessary	Oversees the process
	Elaboration of Draft EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled		N/A	Provides feedback	Provides feedback
	Reporting GERF	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Provides feedback and approval
	Submission of draft NoA Monitoring Report to EUTF Team and EUTF Partners	Scheduled		Provide comments	Provide comments	Provide comments
	Elaboration of final EUTF NoA Monitoring Report	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Approves report
	Updating data in AKVO	Scheduled		N/A	N/A	Oversees the process

Overview of Tasks in Component 3

Groups of Tasks under Component 3

One-off in 2022
> Developing NOASYS
> Encoding interventions' LFM
> Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (NoA MLS Team and EUTF Teams)

2023 onwards
Before March:
Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (EUTF Partners, supported by NoA MLS Team)

Annually
> Aggregation
> Quality control
> Analysis
> Reporting (draft in September, final in December). NoA MLS Team, comments from stakeholders

One-off group of activities to be conducted in 2022

A solid preparation and test phase

The set of activities to be conducted in 2022 under this component is based on the creation of the online platform **NOASYS**, which will be the main tool to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report results data from all EUTF NoA interventions. To deliver this activity, the involvement of EUTF Partners and the EUTF Team is limited yet important: the provision of interventions' key documents (namely: the current LFM) and the participation in the test phase of the platform.

NOASYS: a user-friendly platform, developed and tested in close collaboration with its main users

NOASYS replaces the previous Data Collection Tool (DCT, in spreadsheets), aiming to streamline and improve the whole process. The final goal of NOASYS is to provide the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners with up-to-date, comprehensive, and aggregated information on the achievements of all the interventions of the EUTF in the NoA region. Based on the results data entered by the EUTF Partners, the system will provide a series of information for monitoring purposes. The development of NOASYS follows the Agile methodology[126]. The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners have been invited to participate in the development and testing of NOASYS to ensure its efficiency, effectiveness, and user-friendly approach.

NOASYS reflects two key elements of the NoA MLS new approach: 1. Now, the focus is on the results and indicators of the interventions' LFM (instead of focusing on a limited number of COI, as in MENOA), while the NoA MLS Team assumes the responsibility to match them with the corresponding EUTF indicators; and 2. It adapts to the monitoring reporting cycles of the EUTF Partners, with the only condition to report the most updated available results values before the 31st of March, every year.

The figures below provide an outline of NOASYS functions and sections for EUTF Partners and EUTF Team.

126. Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams.

For EUTF Partners

DASHBOARD

General information and statistics on NOA EUTF overall.
It will show an interactive map with links to the Intervention Info.

EUTF NOA CONTRACTS

REPORTING ON EUTF Partners CONTRACTS

All EUTF Partners interventions will be listed, showing the EUTF Partners interventions' status of the last result reporting period (not started, ongoing, validated). For each intervention there will be the following sections.

- INTERVENTION INFO
- LOGFRAME DEFINITION
- RESULTS DATA COLLECTION
- INDICATORS MATCHING
- DOCUMENTS
- LOCALISATION
- ROM AND EVALUATION

OUR EUTF NOA ACHIEVEMENTS

BY INTERVENTION

NOASYS will originate and show statistics on results, based on indicators of intervention, EUTF Africa COI and GERF Indicators.
Reports can be generated.

BY EUTF Partners

NOASYS will aggregate and show results, based on EUTF Africa COI and GERF Indicators.
They can be filtered by Country, by NoA Area of Action, by priority, ...
Reports can be generated.

For EUTF Team

DASHBOARD

General information and statistics on NOA EUTF overall.
It will show an interactive map with links to the Intervention Info.

EUTF NOA CONTRACTS

LIST OF INTERVENTIONS

All EUTF Partners interventions will be listed, showing the EUTF Partners interventions' status of the last result reporting period (not started, ongoing, validated). For each intervention there will be the following sections.

- INTERVENTION INFO
- LOGFRAME DEFINITION
- RESULTS DATA COLLECTION
- INDICATORS MATCHING
- DOCUMENTS
- LOCALISATION
- ROM AND EVALUATION

EUTF NOA REPORTING

It will facilities the NOA MLS Team in reporting at the level of the EUTF NOA.

