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

## NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW

Summative Monitoring Report  
11 January 2017 – 31 March 2021



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## ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<b>#</b>	Number
<b>AA</b>	Awareness Raising and Advocacy
<b>AECID</b>	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development
<b>AFD</b>	French Development Agency
<b>AICS</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>BMPM</b>	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb Region
<b>BSS</b>	Basic Social Services
<b>CB</b>	Capacity Building
<b>COI</b>	Common Output Indicator
<b>COVID-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease 2019
<b>CRI</b>	Core Relief Items
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>DG DEVCO</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
<b>DG INTPA</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (formerly DG DEVCO)
<b>DG NEAR</b>	European Commission Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>ECA</b>	European Court of Auditors
<b>EG</b>	Egypt
<b>EHA</b>	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Enabel</b>	Belgian Development Agency (formerly BTC)
<b>ETM</b>	Emergency Evacuation Transit Mechanism (UNHCR)
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUDs</b>	EU Delegations
<b>EUR</b>	Euro
<b>EUTF</b>	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa
<b>FIIAPP</b>	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
<b>GITOC</b>	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)
<b>HMIS</b>	Health Management Information System
<b>IBM</b>	Integrated Border Management
<b>ICMPD</b>	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IGA</b>	Income Generating Activity
<b>IMC</b>	International Medical Corps
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organisation

<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>IP</b>	Implementing Partner
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>JVAP</b>	Joint Valletta Action Plan
<b>LED</b>	Local Economic Development
<b>LY</b>	Libya
<b>MA</b>	Morocco
<b>MC2CM</b>	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (project)
<b>MENOA</b>	Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (project)
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental health and psychosocial support services
<b>MLS</b>	Monitoring and Learning System
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>MSMEDA</b>	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (Egypt)
<b>NDICI</b>	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NMR</b>	NOA Monitoring Reports
<b>NOA</b>	North of Africa
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OFII</b>	Office of Immigration and Integration (France)
<b>PoC</b>	Person of Concern
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>RDPP</b>	Regional Development and Protection Programme
<b>REG</b>	Regional
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operation Procedure
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>StO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>THAMM</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (project)
<b>TN</b>	Tunisia
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Summative Monitoring Report

The present report provides a descriptive analysis at the programme level of the qualitative and quantitative monitoring data reported by the implementing partners of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa (EUTF), North of Africa (NOA) window.

The implementing partners' monitoring data reflect their progress on the implementation and results of their work in the field as part of the EUTF strategy in the NOA region between January 2017 and March 2021. The EUTF programme in NOA aims to improve migration governance and address the root causes of irregular migration, displacement and instability in the region.

The purpose of this report is to present analyses of monitoring data provided by the implementing partners of the EUTF in NOA at the programme, regional and country levels. It is not an evaluation report and as such, does not aim to assess the performance of implementing partners, nor the impact of their projects or the overall impact of the EUTF programme in NOA. The report instead provides a monitoring overview of the implementation and progress against outputs and outcomes of the EUTF strategy in the NOA region.



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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

**From the Valetta Summit to the establishment of the EUTF.** In 2015, the Valetta Summit on Migration brought together African and European Heads of State and Government to address common challenges and opportunities in the rapidly shifting migration landscape between the two continents.<sup>1</sup> The Summit's political declaration and action plan, the Joint Declaration and the Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP), demonstrated a shared willingness among government partners to strengthen cooperation on complex migration issues.

As part of the JVAP, the participating European Union (EU) states established the *EU Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa* (EUTF). EUTF signatories – the European Commission (EC), 25 EU Member States, Switzerland and Norway – committed to providing support for rapid implementation of initiatives aimed at (i) tackling the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, and (ii) strengthening migration management. The EUTF made funds available for programming in 26 countries across three regions ('windows') of Africa: the Sahel and Lake Chad; the Horn of Africa; and parts of the North of Africa (NOA).

**Main strategies for the EUTF for Africa and the NOA window.** The EUTF for Africa focuses on four strategic objectives:

- I. Greater economic and employment opportunities;
- II. Strengthened resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and other displaced people;
- III. Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination; and
- IV. Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration.

Following the Summit, African and European leaders endorsed the *Strategic Orientation Document*.<sup>2</sup> Based on the four strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa, this document establishes priorities and provides guidance on programming for each of the target regions or windows. For the NOA window, the EUTF prioritised Strategic Objective III: Improved migration management, with a link to Strategic Objectives II and IV. To support achievement of these objectives, five priority actions were developed for the NOA window: (i) strengthening migration governance; (ii) advancing mutually-beneficial legal migration and mobility; (iii) ensuring protection for those in need; (iv) tackling the drivers of irregular migration, including voluntary return and re-integration; and (v) improving information and protection of vulnerable migrants along the migratory routes.

1 European Council (2015). *Valletta Summit on Migration, 11-12 November 2015*. Accessed 28 May 2021.

2 European Commission (2015). *The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa. Strategic Orientation Document*.



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This focus for the NOA window aligns with local and regional migration priorities held by North African governments. These priorities reflect the region's unique position as simultaneously (i) a transit region for migrants seeking to reach Europe, (ii) a destination for labour migrants from other parts of Africa and the Middle East seeking employment opportunities, and (iii) a region of origin for local migrants also aiming to reach Europe.

The EUTF is governed by (i) a Strategic Board, which sets the global strategy for the EUTF for Africa, and (ii) three Operational Committees, which review and adopt proposed actions for each of the regions or windows. The European Commission Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) chairs the Operational Committee for the EUTF NOA window.

## 1.2. The EUTF NOA Monitoring and Learning System

***From recommendations of the European Court of Auditors to a Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF in NOA.*** A report on migration spending in the EU neighbourhood issued by the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in 2016 highlighted the challenge of measuring results of EUTF activities. The ECA cited several challenges, in particular insufficiently specific, coherent and linked objectives. The ECA also cited very broad thematic and geographical coverage and a lack of quantitative, stable and results-oriented indicators as challenges to performance assessment.<sup>3</sup> To address these ECA concerns, DG NEAR contracted the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) to support its efforts to build a Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF in the NOA region (EUTF NOA). The EUTF NOA MLS – adopted by the Operational Committee on 18 December 2016 – sought to rectify inconsistencies identified by the ECA, clarify definitions and develop programme-level quantitative indicators to support improved monitoring of EUTF in NOA implementation and results.

A subsequent ECA performance audit published in 2018 scrutinised the EUTF itself.<sup>4</sup> It recommended further development and operationalisation of the monitoring system for the EUTF to support a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF as a whole.<sup>5</sup> The EUTF NOA MLS was further developed to address these requirements through the clear articulation of an intervention logic, supported by standardised indicator categories that establish links to various reporting systems without creating duplicative reporting processes for implementing partners.

***The EUTF NOA Monitoring and Learning System and its intervention logic.*** Through the Monitoring and Learning System, DG NEAR sought to provide data and analysis on progress towards achieving EUTF results in NOA. The MLS also provides information on the EUTF as an emergency mechanism and EUTF investments in the NOA region that are made available to the EUTF Operational Committee, the European

3 European Court of Auditors (2016). [Special Report No 9/2016: EU External Migration Spending in Southern Mediterranean and Eastern Neighbourhood Countries until 2014](#), 17 March 2016, p. 7. Accessed 30 August 2021.

4 The ECA audit also found the objectives of the EUTF to be very broad and that most performance indicators covered only a small number of the objectives, showed inconsistencies across levels, and lacked robust quantitative data.

5 European Court of Auditors (2018). [Special Report no 32/2018: European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa: Flexible but Lacking Focus, 05 December 2018](#), p. 27. Accessed 30 August 2021.



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Parliament and the general public. The primary purpose of the MLS in the NOA region is therefore accountability and oversight.

The intervention logic of the EUTF in NOA (Figure 1) covers four levels: (1) strategic objectives, (2) specific objectives, (3) immediate outcomes and (4) outputs. The EUTF NOA MLS supports implementing partners in collecting monitoring data on their projects at the immediate outcome and output levels (levels three and four). EUTF in NOA output and immediate outcomes data are organised, aggregated and presented under three main types of activity: (1) capacity building (CB); (2) awareness-raising and advocacy (AA); and (3) the provision of basic services and emergency and humanitarian assistance (EHA). The EUTF in NOA Monitoring Reports (NMRs) analyse data reported by implementing partners to provide DG NEAR with an overview of the outputs and immediate outcomes generated by EUTF investments in the NOA region. This monitoring function is not the same as evaluation of the EUTF's performance, which the EU commissions under a separate, independent, third-party process.



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Figure 1. EUTF in NOA intervention logic<sup>6</sup>



6 A detailed chart is included in an annex to this document.



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### ***The EUTF NOA Monitoring and Learning System, a system to track progress towards results.***

The indicators selected for the MLS of the EUTF in NOA measure and report progress at the levels of (1) individual contracts, (2) the EUTF NOA window, (3) the EUTF for Africa as whole, as well as (4) the EU Results Framework. When implementing partners report progress against their own logical framework (log frame) indicators, the results are aligned with indicators that are part of the MLS for the EUTF programme in NOA and EUTF Common Output Indicators. The data are then aggregated, analysed and reported at these different levels.

Nearly all EUTF implementing partners in NOA aligned their log frames with the EUTF in NOA intervention logic, either during the design of their project proposal or during the project inception phase. With the technical support of the ICMPD-MENOA team, log frames were aligned with one of the five EUTF in NOA Strategic Objectives, as well as their corresponding specific objectives, immediate outcomes and outputs.<sup>7</sup> To support the aggregation of data at different levels, indicators selected for EUTF contracts in NOA are “translated” into EUTF-NOA generic indicators and EUTF common output indicators (COIs).

The EUTF COIs, developed in mid-2018 by the European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA), are based on the four EUTF strategic objectives. These 41 COIs are used to align the results of the EUTF across all three implementation windows. All implementing partners across the three EUTF windows collect and report output data against a sub-set of these indicators that are relevant to their projects. The purpose of this system – distinct from the EUTF NOA MLS – is to enhance public understanding and increase the visibility of the results of the EUTF overall. The COIs were further revised in 2020. To ensure consistency of data, the updated version of the COIs was applied only to those projects contracted in NOA after September 2020.<sup>8</sup>

In 2021, DG INTPA requested that all three windows of the EUTF align their monitoring systems with a sub-set of EU Result Framework indicators. Per INTPA’s request, the ICMPD team aligned the EUTF MLS in NOA with the following three indicators:

- 2.17. Number of migrants, forcibly displaced persons or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support;
- 2.18. Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies a) developed/ revised, or b) under implementation with EU support; and
- 2.29. Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights.

7 The ICMPD-MENOA team generally advocates for one (or maximum of two) strategic objectives per project.

8 In order to avoid having to change indicators during project implementation, it was agreed that only projects contracted after September 2020 would choose from the new package. Those projects contracted before that time would continue to report against the exiting 41 COIs. See: ICMPD Memo, EUTF Common Output Indicators (COI) Methodology, Aggregation and Harmonisation, 18 February 2021.



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## 2. THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN THE NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW

This section provides a descriptive analysis and overview of the EUTF programme in NOA from the commencement of activities in January 2017 until March 2021, disaggregated by country and multi-country sub-portfolios. It includes information on (1) financial allocation of the EUTF NOA portfolio by country, (2) geographic distribution of contracted projects, and (3) level of implementation per country and implementing partner, as well as an overview of (4) the contribution of EUTF-NOA contracts per NOA Strategic Objective and (5) per EUTF Common Output Indicator.

Through the EUTF, the EU has committed to: (1) addressing the root causes of instability and irregular and unsafe migration and forced displacement from, through and to the North of Africa; and (2) supporting rights-based migration governance in the region. In line with these commitments, the EU has allocated a total of EUR 901,969,737 for EUTF interventions in the NOA region. By 31 March 2021, 87 projects had been contracted, amounting to EUR 822,913,480, or 91 per cent of total funding. A further 21 projects were under development. The EUTF expects to fund a total 108 contracts in NOA, over the period January 2017 through December 2021.

The remainder of this report focuses solely on those contracts that contribute directly to the achievement of EUTF strategic and specific objectives. As of 31 March 2021, there were 73 such contracts, accounting for a total of EUR 805,913,612. A further 12 contracts were on that date under development, with a combined budget of EUR 72,720,000.

Some key features of the EUTF in NOA programme portfolio:

- **Libya is the prime beneficiary of EUTF support in the NOA**, accounting for over 43 per cent of total funds committed (distributed over 28 contracts). This represents 38 per cent of all contracts signed to date;
- **Over EUR 43 million** has been allocated to **activities aimed at addressing the SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic**;
- **United Nations (UN) agencies implement the largest number of contracts** (28), also accounting for the largest share of EUTF NOA funds (almost 43 per cent); and
- **Some 57 contracts of the 73 contracts (or 78 per cent) are fully aligned with the EUTF NOA monitoring and learning system.** This entails alignment of contract log frames with the overall EUTF intervention logic at the output, immediate outcome, Specific Objective and Strategic Objective levels. The remaining 16 contracts are aligned at the Strategic Objective level only.



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## 2.1. Financial Overview

As noted above, the total budget committed by the EUTF for interventions in the NOA region is EUR 901,969,737. As of 31 March 2021, 91 per cent of these funds had been contracted, amounting to EUR 822,913,480, with an additional EUR 78,570,592 allocated for contracts to be signed before the end of December 2021. The budget for contracts still to be signed is EUR 78,570,592. Table 1 provides a breakdown of these funds by country.

**Table 1. EUTF NOA financial overview by country, as of 31 March 2021**

Country / Regional	Total EUTF NOA budget <b>committed</b>	Total EUTF NOA budget <b>contracted</b>		Total EUTF NOA budget for new contracts <b>to be signed</b>	
	EUR	EUR	Share	EUR	Share
Egypt	60,000,000	55,370,475	6.7%	4,600,000	5.9%
Libya	388,243,927	348,223,927	42.3%	40,020,000	50.9%
Morocco	178,943,500	176,832,271	21.5%	2,110,999	2.7%
Tunisia	22,100,000	12,800,000	1.6%	9,300,000	11.8%
Regional and Cross-Window	252,682,310	229,686,807	27.9%	22,539,593	28.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>901,969,737*</b>	<b>822,913,480</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>78,570,592</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* The total budget of existing contracts and new contracts to be signed is EUR 901,484,072.

This monitoring report focuses solely on EUTF contracts with aligned log frames that directly contribute to the achievement of EUTF strategic and specific objectives. The EUTF NOA MLS consequently excludes a number of service contracts concluded under the regional envelope for communication, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance and research purposes. As of 31 March 2021, the total contract value included in the MLS was EUR 805,913,612 (Table 2).

**Table 2. Breakdown of contracts included in the MLS analysis in NOA**

	Total contracted (EUR)	Total contracted included in the MLS (EUR)	%
Egypt	55,370,475	55,370,475	6.9%
Libya	348,223,927	348,223,927	43.2%
Morocco	176,832,271	176,832,271	21.9%
Tunisia	12,800,000	12,800,000	1.6%
Regional & Cross Window	229,686,807	212,686,929	26.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>822,913,480</b>	<b>805,913,602</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Based on values from DG NEAR Contract Planning and Monitoring Table.



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Within the total budget of contracts aligned with the MLS to date (EUR 805.9 million), Libya accounted for the highest proportion at 43 per cent (EUR 348.2 million). This reflects both Libya’s place as a major transit country for irregular migration and the need to protect migrants and other vulnerable groups in the face of (1) ongoing conflict, (2) limited and fragmented government capacity to address local needs and (3) the presence of armed groups engaged in criminal activities, including smuggling of migrants (SoM) and trafficking in human beings (THB).

Regional contracts accounted for 26 per cent of EUTF funding for the NOA region (EUR 212.7 million), contracts in Morocco for 22 per cent (EUR 176.8 million), those signed for Egypt for 7 per cent (EUR 55.3 million), and contracts in Tunisia for 2 per cent (EUR 12.8 million).

As an emergency fund, the EUTF was able to swiftly respond to COVID-19-related challenges by allocating significant levels of new resources to addressing the effects of the pandemic. As of 31 March 2021, nine new contracts dedicated entirely to addressing pandemic-related challenges had been signed (five in Libya and four regional), with a total budget of EUR 43.5 million. Libya accounts for the majority of dedicated COVID-19 projects, receiving EUR 22 million in funding (51 per cent of total budget), followed by Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

With European Commission support, EUTF partners in the NOA window have shown flexibility in rapidly incorporating new COVID-19-related activities into ongoing contracts (including reporting on COVID-19 related COIs). These activities are addressed in the results section of this report.

## 2.2. Geographic Distribution

Through the MLS, the EUTF in the NOA region is monitoring 73 contracts for projects implemented in Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt, and at the regional level. As migration is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, the EU allocated EUTF funding to 25 diverse regional contracts, allowing for the development of multi-country actions along multiple migratory routes. The remainder of the EUTF NOA portfolio focuses on contracts implemented at the national level in Libya (28), Morocco (10), Egypt (6), and Tunisia (4).

**Table 3. Number of contracts and budget by country as of 31 March 2021**

Country	Budget (millions, EUR)	Share	Contracts (number)	Share
Egypt	55.4	6.9 %	6	8.2 %
Libya	348.2	43.2 %	28	38.4 %
Morocco	176.8	21.9 %	10	13.7 %
Tunisia	12.8	1.6%	4	5.5 %
Regional	212.7	26.4 %	25	34.2 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>805.9</b>	100%	<b>73</b>	100%

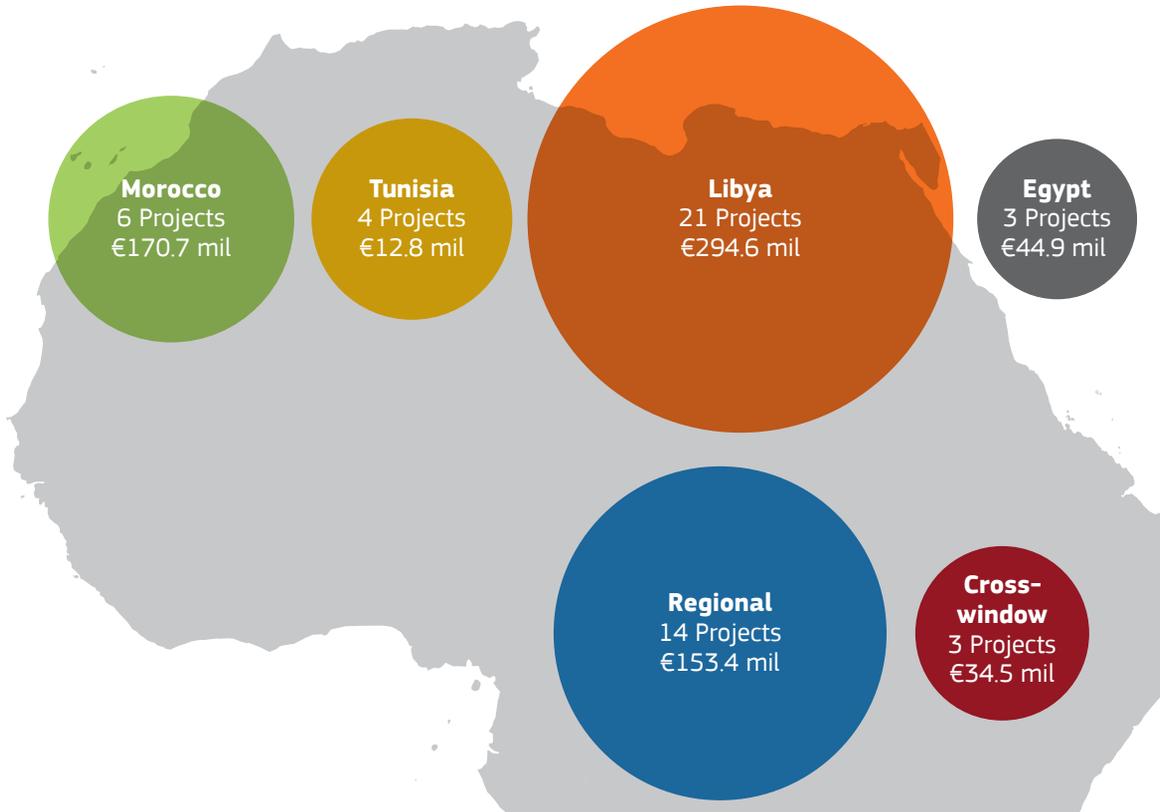


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**Figure 2. EUTF NOA portfolio (geographic distribution)**



The geographic distribution of the 73 contracts implemented in NOA is as follows: 50 per cent of contracts are being implemented in Libya, followed by Morocco (20 per cent), Egypt (16 per cent) and Tunisia (13 per cent). These figures include national coverage in regional contracts.

### 2.3. Implementation Overview

As of 31 March 2021, a total of 73 contracts had been signed, with a further 12 contracts under development, to be signed by 31 December 2021. The majority of contracts signed (63) were ongoing during the reporting period, with 21 in the inception phase and 10 other contracts already completed (Table 4). Of the 12 contracts yet to be signed, Libyan and regional contracts account for four apiece, continuing the primary geographical focus of the EUTF in NOA on Libya and the region as a whole.



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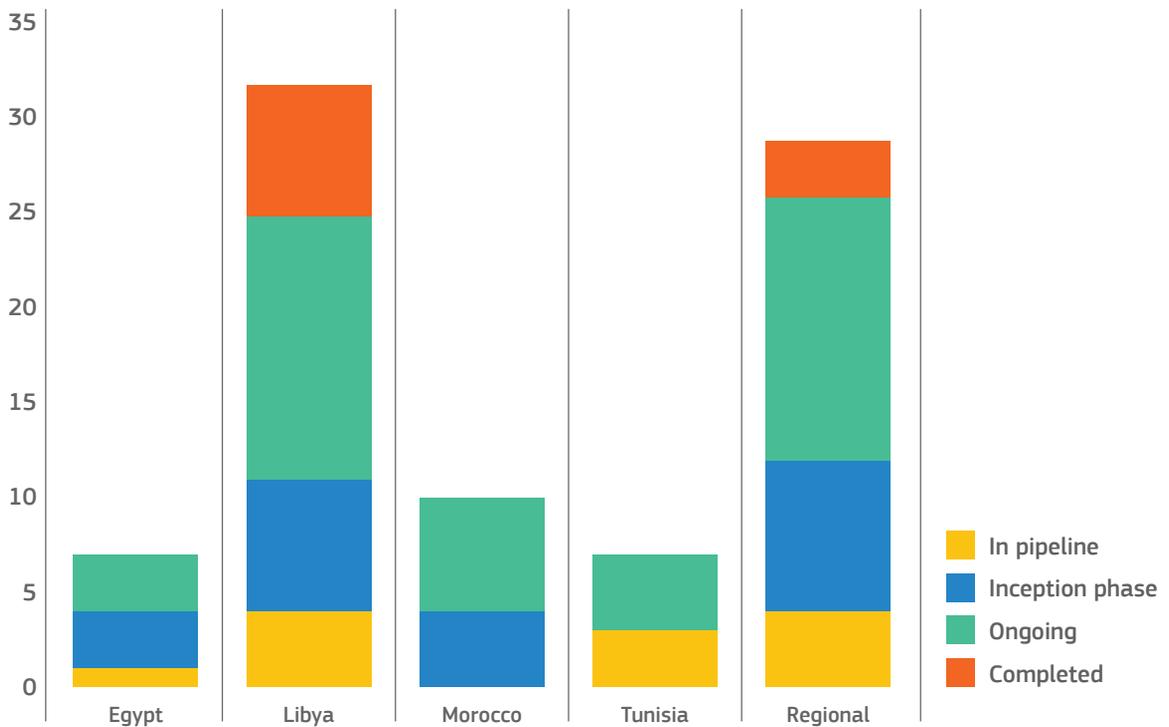


**Table 4. EUTF NOA contract implementation status by country**

Country	Contracts in preparation	Contracts signed	Contract signed by implementation status		
			Inception phase	Implementation phase	Completed
Egypt	1	6	3	3	0
Libya	4	28	7	14	7
Morocco	0	10	4	6	0
Tunisia	3	4	0	4	0
Regional	4	25	8	14	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>

Libya hosts both the most contracts overall, while regional efforts account for the most ongoing contracts (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. EUTF NOA contract implementation status by country**





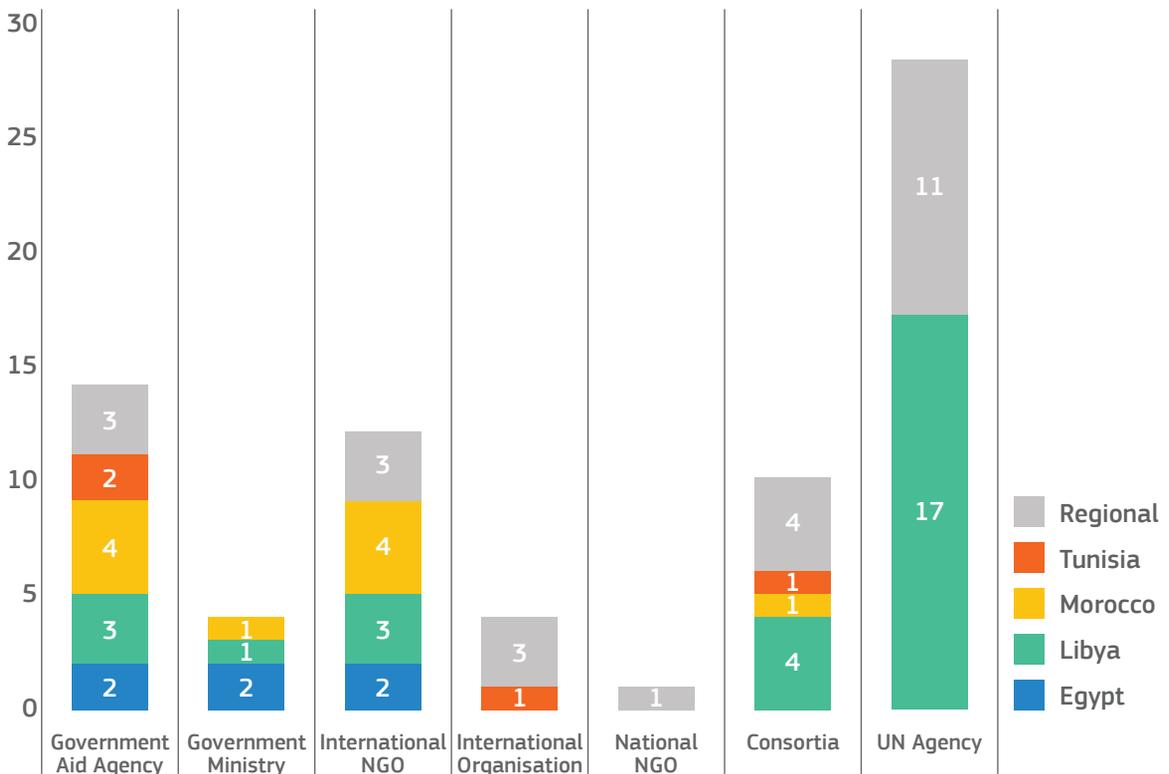
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As of 31 March 2021, 40 organisations were implementing EUTF contracts in the NOA window. UN agencies (28 contracts, 38 per cent) and government aid agencies (14 contracts, 19 per cent) accounted for the largest proportion of these contracts (Table 5). The 28 UN agency contracts are being implemented exclusively at regional level and in Libya. With regard to Libya, their engagement reflects the difficult operating environment facing local organisations, as well as the strong need for UN engagement in dealing with issues relating to refugees, asylum seekers and persons of concern (PoCs). At regional level, UN engagement reflects its presence in all countries and its ability to support cross-border, regional and international programming. However, the UN agencies implementing EUTF contracts in NOA work very closely with local government and non-government partners, particularly in Libya, to maximise the coverage of activities across each respective country.

**Figure 4. EUTF NOA contracts by country and implementing partner type**





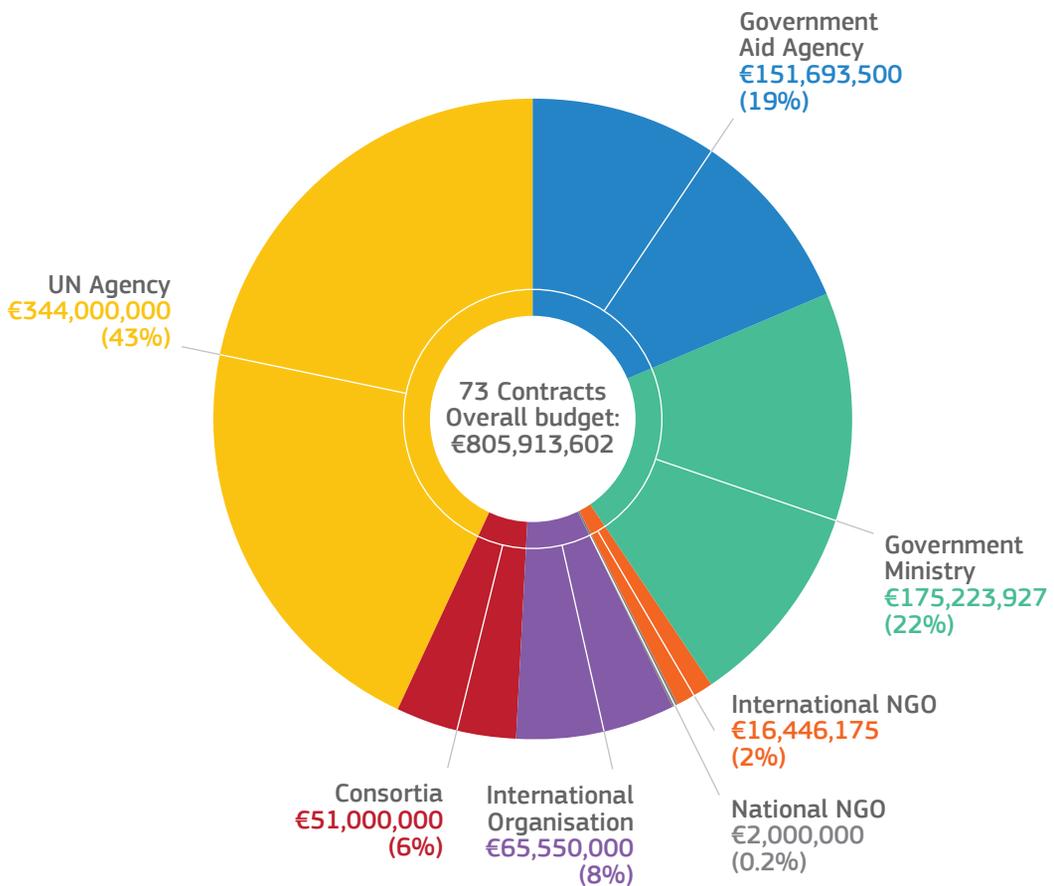
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Regarding budget allocation, EUR 344 million (43 per cent) has been allocated to UN agencies, while government aid agencies have received EUR 151.7 million (19 per cent) (Figure 5). It is notable that while government ministries account for just 6 per cent of contracts, they hold a 22 per cent share of the overall budget, amounting to EUR 175.2 million. This is because the EUTF also provides significant budgetary support to Morocco beyond the set of contracts analysed in this report. International non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), by contrast, receive a notably lower budget share in relation to the number of contracts they implement.

**Figure 5. EUTF NOA budget allocation by implementing partner type\***



\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.

International and national NGOs have played a key role in implementing EUTF contracts in the NOA window (Figure 4). When disaggregating by co-applicants, for example, the percentage of international NGOs implementing projects increases from 15.1 per cent to 23.5 per cent, with national NGOs making up a further 2.1 per cent (Figure 6).

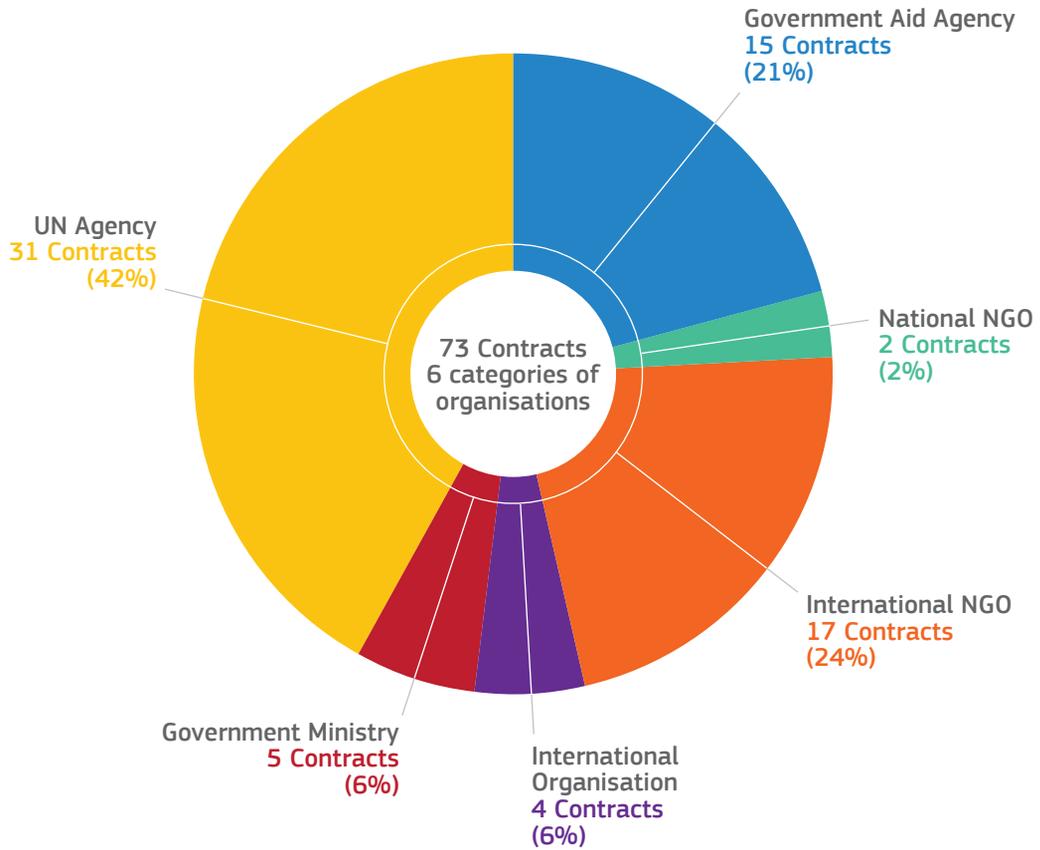


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Figure 6. EUTF NOA contract by organisation type (breakdown of partnerships)\*



\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.



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## 2.4. Contribution to EUTF Strategic Objectives in NOA

A key aspect of the MLS was the alignment of individual contract log frames with the Strategic Objectives and Specific Objectives of the EUTF in NOA; as well as with a set of agreed indicators at output and, where possible, immediate outcome level.

All 73 contracts covered by the MLS align with at least one EUTF NOA Strategic Objective and Specific Objective.<sup>9</sup> Fifty-seven of these contracts (78 per cent) benefited from full alignment of their log frame.<sup>10</sup> The remaining 16 contracts partially align with the relevant EUTF NOA strategic and specific objectives, with nine contracts reporting data on their COIs.

Forty contracts contribute to Strategic Objective 3, focused on strengthening protection and resilience of migrants (Figure 7). This constitutes considerably more than for the second and third most frequently targeted strategic objectives: Strategic Objective 5 on mitigating vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combatting irregular migration, and Strategic Objective 4 on fostering a more inclusive social and economic environment. The major focus on Strategic Objective 3 has continued throughout the lifespan of the EUTF, with 17 of the 22 contracts signed in the 6 months prior to 31 March 2021 attributed to this strategic objective.

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

9 In total, 88 strategic objective attributions have been made. The difference between the number of contracts and the number of attributions per strategic objective is due to the fact that some of the early EUTF in NOA contracts were aligned with more than one strategic objective. This practice was subsequently changed, with recently signed contracts attributed to one NOA strategic objective only.

10 This involves alignment of contract log frames with the EUTF in NOA intervention logic at output, immediate outcome, specific objective and strategic objective levels.

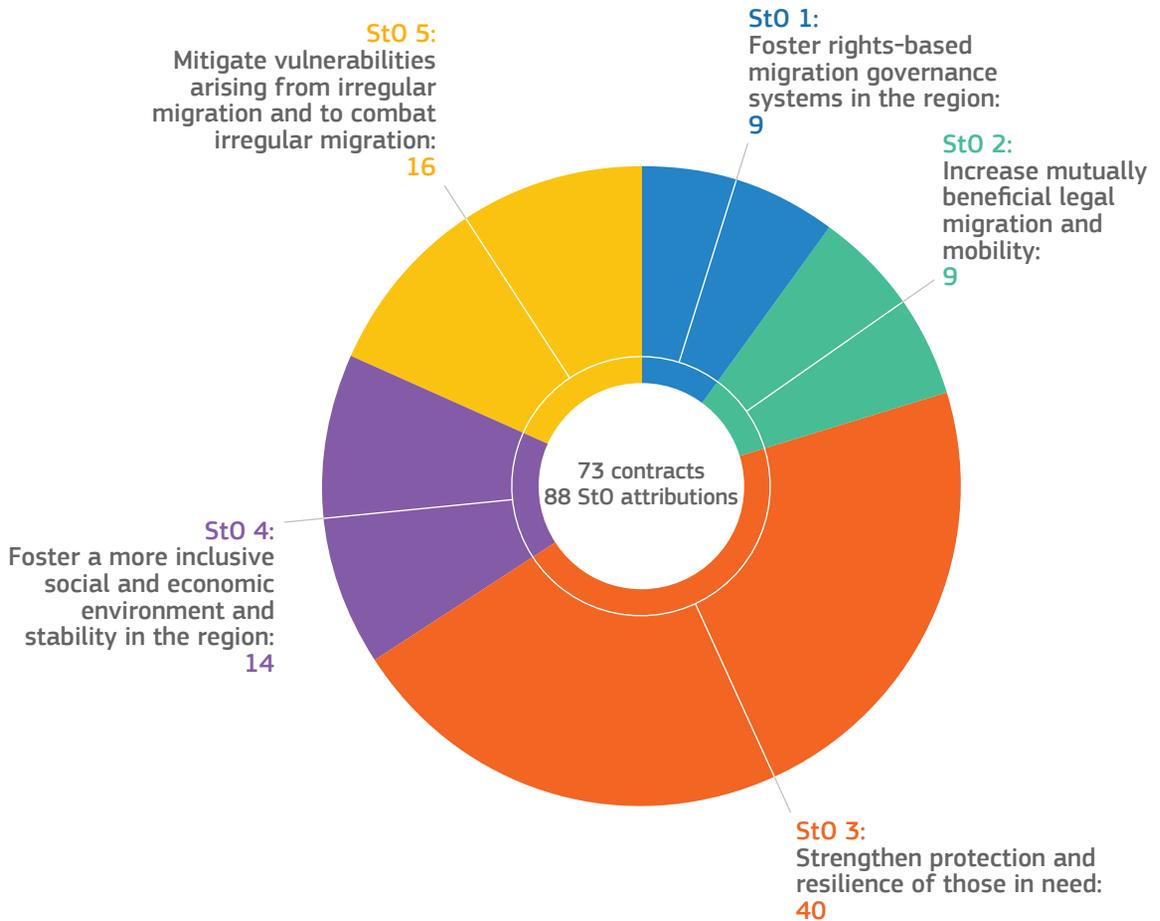


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**Figure 7. Overall coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives**



Analysis of the budget, however, paints a slightly different picture, with Strategic Objective 5 accounting for 42 per cent of total budget (EUR 333.9 million), despite being the focus of only 18 per cent of projects (Figure 8). This value is significantly more than for the second largest amount, allocated to Strategic Objective 3 (EUR 230.5 million, 29 per cent). The proportion of budget allocated to mitigating vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and combatting irregular migration reflects, in part, the high level of need for emergency assistance for migrants and other vulnerable populations throughout the NOA region, including as a consequence of ongoing conflict and the continuing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Further, the immediacy of direct assistance means that such activities are by nature implemented promptly and with an immediate return, necessitating a high level of financial commitment. In contrast, many of those initiatives in areas such as capacity building, changing of risk behaviour and the development of



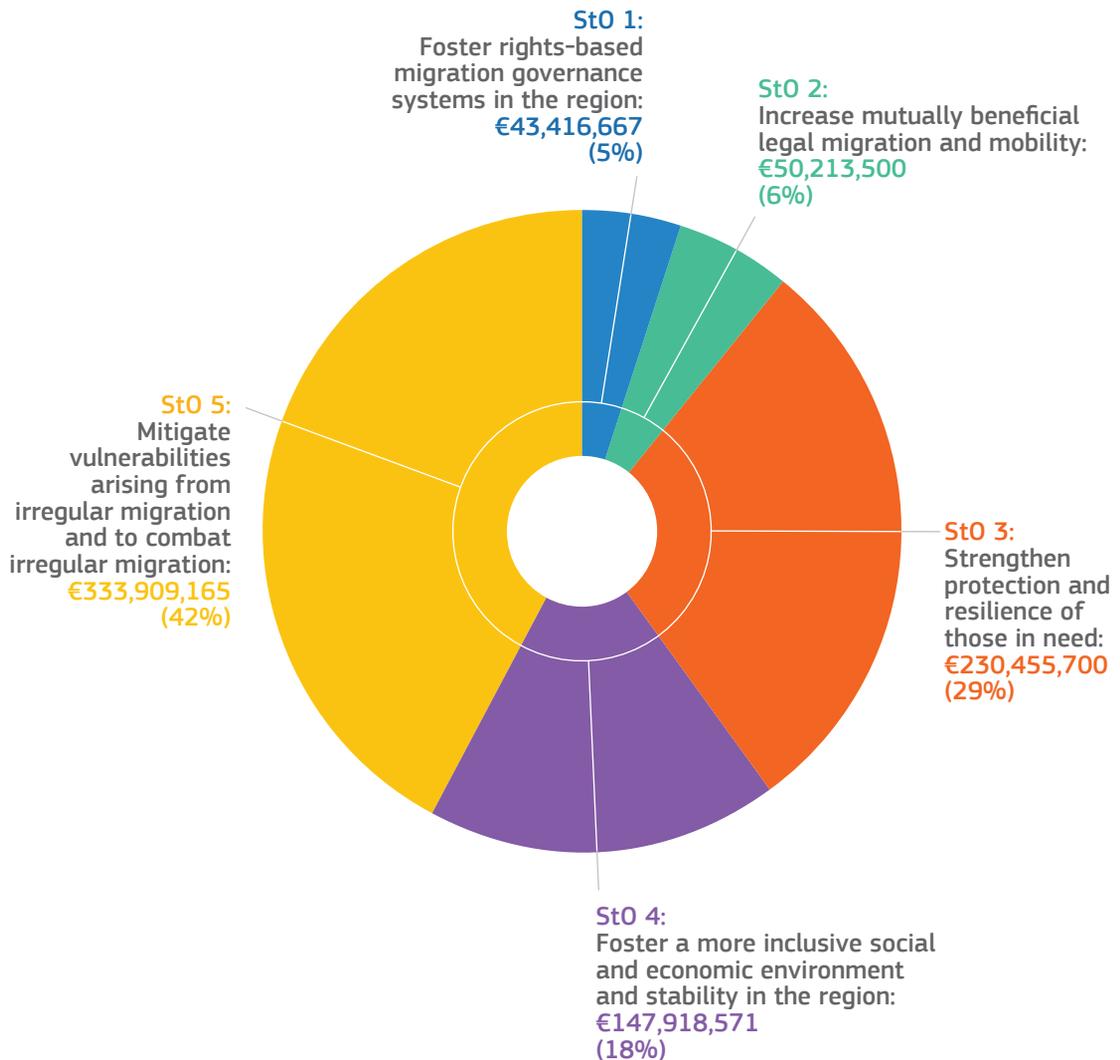
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viable legal migration pathways are longer-term in nature, and are also more likely to be affected by COVID-19-related restrictions and general bureaucratic processes – which have delayed both contract approval and implementation.

Figure 8. EUTF NOA budget allocation by Strategic Objective



\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.



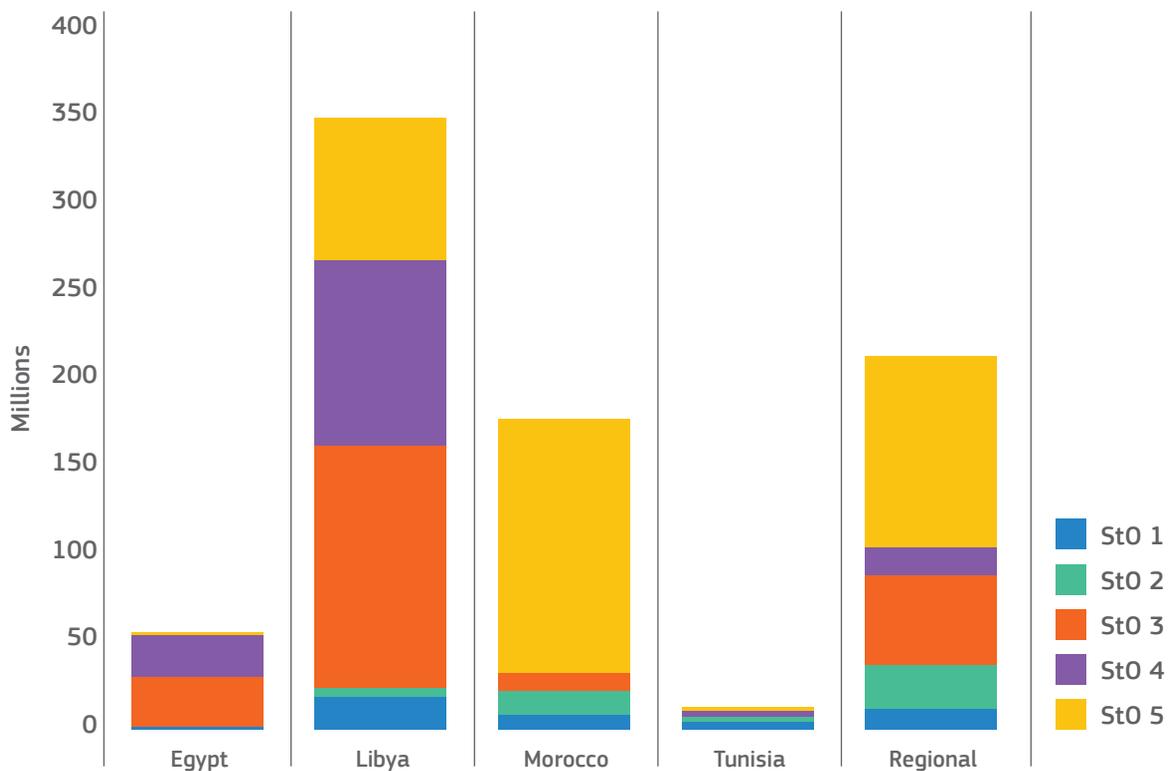
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Figure 9 below shows each target country budget broken down by strategic objective. It indicates considerable variation, with the EUTF in NOA’s budget for Morocco primarily allocated to contracts aligned with Strategic Objective 5, which also accounts for a significant proportion of EUTF funds allocated to Libya and regional projects. This is in notable contrast to Egypt, where EUTF funds, albeit at a significantly lower level, are allocated to contracts predominantly focused on Strategic Objectives 3 and 4. In another contrast, a higher proportion of EUTF funds for NOA have been allotted to contracts in Tunisia that are aligned with Strategic Objective 1 than in the other countries.

**Figure 9. EUTF NOA budget allocation by country and Strategic Objective**



## 2.5. Common Output Indicators

The EUTF NOA MLS collects data on common output indicators from each implementing partner to contribute to the EUTF cross-window reporting system. In 2018, DG INTPA put in place a set of 41 COIs to be used across all three EUTF windows. The purpose of this system – distinct from the EUTF NOA MLS – is to enhance public understanding and increase visibility of EUTF results.



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Migrant benefitting from voluntary return assistance under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Morocco. Photo: ©IOM

At the time of COI development, DG NEAR had already funded several projects in NOA, and implementing partners had begun to implement and report against the EUTF NOA MLS. To reduce the data collection and reporting burden on its partners, DG NEAR representatives decided to select and report on 1-3 of these COIs for each project. DG INTPA and DG NEAR oversee aggregation of this data at the EUTF level, publishing it on the EUTF website.<sup>11</sup> The COIs were further revised in 2020.<sup>12</sup>

EUTF partners in the NOA region have collectively submitted data against 40 of the 41 COIs; the one exception in this regard being “number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services”. As might be expected, the numbers were highest in relation to (1) provision of emergency and humanitarian services, and (2) awareness raising activities, where mass awareness campaigns often reach very high estimated numbers of people. Most notably, implementing partners estimated that sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights reached more than 4.6 million people. A further 38,000 migrants or potential migrants were reached through information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration.

11 European Commission (2015). [EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Our mission](#). Accessed 2 June 2021.  
 12 To ensure consistency of data, the updated version of the COIs has been applied only to projects contracted in the NOA window after September 2020.



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Concerning service provision, EUTF partners have provided basic services or protection assistance to almost 650,000 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs). They also supported some 38,787 voluntary returns, with more than 3,000 migrants receiving post-return assistance and over 2,000 assisted in longer-term reintegration. An additional 180,000 people benefitted from provision of basic social services, including nutrition and food security-related assistance and access to social benefits.

In relation to COVID-19, implementing partners reported COIs under capacity building and EHA. This comprised distribution of 417,521 COVID-19-related supplies and emergency response activities benefiting almost 195,000 people.

COI figures for capacity building are dominated by the indicator on the number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (COI 2.9). The figure of 1.74 million people reflects estimates of the catchment area of new and improved health facilities, that is, potential rather than actual beneficiaries. Figures for CB activities relating to training are more modest, but nevertheless potentially impactful for those involved. For example, more than 3,000 people benefitted from professional skills development, with over 1,100 jobs created, 636 people assisted in developing income generating activities (IGAs) and 139 small business enterprises created or supported. In terms of training targeting policymakers and service providers, relevant staff were trained in service delivery (5,087), migration management and protection (1,647), and governance, conflict prevention and human rights (1,464). More details on these activities are included in the following chapters.



*Food packages distributed by IOM as part of the “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya” programme implemented by IOM, UNICEF, WHO and IMC. Photo: ©IOM*



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**Table 6. Common output indicator totals for all EUTF in NOA contracts<sup>13</sup>**

#	Common Output Indicator	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 30.09.2020	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 31.03.2021
1.1	Number of jobs created	714	646 <sup>14</sup>
1.1 new <sup>15</sup>	Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	0	501
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported (new)	76	139
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop IGAs	291	636
1.4	Number of people benefiting from TVET and/or skills development	587	3,287
1.5.	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	48	65
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported	15	45
2.1-bis	Number of social infrastructure built and/or rehabilitated	190	261
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	83,525	136,185
2.2 new	Number of basic social services delivered	0	45,493
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	40,824
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	0	10,830
2.7	Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	4,639,669
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	1.513	5,087
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	1.700,000	1,744,803
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	88,365	647,040
3.3	Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	30,076	38,487
3.4	Number of voluntary returns supported	35,757 <sup>16</sup>	38,787
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	611	3,154
3.5-bis	Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	0	2,053

13 This table includes all data reported by EUTF implementing partners in the NOA to the TA team. Implementing partners might have additional data on their COIs that they did not report at the time of writing.

14 The reported value is lower in the Summative Report, due to revised data reported under contract T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03.

15 The COI indicators 1.1. new and 2.2. new were introduced in 2020.

16 Data validated by DG NEAR.



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#	Common Output Indicator	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 30.09.2020	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 31.03.2021
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	136	30
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	734 <sup>17</sup>	1,647
3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	134	823
3.11	Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	598
4.1	Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2
4.1-bis	Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	60
4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	713	1,464
4.2-bis	Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	3	3
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	0	6,663
4.4	Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	0	-
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported	1	1
4.6	Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	18	19
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	4	5
5.1	Number of multistakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	47 <sup>18</sup>	52 <sup>19</sup>
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	0	11
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	80	67 <sup>20</sup>

17 Data validated by DG NEAR.

18 IOM value of 47 validated by DG NEAR.

19 Data validated by DG NEAR.

20 The number of studies reported in the Summative Report excludes the studies completed under service contract T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01-04, which had been included in previous reporting.



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#	Common Output Indicator	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 30.09.2020	Outputs produced by EUTF contracts 11.01.2017 – 31.03.2021
6.1	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed		418,376
6.2	Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities		194,464
6.3	Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities		97
	<b>Number of COIs addressed</b>		<b>39</b>



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## 3. CAPACITY BUILDING



This chapter provides an analysis of results from EUTF in NOA projects focused on capacity building. This analysis is based on reported data by implementing partners of individual project outputs and outcomes from early 2017 to March 2021.

CB activities aim to improve and develop the skills and resources, which different entities require to execute migration-related decisions and policies, address migration challenges, and implement migration-related functions in an effective and efficient manner.<sup>21</sup> While knowledge exchange and skills training are important aspects of capacity building, CB approaches also seek to create an environment in which learned knowledge and skills can be routinely acted on, and applied towards the attainment of key institutional and systemic objectives.<sup>22</sup>

As such, implementing partners report on activities in the area of capacity building employ seven immediate outcomes and seven associated generic outputs, encompassing research, data management and statistics, training, equipment, infrastructure, laws and policies, processes and structures, and cooperation in the form of networks and partnerships.

### 3.1. Capacity Building: Highlighted Results

A total of **55 contracts** across all EUTF in NOA partner countries include CB activities in their project designs. For 41 of these contracts, implementing partners included CB indicators in their log frames and reported data against them by 31 March 2021. Implementing partners implemented these projects in Libya (22 projects), and at regional level (11 projects), with a further four projects implemented in Morocco and Tunisia.

21 United Nations. [Capacity-building](#). Academic Impact. Accessed 2 June 2021; Di Pierro, G. (2021). "Capacity Building: Is it only a Matter of Training?" Accessed 2 June 2021.

22 Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform. [Capacity-building](#). United Nations. Accessed 2 June 2021.

**CAPACITY BUILDING**

**Immediate Outcomes**

- Increased knowledge and understanding of migration (RESEARCH)
- Enhanced collection, production and management of migration-related data (DATA MANAGEMENT AND STATISTICS)
- Increased professional competencies and awareness of staff (TRAINING)
- Enhanced institutional technical capacity through equipment (EQUIPMENT)
- Enhanced general infrastructure enhanced (INFRASTRUCTURE)
- Developed or improved institutional structures/systems/processes/laws /tools/services (SYSTEMS and LAWS)
- Improved dialogue/networks/experience exchange at local, national or international level (COOPERATION)

**Generic Outputs**

- Research activities and products
- Staff competencies
- Institutional processes or structures
- Networks and strategic partnerships
- Policy documents and laws
- Supplies and equipment
- Infrastructure



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*Training on migration and asylum concepts and law for law teachers and students, and NGOs as part of “Legal Empowerment of Migrants” activities in Casablanca, Oujda, Rabat and Tangier (simultaneously) by Enabel. Photo: ©Enabel*

Implementing partners provided CB-focused training or learning sessions to some **10,588 persons** on a wide array of migration-related topics. Topics ranged from the protection of vulnerable groups and the provision of health services to migrant rights and legal support. Most training participants were staff of public (governmental) institutions (**77 per cent**). Other common target groups were the diaspora, youth, non-profits and business enterprises who received training in areas such as jobs skills and business development.



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**Table 7: Capacity building contracts – activities by topic and country**

EUTF NOA MLS Indicator	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	Total
# of research papers produced # of research papers published # of research papers disseminated		28	12	1	6	<b>47</b>
# of participants in learning or training events		6,558	103	678	3,249	<b>10,588</b>
# of institutional resources, structures and processes (websites, curricula, SOPs, etc.)		75	1	22	23	<b>121</b>
# of networks, groups and strategic partnerships created or further developed		10	7	6	6	<b>29</b>
# of new or revised policy documents or laws		80	1	0	14	<b>95</b>
# of supplies or equipment items		1,335,656			16,730	<b>1,352,386</b>
Volume of funding invested in supplies or equipment			EUR 33,937,379.90		EUR 28,407,545.85	<b>EUR 62,344,925.75</b>
# of infrastructures (by type) built, expanded, maintained or rehabilitated		301			3	<b>304</b>



*Increasing access for entrepreneurship for most vulnerable groups, including women and internally displaced persons as part of the “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” programme implemented by GIZ. Photo: ©GIZ*



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Implementing partners sought to reinforce and buttress their CB training sessions with a range of supporting activities. These supporting activities included, for example, the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) to reinforce training topics and skills as well as standardise processes within and between different organisations. Implementing partners reported a total of **121 new such processes or resources** to support their CB efforts. Implementing partners also worked to build the knowledge base on migration-related topics, to enable them to support and extend CB. Related activities included the production and dissemination of some **47 research papers**, primarily on protection (20) employment and business development (6) and legal migration (4).