OUR EUTF NOA ACHIEVEMENTS

BY INTERVENTION

NOASYS will originate and show statistics on results, based on indicators of intervention, EUTF Africa COI and GERF Indicators.
Reports can be generated.

BY EUTF Partners

NOASYS will aggregate and show results, based on EUTF Africa COI and GERF Indicators. They can be filtered by Country, by NoA Area of Action, by priority, ...Reports can be generated.

For each intervention, NOASYS will comprise the following sections

Comprehensive presentation of individual interventions

- **Intervention information:** A section providing basic contractual and contact information.
- **LFM:** A section in which to encode results statements, indicators, baseline and target values, and to flag any potential match with EUTF indicators and GERF indicators. The NoA MLS Team has already encoded the LFMs of all NOA interventions on NOASYS. The system allows any future changes agreed upon between the EUTF Partner and the EUTF Team to be made on encoded LFMs.
- **Results Data Collection:** In this section, the EUTF Partners report the indicator's current values, based on their reporting cycles. For each indicator, NOASYS will generate a chart showing the evolution of the values.
- **Indicators Matching**: In this section, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching between the LFM indicators and the EUTF and GERF indicators. EUTF Partners can participate in this process if they wish, and they will be requested to provide any additional necessary data, such as available disaggregation or potential double counting of values.
- **Documents:** A section dedicated to storing documentation received from the EUTF Partners relating to their interventions.
- **Localisation:** In this section, a map will display where the intervention is located.
- **ROM reviews and evaluation:** A section with updated information about all the ROM and/or Evaluations carried out and/or planned.

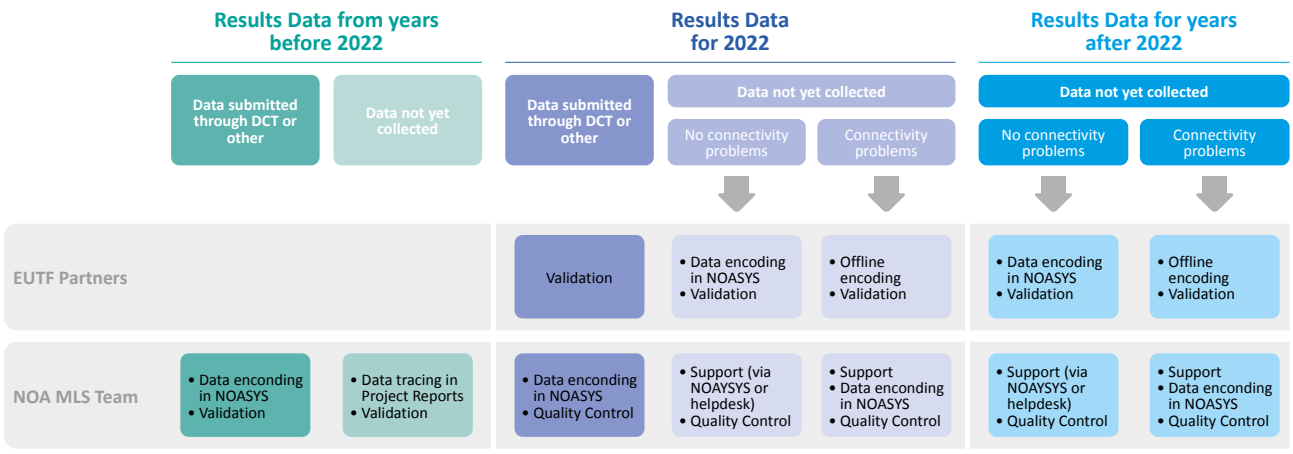
Security and privacy ensured

NOASYS complies with the required standards and HTTP protocols in terms of data security and privacy. It is important to stress that EUTF Partners will have access to their interventions **only**, while the EUTF Team (in DG NEAR and EU Delegations) will have access to data and information of all contracts. Due to the high sensitivity of the sectors involved and to security issues affecting some key contracts, the NoA MLS Team can adapt NOASYS accordingly, e.g.: the level of data to be displayed, documents to be uploaded, specific permits to be granted. This will be done on a case-by-case basis in agreement and coordination with the involved EUTF Partner and EUTF Team. Finally, there is a daily backup of the database and a disaster recovery procedure in place.

Support provided in all situations

The figure below displays the roles of EUTF Partners in each step and year and the support to be provided by the NoA MLS Team.

Role of EUTF Partners and NoA MLS Team support



Activities to be conducted in 2023 and onwards

Reporting results data values by EUTF Partners

Each year, before the 31st of March, EUTF Partners will be requested to report in NOASYS the latest available values of their LFM's indicators – based on their reporting cycle –, so that the annual NoA Monitoring Report to be released in September will reflect the values for the current year and the updated cumulative data since the beginning of the implementation of the EUTF in the NoA region. In the system, the EUTF Partners will be able to select the reporting cycle that best suits them, e.g.: quarterly, bi-annually, or annually. This means that NOASYS can be used by the EUTF Partners as their own individual monitoring platform, since the system allows to export data to spreadsheets which can be used for internal monitoring purposes.

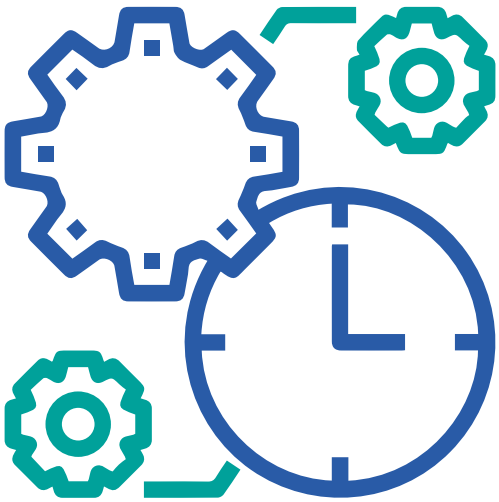
Matching with EUTF indicators and identifying potential new/ additional indicators

Once EUTF Partners have reported the most updated LFM results values in NOASYS, the NoA MLS Team will proceed with the matching phase, consisting of the following steps: 1. Marching with EUTF indicators (currently, only the 38 COI); 2. Matching with the GERF indicators; and 3. Identifying potential specific output and outcome indicators for the NoA region (for future matching and reporting). EUTF Partners willing to participate in this matching exercise will be able to do so in parallel with the NoA MLS Team. In any case, before validating and closing the cycle, the NoA MLS Team might ask some final questions or clarifications to the EUTF Partners in the Q&A section in NOASYS (EUTF Partners will get automatic notifications in their e-mail account/s). The EUTF Team will be invited to revise and validate the process as well.

Analysis and Reporting

EUTF NoA Annual Monitoring Report: The main output of the system

Once the previous steps are completed and validated (data collection and matching), the NoA MLS Team will proceed – via NOASYS – with the aggregation of all results data grouped under the corresponding EUTF indicators, paying special attention to avoid double counting of values. The next step is the analysis of data, both quantitative and qualitative, and the drafting of the annual NoA Monitoring Report. Based on the NoA Results Reporting Framework, the report will have the following basic structure:



EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2022

Outlook of the EUTF Portfolio in NoA

Outputs: Based on 38 EUTF indicators, highest possible number of projects and highest possible number of EUTF indicators.

Outcomes at projects level: Based on mid-terms or final evaluations, present summaries or fiches of achievements at outcome level.

Performance level: Based on ROM reports, horizontal finding on overall performance per criteria -relevance, coherence, efficiency, crosscutting issues, etc.-, frequent positive and negative findings, recommendations, etc.

EU Corporate level: Report on key Global Europe Results Framework indicators (GERF).

EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2023 and beyond...

Same as in 2022 +

Outcomes at projects level: Based on LFMs' positive indicators, ROM review reports and interviews, collect and summarise achievements at outcome level.

Outcomes at NoA EUTF level: Based on an "enhanced Results Reporting Framework", report outcomes at NoA level, e.g. outcome harvesting methodology.