Overall, data reported in the area of capacity building focused primarily on employment and business development, protection, health, and migration governance.

### 3.1.1. Employment and Business Development

One of the strategies supported by EUTF in NOA to reduce irregular migration is to promote local employment and business development, thus increasing the availability of, and access to, viable local employment opportunities.

Seven EUTF in NOA implementing partners reported CB data on employment and business development. Libya and Tunisia benefited from two contracts each, followed by two regional contracts, one of which had a specific focus on Egypt. One contract in Morocco also reported data on this topic.

Many of the activities target youth, as high unemployment rates among young adults have combined with a lack of opportunities to increase poverty levels, and vulnerability to irregular migration. Implementing partners conducted research studies to identify potential employment opportunities and to better understand the difficulties faced by certain target groups in accessing new or existing market opportunities. In Egypt, for example, one implementing partner conducted a labour market assessment to understand the challenges faced by unaccompanied refugee youth in sustaining a livelihood, as well as opportunities for education and skills acquisition that could be matched to labour market needs. In Libya, too, labour market and skills assessments took place at the municipal level, as well as at the target city level; in Ubari, Qatrun, Benghazi and Kufrah, for example.

Another study involving two municipalities in Libya was able to use existing labour market assessments and build on these findings through interviews with local municipality authorities, chambers of commerce, potential incubators, and other organisations working on labour market research.<sup>23</sup> These interviews complemented a mapping of relevant stakeholders, which provided insights into their different mandates and responsibilities. They further provided insights into potential barriers to acceptance by the local population of activities that assisted migrants.

23 ACTED (2021). *Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan. Quarterly Report* (3 November 2020 – 2 February 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-03, p. 4.



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Supporting young people and local start-ups to develop their businesses as part of the “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” programme implemented by UNDP. Photo: ©UNDP

Such an approach was particularly important in Libya, where large gaps remain between the responsibilities of local governments and the capacity and financial means available to fulfil these responsibilities. Local economic development (LED) plans have been developed through an inclusive process, involving 15 municipalities along the main migration route in Western Libya. Despite the challenges arising from a lack of data, the inclusive approach allowed partners to develop concrete business proposals for each municipality.<sup>24</sup> Members of the committees involved – including local businesspeople, female economists and politicians – confirmed that the strategies developed provided municipalities with a clear pathway for economic development. The implementing partner reported that 26 action plans have been implemented to date based on these LED strategies.

Implementing partners’ CB activities cover a broad range of topics in the field of employment, from technical and leadership skills to business development and entrepreneurial trainings. A number of these CB trainings focused on equipping migrants and vulnerable women with skills to enable them to generate income. The trainings have also been used as an entry point for the identification of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). For example, a Women and Girl Safe Space run by one implementing partner offered instructional sessions on sewing face masks to vulnerable women, accompanied by livelihood and life skills training.<sup>25</sup>

24 Wins Global Consult. *Mid-term evaluation to assess the results and objective of the programme: Support to Municipalities in Libya*, p. 16.

25 UNFPA (2020). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report (20 December 2019 - 31 March 2020)*, T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 6.



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Rural road rehabilitation by the MSMEDA in Egypt's Minya Governorate as part of the "Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works" project. Photo: ©MSMEDA

Another implementing partner supported training in six Women Development and Training Centres, which the project also built as a safe space and empowerment institution. The 13 training courses spanned such diverse topics as sewing, make-up styling, fashion design, cooking and baking, crocheting, hairdressing, basic IT, email writing and foreign language skills.<sup>26</sup> More broadly, one UN organisation is cooperating with the automotive manufacturer Toyota to implement an annual training programme for recent graduates in the country. The curriculum includes mechanical engineering, car maintenance and computer skills, with the inaugural programme training 20 youth, 5 of whom are IDPs.<sup>27</sup> While still at an early stage, these CB projects have already provided several thousand vulnerable persons with training and job placement.

**COVID-19 effects on livelihoods.** Some implementing partners reported that their employment-related activities had to be halted during COVID-19 and were uncertain as to whether and when activities would resume.<sup>28</sup> This also highlights the increasingly difficult socioeconomic situation in the North of Africa, which is exacerbating existing problems faced by vulnerable populations in obtaining secure livelihoods. With op-

26 GIZ (2020). *Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Quarterly Report* (1 April - 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05, pp. 3 ff.

27 UNDP (2020). *Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery Phase I, Progress Report* (1 October – 30 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03, p. 5.

28 Various implementing partner quarterly reports.



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*The Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa, implemented by IOM, promotes Green Business and Environment Entrepreneurship for migrants and Egyptians, in cooperation with Youthink Green. Photo: ©IOM*

opportunities for livelihoods diminished and employment-generating activities stymied, dependence on emergency assistance – from core relief items, to housing, health care, food and non-food items – is escalating.<sup>29</sup>

**Engagement of diaspora.** A new and emerging area of focus is the engagement of diaspora in local economic development. In a South-South cooperation project, for example, mutual learning was promoted through a comparison of existing opportunities for productive investment from the diaspora between regions in Morocco and Senegal.<sup>30</sup> In Tunisia, one implementing partner reported that 359 diaspora members had been mobilised to invest in local opportunities.

### 3.1.2. Health Services

An effective health care system must not only be able to (1) reliably prevent, detect and treat illnesses, and where necessary refer patients to additional services, but be able to do so (2) regardless of issues relating to nationality, income, migration/legal status or any other factors. Capacity building for health

29 UNHCR (2020). *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 June – 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, p. 11.

30 GIZ (2020). *Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration, Annual Report* (1 December 2019 – 30 November 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06-01, p. 12.



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Support to the Tunisians living abroad for investment in their home country. Photo: ©Expertise France, OFII

services must take both these elements into account. To this end, staff need to be adequately trained, facilities appropriately equipped, and coordination mechanisms for referrals put in place. Further, policies must promote universal access and these must be supported by activities that ensure information not only reaches those in need of services, but also addresses any reluctance to come forward (please see Awareness-Advocacy chapter for further discussion on this issue).

While implementing partners have worked to build health system capacity in all four NOA countries, Libya has, as with other activities, been the major beneficiary. During EUTF implementation in the NOA, a combination of conflict and COVID-19 has created additional burdens for its underdeveloped health care system. While their access remains limited, the large influx of migrants and refugees over the past four years has placed additional pressure on the country's fragile health system. Despite these challenges, implementing partners have implemented some 18 contracts aimed at building health-related capacity, some 14 of which are in Libya. **In Libya, implementing partners reported training 2,257 persons on health-related topics**, such as mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and COVID-19.

**Infrastructure.** Implementing partners conducted some 304 infrastructure projects in the region, with all but three in Libya. Implementing partners reported over 1.7 million indirect beneficiaries of the infrastructure projects. (This figure reflects estimates of the catchment area of new and improved health facilities, rather than actual beneficiaries.)



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**Health-related processes and structures.** All reported health-related processes and structures were in Libya. Of the **75 new or enhanced processes and structures**, 29 were related to health. They included: (1) the establishment of COVID-19 isolation rooms; (2) a real-time surveillance system for rapid detection of suspected COVID-19 cases, verification and rapid contact tracing; (3) manuals and guidelines to standardise practices and processes in support of high-quality health services; and (4) inclusion of **618 hospitals and health clinics in a Health Management Information System (HMIS)**, accompanied by training to assist hospital staff in system use.<sup>31</sup>

Another area in which implementing partners worked to improve integrated health care in Libya involved the establishment and strengthening of referral pathways between institutions and services providers. Such referral pathways play an important part in addressing vulnerabilities among migrant, refugee and local populations, often covering both health care and protection concerns. One implementing partner, for instance, led the consultative process to create a SGBV referral pathway to provide SGBV survivors with structured access to services that go beyond health care to include legal, psychological and social assistance. Establishing close coordination and cooperation with local and national service providers and authorities, such as with the National Centre for Disease Control and the Ministry of Social Affairs, was

31 IRC (2021). *Strengthening resilience of mixed migrants, displaced populations and host communities in Libya through improved access to quality health services, Quarterly Report (1 October – 31 December 2020)*, T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02, p. 10.



Provision of medical equipment to the Sabratha Health Center as part of the “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” programme implemented by UNDP. Photo ©UNDP



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particularly important and allowed case referral to the implementing partner to continue during COVID-19 despite widespread closure of health facilities.<sup>32</sup>

Cooperation and coordination are similarly important within the international community, with a significant number of humanitarian agencies present in Libya. These agencies continue to collaborate closely to ensure efficient referral, with two implementing partners developing SOPs for enhanced MHPSS referral between them.<sup>33</sup>

**Effects of COVID-19 on health capacity needs.** COVID-19 posed an additional challenge to health care providers in the NOA and to EUTF implementing partners. While restrictions on movement and lockdowns hampered the implementation of capacity building measures and services provision, they also diverted attention away from other diseases such as tuberculosis and polio. In Egypt, where neglected tropical diseases such as Filariasis and Leishmaniasis were reported to be on the rise, patients were frequently misdiagnosed as COVID-19 positive and not given the appropriate treatment, highlighting the need for additional capacity building efforts to encourage staff to consider these diseases and improve their diagnostic capacity.<sup>34</sup>

**Equipment and supplies.** Across the region, implementing partners and partners distributed a total of 1,352,386 medical supply items and equipment, including over 460,000 COVID-19-related items, predominantly personal protective equipment (PPE).<sup>35</sup> This occurred despite delays in Libya owing to strict regulations imposed by the Ministry of Health on importation of medical equipment – an issue that also hindered the response to rising numbers of tuberculosis cases.<sup>36</sup>

### 3.1.3. Protection of Vulnerable Populations

EUTF in NOA-supported capacity building activities in the field of protection encompass both state and non-state actors. They cover a wide range of activities and involve a broad range of stakeholders, in order to meet the differing needs of multiple target groups. Training for government authorities focuses primarily on improving protection policy frameworks, while civil society and community workers receive practical guidance to help improve the delivery of protection services.

EUTF in NOA implementing partners implement CB activities aimed at (1) supporting first responders to identify, provide emergency relief and refer cases to the right facility for further treatment and support, (2) training government and NGO staff to protect the rights of migrants, and (3) coaching staff to provide targeted assistance to vulnerable host and migrant community members.

32 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Interim Narrative Report* (1 January – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 7.

33 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Interim Narrative Report* (1 January – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 10.

34 CARITAS (2021). *Hand by Hand towards Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt, Quarterly Report* (15 December 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-05, p. 3.

35 IRC (2021). *Strengthening resilience of mixed migrants, displaced populations and host communities in Libya through improved access to quality health services, Quarterly Report* (1 October – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02, p. 11.

36 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Interim Narrative Report* (1 January – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 14.



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Implementing partners reported data on protection-related capacity building work under 16 EUTF in NOA contracts: 8 contracts in Libya, 6 contracts at regional level and 2 contracts in Morocco. In Libya and across the region, 1,441 state and non-state actors benefitted from training sessions on topics such as gender-based violence and international protection.

Implementing partners in Libya reported working very closely with local stakeholders to enhance service delivery, and ensure that women and girls were well represented in the development of community-led protection initiatives.<sup>37</sup> Also in the field of SGBV, one implementing partner trained different stakeholders on core concepts and guiding principles, reaching social workers, teachers, and frontline responders on SGBV from different NGOs, as well as ministry staff.<sup>38</sup> For example, a consortium of INGOs provided training to community mobilisers. The training included the teaching of skills to identify protection needs and health risks in communities, as well as skills to promote effective communication. Community mobilisers were also mentored on specific protection topics, such as women's economic empowerment, child marriage, child sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Given their strong trust relationship with community members, they were also trained and subsequently able to inform their peers on prevention of COVID-19.<sup>39</sup> Finally, EUTF in NOA support in Libya saw the establishment of five community centres for integrated child protection services.

Implementing partners also reported on CB in the field of migrants' rights. Activities combined (1) working to sensitise national and local authorities to their obligations to uphold the human rights of migrants, and (2) working with migrant and refugee populations to strengthen knowledge of their rights and their ability to claim these rights. In terms of the various authorities engaged, implementing partners in Tunisia ran training sessions for judges, journalists, academics and civil society on international protection. They are also launching a website to provide various stakeholders with information relating to issues around rights and protection. This platform will include information workshops that, due to COVID-19, are necessarily organised and delivered online.<sup>40</sup> One of the implementing partner working in Morocco is also developing information and capacity building tools that will contribute to enhance migrant and service provider (public and NGOs) knowledge of migrants' rights and duties.<sup>41</sup> Other features of work in Morocco include the establishment and reinforcement of four civil society platforms and networks focusing on migrants' rights, refugees, and asylum seekers.<sup>42</sup>

As with other areas of CB focus, research has also played an important role in strengthening the knowledge base around protection of rights. By 31 March 2021, implementing partners had produced some 47 research and guidance papers as part of their EUTF contracts in the NOA. These include, for example, a

37 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Interim Narrative Report* (1 January – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, pp. 7, 17.

38 UNFPA (2020). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 July – 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, pp. 9-10.

39 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01, Final Report (1 September 2017 – 30 June 2020), pp. 21-22.

40 UNHCR (2020). *Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile en Tunisie, Quarterly Report* (1 January – 30 April 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-03, p. 3.

41 Enabel (2021). *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01, p. 5 ff.

42 Enabel (2021). *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01, p. 6.



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study on the needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers to claim and access their rights in different municipalities (Morocco); data collection on the challenges faced by migrants and refugees in accessing basic services, including housing and health care, prompting an exchange with local stakeholders and service providers on these challenges (Morocco); several studies focusing respectively on detention, protection risks along migration routes, and the impact of COVID-19 on the mobility of migrants and refugees (Libya);<sup>43</sup> regulatory and normative inventory on migrants' rights (Morocco);<sup>44</sup> and a country-wide study on the status of long-term migrants living and working in a conflict zone (Libya).<sup>45</sup>

### 3.1.4. Addressing Drivers of Irregular Migration

One of the priorities derived from the EUTF Strategic Objectives is to address the drivers of irregular migration. This priority is reflected in a set of context-specific actions implemented across NOA countries, which can be broadly summarised under three main thematic pillars:

- First, as outlined in Chapter 4, implementing partners have sought to increase awareness of the risks of irregular migration, on the assumption that (1) this will lead to better informed decision-making and that (2) people with more information will be less likely to migrate irregularly;
- Second, EUTF in NOA has allocated resources to promote and support legal migration pathways, with a view to displacing some irregular migration by providing potential migrants with regular legal alternatives; and
- Third, efforts to target and, where possible, dismantle organised criminal migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks that exploit people who wish to migrate.

**Promoting legal migration pathways.** Legal migration pathways form an important element of a holistic approach to migration in both sending and receiving countries. This is reflected in the Joint Valletta Action Plan, in which signatories have called for the development of regular channels for migration and mobility between African and European countries.

Implementing partners are fielding two complementary EUTF-funded programmes in Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia. These programmes aim to develop and facilitate regular labour mobility partnerships and support labour mobility as a strategy for addressing irregular migration. A third programme on South-South cooperation involving Morocco is also working in this area. These programmes are developing processes and tools for labour migration, such as policies and regulatory frameworks to enhance migrant workers' rights, mechanisms improving the recognition of migrants' skills across borders, and knowledge and data management. Implementing partners are also working to operationalise these frameworks by establishing concrete mobility schemes. This is facilitated by multistakeholder cooperation, and a collective desire to

43 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 6.

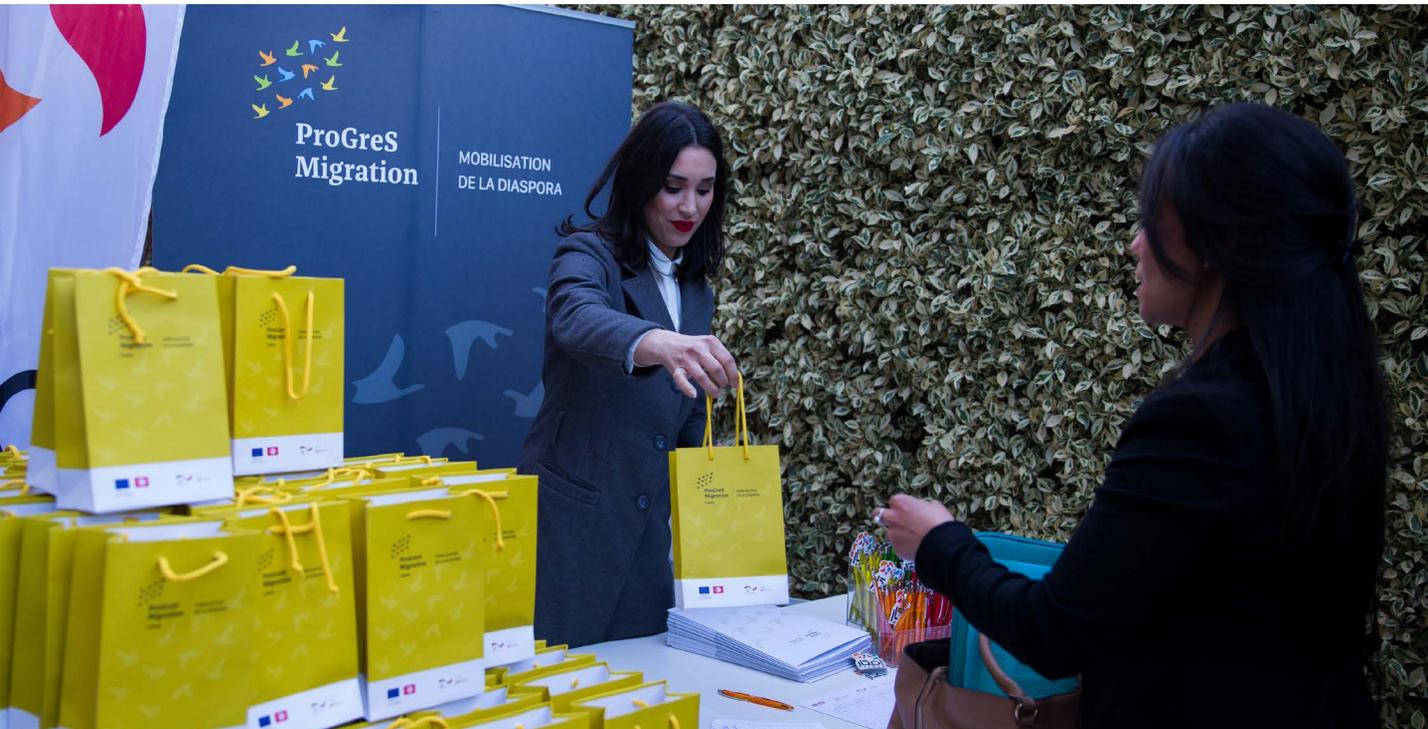
44 Enabel (2021). *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01, p. 3.

45 IOM (2020) *Living and Working in the Midst of Conflict: The Status of Long-term Migrants in Libya*.



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Promotional activities as part of the “Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie” programme (Progres), implemented by GIZ, Expertise France, AFD and ICMPD. Photo: ©GIZ

pursue the best possible outcomes for countries of origin and destination, and the migrants themselves. To this end, jobseekers’ existing skills are used or new skills developed to match both domestic and foreign labour market needs.

In order to build a solid knowledge base for labour mobility, implementing partners have carried out a number of research and data collection exercises in the target countries in North Africa. For example, in Morocco, Tunisia (underway) and Egypt (planned), studies will map the current national framework on career counselling, job placement, and pre-departure orientation.<sup>46</sup> In addition, in Tunisia, an analysis of domestic and international job markets is underway in order to improve job placement of Tunisians.

One of the challenges of access to international labour markets is the mutual recognition of qualifications. Two thematic workshops were organised on this topic in Morocco. In addition, a regional online series was launched for Tunisian and Moroccan institutions on the recognition of qualifications in Germany, with whom the first mobility schemes are being piloted. Complementing the workshops are tripartite preparatory activities on policy development in the area of skills recognition and certification to facilitate the recognition of

46 ILO and IOM (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02, p. 10.



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worker qualification and promote decent employment abroad.<sup>47</sup> By 31 March 2021, mobility schemes had been launched in all three beneficiary countries.<sup>48</sup> Related activities include:

- In Morocco and Tunisia, 127 candidates completed pre-departure language and intercultural training – 65 candidates had already received a recruitment commitment and 39 had started their apprenticeship in Germany;
- An additional 96 Tunisians were selected to start their pre-departure training;
- In Egypt, the selection of a first group of apprentices is underway;<sup>49</sup>
- Sixty persons received training on topics related to legal migration, and
- Development of two policy documents and three research papers relating to labour mobility.

**Effects of COVID-19 on labour mobility efforts.** The restrictions in movement and economic downturn that resulted from COVID-19 had a significant impact on the implementation of mobility schemes, with job placements delayed or cancelled by affected employers. In response to these developments, one implementing partner carried out targeted research on the impact of COVID-19 on workers from beneficiary countries to enable their home countries to consider adequate policy responses.<sup>50</sup> Another study provided estimates on the number of Moroccans residing abroad in vulnerable situations. A similar assessment is also underway for Tunisia that will provide a general overview of the impact of COVID-19 on Tunisian workers abroad as well as their families. In Morocco, an evaluation is underway of pension plans for Moroccans living abroad in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>51</sup>

**Addressing organised crime.** Tackling criminal networks requires a regional approach. EUTF supports such an approach through (1) a regional project to strengthen the capacity of NOA governments to dismantle criminal networks involved in trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, and (2) inclusion of measures in integrated border management (IBM) projects to help in the detection and subsequent investigation of cases of THB and SoM (see Box 1).

One key regional project, for example, is using a number of different approaches to build the capacity of partners to investigate criminal groups. This includes training of specialists in digital investigation, forensics and intelligence analysis, as well as the provision of up-to-date equipment and software. Implementation

47 ILO and IOM (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02, p. 12.

48 GIZ (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01, p. 6.

49 GIZ (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01, p. 4.

50 GIZ (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01, p. 2.

51 ILO and IOM (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02, p.7.



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also includes training of front-line staff such as health care and social workers, who are often in a position to identify victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants, thus not only enabling referral to protection services but also providing the entry point for investigation.

To provide context for training programmes, the implementing partner brings together key stakeholders to develop SOPs, setting out differing roles and responsibilities, and formalising key processes such as chain of custody for evidence. Another feature of this work is that participants in specialised training must undergo an entry exam. Further, the implementing partner has negotiated with government counterparts for participants to remain in their roles for a minimum of three years.

Due to the specialised nature of much of the training, the number of participants is often quite small. Reported data to 31 March 2021 shows a total of **666 participants** trained on topics related to the identification and investigation of cases of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, and referral of trafficked persons and vulnerable migrants to appropriate services. Five training modules had also been produced. Specific training-related events included:

- Workshop aimed at producing a strategic roadmap for the strengthening of the Libyan forensic services;<sup>52</sup>
- An initial workshop for 21 Egyptian judges from different governorates on adjudicating SoM cases;<sup>53</sup>
- Two specialist trainings for expert analysts and investigators from the Regional Cybercrime Brigade in Morocco, on: (1) cryptocurrency, covering investigative skills on blockchain analysis and seizure of cryptocurrencies (16 participants); and (2) open-source investigation skills to enhance knowledge of special investigation techniques (11 participants);<sup>54</sup> and
- A mock investigation and trial on THB and SoM in partnership with key local counterparts, for 27 participants from different agencies in the Tangier region, including officials in charge of handling THB/SoM cases, and social workers and labour inspectors who might be involved in identification.

To maximise the value of these training activities, it is important that legal frameworks provide an effective basis for investigation and prosecution of both individuals and, more importantly, criminal groups. Having identified this as a potential constraint in Libya, one implementing partner is undertaking a review of the Libyan legal framework on THB and SoM as a first step in supporting Libyan authorities in reviewing the current legislative framework.<sup>55</sup>

52 UNODC (2021). *Dismantling Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Criminal Networks in North Africa, Quarterly Report* (1 November 2020 – 31 January 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01, p. 6

53 UNODC (2021). *Dismantling Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Criminal Networks in North Africa, Quarterly Report* (1 November 2020 – 31 January 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01, p. 5.

54 UNODC (2021). *Dismantling Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Criminal Networks in North Africa, Quarterly Report* (1 November 2020 – 31 January 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01, p. 7. The implementing partner also reported on training results: all 16 participants passed the certification test, with an average of 92 per cent.

55 UNODC (2021). *Dismantling Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling Criminal Networks in North Africa, Quarterly Report* (1 November 2020 – 31 January 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01, p. 6.



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As these examples demonstrate, implementing partners have taken a multifaceted approach to strengthening national and regional capacity to combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling networks. In particular, implementing partner approaches have increased the value of training activities and potential sustainability of results by (1) locating these activities within a wider framework of agreed process and procedures, (2) building on existing training efforts and (3) supporting the provision of much-needed equipment.

## 3.2. Capacity Building: Summative Observations

This section highlights a series of high-level observations driven by EUTF in NOA implementing partners' quantitative and qualitative data. These observations include the results of CB as a key benefit to target groups in the region, two key aspects of implementing partners approaches that help accelerate results, and one area where additional involvement could extend and deepen the results of implementing partner approaches moving forward.

**EUTF in NOA capacity building activities have addressed multiple dimensions.** As noted in the introduction to this chapter, effective capacity development involves not just knowledge transfer and skills development but also includes tools and processes that create an environment in which the knowledge and skills can be routinely applied. Implementing partner reported data illustrates how training activities for individuals, which are sometimes treated as standalone events, have been complemented by (1) organisational capacity building through clarifying systems and procedures, and equipment provision and (2) systemic capacity building through strengthened laws and policies and the development of networks and partnerships. Implementing partners have also shown that it is possible to negotiate effectively with counterparts to ensure the selection of training participants in possession of the appropriate qualifications, for relevant roles which they will continue to hold for a period that is long enough to benefit from the training.

**Community mobilisers are crucial agents in the field of protection.** A common theme running through implementing partner reports is the key role played by community mobilisers in protection activities. Such mobilisers are crucial in addressing a range of challenges related to: (1) access to communities, particularly where COVID-19 and security constraints are present; (2) language; and (3) trust – as many migrants have undocumented status and may hold a well-founded fear of the authorities. However, such mobilisers are not always themselves safe from abuse and risk being detained by the authorities given their own status as undocumented migrants. A volatile security situation has also made it difficult for implementing partners to stay in touch with mobilisers. These factors contributed to high turnover rates among community mobilisers and the correspondent need for implementing partners to support capacity development on a regular and ongoing basis.<sup>56</sup>

**Capacity building activities for protection need to include local government authorities.** The role of local authorities in protection activities is most evident in Libya, due to major constraints at central level in relation to both capacity and reach of programmes and activities. In all countries, however, such

<sup>56</sup> DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 22.



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authorities play an important part in protection work. In relation to EUTF activities, this role has included: (1) supporting the delivery of key services; (2) promoting economic opportunities that are tailored to local realities; and (3) helping to ensure harmonious relations between local and migrant populations, particularly in contexts where scarcity of resources and livelihood activities provide fertile ground for conflict. Capacity building for local authorities can play a key role in ensuring that protection activities are both effective and connected to local structures, thus increasing the likelihood of long-term sustainability.

**The diaspora appears as an underutilised resource for local capacity development initiatives.** An estimated 20 million citizens from the Middle East and North Africa live abroad, representing five per cent of the total population of the region. Leaving remittances aside, the knowledge, skills and purchasing power of just a small portion of this diaspora could make a tremendous difference in the regional business landscape. Indeed in 2017, the World Bank observed that by mobilising only one per cent of this vast diaspora, the expertise of 200,000 professionals could be leveraged to boost entrepreneurship and address rising unemployment among youth.<sup>57</sup> Diaspora can also play a role in addressing misconceptions about life in destination countries, often painted as overly rosy by a combination of self-interested brokers and migrants wishing to be seen as a success.