Data organised by NoA region, country, strategic priorities, areas of action, etc.

EUTF Partners and EUTF Team may comment on the draft report

During the elaboration of the annual NoA Monitoring Report, the following criteria or steps will apply:

> Quantitative data will only be presented in an aggregated manner for each EUTF indicator. This means that quantitative data will not be presented in a disaggregated manner for individual interventions and/or EUTF Partners. This is important to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information and/or personal data.

> Qualitative data will be presented in the form of case studies, success stories or other similar tools. The involvement, explicit consent and approval of EUTF partners will be required to include this information in the NoA Monitoring Reports.

> The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners will receive the draft version of the annual NoA.

> Component 4: Learning and Communication

Objectives of Component 4

The Learning and Communication Component aims to capitalise on the NoA MLS outputs to contribute to the improvement of the performance of NoA interventions and future programming.

Main features of the Learning and Communication approach

The learning and communication approach will be described in a specific strategy that will be designed at the end of 2022, once the NoA MLS Team has gained experiential knowledge after the first cycle of work. The Strategy will detail the objectives, approach, outputs and activities to be delivered under this component. In any case, the main features of the strategy will be as follows:

- **Aligned:** With the other components of the NoA MLS to capitalise from their outputs and experiences.
- **Providing direct benefits to users:** The Strategy will be clearly linked with the lifecycle of the ongoing interventions, the EUTF Team's needs in terms of communicating lessons learned and good practices, and the next EU programming cycle under the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI – Global Europe).
- **Targeting sustainability:** The outputs of the Strategy will be presented in formats prone to be disseminated and shared among relevant stakeholders with a special focus on promoting networking and collective learning.

Overview of tasks in Component 4

The following list of tentative activities and/or outputs will serve as a basis to design the Learning and Communication Strategy:

- Conduct regular cross-country and cross-regional analyses.
- Conduct further case studies of best practices.
- Produce catalogues of lessons learned and good practices.
- Produce regular briefings for the EUTF Teams and EUTF Partners.
- Organise annual workshops and produce communication notes.

Annex to the NoA MLS Methodological Note: Functioning of the Results Reporting Framework

> General overview

Overall Objective: 3. Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit	NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	Number of EUTF Indicators (COIs)
	1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	8
		1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	8
		1.3. Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	2
		1.4. Access to income generating and employment opportunities	5
		1.5. Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	2
		1.6. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	2
	2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	2.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	4
		2.2. Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	2
		2.3. Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	3
		2.4. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	1
		2.5. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	2
	3. Support to labour migration	3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	3
		3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	1
		3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	2
		3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	2
	4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	4
		4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	4
		4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	1
		4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	2

> Vertical view: NoA Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action > EUTF Indicators

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees and community stabilization	**1.1. Access to basic, social and legal services**	**2.1.bis.** Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated **2.2.** Number of basic social services delivered **2.3.** Number of people receiving nutrition assistance **2.4.** Number of people receiving food security-related assistance **2.9.** Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers) **3.2.** Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted **6.1.** Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed **6.2.** Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities
	1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	**2.1.** Number of local development plans directly supported **2.5.** Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies **2.8.** Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery. **3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level) **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering **5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported **6.3.** Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities
	1.3. Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	**2.7.** Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights **4.3.** Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities
	1.4. Access to income generating and employment opportunities	**1.1.** Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects **1.2.** Number of MSMEs created or supported **1.3.** Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs) **1.4.** Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development **1.5.** Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved
	1.5. Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	**3.8.** Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees **3.4.** Number of voluntary returns supported

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
	1.6. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	**2.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.2.** Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (national level) **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	2.2. Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	**4.1.** Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance **4.1.bis.** Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance
	2.3. Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	**3.2.** Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted **3.3.** Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration **3.11.** Number of awareness raising events on migration
	2.4. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	**5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	2.5. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
3. Support to labour migration	**3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	**1.4.** Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
	3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	**3.10.** Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes **5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	**4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance**	**3.6.** Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management **3.7.** Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection **4.6.** Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported **5.1.** Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	**3.1.** Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members **3.4.** Number of voluntary returns supported **3.5.** Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance **3.5.bis.** Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance
	4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	**5.4.** Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	**5.2.** Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened **5.3.** Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