**This is a relatively new area for most implementing partners,** as a consequence of which just two contracts under the EUTF in NOA included diaspora involvement in business development. The first spearheads business development through knowledge transfer between Moroccan diaspora members and business experts in the following countries so that they increase their own knowledge and transfer it to members of their local communities: Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal.<sup>58</sup> The second contract sees a small number of Tunisian diaspora members take on the role of mentor for local entrepreneurs to develop their businesses.<sup>59</sup> These initiatives remain in a nascent stage and may offer scope for future expansion.

57 See: Mariem Mezghenni Malouche, M. M., Plaza, S. and Salsac, F. (2016). [Mobilizing the Middle East and North Africa diaspora for economic integration and entrepreneurship](#). World Bank Group, Working Paper. Accessed 8 July 2021.

58 GIZ (2020). *Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration, Etat d'avancement* (Start date (not specified) – 3 April 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06-01. pp. 3-4.

59 GIZ (2020). *Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie - Composante 2: Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora, Note d'information trimestriel* (1 June 2020 – 31 August 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-03, pp. 4-5.



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## 4. AWARENESS RAISING AND ADVOCACY



Awareness raising and advocacy actions aim to lay the groundwork for behaviour change at the individual or community level by increasing knowledge and promoting changes in attitudes, intentions and, eventually, actions. In the context of the EUTF in NOA, these intended actions range from: (1) increased take-up of available services and (2) adoption of health-related prevention measures, notably in relation to COVID-19, to (3) reduction in risky migration (for example, discouraging irregular migration and encouraging migration through legal channels) and (4) reduction in the discriminatory and abusive treatment of migrants and other vulnerable populations. In the NOA window, advocacy actions tend to focus on decision makers and seek to promote positive systemic or political change through informed decision-making and trust-building. The objective of such actions is to create or enhance an enabling environment for positive change in the lives of migrants and local populations.

EUTF in NOA implementing partners collect and report data on awareness-raising and advocacy under four generic outputs, relating to the number of persons, topics and target groups covered by face-to-face events and awareness raising campaigns as well as advocacy activities and the production of materials. This provides information on the reach of such activities. Not all implementing partners collect information on (1) the immediate outcomes of enhanced awareness and sensitivity, that is, the extent to which awareness raising activities have successfully contributed to changes in knowledge or attitudes, or (2) higher level outcomes relating to whether activities have had the desired influence on intentions or actions. In fact, no implementing partner reported data against the immediate outcome indicator for awareness raising.

### AWARENESS RAISING

#### Immediate Outcome

Enhanced awareness and sensitivity of the general public regarding all issues relevant to migration

#### Generic Outputs

Awareness raising face-to-face events

General awareness raising campaigns

Awareness raising campaign information materials

Advocacy events

### 4.1. EUTF in NOA Awareness Raising Activities: Highlighted Results

Despite key challenges related to COVID-19, and in some cases security concerns, implementing partners were able to implement advocacy and awareness-raising activities. The activities address the specific migration-related challenges of the respective target countries or region covered by their contracts. As of 31 March 2021, 37 contracts across all beneficiary countries included indicators on awareness-raising and advocacy. Implementing partners reported data on these indicators for 18 of these contracts. Implementing partners from Libya (eight contracts) and regional initiatives (seven



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contracts) accounted for the majority of awareness-raising data, with Tunisia (three contracts) accounting for the remainder.<sup>60</sup>

Across the EUTF in NOA, implementing partners conduct awareness-raising interventions through general media campaigns (such as social media campaigns; referred to in this section as ‘mass awareness campaigns’), face-to-face events, and the distribution of information material. Advocacy exercises reported under the EUTF in the NOA region primarily took the form of dedicated meetings or events.

**Table 8: Number of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns and face-to-face events**

# of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns	Topic	Target group	# of attendants in awareness raising face-to-face events	Topic(s)	Target group
4,622,715	COVID-19	General public	86,340	Access to (complex) services	Host communities
90,000	COVID-19	Host communities	30,076	Access to (complex) services	Migrants
2,716	COVID-19	Refugees/Asylum seekers/PoCs	6,950	Access to (complex) services	Refugees/Asylum seekers/PoCs
8,382	Irregular migration	Host communities	121	Employment and business development	Diaspora
36,462	Protection	General public	2,238	Protection	Refugees/Asylum seekers/PoCs
641,696	Return and reintegration	Returnees	1,486	Social cohesion	Host communities
11,455	Social cohesion	General public			

Implementing partners reported data on awareness-raising and advocacy focused primarily on seven key areas. The most prominent areas addressed are access to ‘complex’ services, social cohesion, protection, COVID-19 and return and reintegration.<sup>61</sup>

**Access to services.** Implementing partners offer services in areas such as health, education, cash distribution and housing. Awareness-raising through face-to-face events most commonly promoted health-related services, including messaging on sexual and reproductive health and SGBV, targeting migrants

60 Additional contracts targeting Egypt and Morocco also foresee awareness-raising or advocacy indicators. However, they did not report data on these indicators before the deadline for the Summative Report (31 March 2021).

61 In some cases, implementing partners raise awareness and report on multiple services which they do not disaggregate by topic. Both specific and grouped services are thus described under the category ‘complex’ services.



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Hygiene promotion campaigns and awareness sessions on COVID-19 as part of the “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya” programme implemented by IOM, UNICEF, WHO and IMC. Photo: ©IOM

either (1) directly (reaching 30,076 persons) or (2) together with local populations in host communities (86,340 persons).<sup>62</sup>

**Social cohesion and combatting discrimination.** Social cohesion describes activities that aim to strengthen the trust and social fabric between those residing in a country or community, including citizens, migrants and refugees. Such activities aim to reduce stigmatisation of and discrimination against migrants.<sup>63</sup>

For example, in cooperation with the Government of Morocco, two implementing partners are in the process of preparing extensive information and sensitisation material on migrants’ rights and xenophobia for local authorities and those providing services to migrants respectively.<sup>64,65</sup>

Across the other EUTF NOA contracts, there were 1,486 participants in face-to-face events on social cohesion, and a further 11,455 persons reached through mass awareness campaigns.

62 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02. UNFPA Data Collection Form (March 2021).

63 Adapted from Larsen, C. A. (2014). *Social Cohesion: Definition, Measurement and Developments*, p. 2.

64 AECID (2020). *Vivre ensemble sans discrimination, Quarterly Report* (1 September – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01-01, p. 22.

65 Enabel (2021). *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrants, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01, p. 4.



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One project going beyond the general public involved social cohesion work in Libya, where one particular implementing partner worked across 18 different municipalities to strengthen communication between local authorities and all parties involved in local communities.<sup>66</sup>

**Protection of vulnerable migrants.** Implementing partners provided information to beneficiaries, both inside of detention centres and in urban areas, the latter with the support of community mobilisers. A range of international NGOs supported by the EUTF worked to (1) raise awareness on services available to them, (2) provide preventative reproductive health care and early marriage prevention counselling, (3) advise migrants and refugees on their rights, the risks involved in crossing the Mediterranean and, following the spread of COVID-19, (3) increase knowledge of hygiene and preventive measures.<sup>67</sup>

**Return and reintegration.** In Tunisia, according to data reported on return and reintegration, an estimated 641,969 people were reached through mass awareness raising campaigns, developed by a horizontal government task force to target returnees. In addition, face-to-face awareness-raising events on employment and business development opportunities were reported in Tunisia, where they reached 121 members of the diaspora.



*Reintegration assistance to a vulnerable migrant assisted with voluntary return under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa. Photo: ©IOM*

66 AICS (2020). *Recovery, Stability and Socio- Economic Development in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 October – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01, p. 20.  
 67 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 19.



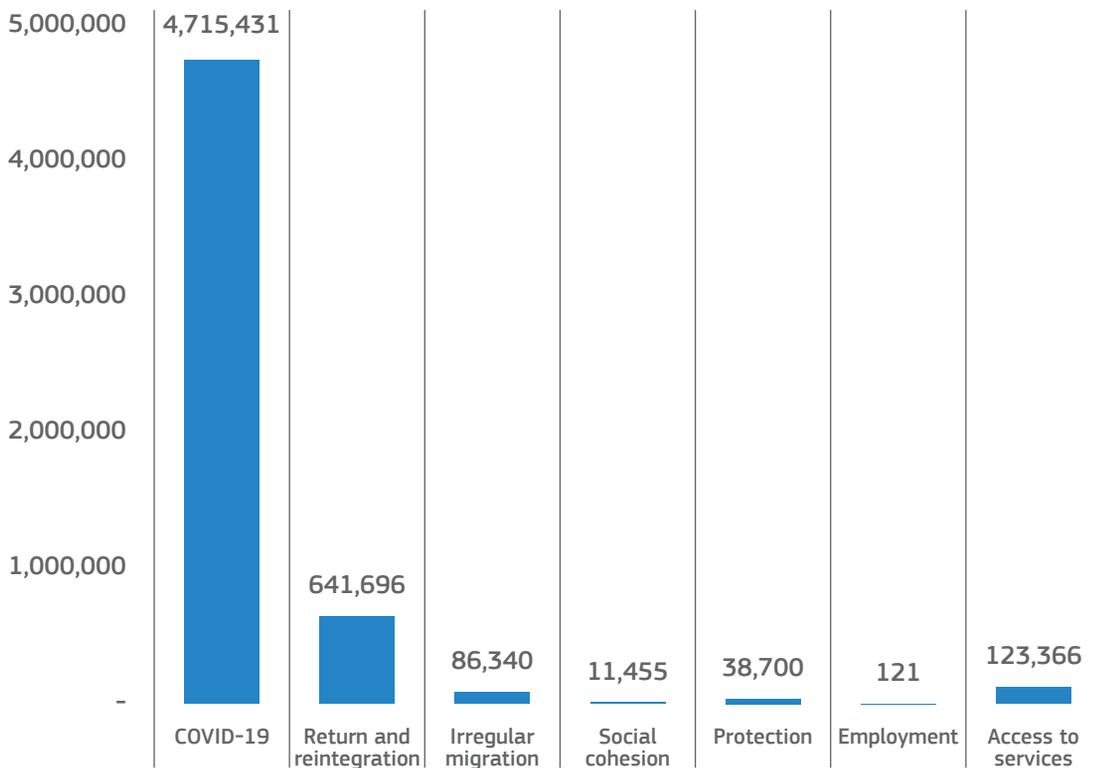
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**Irregular migration.** On the topic of irregular migration, one implementing partner reported reaching over 8,000 members of the local population in Libya with awareness-raising campaigns aimed at highlighting its critical risks.<sup>68</sup> In Egypt, several contracts have included awareness-raising activities on the risks of irregular migration, with a focus on children. These activities target local child protection committees, families in difficult socio-economic situations and single-headed households whose children are susceptible to irregular migration. As part of awareness-raising, implementing partners provide information on the risks of irregular migration, economic opportunities at home and support available in local governorates.<sup>69</sup>

**Figure 10. Total number of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns and face-to-face events combined**



68 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01, Data Collection Tool (March 2021).

69 NCW. *Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration, Document of Action*, T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-05, p. 33-35; Plan International. *Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt, Document of Action*, T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-03, p. 12; T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01, Final Report (1 September 2017 – 30 June 2020), p. 5.



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*Maha, a Syrian refugee in Libya, working as a volunteer at the Community Day Centre in Tripoli with UNHCR to help other refugees and asylum seekers to understand how to access health services and assistance, providing counselling and follow-up. Photo: ©UNHCR*

**COVID-19 prevention and mitigation.** Across the EUTF in NOA, implementing partners included, where possible, COVID-19 in their awareness-raising activities or adjusted their outreach activities to address COVID-19-related challenges. Implementing partners provided information on risks and consequences of the pandemic and related guidelines to lower the risk of infection, by producing/distributing information material and promoting awareness through a combination of (1) modifying existing engagement with specific target groups and (2) developing additional activities.<sup>70</sup> Data reported from different implementing partners on COVID-19 indicates that EUTF-supported communication activities on this topic reached more than 4.7 million members of the general public in Libya. This included the development of dedicated social media channels. A WhatsApp group was also used to disseminate COVID-19-related information to migrants.<sup>71</sup>

In Egypt, implementing partners implemented targeted COVID-19 awareness-raising activities to improve COVID-19 screening, a challenging undertaking. Implementing partners delivering health services found

70 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 19; T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01, *Progress Report* (1 March – 31 May 2020), p. 12; Enabel (2021). *Empowerment Juridique des Personnes Migrantes, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01, p. 5; GIZ (2020). *Municipal development in the context of mixed migration, Quarterly Report* (1 April 2020 – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05, p. 2.

71 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-02, *Final Report* (7 June 2017 – 31 April 2020), p. 10.



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that despite routinely enforcing the COVID-19 screening questions when scheduling cases via telephone, some respondents would not disclose their symptoms for fear of being denied services.<sup>72</sup> Several agencies also worked together to provide remote support for refugee communities on outreach and prevention activities. In this way, important information, including on access to services and support, could be transmitted to beneficiaries, despite COVID-19-related restrictions.<sup>73</sup> In Tunisia, EUTF resources supported development and dissemination of two guides for employers and recruitment agencies to strengthen migrant worker protection during the pandemic.<sup>74</sup>

In addition, a multi-agency regional contract reached 2,716 refugees, asylum seekers and PoCs in Tunisia through awareness-raising campaigns, notably via social media, on COVID-19 risks and prevention measures.

**Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).** UN agencies and INGOs in Libya educated and sensitised target groups on SGBV and provided information on services available to those affected. Activities targeted both local communities and migrants, with one implementing partner delivering sessions specifically targeted towards men.<sup>75</sup>

EUTF NOA implementing partners reported<sup>76</sup> on a range of different advocacy activities to support changes in policy and practice, with a strong emphasis on increased protection of vulnerable migrants. The primary focus of advocacy efforts was Libya, where migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and PoCs may be subject to arbitrary detention and frequent severe human rights abuses.<sup>77</sup> Bearing this in mind, a consortium of INGOs operating in Libya reported nine protection-focused advocacy interventions with public institutions.<sup>78</sup> Implementing partners advocated both directly and indirectly with national authorities and other key stakeholders to improve the situation of vulnerable migrants.<sup>79</sup> In particular, implementing partners focused on releasing migrants from arbitrary detention and supporting alternatives to detention, including advocating for the establishment of dedicated shelters for women and children.<sup>80</sup>

72 CARITAS (2021). *Hand by Hand towards Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt, Quarterly Report* (15 December 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-05, p. 17

73 UNHCR (2020). *Enhancing Self-reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-01, p. 3.

74 ILO and IOM (2021). *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa, Narrative Report* (1 October 2020 – 30 April 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02, p. 9.

75 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 6; UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, pp. 4-6.

76 Implementing partners have not always made use of available indicators to report on awareness-raising and advocacy activities. Examples outlined under this section hence cannot necessarily be linked to data described under “Data Reported on Awareness-raising and Advocacy”.

77 UNSMIL and UNHCR (2018). *Desperate and Dangerous: Report on the human rights situation of migrants and refugees in Libya*. 18 December 2018.

78 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC Data Collection Tool (October 2020).

79 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, pp. 16, 25.

80 Such as community-based alternatives (accommodation with host families) or designated residences, including centres providing assistance to migrants and asylum seekers in vulnerable situations, or at open or semi-open service/reception centres. Source: UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 6.



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Despite arbitrary detention being a particularly sensitive topic, implementing partners sought out multiple channels to raise the issue. One implementing partner, for example, continuously included alternatives to detention in bilateral exchanges with Libyan authorities and sector working groups, as well as on other relevant occasions. To add weight to these advocacy efforts, the issue of alternatives to detention was included in discussions with the Libyan authorities during the EUTF steering committee which took place in December 2019.<sup>81</sup> UN agencies complemented this work through advocacy with their respective Libyan government counterparts, for an improved national legal framework that would allow for enhanced protection of migrants and refugees.<sup>82</sup>

Based on information provided from one implementing partner, the Libyan authorities released over 2,000 detainees between 2017 and 2021.<sup>83</sup> This suggests that advocacy efforts may have been effective in securing the release of migrants from detention centres.

## 4.2. Awareness-Raising and Advocacy: Summative Observations

This section briefly highlights a series of high-level observations from quantitative and qualitative data reported by EUTF in NOA implementing partners.

**AA activities covered a range of topics and used multiple methods.** Overall, MLS data revealed that implementing partners have implemented a wide range of awareness-raising activities on a range of different topics and used a variety of different methods, from large public campaigns to online fora. These activities primarily aimed to encourage target populations to access available services, those which (1) helped address immediate needs – such as health and cash assistance, or (2) provided longer-term opportunities and assistance – such as employment, business development and legal migration opportunities. Other activities sought to promote social cohesion and support a reduction in stigma and discrimination towards migrants and migrant communities. A third group of activities sought to discourage risk behaviours, notably with regard to irregular migration and also COVID-19.

**Data is not available that links AA activities to changes in knowledge and action.** As noted, awareness raising and advocacy activities have reached a large number of people throughout the NOA region. However, in the absence of data on changes in knowledge, attitudes, intentions and actions, it is not possible to extrapolate the effects of these activities; even to the point of saying that awareness-raising activities have been successful in raising awareness. While some actions – such as the wearing of face masks in public – are easy to verify and can reasonably be attributed to an increase in knowledge, supported by the threat of punishment for non-compliance, available data does not provide information on the contribution of EUTF-funded activities to these actions. Further, for activities such as awareness-raising on the risks of irregular migration, the lack of available baseline and endline data precludes assessment of whether

81 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Final Report* (31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 16.

82 Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, p. 35.

83 Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, p. 21.



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awareness has increased as a consequence of awareness activities, let alone whether such awareness can be associated with influencing attitudes, intentions and actions. These issues are discussed in more detail in the lessons learned section of this report, with accompanying recommendations put forward.

**Implementing partners successfully adapted activities in response to COVID-19 and other constraints.** As with many activities supported under the EUTF, COVID-19 exacerbated existing challenges in raising awareness among migrant and refugees on the services available to them. In Libya, for example, one implementing partner reported that, in addition to limits on face-to-face contact, curfews and restricted movement made it more difficult to find and reach the target group, particularly in urban areas and despite the use of community mobilisers. The closure of primary health care (PHC) centres to reduce exposure to COVID-19 further lessened opportunities for outreach and service provision for vulnerable groups.<sup>84</sup>

In the face of these constraints, implementing partners successfully adapted their activities to enable them to continue implementing awareness-raising activities, expanding their range of methods to place more emphasis on avenues such as webpages, animation videos, online fora and social media. Further, implementing partners were able to tailor their messages to the appropriate context. One implementing partner reported, for example, that in more conservative areas of Libya, messages on SGBV needed to be revised to build up acceptance among both the target group and their communities. In addition, it was confirmed that an appropriate time frame needs to be factored in for trust-building measures. An inception phase of sufficient length may build up trust and contribute to an increase in the number of migrants and refugees accessing available protection services over time; for instance, in the field of SGBV.<sup>85</sup>

84 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January – 31 May 2020), p. 15.

85 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January – 31 May 2020), p. 28-29.



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## 5. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



This chapter provides an analysis of EUTF in NOA project results from projects focused on basic social services (BSS) and emergency and humanitarian assistance. This analysis is based on reported data from implementing partners on their individual project outputs and outcomes from early 2017 to March 2021. EUTF in NOA implementing partners are implementing and have reported on a broad range of activities addressing BSS and EHA. The breadth of such services is reflected in the high number of generic outputs in this area (14), supporting two broad immediate outcomes on services and employment.

Indeed, most of these implementing partners provide a range of services that address beneficiaries' protection-related needs, many of which also include elements of health support and education. Reported data highlights that activities fall into three main, closely linked categories: (1) health and psychosocial support, (2) protection and (3) education. These activities aim to contribute to EUTF in NOA Strategic Objective 3 on ensuring protection for those in need, and Strategic Objective 5 on the protection of vulnerable migrants.

### 5.1. BSS and EHA: Highlighted Results

A total of 50 contracts across all EUTF in NOA partner countries include BSS and EHA activities in their project designs. Implementing partners holding 35 of these contracts included BSS and EHA indicators in their log frames and reported data against these indicators by 31 March 2021. The majority of implementing partners reporting data against BSS and EHA indicators were leading projects in Libya (17 contracts), followed by regional initiatives (12 contracts), Tunisia (3 contracts) and Morocco (2 contracts). One team implementing a cross-window initiative (EUTF NOA and Sahel and Lake Chad windows) also reported BSS and EHA data.

#### BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES AND EHA

##### Immediate Outcomes

Competencies and employability of supported target group(s) increased

Access to services for supported target group(s) enhanced

##### Generic Outputs

Screening and counselling

Resettlement/evacuation

Basic services

Emergency services

Cash assistance

Access to education

Employment for final beneficiaries

Job placements

Technical and vocational training

Support to start-ups and MSMEs

Return and reintegration services

Family tracing

Local community level initiatives

Legal migration and mobility support



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Implementing partners reported providing BSS and EHA services to some **1,193,540 people, including migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and members of host communities**. These services are primarily focused on protection and health, which together account for **81 per cent of all services**. They also include the provision of food and non-food items, housing and emergency shelter, cash, training sessions, legal support and education grants (Table 9).

**Table 9. Number of people and type of BSS and EHA services provided by EUTF in NOA implementing partners in NOA region<sup>86</sup>**

BSS/EHA Service Type	Number of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, vulnerable host community members reached	BSS/EHA Service Type	Number of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, vulnerable host community members reached
Cash	46,707	Legal migration	585
Complex services	28,794	Nutrition	52,215
Education	65,270	Protection	632,211
Employment <sup>87</sup>	7,324	Referrals	5,227
Health	272,206	Return and reintegration	48,583
Housing	1,478	Other	1,130
Legal counselling	1,255	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,162,985</b>

### 5.1.1. Health and Psychosocial Support

One key area of BSS and EHA focus is health and psychological support. Approximately one quarter of services provided under the EUTF in the NOA region occur in these two areas. To date, implementing partners have reported reaching a total of **272,206 persons** with health services, including PHC consultations, medical screening for communicable diseases, and MHPSS counselling. The majority of reported beneficiaries of medical assistance were in Libya (217,799), followed by regional projects (35,118) and Morocco (19,289).

These totals include provision of MHPSS services to **55,902 people**. The majority of MHPSS activities were open to all vulnerable populations,<sup>88</sup> irrespective of their legal status in a given country.<sup>89</sup> Some of

86 Persons often benefit from several protection-related services across different locations. Multiple counts can therefore not be fully avoided and likely affect the total number of beneficiaries reported in this chapter.

87 Employment-related services also include a capacity building component. More information is available in Chapter 4.

88 A ‘vulnerable person’ is defined as someone who has limited ability to protect themselves from harm or exploitation. There are multiple definitions of what constitutes a vulnerable person, but the list may include minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of trafficking in human beings, persons with serious illnesses, persons with mental disorders and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, such as victims of female genital mutilation.

89 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03.



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

these services targeted women and children exclusively.<sup>90</sup> In line with research-based recommendations for avoiding social stigma,<sup>91</sup> implementing partners integrated MHPSS services into other health and community protection activities. Implementing partners offered MHPSS services in public health care centres, beneficiaries’ homes, and other safe spaces such as Emergency Shelter for Women.<sup>92</sup> Implementing partners with access to detention centres in Libya also reported reaching detainees with psychosocial support services as part of the emergency assistance provided in these facilities (see Section 3.2 for further analysis).<sup>93</sup>

Partnering with government facilities. In the face of ongoing challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic (Box 1), implementing partners used multiple channels to reach beneficiaries. This included strengthening and utilising government-run health care centres, while extending activities beyond these facilities

90 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02; UNICEF (2020), *Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 April 2020 – 30 June 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-03.

91 UNHCR. *Mental health and psychosocial support*. Emergency Handbook. Accessed 8 July 2021; Government of the Netherlands. [Why is it important to integrate MHPSS into humanitarian response?](#) Integration of mental health and psychosocial support in humanitarian response. Accessed 8 July 2021.

92 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 6.

93 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January – 31 May 2020), p. 10.



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to where beneficiaries were located. Across contracts addressing health services in Libya, for example, implementing partners partnered with government-run facilities to improve and expand their services and train staff accordingly.

Within government-run public health care facilities, support focused on specialised services – including measures to improve child and new-born health, the provision of psychosocial support, and sexual and reproductive health care for women from vulnerable groups. In Libya, for example, staff of one UN-led project provided SRH services to **8,382 vulnerable women and girls**, including migrants in Tripoli, Sebha and Benghazi. These persons were treated in mobile medical units, safe spaces and through health and protection services provided in public health facilities located along migration routes.

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

**Community outreach.** With a continuously growing number of vulnerable refugees and migrants living in urban settings, implementing partners engaged outreach volunteers and mobilisers from these communities to support the uptake of services among migrants and refugees. These services were provided at disembarkation points for migrants and, where possible, in detention centres, reaching some **27,635 refugees, asylum seekers and PoCs**. For a holistic approach, one implementing partner supported community health workers to develop and integrate services addressing SGBV into their existing health facilities.<sup>94</sup> Implementing partners reported that these kinds of community-based approaches were effective in reaching these key vulnerable target groups.<sup>95</sup>

A good example of the multifaceted approach to health services concerns efforts to address the spread of tuberculosis (TB) in Libya. This highly communicable disease had been increasingly detected among migrants and refugees from places more strongly impacted by the spread of TB and had also spread among the local Libyan population. In response, a consortium of INGOs adapted their existing activities to support the Ministry of Health to address the disease without overburdening an already inadequate health care system.<sup>96</sup>

Targeting this disease required an integrated strategy, with the health outcomes for host communities inextricably linked to those for migrants. Access to migrant communities played a crucial role in identifying cases and in providing adequate treatment. Mobile medical units and teams were deployed to provide primary health care services, including TB screenings, in areas where the number of cases were rising. These

94 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 8.

95 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2019). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 October 2019 – 31 December 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 9.

96 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 1.



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included PHC centres in Misrata<sup>97</sup> and Tripoli, close to a disembarkation point for rescue at sea operations, where migrants increasingly settled after failing in their attempt to cross the Mediterranean.<sup>98</sup>



*Provision of medicines and supplies by UNICEF to ensure that quality primary health and life-saving maternal, newborn and child health care and nutrition services are strengthened to avoid preventable morbidity and mortality among vulnerable populations, especially women and children. Photo: ©UNICEF*

97 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 5.

98 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Interim Narrative Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 13.



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## BOX 1: HOW EUTF PARTNERS RESPONDED TO COVID-19

With the onset of the **COVID-19 pandemic**, EUTF in NOA implementing partners faced an entirely new set of challenges, compounded by ongoing uncertainty as to (1) how the virus spread, and (2) the impact of government measures to contain the spread of the virus. Further, COVID-19 exacerbated the difficult conditions under which many implementing partners were already operating. This was felt particularly strongly in Libya, where, as a result of the ongoing conflict, nearly half of the primary health care facilities have shut down over time, leaving migrant and host communities in need of medical care chronically underserved and the country ill-prepared to face a pandemic.<sup>99</sup> One implementing partner estimated that the combined effects of conflict-induced closures and COVID-19 mitigation measures resulted in specialised services such as SRH and psychosocial support being unavailable in over 90 per cent of PHC facilities.<sup>100</sup>

Facilities that remained open suffered from overcrowding, which made social distancing challenging and increased the risk of spreading COVID-19.<sup>101</sup> In Egypt, one public health facility had to treat suspected COVID-19 cases in patients that had hidden their symptoms due to fear of being denied help, exposing others to the risk of infection.<sup>102</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic also resulted in major disruptions to global and local medical equipment supply chains, creating a protracted shortage at a time of high demand.<sup>103</sup> Moreover, COVID-19 measures affected other important public health issues; for example, delaying the renovation of health facilities and the building of isolation rooms in Tripoli for patients with open or multi-drug resistant tuberculosis.<sup>104</sup>

Despite the enormous challenges associated with the pandemic, implementing partners developed timely solutions to deliver essential health services to vulnerable groups at risk of contracting COVID-19. Some key efforts included:

99 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-03, Quarterly Report (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), p. 1.

100 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 2

101 UNHCR (2020), *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, p. 6.

102 CARITAS (2021). *Hand by Hand towards Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt, Quarterly Report* (15 December 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-05, p. 13.

103 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 2.

104 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 8.



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- Implementing partners delivered **546,024 units of COVID-19-related supplies, including PPE**, to key laboratories and isolation units so that essential staff could continue to work.<sup>105</sup>
- One Libya-based implementing partner was able to deliver essential packages for newborns in need of life-saving support to **670 health facilities** in **24 municipalities**.<sup>106</sup>
- One implementing partner in Egypt distributed **855 hygiene kits to unaccompanied minors**.<sup>107</sup> In Libya, implementing partners delivered hospital tents, prefab containers and ambulances across the country.<sup>108</sup>
- One UN agency-led project in Libya deployed specialised mobile medical units to women in need of SRH services in areas particularly affected by COVID-19.<sup>109</sup> The UN agency also provided telephone-based health care services and psychosocial support in Tripoli, Sebha and Benghazi.<sup>110</sup>
- Another implementing partner set up a 24/7 emergency medical hotline and ambulance service for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers with medical emergencies in urban areas.<sup>111</sup>

### 5.1.2. Protection of Vulnerable Populations

An important objective of EHA projects is to ensure protection services are available to the most vulnerable members of migrant and host communities. EUTF in NOA implementing partners reported providing protection-related assistance across the region, including seven projects in Libya, three as part of regional initiatives, one project in Morocco, and one cross-window project. They offer an array of protection services for migrants and refugees including registration in the country, resettlement in a third country, and/or evacuation to a safe third country. To mitigate some vulnerabilities, implementing partners also distribute emergency supplies and provide housing and cash assistance to help protect these at-risk groups.

While many protection measures target specific groups such as women, children or refugees, implementing partners have increasingly made needed services available to all vulnerable members of the local population. This shift has been in response to vulnerability assessments that demonstrate the needs of the host communities as well as targeted groups and in an effort to promote social cohesion among host and migrant communities, particularly in urban settings.

105 IRC (2021). *Strengthening resilience of mixed migrants, displaced populations and host communities in Libya through improved access to quality health services, Quarterly Report* (1 October 2020 – 31 December 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02, p. 4; CARITAS (2021). *Hand by Hand towards Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt, Quarterly Report* (15 December 2020 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-05, p. 13.

106 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-03. Quarterly Report (1 October 2018 – 31 March 2020), p. 5.

107 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January – 31 May 2020), p. 25.

108 UNHCR (2020). *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, p. 2.

109 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 6.

110 UNFPA (2020). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (20 December 2019 – 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 4.

111 UNHCR (2020). *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 June 2020 – 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, p. 7.



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*Providing legal assistance to refugees and asylum seekers under the programme “Improvement of the access to services and rights for refugees and asylum seekers in Tunisia” implemented by UNHCR. Photo: ©UNHCR*

**Protection-related EHA.** Implementing partners reported reaching a total of **632,211 persons** across the region with protection-related emergency assistance, reaching almost exclusively refugees, asylum seekers and PoCs. Implementing partners provided additional details on more than 160,000 of those individuals assisted: They reached **15,314 refugees, asylum seekers and PoCs in Libyan detention centres, 47,846 at disembarkation points and 99,259 in urban settings.** They delivered an array of services, including primary health care, distribution of core relief items, and identification and registration of PoCs.<sup>112</sup>

For migrants held in detention centres, implementing partners exclusively relied on the Libyan authorities for access. In some cases, the local authorities prevented all humanitarian stakeholders from providing services at these facilities. Despite this prohibition, implementing partners continued to provide psychosocial support activities at detention facilities, including some with a specific focus on the needs of women. However, the provision of psychosocial counselling, along with the disclosure of instances of human rights abuses and SGBV remains a challenge at closed facilities, as the lack of safe spaces place individuals at risk of retribution.<sup>113</sup>

112 UNHCR (2020). *Integrated Approach to Protection and Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 September 2018 – 30 April 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01; T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019).

113 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, Quarterly Report (20 December 2019 – 30 September 2020), p. 6.



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With access to vulnerable detainees at the discretion of the guards, several implementing partners took a principled approach and withdrew support from detention centres, allowing them to reinforce their support to urban areas, where a continuously rising numbers of migrants and refugees required access to assistance.<sup>114</sup> In these urban areas, implementing partners provided integrated support at facilities such as community day centres, offering a comprehensive set of services to refugees and asylum seekers, including cash assistance, SGBV response and registration. Protection needs were also supported by household visits for protection assessment and through community mobilisers.<sup>115</sup>

**Improving detainee well-being.** An activity reported to have a positive impact on detainee well-being was support in regard to international telephone calls at detention facilities. The ability to re-establish contact with their families provided substantial emotional relief for detainees. Due to the low risk of such calls causing harm, this activity was maintained even when other activities were stopped due to risk of abuse and aid diversion.<sup>116</sup>



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

114 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January – 31 May 2020), p. 5.

115 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019), p. 26; T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), p.18.

116 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), pp. 10-11.



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EUTF in NOA initiatives also address emerging needs of refugees and migrants requiring short- or mid-term protection solutions beyond emergency situations. This work has often faced its own set of challenges as success depends on cooperation with stakeholders beyond the donor community. For instance, as part of advocating for the release of migrants and refugees from detention centres, implementing partners worked to identify accommodation options involving host families and apartments for rent, as well as local and international partners to run shelters. However, over time, and as Libyans have increasingly moved back to urban areas, accommodation has become more expensive, making it more difficult to find adequate housing and landlords who agree to rent to migrants and refugees.<sup>117</sup>

Staff employed under one of the contracts operated a safe house in Tripoli where particularly vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers who required daily medical care could find accommodation, receive food, core relief items and psychosocial care. Unfortunately, the safe house closed at the end of 2018 due to a lack of durable solutions in third countries for people of concern cared for at this facility.<sup>118</sup>

**Cash assistance.** This form of assistance is used by implementing partners to enable the most vulnerable members of migrant, refugee and local populations to cover their basic needs. Implementing partner staff see this as an important means of (1) covering gaps in service provision, particularly for those unable to access public services, and (2) supporting vulnerable groups during emergencies. One implementing partner in Egypt, for example, is using emergency cash assistance to assist beneficiaries in the aftermath of robberies or evictions.<sup>119</sup>

While detailed information was not available, post-distribution monitoring of one-off cash-for-rent or in-kind assistance provided by a consortium of NGOs in Libya showed that beneficiaries considered the assistance to have considerably improved their living conditions.<sup>120</sup> All beneficiaries reported that their living conditions had improved and the financial burden on their household decreased, while 84% stated that the cash transfer positively impacted relations within the household. Other commonly reported benefits included improved food security and better access to health services.<sup>121</sup>

Coordination and complementarity among implementing partners in the field of cash assistance has proven particularly valuable in addressing gaps. For example, one implementing partner in Egypt provided cash assistance to large families who did not qualify for assistance from another implementing partner due to different internal regulations. In another example, an implementing partner was providing cash support to accompanied minors. However, upon turning 18, the supported beneficiaries remained vulnerable and without livelihood opportunities yet were no longer eligible for cash support from the original implementing partner. In this case, another implementing partner thus stepped in to ensure ongoing assistance. Post-distribution monitoring by the implementing partners showed that cash assistance was mainly used for rent, followed by food items and hygiene products, thus meeting legitimate emergency needs.<sup>122</sup>

117 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), p.16

118 Fortunately, implementing partners were able to find durable solutions for existing residents. T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019), p. 26.

119 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01, Final Report (1 September 2017 – 30 June 2020), p. 25.

120 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 8.

121 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 8.

122 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01, Final Report (1 September 2017 – 30 June 2020), p. 25.



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*Boosting the social and economic resilience of children and youth at risk in Greater Cairo, Egypt through the project “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt”, implemented by Save the Children. Photo ©Savethechildren*

During the COVID-19 pandemic, cash assistance provided immediate protection to key target groups at a time of increased vulnerability. Lockdowns reduced work and income generating opportunities, which exacerbated the vulnerability of migrants and refugees. Simultaneously, implementing partners reported a severe liquidity crisis, especially in Libya, where the reduced purchasing power of the Libyan dinar affected implementing partner ability to provide cash assistance.<sup>123</sup> Aiming to compensate for the impact of the worsening economic situation in Libya, a group of implementing partners launched a programme to provide emergency food assistance and, where needed, distributed core relief items to refugees.<sup>124</sup> Other implementing partners increasingly used foreign bank accounts to access cash and continue cash assistance programmes.<sup>125</sup> Taken together, implementing partners reached **46,707 persons with cash assistance** across projects in Libya and Tunisia and also at regional level.

123 Cesvi and IMC (2021). *PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03, p. 4.

124 UNHCR (2020). *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 June 2020 – 30 September 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, p. 8.

125 UNFPA (2021). *Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2021 – 31 March 2021), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02, p. 10.



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

**Resettlement and evacuation.** Resettlement involves the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another state that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent residence. Implementing partners reported that a total of **585 persons** were resettled under one cross-regional contract benefitting both the NOA and Horn of Africa windows of the EUTF. A further **49 persons from Egypt and 147 from Libya** also accessed family reunification schemes under this contract.

In addition, implementing partner staff reported the evacuation of **4,004 persons from Libya, including 3,208 to Niger and 306 to Rwanda**. Finding durable solutions outside of Libya for vulnerable groups has become increasingly challenging over the past number of years. This has been due to (1) mobility restrictions and border closures following the COVID-19 outbreak, and (2) the highly limited number of places available to these groups in third countries. COVID-19 has only exacerbated this situation, leaving countries that had made humanitarian evacuation pledges in 2020 to delay following through on their commitments due to pressing local needs to address the pandemic. Further, the emergency transit mechanism (ETM)<sup>126</sup> in Niger and Rwanda already reached full capacity in 2020 and thus were not able to accommodate further PoCs.<sup>127</sup>

<sup>126</sup> The ETM, established in November 2017, facilitates the processing and evacuation of the most vulnerable refugees trapped in detention in Libya, allowing these individuals to access protection and durable solutions.

<sup>127</sup> UNHCR (2020), *Managing Mixed Migration flows: Enhancing Protection and Assistance for Those in Need in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 May 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01, pp. 8-9.



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*Pursuing durable solutions for unaccompanied refugee and separated children, including family reunification, in Libya and Egypt. Photo: ©UNHCR*

### 5.1.3. Education Services

All children, independent of their legal status, need access to continuous schooling. This includes children in emergency situations, and those on the move. In some NOA countries, however, access to public education is restricted for migrant and refugee children.<sup>128</sup> This has adverse effects both in the immediate term – as education enrolment often has a protective value for children – and for their future, by increasing their chances of developing skills needed to work and move out of poverty.

Under the EUTF NOA window, five implementing partners provided data on education services. In Libya, one implementing partner is working together with partners towards inclusive education opportunities in protective learning environments for local, refugee, and migrant children. These involve **36 schools and over 15,000 children in Libya**, which stand to benefit from the rehabilitation works, procurement of supplies such as library books, teacher training programmes and improved learning facilities.<sup>129</sup> Efforts are also underway to reach children unable to access formal education. These non-formal education opportunities

<sup>128</sup> In Egypt, for example, access to public schools is granted to Syrian, Sudanese, South Sudanese and Yemeni refugee students. This means that more than 9,000 children are not entitled to enrol in public schools, but rather only private schools, which many cannot afford. T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09, Document of Action, p. 4.

<sup>129</sup> T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-03, Quarterly Report (1 October 2018 – 31 March 2020).



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*Rehabilitation of schools in Libya as part of the “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” programme implemented by UNDP, Photo: ©UNDP*

are an important support tool for future enrolment of children in formal education systems as soon as such opportunities arise.<sup>130</sup>

Non-formal education options are also provided for those young people who wish to acquire professional and soft skills that will help them integrate into local communities, find legal work and later support the financial independence of their families.<sup>131</sup>

Implementing partners reported that they reached numerous children with education services:

- Implementing partners have provided access to formal or informal education services for 33,464 vulnerable children in Libya.
- In Egypt, implementing partners enrolled 30,400 children in schools through education grants.

130 UNICEF (2020). *Resilience Building Programmes for Vulnerable Children in Libya, Including Host Communities, Refugees and Migrants, Quarterly Report* (1 January 2020 – 31 March 2020), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02, pp. 9-11.

131 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09, Document of Action, p. 16.



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*Rehabilitation of the teacher garden in Benghazi as part of the “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya” programme implemented by IOM. Photo: ©IOM*

- In Morocco, implementing partners enrolled 900 refugee children in primary and secondary schools through education grants, with an additional 370 children benefitting from non-formal education or remedial classes.

## 5.2. BSS AND EHA: Summative Observations

This section highlights a series of high-level observations driven by the quantitative and qualitative data of EUTF NOA implementing partners. The first observation covers the issue of expanding support from migrants to local populations, reiterating an important point made earlier in this chapter. Other observations relate to the importance of psychosocial support, ongoing challenges faced by migrants in accessing health services and implementing partners in providing services, and the potential tension between providing high-quality immediate assistance and promoting long-term sustainability.

**Support for vulnerable local populations also benefits migrants.** A consortium of INGOs highlighted that they paid particular attention to target community members in need rather than focusing on their status as refugee, migrant, or Libyan national. This decision resulted in more vulnerable persons benefitting from services, and avoided the fuelling of community-level tension.<sup>132</sup>

132 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), pp.24, 28.



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**Psychosocial support is a crucial component of health services.** Data reported by implementing partners highlights the importance of mental health and psychosocial support to holistic humanitarian assistance and relief work. Individuals and communities in humanitarian emergencies face tremendous distress, with potential long-term negative effects for their mental health. Along migratory routes, including in many locations in the NOA, migrants and refugees face difficult living conditions, human rights abuses, violence and discrimination, often with little prospect of improvement in the short to medium term. This renders psychosocial support among the most essential forms of EHA that EUTF implementing partners provide in the NOA.

**Challenges remain for migrants in accessing government health services.** A common theme from implementing partner reports, as highlighted in this chapter, is close cooperation with government partners in providing health services. However, INGOs who work closely with migrant communities reported a persistent challenge: many refugees and migrants remained reluctant to use public health facilities, even where these were available to them, for fear of discrimination or being reported to the authorities.<sup>133</sup> Another factor limiting the uptake of some of the medical services provided was linked to the target populations being unable to afford transportation to the medical facilities. This issue is more easily resolvable and implementing partners found that supporting transportation to medical facilities played an important role in reducing vulnerabilities.<sup>134</sup>

**Ongoing tensions remain between the need for immediate assistance and long-term sustainability.** Despite positive feedback from beneficiaries on cash for rent assistance, one implementing partner concluded that due to the lack of sustainability of this mode of assistance, it should be discontinued. Implementing partner staff considered that future activities should avoid creating dependencies and have a stronger focus on creating livelihoods and on empowering vulnerable populations to provide for themselves.<sup>135</sup> This view reflects a wider tension relating to the provision of emergency assistance versus longer-term capacity building.

**EUTF in NOA implementing partner ability to provide EHA support at disembarkation points relies on the willingness of local authorities to disclose the time and location of planned disembarkations and also provide access to migrants.** For sea rescue operations involving the Libyan Coast Guard, for example, authorities have often only shared this information at very short notice.<sup>136</sup> Implementing partners also observed that Libyan authorities increasingly use disembarkation reception facilities as transit centres. Local authorities have held rescued migrants and refugees at disembarkation points for several days before releasing or moving them to other locations. These areas are entirely under-equipped for this purpose, with insufficient space and hygiene facilities. This situation makes the presence of implementing partners and the availability of protection services on site even more important.<sup>137</sup>

133 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), p.15.

134 DRC-Cesvi-IRC-IMC (2020). *Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya, Quarterly Report* (1 October – 31 December 2019), T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, p. 4.

135 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), p.16

136 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01, Final Report (1 September 2018 – 31 December 2019), pp. 18-19.

137 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11-01, Document of Action, p. 5.



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## 6. KEY LESSONS EMERGING FROM THE EUTF NOA MLS

This chapter outlines a series of lessons that have emerged from the development and implementation of the EUTF NOA MLS. These lessons differ from the results of the EUTF investments in the NOA region itself, as described in Chapter 2 and further contextualised and analysed in Chapters 3-5. Further, DG INTPA commissioned a cross-window lessons learned exercise in 2020, which provides more information on the lessons associated with the EUTF as an emergency, migration-focused mechanism.<sup>138</sup> DG INTPA is also overseeing a separate, independent evaluation of EUTF results. These mechanisms provide a comprehensive account of EUTF results to date, as well as overall (pending the final evaluation).

The purpose of this chapter is to provide EUTF in NOA stakeholders – DG NEAR, regional EU Delegations, and NOA-implementing partners and counterparts – with a set of lessons generated from the development and implementation of the MLS. The lessons address both (1) the MLS itself – as a reflection of the key processes required by the European Court of Auditors for monitoring and learning from EUTF implementation – and (2) overarching issues highlighted by MLS data that pertain to the EUTF in the NOA as a funding mechanism, including in relation to the design of specific projects and programmes.

The lessons in this chapter draw on data from: (1) common themes found in implementing partner qualitative narrative reports, (2) implementing partners' own lessons learned also embedded in these qualitative reports, and (3) a separate lessons learned exercise undertaken by the MLS team in late 2020 focused specifically on the EUTF NOA MLS.<sup>139</sup> This chapter does not include each and every lesson that could be associated with MLS data, but rather highlights those key lessons that hold the most potential to inform ongoing EUTF activities as well as future EU-funded programmes in the migration space.

There are seven data-driven lessons, each accompanied by at least one recommendation. These recommendations aim to strengthen and improve the development, implementation and monitoring of existing and future EU external action, with a view to accelerating programme results and achieving programme objectives. While developed in a migration context, the lessons and associated recommendations are potentially more widely applicable to development assistance programming. They are thus also relevant to projects and programmes to be implemented under the new EU Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation – Global Europe Instrument (NDICI), projected to channel the largest share of external action funds, with a budget of EUR 79.5 billion.<sup>140</sup>

The lessons and recommendations presented below are not put forward in order of priority. The first three lessons focus on key strengths of the EUTF in NOA mechanism and the MLS, while the remaining four les-

138 European Union (2021). *Learning Lessons from the EUTF - Phase 2 -*. Altai Consulting, February 2021. Accessed 6 October 2021.

139 This exercise included 27 semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders and an online survey aimed at seeking out additional input from implementing partners. The full findings from this exercise, many of which are specific to the MLS, will be provided in a separate report.

140 European Commission. *Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument*. About the programme. Accessed 6 October 2021.



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sons identify gaps and areas that would benefit from further strengthening. Many of the lessons drawn from MLS data and analysis resonate with key themes identified in existing literature on migration-related development programmes. This reiterates the need to attend to these fundamental principles as DG NEAR continues to oversee EUTF in NOA implementation and move forward in its work to design and implement other migration-focused programming.

**Lesson 1: The flexibility of the EUTF as a mechanism supported DG NEAR and implementing partners in developing and implementing high-quality, highly-relevant migration-focused programmes and projects capable of responding to an emergency situation.**

The flexible nature of the EUTF mechanism – enhanced by the responsive way in which DG NEAR and EUD staff have managed this mechanism – has been instrumental in ensuring both the timeliness and quality of EUTF activities. Flexible instruments, as such, create more opportunities for implementing partners, who have been able to develop relevant programmes and projects highly responsive to the migration situation on the ground in the NOA. A particular feature of emergency response activities in Libya, for example, is the fact that these activities are determined solely on the basis of need, rather than parallel considerations of longer-term policy objectives.

The flexibility of EUTF in NOA support has also allowed implementing partners to respond to changing contexts by rapidly adapting their operational approaches and plans and reorganising activities, budgets and modes of delivering support and services to their partners and target groups. This is most evident in relation to the COVID-19 crisis.

Implementing partners have also adapted the types of services offered to new priorities and new beneficiary needs, pivoting and innovating to ensure critical work could continue in the field. They expanded their networks, built new partnerships, identified new synergies with like-minded organisations, and leveraged the flexibility of the EUTF in NOA programme to respond to shifting conditions in project locations.

**Recommendation:** Consider continuing to incorporate flexibility into future DG NEAR and EC programmes aimed at responding to migration challenges in real time and to ensure their ability to respond and adapt to shifting conditions in project locations.

**Lesson 2: DG NEAR’s decision to engage a consistent, third-party MLS technical assistance provider for implementing partners benefited MLS implementation and operation.**

The Monitoring and Learning System is a pioneering initiative, developed and implemented as part of a large-scale emergency strategy and programme in a complex implementation environment. DG NEAR’s decision to engage a third-party technical assistance (TA) provider to support the implementing partners yielded a number of strong benefits.



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MLS capacity among implementing partners varied significantly at programme outset. Many implementing partners had only a cursory understanding of (i) monitoring and evaluation principles, (ii) how to develop an intervention logic and logic model or log frame for their projects, and (iii) how to use this information to improve project implementation and results. Most of the UN agencies and some government aid agencies and international NGOs, in contrast, had more developed understandings of MEL principles. However, capacity varied considerably even among these agencies – as did approaches to indicator development. Some agencies had their own internal sets of indicators that they applied across all their different programmes, for example, while others developed indicators independently for each new activity.

In this context, the TA provider was able to assist implementing partners to improve the logical frameworks for their projects, and align them with EUTF in NOA objectives. This work also helped ensure that there were (1) COI data for every project, allowing aggregation within and across EUTF windows and (2) additional data aligned with implementing partners' own monitoring and learning systems where applicable. The TA team also (1) built implementing partner capacity, as needed, to collect and report monitoring data, (2) encouraged implementing partners to use monitoring data to improve implementation and results, and (3) gave implementing partners and EUDs a resource for asking questions and deepening their engagement in the EUTF NOA MLS.

In this way, the commissioning of an external TA provider helped implementing partners report and MLS generate consistent data against NOA and COI indicators to inform DG NEAR, the Operational Committee and the public of progress, and to comply with the ECA request for more consistent use of indicators. Further, it helped maintain this consistency even in the face of turnover of programme staff at DG NEAR, EUDs and some implementing partners.

The MLS contract also included a component aimed at building MLS capacity among both EU and implementing partner staff where needed. Staff receiving MLS technical support and/or participating at MLS workshops provided positive feedback on the nature and quality of MLS-related support and training. However, limited time availability and, for some organisations, high staff turnover, hindered the extent to which personnel were able to gain and deploy new MLS-related skills. In this context, implementing partners as well as DG NEAR and EUD staff consistently expressed appreciation for the opportunity to access external assistance from MLS specialists in intervention logic design, log frame alignment, indicator development and strengthening of existing programme logic, among other technical matters.

In summary, although MLS capacity-building initiatives were well received, there remain constraints on the ability of many stakeholders to benefit fully from these opportunities, as well as a need for a central entity to maintain an overall coordinating role. In this context, continued outsourcing of the technical assistance component of the MLS in future programmes is likely to remain the most effective way to ensure efficient and useful MLS deployment.

**Recommendation:** Consider the ongoing engagement of a third-party MLS provider for the EUTF and any similar programmes in the future. This engagement would benefit from including the provision of independent technical assistance to implementing partners on developing and implementing monitoring and learning systems.



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### **Lesson 3. Establishing relationships of trust among programme stakeholders helped strengthen and increase the efficiency of project implementation.**

Building on the flexibility of the EUTF mechanism (**Lesson 1**), collaboration among DG NEAR, EUDs, implementing partners, government and non-government counterparts and the MLS TA provider supported stronger, more responsive, relevant and efficient project design and implementation. Qualitative data reported by implementing partners frequently highlighted the value of close cooperation between the many different stakeholders as crucial to their own progress, enabling them to harness the collective experience of EUTF stakeholders and to complement their own existing expertise. For example, the experience of DG NEAR and EUD staff in the project countries meant that they understood the need for flexibility and adaptation to changing conditions on the ground. In particular, these staff encouraged implementing partners to invest time in (1) cooperation with central and local authorities and (2) engagement with local NGOs to design and implement effective programmes, which contributed to the development of activities with increased potential for local relevance and ownership, and eventually, sustainability.

Further, implementing partners welcomed opportunities for sharing tools and experiences, as evidenced by the notably high attendance at and very positive feedback on (1) the MLS workshops held in April and May 2020, where implementing partners engaged with the TA team to review and further build their capacity with the MLS, and (2) the two peer-to-peer events, held in 2021, where implementing partners exchanged experiences on a range of monitoring tools tailored for emergency situations and the TA team shared key lessons from the MLS design, implementation, and use.

Implementing partners also regularly noted that their close collaboration with the TA team in developing their log frames and collecting and reporting their monitoring data helped them to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their projects. Future programming could build on this existing trust, goodwill and momentum to further enhance collaboration through more regular capacity-focused discussions of the MLS and other key monitoring and learning approaches, methodologies and tools. For example, the TA team conducted numerous in-person visits, online MLS workshops and peer-to-peer sessions as part of the MENOA project, which implementing partners reported they appreciated and for which positive feedback on surveys documented the learning benefits.

As part of their EUTF projects in NOA, several implementing partners have conducted additional activities in the MLS space, such as needs assessments, baseline studies or post-intervention assessments. The stakeholders, new TA team, and implementing partners could share their learning from these studies and assessments with their peers, EU Delegations and DG NEAR through such events. In addition, implementing partners could also share them with the TA team to include in analysis of results at the EUTF in NOA programme level (as with the previous NOA Monitoring Reports). This would enrich all stakeholders understanding of progress on results in the NOA region while building capacity for MLS-related work across these stakeholders. Overall, this would help increase information sharing, data available and descriptive evidence about strategies for effective implementation and specific achievements, which would help continue to build learning across the partners and through the EUTF programme.



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In addition, positive collegiality and relationships of trust established between different implementing partners, and between implementing partners, government counterparts and other stakeholders, contributed to flexibility in identifying solutions to challenges related to programme implementation, data collection and analysis and programme reporting. The development and maintenance of such relationships appeared to be a critical success factor, especially in the face of a global crisis. The data indicate that recognising and encouraging this kind of collaboration and trust contributed to producing results at the project and programme levels, which in turn suggests the good practice of allowing sufficient time, opportunity and technical know-how to build and recognise the role of collaboration and trust in achieving results at each level.

**Recommendation:** Whenever feasible, build in sufficient time and additional opportunities for donors, implementing partners and other stakeholders to develop and sustain relationships of trust, and to draw upon the complementary strengths of the different partners for effective and sustainable programme implementation, learning and programme level results.

**Lesson 4. Not all organisations possess the institutional processes needed to ensure that programme designs are based on existing knowledge, lessons learned and clear, aligned programme and project logic.**

The EUTF implementing partners, TA team and other stakeholders displayed a consistent willingness to work together to implement and achieve planned results across the board. At the same time, the programme lacked more structured, institutional processes to capture lessons learned and accumulated sectoral knowledge systematically. This affected (1) the design of EUTF-funded projects in NOA, (2) the potential for knowledge generated by these projects to strengthen implementation of existing projects, and (3) the ability of this knowledge to contribute to the design of future programmes.

Respondents across stakeholder groups consulted during the MLS lessons learned exercise reported limited knowledge sharing across programmes or offices within their own organisations, let alone with other partners. Neither the EU nor implementing partners (with one exception) reported having institutional processes in place to ensure that knowledge and lessons learned from project activities were captured and routinely shared (1) between projects to improve implementation, (2) among new staff members – for example, as part of an induction process, and (3) to inform new project designs.

This contributed to a lack of application of available knowledge to projects, affecting both the design of the current EUTF projects in the NOA and the potential for lessons to inform ongoing project implementation, new project designs and learning at the programme level. For example, there were significant delays in government approval for activities in at least two EUTF countries in the NOA region. Multiple respondents with knowledge of government approval processes acknowledged that these delays were in fact the norm and thus completely foreseeable. Despite this, many projects were approved with timelines that assumed that no such delays would occur. Some project designs also glossed over the potential impact of counterpart staff rotation on capacity building exercises, even though this is widely documented as a key constraint.



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These examples suggest that there may be scope for improving initial design processes to ensure that projects and programmes better reflect accumulated knowledge and lessons learned from the outset and help to avoid known pitfalls.

**Recommendation:** Consider developing a funder checklist for use at the project appraisal stage to assess and describe any key gaps or concerns about project design, including the most common barriers to effective implementation.

**Recommendation:** Provide checklist-based feedback to implementing partners and ask that they address these gaps prior to funding and/or during the project inception phase.

### **Lesson 5: Gaps in the programme logic and results pathways of some projects obscured questionable assumptions and limited the ability of monitoring to help improve projects and boost results.**

Many EUTF in NOA projects did not articulate the intervening results that needed to occur after outputs were produced and before objectives could be realised. This led to gaps in project intervention logic or results chains, sometimes referred to as the “missing middle”. This can be at least partly attributed to gaps in the project design templates used by implementing partners. With no set EUTF log frame template provided, partners used different log frames, creating challenges for alignment. In particular, many partners used the EuropeAid log frame, which does not include the full intervention logic and plans for measurement of progress. This limits understanding of contributory pathways from outputs to outcomes to impacts over-time and prevents projects from being able to monitor for progress on results, learn and adjust to support additional progress.