> Horizontal view: EUTF indicators > Strategic Priorities > Areas of Action

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
	3	3.2	Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.1.bis. Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.4. Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.6. Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems…			
2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
3.1. Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.3. Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings
3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5. Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.5.bis. Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.7. Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	1	1.5	Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return
3.10. Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	3	3.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance
3.11. Number of awareness raising events on migration	2	2.3	Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.1.bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and right-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.4	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance
	3	3.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance
	4	4.3	Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance
6.1. Number of COVID-19 pandemic- related supplies provided and/or distributed	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery

Annexe 4: Methodological notes of the EUTF common output indicators (short version)

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS				
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
1.1	Jobs	**Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects**	Number of jobs directly created and occupied through support from EUTF-funded projects, either by an individual agent (self-employment or within an external structure) or by a company supported by the project.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location, Economic sector** **Type of support** (Cash for work/HLI, support to MSMEs, IGA support, support to training/TVET, recruitment to staff facilities, subsidised jobs) **Type of employment** (casual/daily labour, seasonal, regular wage, independant, other) **Permanent/long-term, Formal/informal, Skilled/unskilled**
1.2	MSMEs	**Number of MSMEs created or supported**	Number of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that have received support (including for their creation) from the EUTF in the form of access to finance, enterprise development, organisation of cooperatives/ livelihood groups, training, market access, or equipment provision.	**Economic sector, Location, Type of support** (Access to finance; Management, governance, enterprise development, training; Equipment; Marketing, product development, access to market; Organisation of cooperatives/livelihood groups; multiple support)
1.3	IGAs	**Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)**	Number of people supported in the development of income generating activities: financing (loans or grants); business development services and/or participation in entrepreneurship awareness and financial education programmes.	**Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location, Economic sector** **Type of support** (IGA training; Entrepreneurship training; Training of members of savings and loans village associations (VSLAs); Material support, initial equipment; Access to finance; Group establishment; Business development)
1.4	TVET	**Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development**	Number of people who have completed vocational training and/or skills development programs (including financial literacy)	**Gender, Disability, Migration status, Age group, Location** **Duration** (Less than 7 days; 7 days to three months; three months to a year; more than a year) **Training type** (Technical (TVET); Dual education (TVET and internship); Financial training; Entrepreneurship training; Internship; Apprenticeship; Skills development (including financial literacy, professional skills); TVET and skills development) **Certification from** (Nationally accredited institution; Non-accredited institution; No certification)
1.5	Business infra	**Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved**	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure etc.	**Location, Economic sector, Size of infrastructure** **Type of support** (Infrastructure constructed, Infrastructure expanded or improved)

2. Strengthening resilience				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
2.1	Development plans	**Number of local development plans directly supported**	Number of plans (policy, strategic and implementation documents) for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organizations and/ or civil society.	**Location** **Subject of the plan** (Development/infrastructure; Conflict resolution)
2.1.bis	Social infrastructures	**Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated**	Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (categorized by size)	**Location, Size of infrastructure** **Type of service** (Education (e.g. schools constructed or rehabilitated, establishment of experimental centres); Energy (e.g. number of power networks constructed); Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Migrant-related; Road/airstrips; COVID labs; COVID testing clinics; Other COVID infrastructure) **Type of support** (Infrastructure constructed; Infrastructure rehabilitated/ expanded; Infrastructure equipped; Infrastructure maintained)
2.2	Basic services	**Number of basic social services delivered**	Number of basic services such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive, GBV), water (potable), sanitation, education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of service** (Education: Tuition fees; School material. Energy; Health care: Medical treatment, Psychosocial support; Housing / shelter: Housing construction, rehabilitation; Private household equipment; Legal assistance: Legal counselling; Documentation; Social protection; Transport support; Referral; Protection; Water and sanitation: Latrines; Water household supply; GBV; COVID: Testing; Medical therapy; Hospitalisation; Psychosocial treatment; Referral to safe spaces or quarantine spaces; Shelter assistance; Other COVID-related service) **Type of support provided** (Equipment/supplies; Services)
2.3	Nutrition	**Number of people receiving nutrition assistance**	Number of people benefitting from nutrition related treatment and / or training on improved nutritional practices.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support Type** (Dietary training, including cooking demonstrations; Malnutrition treatment; Nutrition supplies; Nutrition-sensitive agricultural training; Malnutrition screening)
2.4	Food security	**Number of people receiving food security-related assistance**	Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (lowlands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of beneficiary** (pastoralist/farmer/agro-pastoralist) **Type of support** (Agriculture: Farming inputs and/or tools; Training on agricultural practices; Land rehabilitation; Irrigation or water access; Livestock: Livestock distribution; Livestock vaccination; Veterinary services excluding vaccination)