These gaps in project logic had a number of consequences. Most notably, there was often an insufficient basis on which to measure progress towards end project objectives, or to understand how project results were to contribute to the achievement of EUTF in NOA objectives. Results reported by partners rarely went beyond indicating the number of people reached by an intervention. Very limited data are available on the extent to which, for example, capacity building activities have increased knowledge and skills, or to which awareness raising efforts have raised awareness, or even on baseline levels of capacity and awareness. Even less data is available on the extent to which changes in knowledge or skills have led to action or changes in behaviour, or whether any such changes have contributed to the achievement of a given contract or ultimately EUTF objectives. In some cases, the absence of clear programme logic meant that key assumptions were not articulated and tested against existing knowledge – such as the link between awareness of irregular migration risks and the decision to migrate irregularly.

While recommending it throughout the project, the MLS team was allowed to develop a log frame template with one additional level of results and made this available for use on new projects in early 2019. For those projects using this template, the results chain linking activities and outputs to outcome and objectives is clearer. Even with this improvement, however, not all levels of outcomes were included despite the recom-



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mentation that a full intervention logic be established. To apply this lesson to future programmes, one EU respondent in the lessons learned exercise pointed out that log frames often received limited attention in the Description of Action documents, sometimes appearing almost as an afterthought. The respondent suggested that, ideally, a draft log frame should be completed even before penning the concept note.

Overall, a logical framework or intervention logic that clearly demonstrates how activities are expected to produce outputs and how these outcomes will lead to immediate-, interim- and longer-term outcomes towards the achievement of project objectives, is crucial not just to measurement but to assessing the viability of proposed approaches at project outset. In this context, there appears to exist strong merit in a template or similar format that requires articulation of these linkages, along with underlying assumptions.

**Recommendation:** Consider developing and requiring all grantees to use a comprehensive, logic-based project design template, including a *full* results pathway that links activities to outputs to immediate outcomes (reach) to interim outcomes (capacity built) to longer-term outcomes (behaviour change) and ultimately to impact (over time). This could be further standardised across different projects by defining (1) immediate outcomes in terms of activity reach, (2) interim outcomes in terms of capacity built, and (3) longer-term outcomes in terms of action or behaviour change.

**Recommendation:** Request that each potential implementing partner complete a full logical sequence/results chain at the time of application or contract discussion (with the support of an MLS TA provider, where necessary).

**Recommendation:** Facilitate greater scrutiny, during the design stage, of linkages between activities and results, and of the nature and validity of assumptions underlying these linkages, to ensure that the intended contribution of activities to higher level, programme (in this case, EUTF in NOA) objectives is clear and realistic.

### **Lesson 6: Insufficient risk assessment and risk management led to uneven implementation and progress towards results for some implementing partners.**

While implementing partners could not have predicted the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, their reports suggested that other, more predictable risks had also come as a surprise and not been adequately planned for. One example of this gap in risk assessment involved predictable changes in planned government partners following elections, which partners frequently reported as a block to implementation. In another example, exchange rate volatility prior to the pandemic created implementation challenges for another implementing partner. Feedback from EUD staff reinforced the need for more attention to be paid to risk assessment and management.

A good example, identified in the observations section, of effective risk management is the assessment by implementing partners of potential impacts of their work on existing and potential tensions between host population and migrants. This led to a decision to include vulnerable members of local communities in



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protection services, benefiting not only the host communities but also contributing to a better environment for migrants. Another risk management activity involves the third-party monitoring exercise commissioned by DG NEAR and launched in Libya in December 2019. The aim of this exercise was to assess the extent to which EUTF projects contributed to improving the human rights situation of beneficiaries, in line with the EU commitment to a rights-based approach. As part of this work, an independent third party examined implementing partner processes and procedures in relation to “conflict sensitivity”.

The below quote from an implementing partner further highlights the importance of risk assessments, including consideration of factors beyond the immediate activities of implementing partners.

*In a context of international restrictive migration policies and Libya's fractured and contested, governance space is created for an informal, but highly profitable, migration industry. The human consequences of this industry are well covered in the international media and reports from human rights and humanitarian organisations. Less well understood, however, is the impact of international assistance for migration on Libya's political economy. Given the weakness of the state, there is a risk that international humanitarian and development funding for migration may at times be inadvertently fuelling this sector of the war economy. This is why we have continued to advocate for a principled approach that critically examines its impact relative to its risk of doing harm.<sup>141</sup>*

This is a call for the more systematic application of the Do No Harm principle, widely used in programming and implementation of development and humanitarian actions. In order to ensure continuous learning, regular critical reflection and evaluation on the impact of activities implemented should be required from implementing partners. In this way, activities can be adjusted in response to potential harm done during implementation. To this end, and in line with feedback received from DG NEAR and EUD staff, strengthening requirements for implementing partners on the identification and management of risk would appear to be a valuable undertaking.

**Recommendation:** Consider requiring implementing partners develop a realistic risk identification, assessment and management process and update it regularly. This should include specific reference to the relevance and application of the Do No Harm principle.

**Lesson 7: The introduction of EUTF in NOA results matrix and EUTF common output indicators (after programme implementation had begun) proved burdensome for implementing partners and potentially compromised the quantity and quality of some data needed to monitor and track progress.**

One of the aims of the EUTF NOA MLS was to bring consistency to monitoring and reporting for the NOA window and to apply the cross-window EUTF common output indicators. When COIs were introduced in late 2018, many implementing partners had already developed and implemented their projects, objectives, and

141 T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01, Final Report (11 January 2017 – 31 May 2020), pp. 24-25.



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indicators. This made understanding, identifying, aligning their projects with and reporting against COIs a notable burden for the implementing partners. One of the solutions to this dynamic was to limit the number of COIs required per project in the NOA to a maximum of three. While this limited the reporting burden, it also meant that implementing partners did not report on all relevant COIs. It was also challenging for implementing partners to align several of their own project indicators (already aligned with the MLS) with these COI. Taken together, this late introductory potentially left several key indicators out of the MLS and COI datasets.

Further, while some implementing partners have a set of common indicators that staff could draw on for common sets of activities, a greater number report developing new indicators for activities that are the same as, or similar to, activities previously implemented by their own organisations or others in the sector. In other words, implementing partners developed indicators afresh rather than working off any institutional guidelines or standardised indicators for standard activities, such as training, advocacy or research.

Given that most EUTF in NOA implementing partner projects included well-established approaches and activities aimed at addressing migration challenges, it is feasible to utilise or develop a set of COIs from programme start. A standardised set of indicators would increase compatibility across different datasets, within and between agencies and over time. Moreover, it could bring significant resource savings to implementing partners relieved of the need to develop indicators each time they design a new project.

**Recommendation:** Consider, in consultation with implementing partners, employing the migration indicators developed for the EUTF NOA MLS to future migration programmes and/or developing standardised indicators on the most common activities supported by the EUTF or other migration programmes. This will help ensure that these indicators are available for use in future migration programmes (and can contribute to building a larger dataset on efficient and effective migration programming).

**Recommendation:** Consider requiring all implementing partners to employ these common indicators in their projects and programmes at the proposal/design stage, to support data compatibility and consistency, as well as the building of a migration evidence base of promising and effective programmes.



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## Concluding comments

As noted, the Monitoring and Learning System is a pioneering initiative, developed within a short-term frame in the context of a large and complex programme and an extremely challenging operating environment. The emergency nature of the EUTF also created timing issues, as the MLS was established with projects already underway. Inevitably in such a context, there will be lessons to be learned.

This section has discussed seven such lessons, highlighting both strengths and weaknesses of MLS (and EUTF) development and implementation. Many of these lessons reinforce several key lessons already well known to the humanitarian and development assistance communities. Their inclusion in the context of EUTF implementation in NOA highlights the need to ensure that they are more systemically operationalised and deployed as part of the design, implementation and monitoring of future migration-focused programmes.

As highlighted, the DG NEAR decisions to (1) establish the MLS, (2) engage a third party technical assistance provider and (3) make this provider available as a resource to the implementing partners have already yielded a number of strong benefits. With the close and ongoing engagement of DG NEAR staff in the MLS, there is an opportunity to build on these benefits through ensuring that these key lessons are increasingly reflected in ongoing and future work in the migration space, in turn generating more and better data from which new insights and lessons can be identified and effectively put to work.



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# ANNEX 1

## EUTF NOA: THEMATIC FOCUS BY COUNTRY AND AS A REGION

Objectives and activities	Implementing partners	Committed amounts (in EUR) <sup>142</sup>	Period covered
<b>Libya</b>			
<b>Border Management and responses to Smuggling and Trafficking (2 ongoing programmes<sup>143</sup> with 2 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Support the Libyan Government in better managing sea and land borders</p> <p>Activities: repair, maintenance and delivery of new vessels; establishment of a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre; refurbishment of border posts and training and equipment (vehicles including ambulances) of border guards along the southern border</p>	Italian Ministry of Interior; IOM	57,223,927	2017 - 2024
<b>Protection, Return and Reintegration, COVID-19 response (7 ongoing programmes<sup>144</sup> with 14 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Save lives and improve the resilience of vulnerable migrants, migrants at risk, asylum seekers, refugees and host communities (including IDPs and returnees) and increase access to services (health and education), alternatives to detention (shelter) and social cohesion among these groups. Prevent the spread of COVID-19 and reduce avoidable morbidity and mortality in Libya.</p> <p>Activities: life-saving multi-sectoral protection services (NFIs, health and psychosocial care, including referral); protection monitoring; durable solutions; VHR; promoting employment opportunities; community-based protection approaches to increase access to services and strengthen social cohesion; COVID-19 support through supply of PPE, laboratories and health facilities, capacity building, raising awareness, communication, etc.</p>	IOM; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNFPA; WHO; INGOs	143,000,000	2017 - 2022
<b>Community Stabilisation (5 ongoing programmes<sup>145</sup> with 10 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Improve living conditions of host communities, IDPs and migrants in different municipalities through infrastructural work, equipment and trainings</p> <p>Activities: rehabilitation of medical facilities and provision of equipment (16 hospitals and medical facilities); providing access to formal and informal education; investments in the South of Libya to enhance municipalities' capacity to deliver basic services.</p>	UNDP; UNICEF; Italian Cooperation; German Cooperation	129,120,000	2017 - 2024

<sup>142</sup> Excluding any contracts for communication, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance, research, etc.

<sup>143</sup> T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04 and T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07.

<sup>144</sup> T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02 (IOM); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 (UNICEF, IOM); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06 (IOM); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08 (UNFPA, CESVI); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11 (UNHCR, IOM, WHO); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12 (IOM, WHO, UNICEF, IMC).

<sup>145</sup> T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 (UNDP); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 (AICS, UNDP, UNICEF); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09 (UNDP); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10 (GI2, UNICEF); T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13 (AICS, UNDP, UNICEF).



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Objectives and activities	Implementing partners	Committed amounts (in EUR)	Period covered
<b>Morocco</b>			
<b>Border Management and the Fight against Smuggling and Trafficking (2 ongoing programmes<sup>146</sup>)</b>			
<p>Objective: Support the Moroccan Ministry of Interior in the area of border management and in better managing irregular migratory flows, including through border management and the dismantling of migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks. These actions support Morocco's Strategy on Immigration and Asylum.</p> <p>Activities: capacity building; delivery of equipment; training programmes for security forces; strategic dialogue with EU agencies Frontex and Europol.</p>	Spanish Cooperation; Budget Support	144,000,000	2019 – 2022
<b>Migration Management and Governance (5 ongoing programmes<sup>147</sup> with 7 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Protecting vulnerable migrants and refugees and creating legal pathways and economic opportunities as alternatives to irregular migration, including through South-South cooperation. Actions contribute to the implementation of Morocco's Strategy on Immigration and Asylum and the Strategy for Moroccans Resident Abroad.</p> <p>Activities: delivery of basic socio-economic, psychosocial and legal assistance to migrants and refugees; awareness raising on social inclusion and the fight against xenophobia; capacity building on South-South cooperation on migration.</p>	Spanish Cooperation; Belgian Cooperation; German Cooperation; INGOs	33,193,500	2017 – 2023
<b>Tunisia</b>			
<b>Migration Management and Governance (2 ongoing programmes<sup>148</sup> with 6 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Support the operationalisation of Tunisia's National Migration Strategy, strengthening socio-economic opportunities, through mobilisation of the diaspora, and the economic and social integration of return migrants and migrants, in order to consolidate the contribution of migration to socio-economic development at local, regional and national levels.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) supporting the national institutions in charge of implementation of Tunisia's National Migration Strategy;</li> <li>2) strengthen the diaspora's contribution to Tunisia's socio-economic development, investment and job creation;</li> <li>3) supporting the national-led reintegration mechanism "Tounesna";</li> <li>4) supporting local mechanisms to foster economic and social integration initiatives in areas affected by migration.</li> </ol>	ICMPD; German Cooperation; French Cooperation	18,500,000	2017 - 2024

146 T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05, T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-07 (BS only, not the grants).

147 T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01, T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02; T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03 (3 contracts), T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04, T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06.

148 T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01, T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02.



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<b>Protection (1 ongoing programme<sup>149</sup>)</b>			
<p>Overall objective: Contribute to a rights-based approach to migration management by strengthening the protection and resilience of people in need and ensuring greater accessibility to basic services at local level for migrants in highly vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Activities: boosting access to basic services for migrants; support to public actors, legal and medico-psychosocial professionals and CSOs for referral of migrants; strengthening of the role of civil society in accessing basic services (negotiation of contract ongoing).</p>	INGOs	3,600,000	2021 - 2023
<b>Egypt</b>			
<b>Migration Management and Governance (1 ongoing programme<sup>150</sup> with 7 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objectives: 1) Strengthening the protection and resilience of those in needs; 2) Boosting income and vocational and technical opportunities; 3) Enhancing community infrastructure and social services; 4) Fostering a more inclusive social and economic environment, including a particular focus on women and youth, 5) Providing institutional strengthening and capacity building of migration governance and management.</p> <p>Activities: formal and informal training to increase employability; capacity building for migration governance and management; promotion of entrepreneurship; enhancement of community facilities and social services with the participation of host communities, migrants and refugees (e.g. health clinics, drinking water networks); strengthening protection-related services.</p>	Italian Cooperation; German Cooperation; EG government entities; INGOs	60,000,000	2019 - 2023
<b>Regional/Cross-Window</b>			
<b>Border Management and Responses to Smuggling and Trafficking (2 ongoing programme<sup>151</sup> with 3 contracts)</b>			
<p>Overall objective: Strengthen the border management capacity of the Ministry of Interior in Morocco and Tunisia as well as enhance the capacities of Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia to effectively dismantle criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.</p> <p>Activities: delivery of border management equipment in Morocco (vehicles, rubber boats), and, in Tunisia, installation of a radar system for the <i>Garde Nationale Maritime</i>; enhancing detection and interception capacities of front-line officers at selected border crossing points and key hub cities; strengthening capacities to identify and investigate cases of migrant smuggling and human trafficking; enhancing skills and knowledge of law enforcement authorities on special investigation techniques; strengthening skills in adjudicating migrant smuggling and human trafficking cases.</p>	UNODC; ICMPD	80,000,000	2018 - 2024

149 T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-03.

150 T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01.

151 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05; REG-07.



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<b>Protection, Return &amp; Reintegration, COVID-19 response (6 ongoing programmes<sup>152</sup> with 8 contracts)</b>			
<p>Objective: Facilitate orderly, safe, and regular migration through the development and implementation of dignified and development-based voluntary return and sustainable reintegration policies, ensuring protection of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including family reunification of unaccompanied and separated/unaccompanied children (Egypt and Libya), responding to needs related to COVID-19.</p> <p>Activities: voluntary return operations from North Africa to countries of origin; post-arrival and sustainable reintegration in North Africa and countries not covered by the EU Trust Fund for Africa; awareness raising; capacity building of national authorities on return and reintegration governance; data knowledge on migratory flows; access to rights for refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia; improved protection of refugee unaccompanied/separated children in Libya and Egypt; contributing to halting COVID-19 transmission and limiting its spread.</p>	UNHCR; IOM	91,200,000	2018 - 2022
<b>Labour Migration, Migration &amp; Development, Diaspora (6 programmes<sup>153</sup> – 14 contracts)</b>			
<p>Overall objective: Strengthening legal migration and mobility and developing the capacity of partner countries in managing labour migration, promoting social cohesion and generating employment opportunities at community level, fostering rights-based migration governance systems at city level.</p> <p>Activities: technical assistance on labour migration policy coherence; promotion of fair recruitment and international labour standards; support to government institutions in labour migration data collection and analysis; assistance in labour market analysis for high employment potential (domestically and in EU MS); dialogue and cooperation among partner countries and relevant institutions on labour migration; establishing mobility schemes in cooperation with partners in EU MS (Germany, Belgium, France); analysis of labour markets in countries of origins and destinations and matching; implementation of mobility activities for integration in European countries; stimulating entrepreneurship by mobilising the diaspora, enhancing the self-sufficiency of migrants and vulnerable groups and host communities; addressing social-economic concerns and promoting a culture of social cohesion and peace.</p>	IOM; ILO; ICMPD; German Cooperation; Belgian Cooperation; French Cooperation; INGOs	56,550,000	2018 - 2024
<b>Total</b>		<b>816,387,427</b>	

152 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09 (3 contracts UNHCR); T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-13; T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-14; T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-16 (1 contract); T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04; T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 (1 contract).

153 T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01 (IOM); T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02; REG-06 (3 contracts); T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08 (7 contracts); T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-11; T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-17.



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## ANNEX 2

# EUTF NOA DECISIONS AND BUDGET

EUTF Contract Code	Decision Title	Commitment Level 1
<b>Libya</b>		
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	6,900,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02	Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya	19,800,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03	Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development	90,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase	42,223,927
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05	Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya	50,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06	TOP UP: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	29,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - second phase	15,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08	TOP UP: Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya	23,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09	TOP UP: Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery	18,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10	Scale-up of programme “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya” – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	17,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	30,200,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12	Protecting the most vulnerable populations from the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya	21,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13	Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	26,120,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>388,243,927</b>
<b>Morocco</b>		
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: Une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre	5,500,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	4,580,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	6,500,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04	Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional	8,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	44,000,000



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<b>EUTF Contract Code</b>	<b>Decision Title</b>	<b>Commitment Level 1</b>
T05-EUTF-MA-06	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	8,613,500
T05-EUTF-MA-07	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires, y inclus le renforcement de la gestion intégrée des frontières, la lutte contre les réseaux facilitant les flux migratoires irréguliers pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	101,750,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>178,943,500</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>		
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01	Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie	12,800,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02	Programme gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II	5,700,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-03	Action pour la protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	3,600,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>22,100,000</b>
<b>Egypt</b>		
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01	Enhancing the response to migration challenges in Egypt (ERMCE)	60,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>60,000,000</b>
<b>Regional / Cross-Window</b>		
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01	Phase II - DEV-pillar of the regional development and protection programme in the North of Africa	9,900,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02	Mediterranean city-to-city migration (MC2CM) - Phase II	5,550,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-03	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework, and communication activities	5,200,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04	Facility for migrant protection and reintegration in North Africa	10,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	15,000,000
T05 - EUTF-NOA-REG-06	Towards a holistic approach to labour migration governance and labour mobility in North Africa	20,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07	Border management programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	65,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08	DEV-pillar of the regional development and protection programme in the North of Africa – Phase III	12,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa	11,500,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-10	Top-up of “Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework, communication and research activities”	3,500,000



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<b>EUTF Contract Code</b>	<b>Decision Title</b>	<b>Commitment Level 1</b>
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-11	MEETAfrica   Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2	5,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-13	EU-IOM Joint initiative in North Africa - Top up to voluntary humanitarian return and reintegration assistance	24,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-14	Durable solutions for refugee unaccompanied and separated children (Libya and Egypt) and family reunification	3,700,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-15	Technical cooperation facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, implementation of the monitoring and evaluation framework and research activities	7,800,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-16	Fast track emergency response to COVID-19 in NoA countries for the most vulnerable populations	10,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-17	Pour une approche holistique de la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre et la mobilité en Afrique du Nord – THAMM Phase II	6,000,000
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04	Facility for migrant protection and reintegration in North Africa	10,000,000
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01	Research and evidence facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa	5,500,000
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-02	Technical Cooperation Facility plus REG re-allocation	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>252,650,000</b>
<b>Further share of commitments covering all three windows</b>		<b>32,310</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL (EUTF financing)</b>		<b>901,969,737</b>



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# ANNEX 3

## EUTF NOA CONTRACTS PARTICIPATING IN THE MLS

EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
Libya										
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01	T05.62	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	IRC/CESVI/IMC	5,900,000	11.01.17	12.01.17	31.05.20	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-02	T05.1357	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in COVID-19 emergency	IMC	1,000,000	17.06.20	01-06-2020 (retroactivity applies)	31.03.21	Yes	Yes	Yes
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03	T05.149	Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery	UNDP	18,000,000	06.06.17	06.06.17	05.07.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05	T05.157	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10,000,000	22.06.17	26.06.17	25.12.20	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-04	T05.156	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya	UNHCR	13,000,000	02.06.17	15.07.17	31.08.18	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02	T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11,000,000	08.06.17	09.06.17	30.09.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01	T05.141	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya*	IOM	38,000,000	02.06.17	01.05.17	30.04.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-01	T05.141			16,800,000	02.06.17		30.04.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02-02	T05.511	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	IRC	3,000,000	21.12.18	22.12.18	31.03.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04-01	T05.213	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - First phase	IT Mol	42,223,927	08.12.17	15.12.17	14.12.24	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-01	T05.437	Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya	AICS	22,000,000	14.09.18	01.10.18	30.09.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-02	T05.466		UNDP	18,000,000	04.10.18	01.10.18	30.09.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05-03	T05.468		UNICEF	10,000,000	09.10.18	01.10.18	30.09.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-02	T05.141	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	IOM	16,000,000	13.08.19	13.08.19	30.04.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06-01	T05.714		UNHCR	13,000,000	17.01.19	01-09-2018 (retroactivity applies)	31.12.19	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07-01	T05.1637	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - second phase	IT Mol/IOM	15,000,000	22.12.20	23.12.20	22.11.24	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-01	T05.1234	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya	UNHCR	13,000,000	01.04.20	01.01.20	31.12.20	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-02	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	19.12.19	20.12.19	19.12.21	Yes	Yes	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08-03</b>	T05.1211	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	CESV/IMC	5,000,000	17.02.20	01.01.20	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09-01</b>	T05.1253	TOP UP: Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	UNDP	18,000,000	01.05.20	01.05.20	30.04.23	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10-01</b>	T05.1453	Scale-up of programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya" – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	GIZ	10,000,000	02.09.20	01.09.20	31.08.23	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10-02</b>	T05.144	Scale-up of programme "Managing mixed migration flows in Libya" – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	UNICEF	7,000,000	08.10.20	01.10.20	30.09.22	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11-01</b>	T05.1506	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	UNHCR	13,000,000	10.12.20	01.01.21	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11-02</b>	T05.141	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	IOM	N/A (13,900,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	STO level	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11-03</b>	T05.1418	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	WHO/IOM	3,300,000	02.10.20	01.08.20	31.01.22	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12-01</b>	T05.1447	Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19-related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups	IOM	8,000,000	20.10.20	01-08-2020 (retroactivity applies)	31.07.22	STO level	Yes (COI data)	Yes



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12-02</b>	T05.1445	Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address COVID-19-related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population, including vulnerable groups	WHO	6,000,000	29.09.20	01.08.20	31.07.22	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12-03</b>	T05.1443	Protecting the most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	UNICEF	6,000,000	20.11.20	01.08.20	31.07.22	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-12-04</b>	T05.1778	Libya COVID-19: Protecting the most vulnerable populations from the COVID-19 pandemic in Libya	IMC	1,000,000	31.03.21	01.04.21	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13-01*</b>	tbd	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	AICS	N/A (16,000,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13-02*</b>	tbd	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	UNDP	N/A (6,120,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13-03*</b>		Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	UNICEF		Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
<b>Morocco</b>										
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01-01</b>	T05.138	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	AECID/ FIIAPP	5,500,000	24.08.17	24.08.17	23.08.22	Yes	Yes	No
<b>T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02-01</b>	T05.431	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	Enabel	4,580,000	19.07.18	01.11.18	31.10.21	Yes	Yes	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03-01	T05.1477	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	MDM Belgique	1,900,000	20.11.20	01.12.20	30.11.23	STO level	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03-02	T05.1479	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Handicap International	1,805,000	10.12.20	01.12.20	30.11.23	STO level	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03-03	T05.1481	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Fundacion Entreculturas Fe y Alegria	1,833,771	27.10.20	01.12.20	30.11.23	STO level	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04-01	T05.1055	Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	Enabel	8,000,000	18.03.20	01.05.20	30.04.23	Yes	No	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05-01	T05.888	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	FIIAPP	44,000,000	16.04.19	17.04.19	16.04.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-06-01	T05.501	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	GIZ	8,613,500	07.12.18	07.12.18	06.12.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-07-01	T05.1191	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires, y inclus le renforcement de la gestion intégrée des frontières, la lutte contre les réseaux facilitant les flux migratoires irréguliers pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	Gouvernement du Royaume du Maroc	100,000,000	19.12.19	01.01.20	30.09.21	STO level	Not applicable	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-07-03	T05.1590	SAVE: Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains	Le Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne	600,000	26.02.21	27.02.21	26.02.24	STO level	Inception phase, not applicable	No
<b>Tunisia</b>										
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-01	T05.139	Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour	Expertise France	2,500,000	12.06.17	01.09.17	30.09.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-03	T05.208	Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora	GIZ	4,000,000	09.11.17	27.10.17	15.05.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-02	T05.186	Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie	AFD/Mercy Corps/GRDR	3,300,000	07.11.17	27.10.17	07.05.21	Yes	No	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-04	T05.350	Supporting national strategy in Tunisia	ICMPD	3,000,000	30.06.18	01.07.18	29.06.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02-01*	tdb	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II	ICMPD	N/A (1,800,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02-02*	tdb	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II	Expertise France	N/A (3,900,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02-03*	tdb	Protection Tunisia	INGOs	N/A (3,600,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
<b>Egypt</b>										
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-03	T05.61	Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt	Plan international	970,475	08.12.17	01.01.21	31.12.23	Yes	Inception phase, not applicable	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-02	T05.60	Supporting communities – health for all	German Red Cross	1,400,000	30.03.21	01.04.21	31.03.23	Yes	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-06	T05.255	Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-affected Areas	IT MoFA / AICS	6,000,000	26.11.20	01.01.21	31.12.23	Yes	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-07	T05.441	Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas	GIZ	17,000,000	10.06.20	10.06.20	09.06.23	Yes	No, log frame in process of revision	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-05*	T05.275	Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration	NCW	N/A (4,600,000)	Not signed	n/a	n/a	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-01	T05.1334	Enhancing migration management through institutional support	AECID	3,000,000	04.12.20	22.12.20	21.12.23	Yes	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01-04	T05.252	Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour intensive works (ELIW)	MSMEDA	27,000,000	11.12.19	12.12.19	11.12.22	Yes	No	No
<b>Regional</b>										
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-01	T05.59	Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt	Save the Children	1,000,000	31.08.17	01.09.17	30.06.20	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01-03	T05.240	Phase II	IOM	8,000,000	21.12.18	01.01.19	31.12.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02-01	T05.412	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) - Phase II	ICMPD	5,550,000	30.06.18	01.07.18	31.03.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05-01	T05.756	Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	UNODC	15,000,000	04.07.19	01.08.19	31.07.22	Yes	Yes	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-02	T05.981	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa	ILO/IOM	7,000,000	04.10.19	01.11.19	31.10.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-01	T05.969		GIZ	8,000,000	12.08.19	13.08.19	12.08.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06-03	T05.1410		ENABEL	5,000,000	13.08.20	01.09.20	13.08.23	Yes	No, log frame in process of revision	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07-01	T05.519	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	ICMPD	55,000,000	17.08.18	18.08.18	17.08.21	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07-02*	T05.XXX	TOP-UP Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb) - Phase 2	ICMPD	N/A (10,000,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	STO level	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-01	T05.1389	Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya	DRC/IRC/DDG	2,000,000	29.10.20	30.10.20	29.01.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-02	T05.1391	Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya (MUNDIL)	NRC	2,000,000	21.10.20	22.10.20	21.10.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-03	T05.1396	Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan	ACTED/impact Initiative	2,000,000	02.11.20	03.11.20	02.11.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-04	T05.1393	Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP)	CEFA/Terre d'Asile	2,000,000	04.09.20	01-07-2020 (retroactivity applies)	31.12.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-05	T05.1398	Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt	CARITAS	1,199,986	14.12.20	15.12.20	14.12.23	Yes	Yes	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-06*	T05.1400	MASAR EGABY	STC	N/A (800,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08-07*	T05.1402	RDPP III Morocco tbc	tbc	N/A (2,000,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-01	T05.1152	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (top-up through REG-16)	UNHCR	8,805,000	21.05.20	01.01.20	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	Yes
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-02	T05.1154	Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (top-up through REG-16)		2,210,000	08.05.20	01.01.20	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	Yes
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09-03	T05.1156	Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile en Tunisie (top-up through REG-16)	Expertise France	2,935,000	08.05.20	01.01.20	31.12.21	Yes	Yes	Yes
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-11-01	T05.1464	MEETAfrica   Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2		5,000,000	14.10.20	15.10.20	14.10.23	STO level	Inception phase, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-13-01	T05.800	EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration Assistance	IOM	24,000,000	13.09.20	14.09.20	31.12.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-14-01	T05.1533	Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification	UNHCR	3,700,000	15.12.20	01.01.21	31.12.22	Yes	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-15-02	T05.1800	Libya's Migration Technical Assistance Facility (LIBMITAF)	ICMPD	2,000,000	29.03.21	01.04.21	31.03.23	Yes	Inception phase, not applicable	No