2.5	DRR	**Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies**	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters, epidemics and food-security.	**Location** **Type of action** (Development support; Implementation support; Development and implementation support) **Type of actor** (Community; Local civilian institutions) **Subject** (DRR; EWS on natural disasters; EWS on epidemics; EWS on food security)
2.6	Agricultural land	**Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support**	Hectares of (agricultural, pastoral, forestry and fish farming-related) land or water bodies that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, where better practices have been established and/or that have benefited from ecological restoration or demining activities.	**Location** **Type of land** (Agricultural land; Pastoral land; Water bodies; Forests and others) **Type of action** (Irrigation; Rehabilitation; Improved agricultural practices; Secure land tenures; Ecological restoration)
2.7	Resilience campaigns	**Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resiliencebuilding practices and basic rights**	Number of people (refugees / asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / potential migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights.	**Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support type** (Event;Face-to-face campaign; Mass-media campaigns; Club or group; Training or demonstration) **Campaign subject** (Basic rights:Human rights; Security; Protection; Gender, GBV; Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance: Land tenure; Other legal topics; Nutrition and food security: Nutrition; Agriculture / livestock; Other food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation: Hygiene and sanitation; Water; COVID specific; Other: DRR)
2.8	Service providers	**Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery**	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers trained to improve their level, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary. Services included here are social services, pertaining to the resilience objective.	**Gender, Migration status, Location** **Type of service** (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Water and sanitation; COVID specific) **Type of actor** (Community/volunteer service providers; Local civilian institutions; Service providers; CSO/NGO staff)
2.9	Access to services	**Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)**	Number of people receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid, as well as cash / social transfers.	**Migration status, Location** **Type of servic**e (Education; Energy; Health care; Housing / shelter; Legal assistance; Nutrition and food security; Social protection; Water and sanitation; Cash / social transfer)

3. Improving migration management				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
3.1	Diaspora	**Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members**	Number of projects and initiatives supported by members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects, technical assistance provided by diaspora members) in their country of origin.	**Location, Economic sector** **Type of action** (Technical assistance; Design/conceptualization of the project; Direct implementation; Funding; Package) **Type of support** (Strengthening of regulatory/legislative conditions; Sensitisation of diaspora members; Funding; Direct support in the creation/ implementation of the project(s))
3.2	Migrants in transit	**Number of migrants in transit, refugees/ asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted**	Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum seekers and IDPs who benefit from short-term protection measures or direct assistance.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of support** (Health: Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; GBV protection; COVID-specific; Temporary housing and subsistence support; Other non-food items; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Refugee status determination; Search and rescue operation; Package support) **Type of action** (Search and Rescue operations; General assistance)
3.3	Information campaigns	**Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration**	Number of migrants and potential migrants having benefited from sensitisation campaigns on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it. NB. Includes activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders) such as media campaigns. Also includes activities aimed at raising awareness and sensitivity towards migrationrelated discrimination.	**Gender, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Campaign subject** (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Migration-related discrimination) **Campaign type** (Event (direct contact with beneficiaries); Mass media campaign (indirect contact with beneficiaries))
3.4	Voluntary returns	**Number of voluntary returns supported**	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, and travel escorts are counted, insofar as they take place in the country of departure.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Country where migrants are returning to / country of origin** **Support typ**e (Pre-departure assistance; Travel support)
3.5	Post-arrival assistance	**Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance**	Number of returnees who have benefitted from post-arrival assistance.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Support type** (Health:Medical treatment; Psycho-social assistance; Legal: Counselling; Documentation; Family tracing; Housing / shelter; Cash for immediate needs including transportation; In-kind assistance: Food; Clothes; Package)

3.5.bis	Reintegration	**Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance**	Number of returnees who have benefitted from reintegration assistance. Includes only long-term support to returnees e.g. support to IGA, TVET etc., and excludes post-arrival assistance, which is filed under 3.5. Also includes legal assistance for reintegration.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of action** (Individual; Collective; Community-based) **Support type** (Education (education, TVET); Health (medical treatment, psycho-social assistance); Legal (counselling, documentation, family tracing); Housing / shelter; Economic (IGA, training, support to find job, support to create a business); Package)
3.6	Institutions	**Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management**	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support (any support that can help the institutions in their daily operations). This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management.	**Location** **Type of support** (Training workshop; Operational support; Technical assistance) **Subject** (Return and reintegration; Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral; Cross-border issues; Awareness-raising; Data collection) **Type of actor** (Local security forces; National security forces; Local public institutions; National public institutions; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions)
3.7	Training on MM/protection	**Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection**	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials along with relevant non-state actors.	**Gender, Location** **Support type** (Training; Workshop; Mentoring) **Subject** (Protection (including GBV); Human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Legal migration; Referral) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Community/volunteer; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Journalists)
3.8	Evacuation and resettlement	**Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees**	Number of asylum seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit and resettlement.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status** **Country or origin, Country of transit, Country of resettlement** **Type of assistance** (Resettlement; Integration in country of resettlement; Repatriation for evacuees; Other third country solutions)
3.10	Legal mobility	**Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes**	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes.	**Gender, Disability, Age group** **Location of origin, Location of mobility** **Objective** (Preparation to placement abroad; Work; Study; Internship / TVET; Supporting measures of postmobility; Supporting other legal pathways (e.g. to family reunification)) **Type of exchange** (EU towards Africa; Africa towards EU; Within Africa) **Type of assistance** (Pre-departure preparation; Actual mobility; Post-mobility; Package)

3.11	Awareneess raising	**Number of awareness raising events on migration**	Activities addressing the general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.	**Location** **Subject type** (Safe and legal migration; Risks of irregular migration; Alternatives to migration) **Support type** (Radio message; TV show; Social media content; Billboard; Leaflet; In person sensitization event; Mixed)
4. Improved governance				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
4.1	Governance infrastructures	**Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance**	Number of infrastructures that have been built or renovated with EUTF support to strengthen governance.	**Location** **Type of support** (Constructed, Rehabilitated) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives) **Subject** (Formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure; Security infrastructure) **Type of infrastructure** (Formal governance infrastructure: Government buildings; Administration offices; Town halls; Other formal governance infrastructure; Informal governance infrastructure: Structures for community representatives, elders, etc.; Community centres; Security infrastructure: Border stations (actual infrastructure or more informal crossing point); Any border office that serves as a crossing point but is not on the physical border (e.g. airport & offices that are removed from the actual border because of natural or security reasons); Police stations and offices; Civil protection stations and offices; Gendarmerie stations and offices; Justice infrastructure (prisons, courts, offices, etc.); Crisis centres; Armed forces offices and barracks)
4.1.bis	Equipment	**Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance**	Number of items of equipment that have been provided to strengthen governance through EUTF support.	**Location** **Type of equipment** (Vehicles; IT equipment); Technical equipment: Personal protective equipment (PPE), investigation/forensic kits, etc.) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives) **Cost** of each item of individual equipment (€0 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €2,999; €3,000 – €4,999; €5,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+)
4.2	Staff trained	**Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights**	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights.	**Gender, Location** **Subject** (Border management; Security; Protection; Conflict prevention/ peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights; Gender) **Type of actor** (Regional institutions; National civilian institutions; Local civilian institutions; National security forces; Local security forces; Justice officials; Journalists; NGOs/CSOs; Community representatives; Traditional leaders; Female GBV focal points; Journalists; Youth ambassadors; Members of committees on child protection; Other relevant non-state actors)