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EUTF Contract Number	Project Code	Contract Title	Partner	Budget	Contract Signed	Start Date	End Date	MLS NOA Alignment Completed	DCT Received	COVID Focus
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-16-01	T05.1552	Regional Response to COVID-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population	IOM	7,550,000	26.01.21	01.11.20	30.10.22	STO level	Yes (COI data)	Yes
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-17-01*	tbd	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	N/A (6,000,000)	Not signed	N/A	N/A	Yes	Not yet signed, not applicable	No
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04-01	T05.800	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	IOM	34,000,000	07.06.19	15.08.18	31.12.21	STO level	Yes (COI data)	No
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-02	T05.800	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15,000 additional stranded migrants from Libya						STO level	Yes	No
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04-01	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	24.12.18	01.12.17	30.06.21	Yes	Yes	No

\*not contracted by 1 April 2021



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## ANNEX 4

# EUTF NOA PROJECTS BY DECISIONS AND CONTRACTS

List of Contracts Grouped and Presented as Projects		Implementing Partner
1	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04 / T05.213: Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - First phase T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07 / T05.1637: Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - Second phase	Italian Ministry of Interior
2	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 / T05.141: Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02 / T05.141: Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06 / T05.141: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11 / T05.141: Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	IOM
3	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-13 / T05.800: EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration Assistance T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04 / T05.800: Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 / T05.800: VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15,000 additional stranded migrants from Libya	IOM
4	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 / T05.156: Reinforcing international protection and delivery of assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and host communities in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06 / T05.714: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08 / T05.1234: Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-11 / T05.1506: Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement	UNHCR
5	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 / T05.144: Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10 / T05.144: Scale-up of programme “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya” – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	UNICEF
6	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 / T05.157: Municipal development in the context of mixed migration T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-10 / T05.1453: Scale-up of programme “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya” – local governance and socio-economic development pillar	GIZ
7	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 / T05.149: Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09 / T05.1253: TOP UP: Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery	UNDP



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List of Contracts Grouped and Presented as Projects		Implementing Partner
8	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 / T05.437: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13 / T05.437: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya - phase 2	AICS
9	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 / T05.466: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13 / T05.466: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya - phase 2	UNDP
10	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 / T05.468: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-13 / T05.468: Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya - phase 2	UNICEF
11	T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 / T05.139: Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02 / tbd: Programme gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II composante réinsertion	Expertise France
12	T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 / T05.350: Supporting national strategy in Tunisia T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-02 / tbd: Programme gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II composante gouvernance	ICMPD



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## ANNEX 5

# INDICATORS BY COUNTRY AND REGIONAL DATA

This Annex presents country disaggregated data on the EUTF portfolio in NOA. It consists of five sections, covering the four EUTF in the NOA countries – Libya, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt – and regional contracts. Each section includes (1) a breakdown of the country contracts and budget by EUTF NOA Strategic Objective (StO), and (2) all country-specific generic output and immediate outcome data reported by implementing partners as of 31 March 2021.<sup>154</sup>

The Annex covers the 73 contracts included in the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS), with a total value of 805,913,612 EUR.

## 1. LIBYA

### 1.1. The EUTF Portfolio in Libya

The EUTF programme in NOA has invested in 28 contracts in Libya, with a combined total of EUR 348.2 million. This represents the largest investment in the NOA region, comprising 43 per cent of allocated funds and 38 per cent of contracts issued to date. As of 31 March 2021, seven of these contracts had been completed and 21 were ongoing, with seven of these contracts still in the inception phase. An additional four contracts were under preparation.

EUTF NOA contracts in Libya are organised into three strategic portfolios: “Protection”, “Community Stabilisation” and “Security and Border Management”. This organisation of the EUTF NOA portfolio corresponds to the strategic orientation of the EUTF NOA objectives, as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.<sup>155</sup> The main StOs of focus are as follows:

- Fifty-eight per cent of contracts contribute to StO 3: Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need. These contracts account for 40 per cent of the budget;
- Twenty-one per cent of contracts contribute to StO 4: Foster a more inclusive environment and stability in the region, accounting for 31 per cent of the budget; and

<sup>154</sup> Each contract has been aligned with at least one EUTF in NOA Strategic Objective. While some of the early EUTF NOA contracts were aligned with more than one strategic objective, this practice was subsequently changed, with recently signed contracts attributed to one StO only. Fifteen of the 73 contracts covered in this chapter have been attributed to more than one StO, creating 88 attributions overall.

<sup>155</sup> The number of StO attributions is 34, due to some of the 28 contracts for Libya being attributed to more than one StO.



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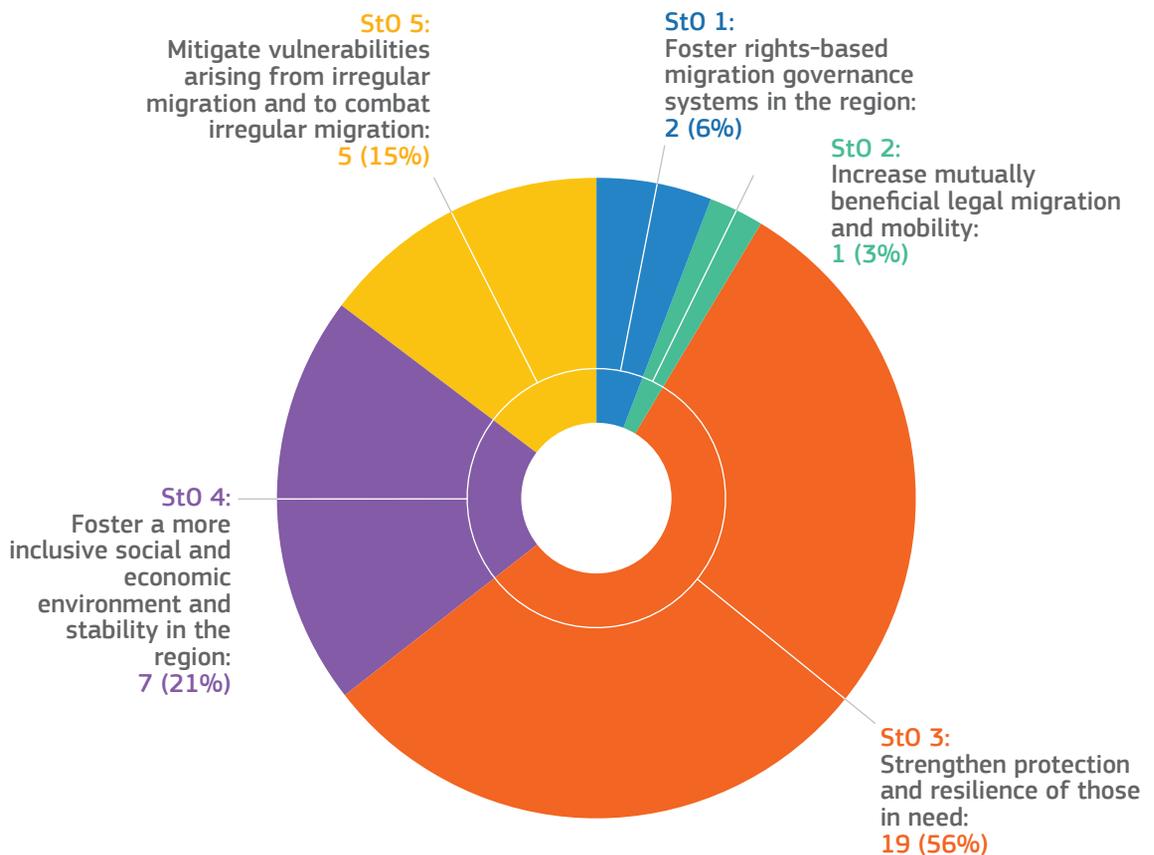
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- Fifteen per cent of contracts contribute to StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration, accounting for 22 per cent of the budget.

The majority of contracts are contracted formally via one lead organisation, mainly a UN agency, which works in close cooperation with local and international partners. This involves over 100 formal and informal partnerships with local organisations.

Figure 1: Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Libya



\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.

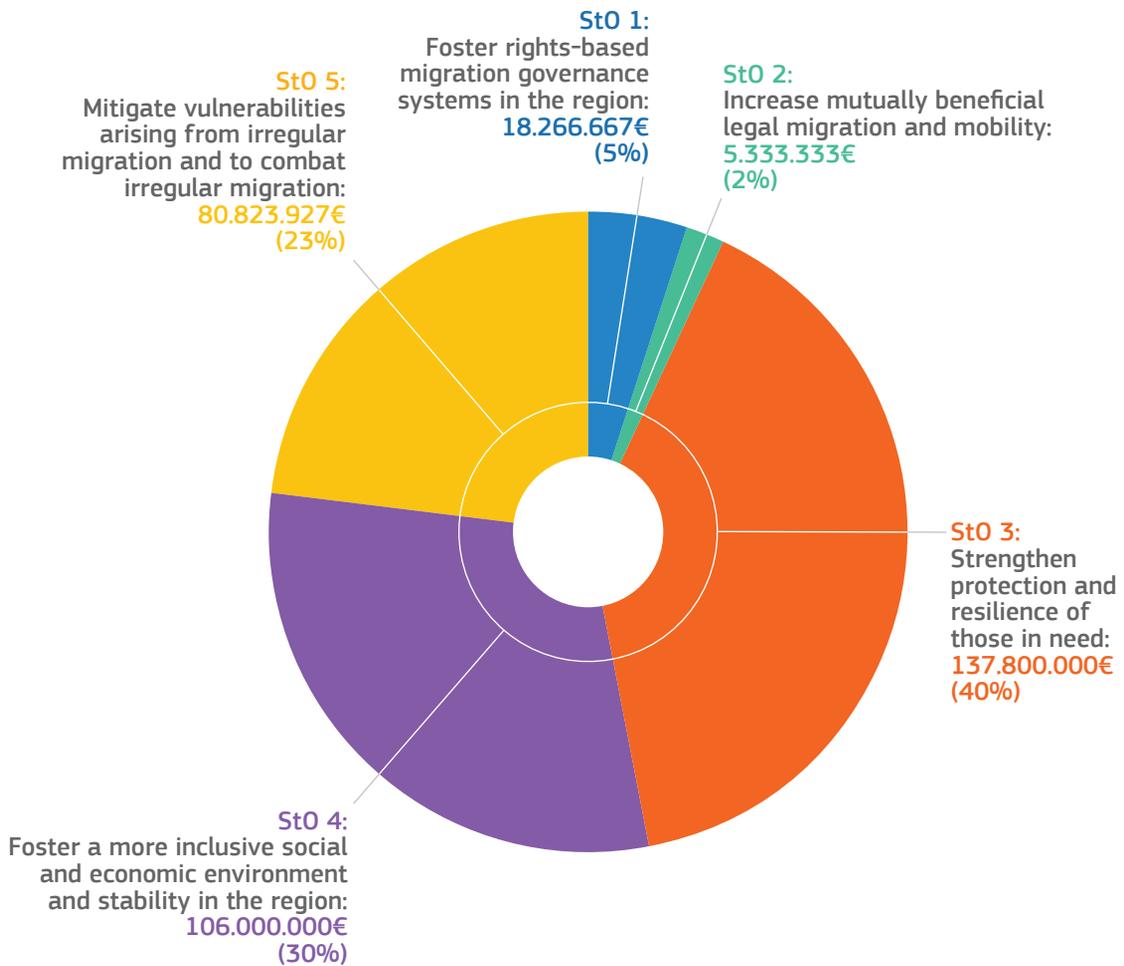


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**Figure 2: Budget Share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Libya**



### 1.2. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Libya

Table 1 below provides information on all generic output and immediate outcome indicators reported for Libya. Analysis of indicator data across the full EUTF NOA portfolio is included in the main report. There is currently no data on immediate outcomes reported under Awareness Raising and Advocacy for any contract across the EUTF NOA portfolio.



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**Table 1. Generic output and immediate outcome indicators, data reported until 31 March 2021 - Libya**

<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
<b>Capacity Building – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of research papers produced	13
# of research papers published	15
# of learning/training events conducted	46
# of institutions from which staff is trained	60
# of participants in learning/training events	6,558
# of institutional resources produced or updated	11
# new or updated processes or structures	64
# of institutions with new or updated resources, processes, or structures	622
# of networks/groups and strategic partnerships created or further developed	10
# of network/partnership meetings or events conducted	63
# of new/revised policy documents or laws	80
# of beneficiary institutions receiving supplies and/or equipment	97
# of supplies/equipment	1,335,656
# of infrastructures built, expanded, maintained or rehabilitated	301
Not aligned with EUTF NOA MLS: # of children that can use child-friendly space	26,663
<b>Capacity Building – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of policies, procedures, or programmes with reference to research outputs produced by the EUTF NOA project	4
# of training participants that pass a test/examination after training *118 reported by 2 projects, out of 130 staff trained	118
# of final beneficiaries (people) using infrastructure supported via equipment/supplies *12 reported by one project, 12 facilities (100%) supported are ready to deliver the EPHS.	12*
# of entities/institutions supported via equipment/supplies demonstrating improved capacity	27
# of final beneficiaries benefitting from infrastructure built/expanded/maintained *indirect beneficiaries	1,757,271*
# of people benefitting from newly developed or improved service(s)	22,646
<b>Awareness Raising and Advocacy – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of awareness raising face-to-face events	4
# of attendants in awareness raising face-to face events	120,367
# of general awareness raising campaigns carried out	620
# of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns	4,727,552
# of campaign information products disseminated	90



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<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
# of advocacy meetings/events conducted	9
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of screenings conducted	1,345
# of basic services provided	200,006
Volume of food provided (# of packages)	11,145
# of non-food items provided	81,071
# of monitoring visits provided	300
# of people trained/counselled	12,155
# of start-ups and MSMEs supported	76
# of incubators supported	3
# of participants of entrepreneurship training	76
# of individuals provided reintegration services (by type of return)	2,971
# of individuals supported before departure	18,296
# of individuals provided with short-term reintegration services upon return	1,957
# of initiatives supported at the community level	81
# of mini-activities and small projects	65
Not aligned with EUTF NOA MLS: # of screening campaigns among migrants, IDPs and host community	1,345
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of people wage-employed	230
# of persons in need of basic services that received the services	25,000
# of children provided with formal or informal education	33,464
# of people provided with medical assistance	217,799
# of people receiving cash assistance	45,372
# of people referred to service providers	2,110
# of persons in need of emergency assistance that received these services	584,051
# of people (PoCs) registered	82
# of people rescued at sea	47,846
# of people provided with food	27,243
# of POCs released from detention	2000*
*Source: narrative reports	
# of new or improved services provided by local community initiatives/CSOs	3



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## 2. TUNISIA

### 2.1. The EUTF Portfolio in Tunisia

The fund of the EUTF programme in NOA have been invested in four contracts in Tunisia, for a combined total of EUR 12.8 million. This represents 1.6 per cent of allocated funds and 5.5 per cent of contracts issued to date. As of 31 March 2021, all four contracts were in the implementation phase. Three more contracts were under development.

EUTF NOA contracts in Tunisia are implemented under the “ProGreS Migration Tunisie” programme, via four distinct contracts that focus on supporting the Tunisian Government to establish effective migration governance and pursue its overarching migration priorities. There is even coverage of contracts across the following Strategic Objectives:

- StO 1: Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region, with two contracts and 32 per cent of the budget for Tunisia;
- StO 2: Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility, with two contracts and 24 per cent of the budget; and
- StO 4: Foster a more inclusive environment and stability in the region, also with two contracts and 24 per cent of the budget.

While just one contract is aligned with StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration, this accounts for 20 per cent of the budget (Figure 3 and Figure 4).<sup>156</sup>

<sup>156</sup> The number of StO attributions is seven, due to some of the four contracts for Tunisia being attributed to more than one StO.

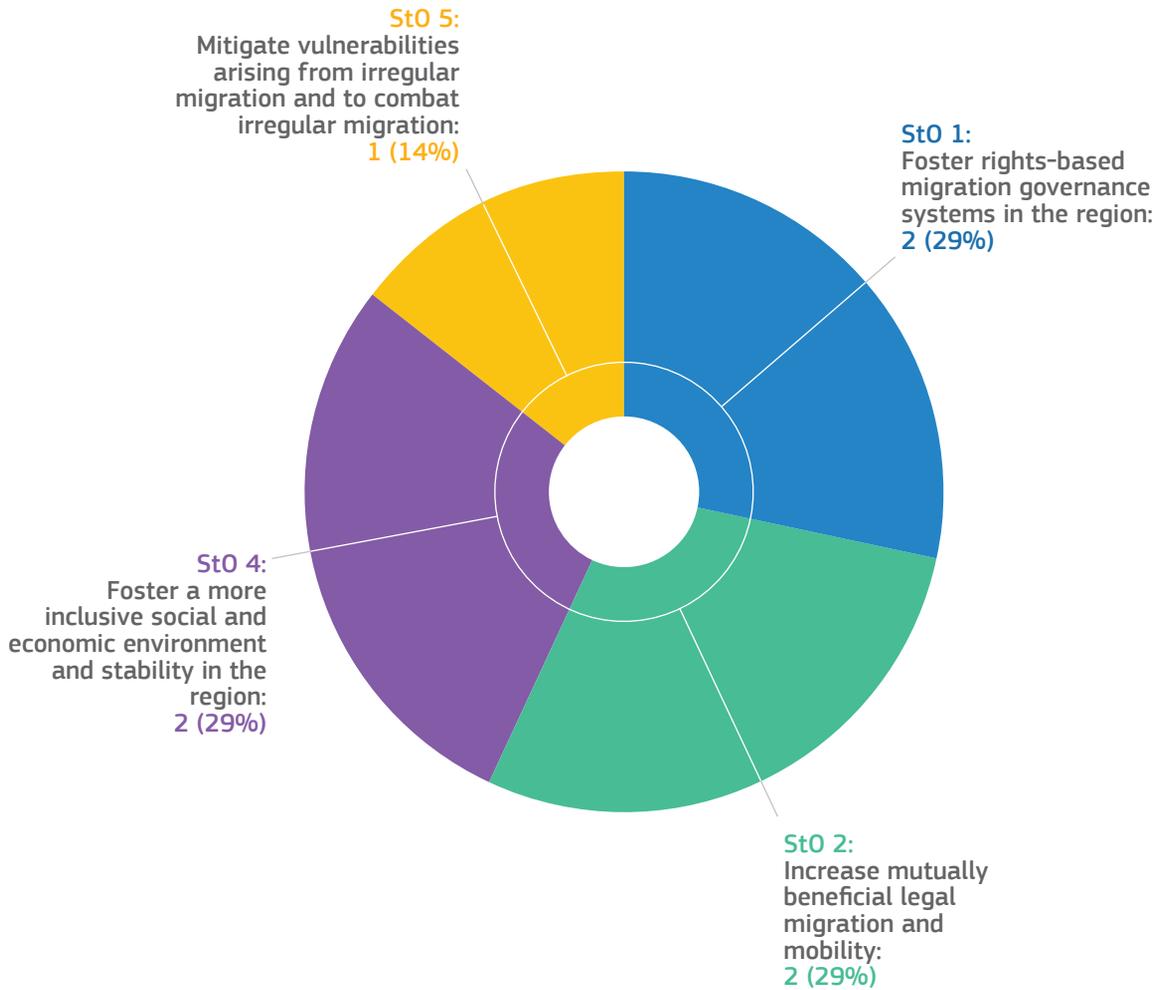


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Figure 3: Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Tunisia



*\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.*

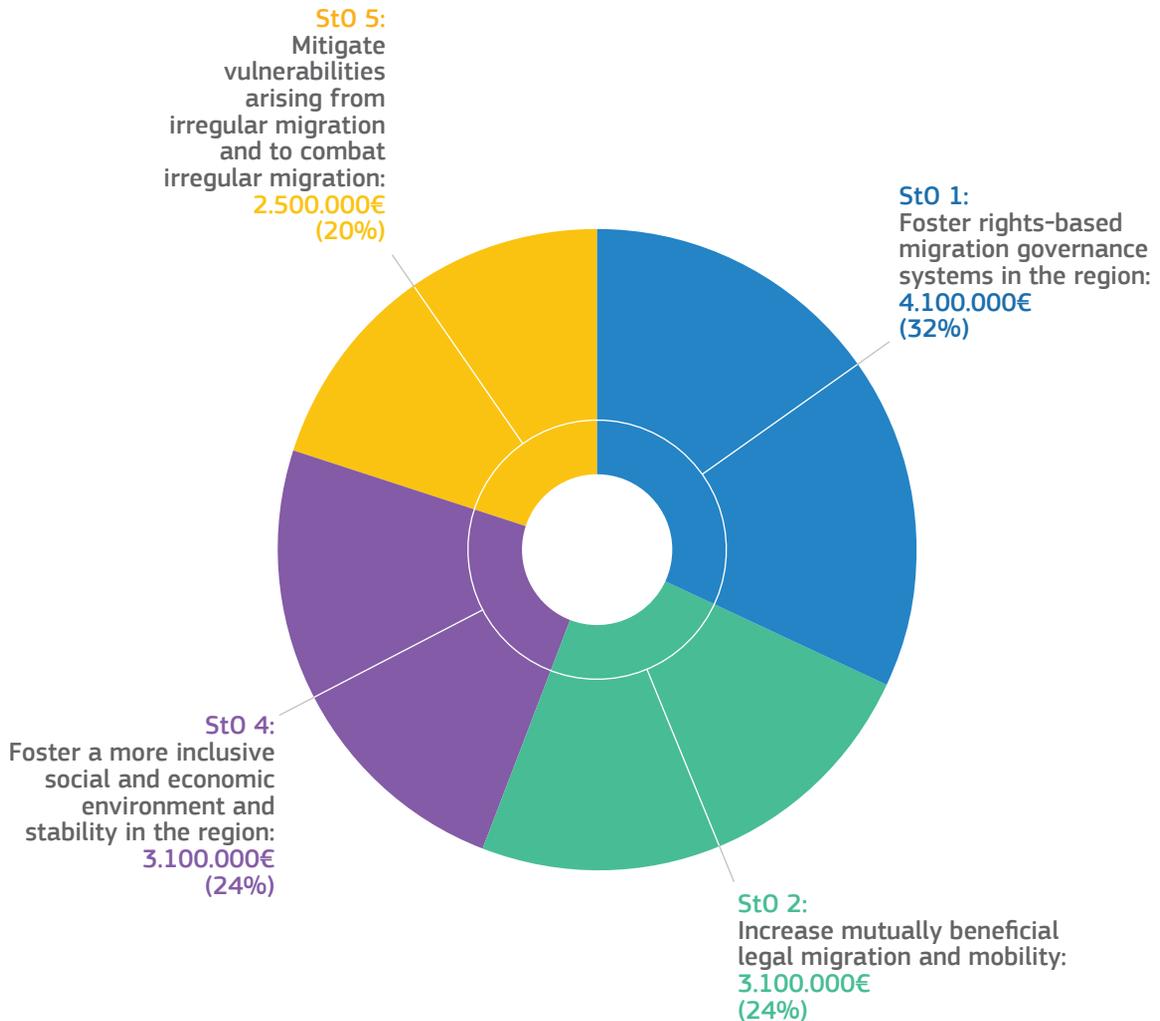


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**Figure 4: Budget Share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Tunisia**



## 2.2. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Tunisia

Table 2 below provides information on all generic output and immediate outcome indicators reported for Tunisia. Analysis of indicator data across the full EUTF NOA portfolio is included in the main report. There is currently no data on immediate outcomes reported under Awareness Raising and Advocacy for any contract across the EUTF NOA portfolio.



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**Table 2. Generic output and immediate outcome indicators, data reported until 31 March 2021 - Tunisia**

<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
<b>Capacity Building – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of research papers produced	1
# of learning/training events conducted	20
# of institutions from which staff is trained	36
# of participants in learning/training events	678
# of institutional resources produced or updated	9
# new or updated processes or structures	13
# of institutions with new or updated resources, processes, or structures	1
# of networks/groups and strategic partnerships created or further developed	6
# of network partners involved *819,000 reported by one project as “# of diaspora members made aware of investment opportunities”	819,000*
# of beneficiary institutions receiving supplies and/or equipment	50
Not aligned with EUTF NOA MLS: # of diaspora members mobilised to engage in investment	359
<b>Capacity Building – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of policies, procedures, or programmes with reference to research outputs produced by the EUTF NOA project	1
% of training participants with higher scores in training post-test than in training pre-test	55% <sup>157</sup>
# of new or enhanced resource(s), tools, services e.g., SOPs, draft legislation, draft policy, manuals, guidelines, training curricula developed or updated	13
# people benefitting from newly developed or improved service(s)	200
<b>Awareness Raising and Advocacy – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of awareness raising face-to face events	10
# of attendants in awareness raising face-to face events	121
# of general awareness raising campaigns carried out	1
# of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns	641,696
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of migrants resettled via VHR	15
# of people trained/counselled	66
# of start-ups and MSMEs supported	15
# of start-ups provided start up loans	7
# of participants of entrepreneurship training	364

157 This is an average across three sets of indicator data provided.



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EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description	Total by Indicator
# of initiatives at the community level supported	41
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of people receiving cash assistance	95

## 3. MOROCCO

### 3.1. The EUTF Portfolio in Morocco

The EUTF programme in NOA has invested in ten contracts in Tunisia, for a combined total of EUR 176.8 million. This represents 22 per cent of allocated funds and 14 per cent of contracts issued to date. As of 31 March 2021, four of these contracts were in the inception phase, with the remaining six in full implementation. EUTF NOA-funded contracts in Morocco cover four of the five Strategic Objectives:

- StO 1: Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region, with one contract and four per cent of the budget for Morocco;
- StO 2: Increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility, with two contracts and eight per cent of the budget;
- StO 3: Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need, with four contracts and six per cent of the budget; and
- StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration, with three contracts and 82 per cent of the budget (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

One large programme under StO 5 accounts for over EUR 100 million of the EUTF’s allocation of funds for Morocco. The size of this contract explains why (1) StO 5 covers 82 per cent of the EUTF budget in NOA but only 30 per cent of the contracts and (2) Morocco receives 22 per cent of the overall EUTF NOA budget, but only 14 per cent of the EUTF NOA contracts are implemented in the country.