4.3	Conflict prevention and HR	**Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities**	Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Action** (Community dialogues; Civil mediation activities; Awareness raising; Community-based management of resources; Cross-community groups or activities) **Subject** (Conflict prevention/peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights and protection; Gender)
4.6	Strategies and laws	**Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported**	Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF.	**Location** **Geographical scope** (Local policy/strategy; National policy/strategy; International policy/strategy; Regional policy/strategy) **Action** (Legislation/laws adopted; Long-term policies; SOPs/protocols; Strategies/plans) **Support** (Advocacy; Operational support/financial support; Technical assistance; Package support) **Subject** (Sectors: Agriculture / Veterinary; Border management; Education; Employment; Energy; Health; Housing; Legal; Nutrition; WASH; Conflict prevention and security: Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Protection (including GBV); Border management; Migration: Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other)
5. Cross-cutting				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
5.1	Multi-stakeholder groups	**Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering**	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multistakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions. Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed).	**Location** **Action** (Coordination group/platform; Learning group/platform) **Support type** (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Community/volunteer service providers; Journalists; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Multi-stakeholders)

5.2	Data systems	**Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened**	Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports.	**Location** **Action** (Skills assessment; Reporting; Statistics and information system; Training manuals/curriculum; Mapping; Periodic publication) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)
5.3	Studies	**Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted**	This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	**Location** **Action** (Research paper; Survey; Field study aiming at informing policy) **Subject** (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)
5.4	Regional cooperation initiatives	**Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported**	Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation.	**Location** **Support** (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy) **Subject** (Cross-border cooperation initiative; Regional cooperation initiative; Regional migration management initiative) **Type of actor** (Community representatives; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs/ CSOs; Regional institutions; Multi-stakeholder)
6. COVID-19 activities				
Code	**Short title**	**Title**	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
6.1	Supplies	**Number of COVID-19 pandemicrelated supplies provided and/or distributed**	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users.	**Location** **Type of supplies** (Personal protection equipment (PPE); Virus and serological testing supplies; Virus and serological testing equipment; Treatment medications, plasma; Treatment supplies; Hospital beds; ICU beds) **Type of action** (Supply; Distribution) **Unit cost of supplies** (€0 – €4; €5 – €99; €100 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+) **Type of entities** (Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities)

6.2	Direct beneficiaries	**Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities**	People directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	**Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location** **Type of support** (Mostly psychosocial support; Mostly medical support; Mostly shelter assistance (for quarantine); Mostly protection assistance; Mostly economic support; Mostly resilience support; Mixed support)
6.3	Entities	**Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities**	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities.	**Location, Gender** (If staff from the above entities is supported) **Type of entities** (Schools and training centres; Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities; MSMEs; Other) **Type of suppor**t (Capacity building; Medical equipment; Sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing rules; Infrastructure rehabilitated per type of infrastructure; Health staff trained; Health staff supported; Surveillance systems strengthened; Risk communication campaigns/initiatives; Social cohesion interventions; Initiatives at Port of Entry)

NOTE:

Unless specified in the indicator, disaggregations use categories specified below:

- **Location:** Country, administative levels 1 (e.g. province), 2 (e.g. district), potentially 3 (e.g. commune)
- **Age group:** Children (<18à; Youth (18-35); Non-youth (>=35)
- **Migration status:** Host population; Seasonal migrant; Refugee or asylum seeker; IDP; Returnee; Migrant in transit; Vulnerable person; Victim of trafficking
- **Economic sector:** Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing; Construction; Wholesale and retail trade; Handicraft; Tourism; Textile and clothing; Transportation and logistics; Services to SMEs (incl. financial services); Industrial and semi-industrial production activities; Services (including education; health, social work activities, other service activities).
- **Size of infrastructure:** Less than €1,000, €1,000 to €10,000, €10,000 to €100,000, €100,000 € to €1,000,000, over €1,000,000

All categories have also “Unknown” and “Not relevant” choices.