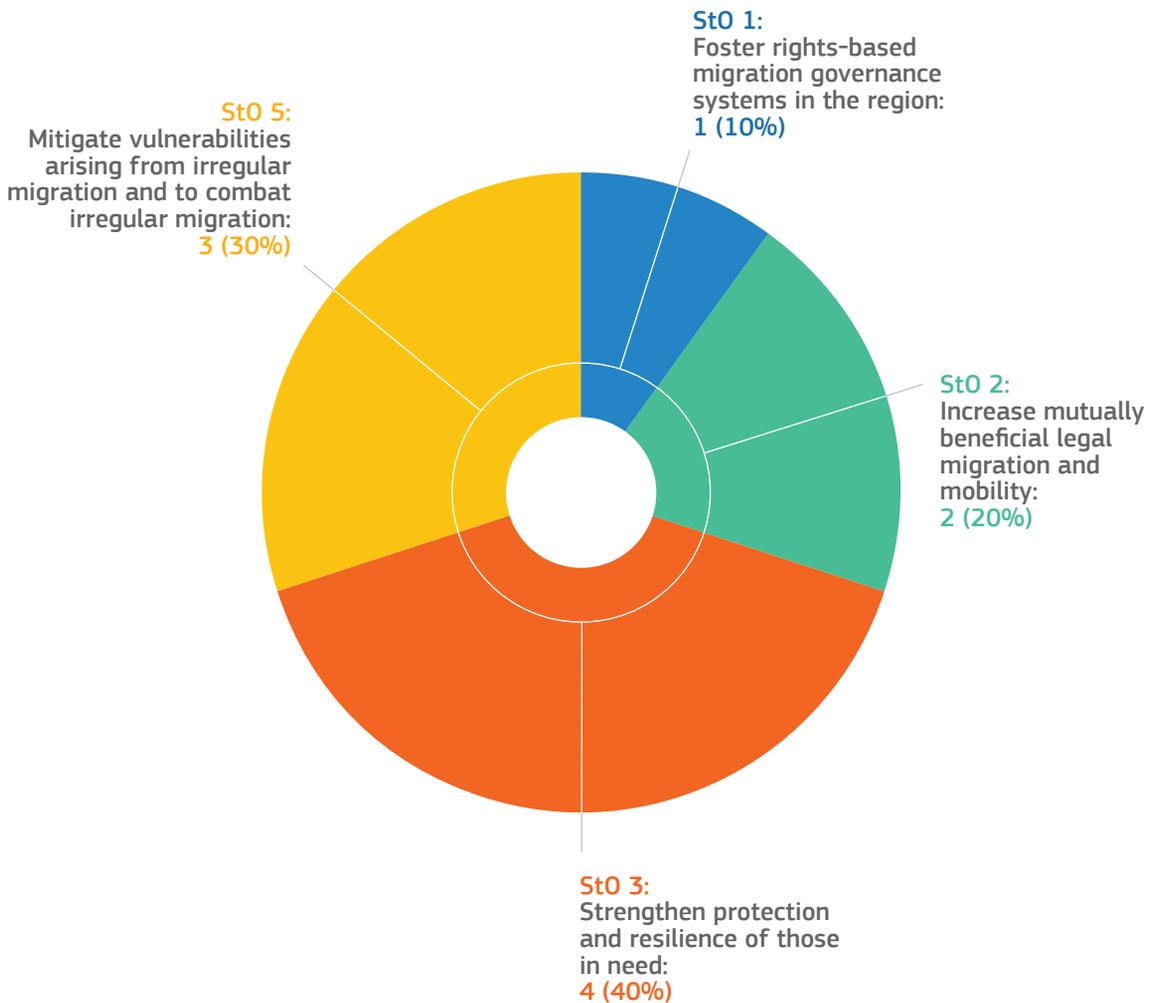


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Figure 5: Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Morocco



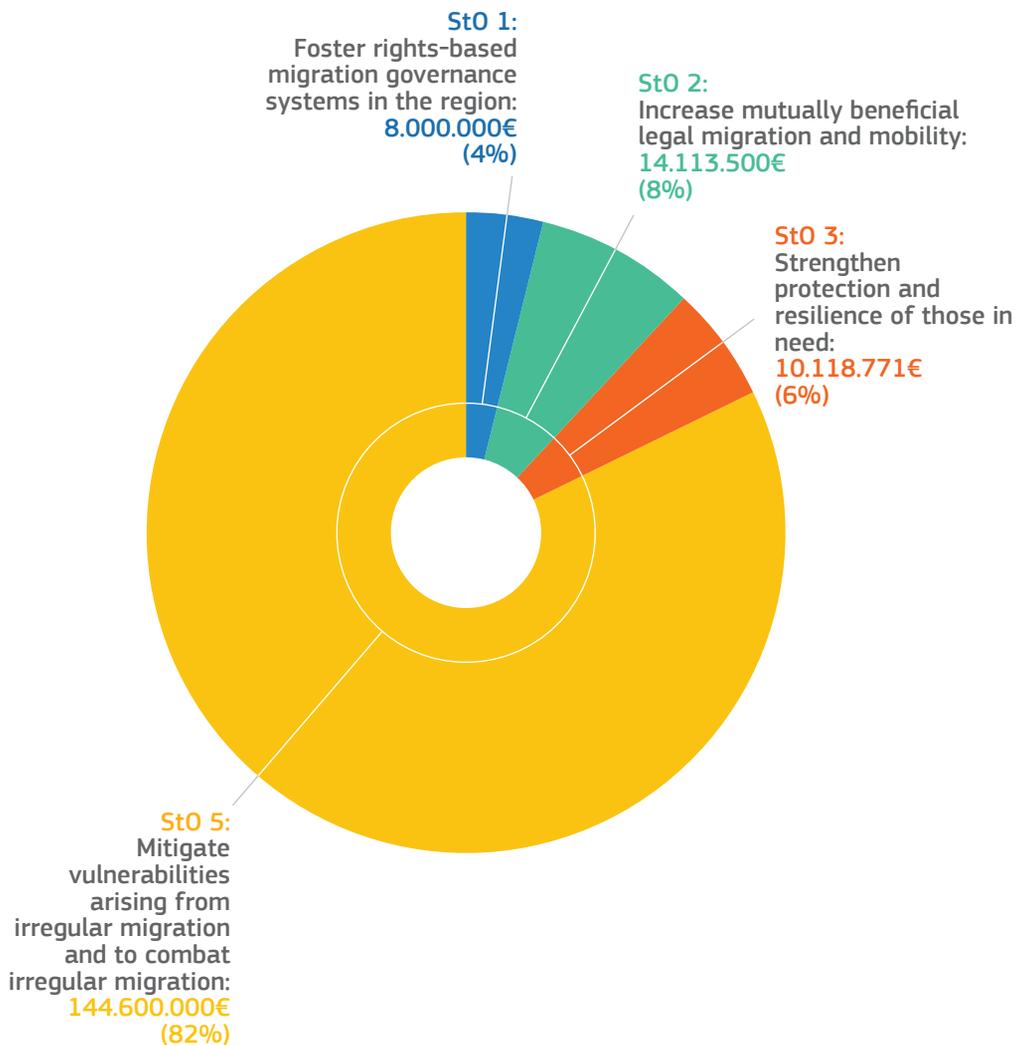


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**Figure 6: Budget Share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Morocco**



### 3.2. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Morocco

Table 3 below provides information on all generic output and immediate outcome indicators reported for Morocco. Analysis of indicator data across the full EUTF NOA portfolio is included in the main report. There is currently no data on reported under Awareness Raising and Advocacy for Morocco.



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**Table 3. Generic output and immediate outcome indicators, data reported until 31 March 2021 - Morocco**

<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
<b>Capacity Building – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of research papers produced	11
# of research papers disseminated	1
# of learning/training events conducted	6
# of participants in learning/training events	103
# of institutional resources produced or updated	1
# of networks/groups and strategic partnerships created or further developed	7
# of network/partnership meetings or events conducted	8
# of new/revised policy documents or laws	1
<b>Capacity Building – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
Volume of funding invested in supplies and/or equipment (EUR)	33,937,379
Indicator not aligned with EUTF NOA MLS: Professional skills of staff working in partner entities are improved (# of staff)	542
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of basic services provided	1,291
# of scholarships provided	39
# of initiatives at the community level supported	6
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Immediate Outputs</b>	
# of people provided with medical assistance	19,289



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## 4. EGYPT

The EUTF programme in NOA has invested in six contracts in Egypt, for a combined total of EUR 55.4 million. This represents 6.9 per cent of allocated funds and 8.2 per cent of contracts issued to date. As of 31 March 2021, three of these contracts were in the inception phase, with the remaining three in full implementation. There was one new contract under preparation.

While EUTF NOA contracts in Egypt cover four of the five Strategic Objectives, the vast majority of funds (93 per cent) are allocated to StO 4 and StO 5. This reflects the nature of the migration context in Egypt, with contracts tailored towards (1) providing support for large numbers of vulnerable migrants and (2) improving livelihoods to address poverty and limited work opportunities, considered to be the key drivers of irregular migration. Specifically, there are:

- Two contracts under StO 3: Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need. These account for 51 per cent of the budget in Egypt;
- Three contracts under StO 4: Foster a more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region, accounting for 42 per cent of the budget;
- One contract under StO 1: Foster rights-based migration governance systems in the region, and two contracts under StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration. Taken together, these contracts account for just seven percent of the budget (Figure 7 and Figure 8).<sup>158</sup>

158 The number of StO attributions is ten, as some of the eight contracts for Egypt being attributed to more than one StO.

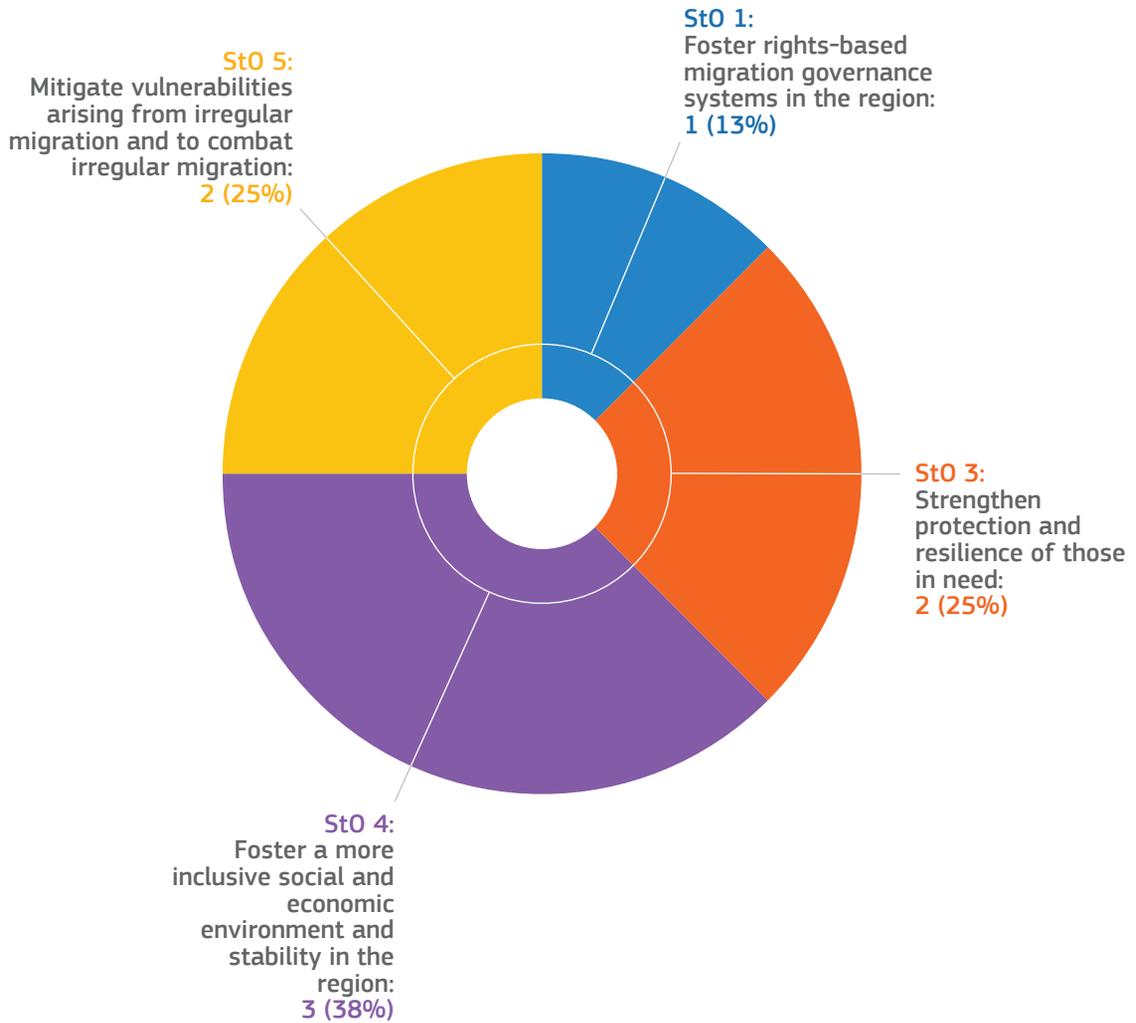


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Figure 7: Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Egypt



*\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.*

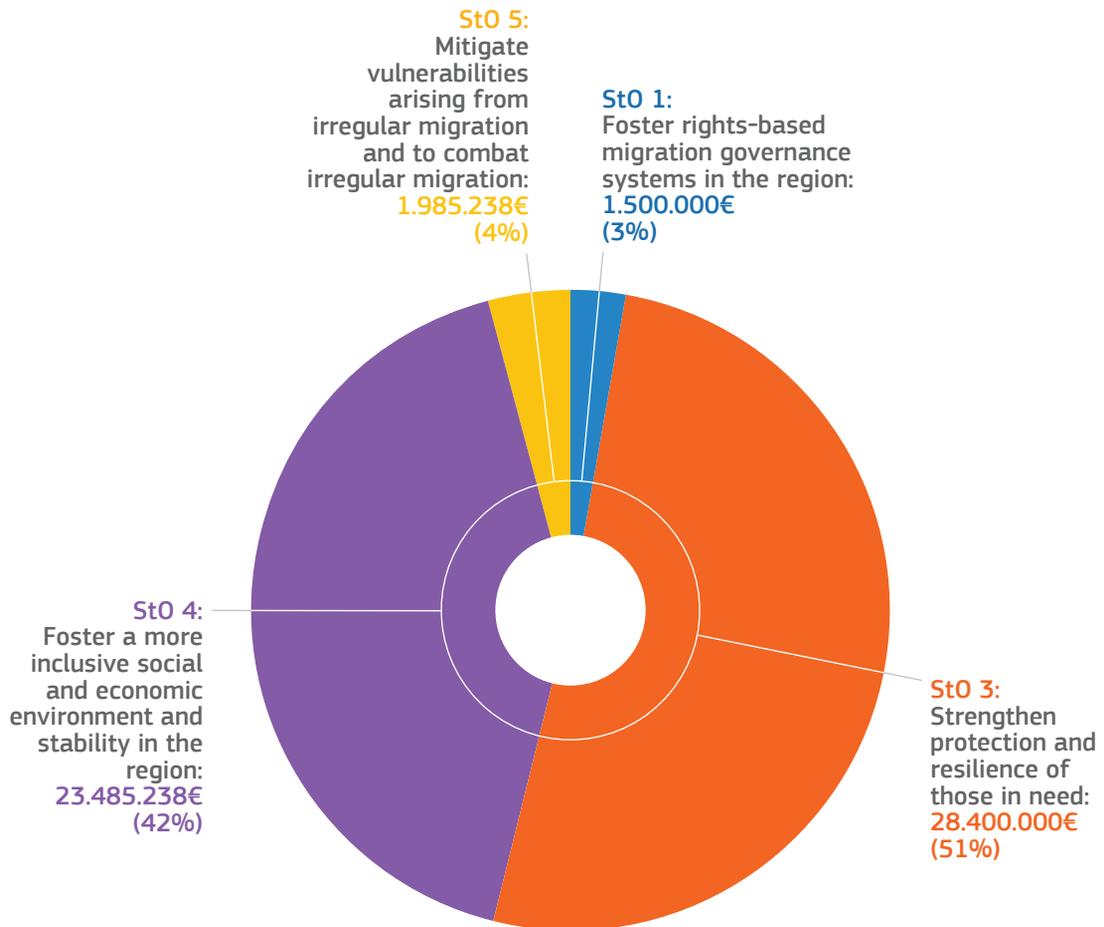


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Figure 8: Budget Share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Egypt



### 4.1. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in Egypt

As of 31 March 2021, there have been no quantitative indicators reported for Egypt, due to the late start of contracts in the country.



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## 5. REGIONAL/MULTI-COUNTRY AND CROSS-WINDOW PROJECTS

### 5.1. The EUTF Regional Portfolio

The regional portfolio of the EUTF NOA programme includes 25 contracts, for a combined total of EUR 212.7 million. This represents 26 per cent of allocated funds and 34 per cent of contracts issued to date. As of 31 March 2021, three of these contracts had been completed. Eight contracts were in the inception phase, with the remaining 14 contracts in full implementation. There were four new contracts under preparation.

The regional portfolio includes the following three categories of contracts:

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

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

As noted, the regional portfolio of EUTF contracts in NOA cover all five Strategic Objectives, with a strong focus on StO 5. The main areas of focus are:

- StO 5: Mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration, accounting for 51 per cent of the regional budget but just 17 per cent of the contracts (five out of 29 attributions);
- StO 3: Strengthen protection and resilience of those in need, accounting for 24 per cent of the budget and over half of the contracts (fifteen).<sup>159</sup>

<sup>159</sup> The number of StO attributions is 29, due to some of the 25 regional contracts being attributed to more than one StO.

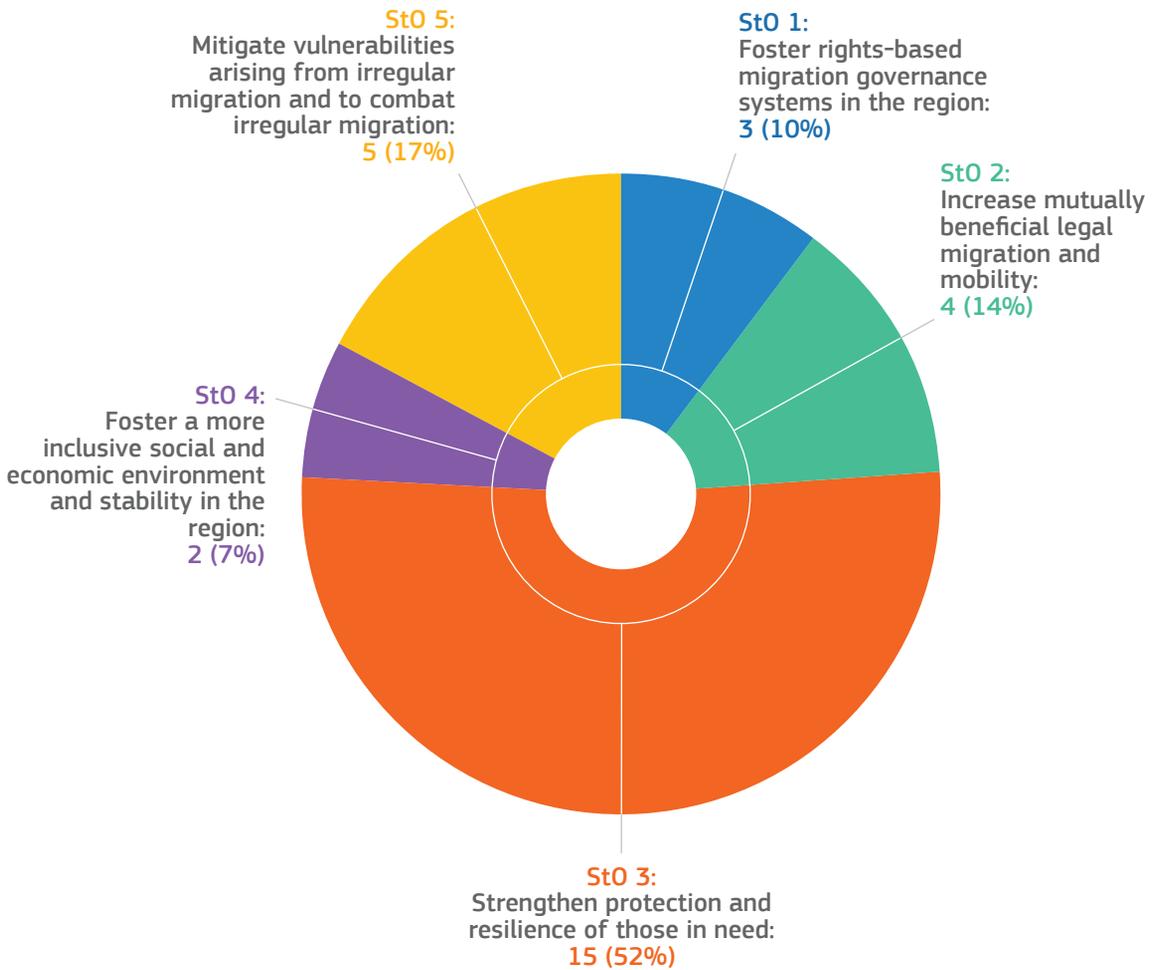


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Figure 9: Coverage of EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Regional



*\*All contracts and percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity.*

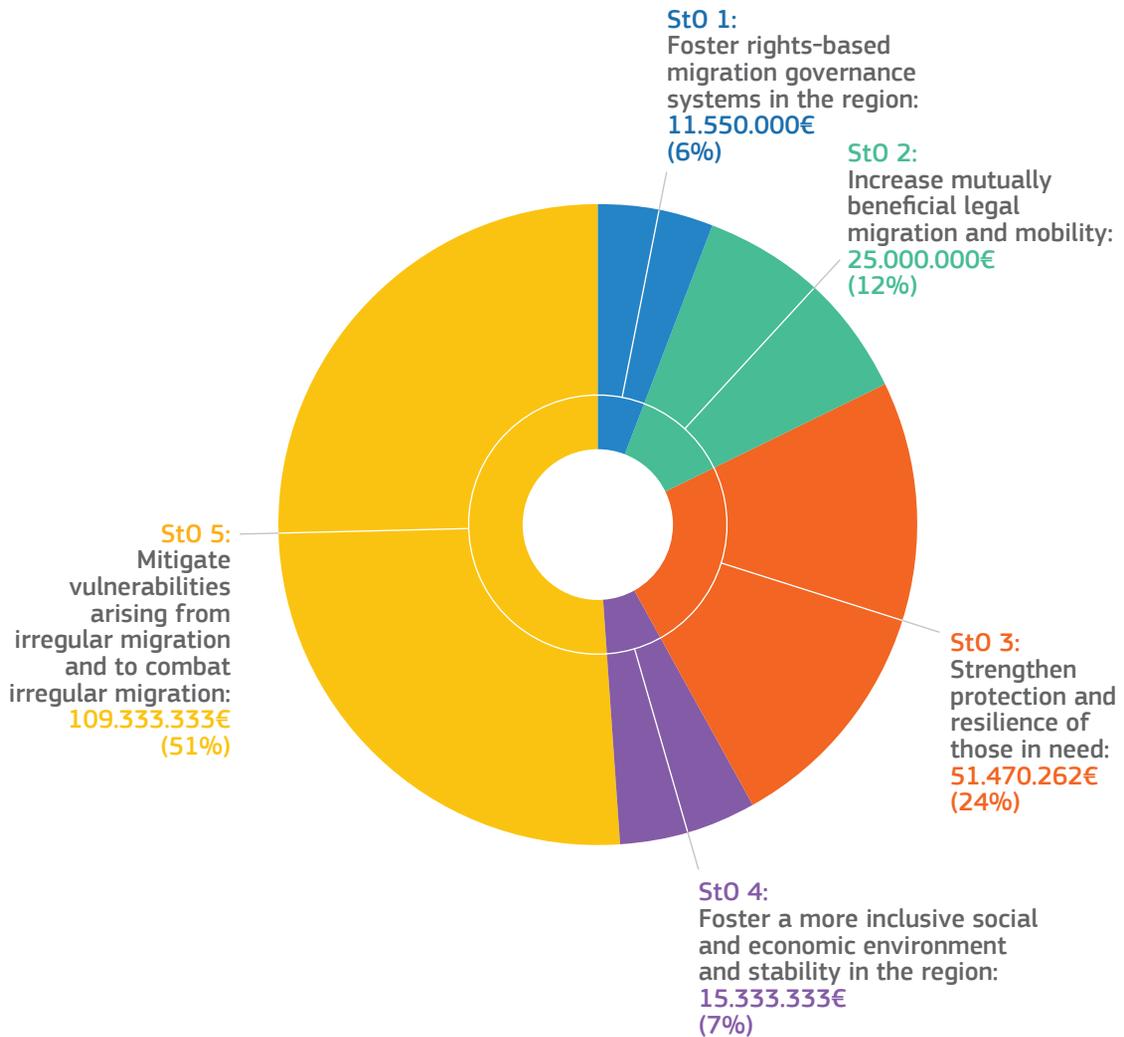


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**Figure 10: Budget Share per EUTF NOA Strategic Objectives – Regional**



## 5.2. EUTF Progress on Outputs and Results in the Region

Table 4 below provides information on all generic output and immediate outcome indicators reported for contracts under the regional portfolio. Analysis of indicator data across the full EUTF NOA portfolio is included in the main report. There is currently no data on immediate outcomes reported under Awareness Raising and Advocacy for any contract across the EUTF NOA portfolio.



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**Table 4. Generic output and immediate outcome indicators, data reported until 31 March 2021 - Regional**

<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
<b>Capacity Building – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of research papers produced	6
# of learning/training events conducted	38
# of institutions from which staff is trained	102
# of participants in learning/training events	3,249
# of institutional resources produced or updated	22
# new or updated processes or structures	1
# of networks/groups and strategic partnerships created or further developed	6
# of network partners involved	3
# of network/partnership meetings or events conducted	2
# of participants in network/partnership meetings or events	25
# of new/revised policy documents or laws	14
# of beneficiary institutions receiving supplies and/or equipment	7
Volume of funding invested in supplies and/or equipment (EUR)	28,407,545
# of supplies/equipment (by type)	16,730
# of infrastructures (by type) built, expanded, maintained or rehabilitated	3
<b>Capacity Building – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of new or updated data collection systems in operation	3
# of users of new or updated data collection systems	6
% of training participants with higher scores in training post-test than in training pre-test	67% <sup>160</sup>
% of training participants that pass a test/examination after training	83% <sup>161</sup>
# of training participants reporting use of knowledge *621 out of 693 participants	621*
# of entities/institutions supported via equipment/supplies demonstrating improved capacity	8
Use of new or enhanced resource(s), tools, services e.g., SOPs, draft legislation, draft policy, manuals, guidelines, training curricula developed or updated	5
% of participants in cooperation events and processes who perceive an increased familiarity with the topics addressed by the event, network, etc.	1
<b>Awareness Raising and Advocacy – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of awareness raising face-to-face events	134
# of attendants in awareness raising face-to-face events	6,723

160 This is an average across eight sets of indicator data provided.

161 This is an average across two sets of indicator data provided.



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<b>EUTF NOA MLS Operational Indicator Description</b>	<b>Total by Indicator</b>
# of general awareness raising campaigns carried out	4
# of people reached by general awareness raising campaigns	44,178
# of migrants evacuated *as a result of advocacy efforts	4,004*
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Generic Outputs</b>	
# of screenings conducted (by type of screening)	3,981
# of persons resettled	585
# of basic services provided	94,344
Volume of food provided (# of packages)	274,291
# of non-food items provided	5,360
# of transactions	11,719
Total volume of cash assistance provided (EUR)	10,123.33
# of scholarships provided (by educational level)	36,391
Financial volume of scholarships provided (by educational level) (EUR)	1,696,184
# of people trained/counselled (by activity type)	4,570
# of participants of entrepreneurship training	200
# of individuals provided reintegration services (by type of return)	96
# of individuals supported before departure	20,476
# of individuals provided with short-term reintegration services upon return	183
# of initiatives at the community level supported	15
# of mini-activities and small projects	120
# of participants of legal migration and mobility programmes	585
<b>Basic Social Services and Emergency Health Assistance – Immediate Outcomes</b>	
# of training participants that pass a test/examination after training	222
# of people wage-employed	170
# of people self-employed	266
# of persons in need of basic services that received the services	9,209
# of children provided with formal or informal education	31,670
# of people provided with medical assistance	30,318
# of people receiving cash assistance	1,240
# of individuals counselled (by type of counselling)	1,255
# of people referred to a service provider	3,117
# of persons in need of emergency assistance that received the services	974
# of people provided with food	14,142
Not aligned with EUTF NOA MLS: # of children and youth leading in migration and social cohesion-related community initiatives and activities	302



