



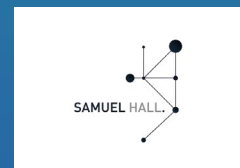
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# Monitoring and Learning System EUTF – North of Africa

2024 Report  
Covering the period 2017 - May 2024



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the European Union



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**Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF – North of Africa**

**A Project funded by the European Union**



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- International Labour Organisation (ILO)
- International Medical Corps (IMC)
- International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>ANAPEC</b>	Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences (Tunisia)
<b>ANETI</b>	Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant (Tunisia)
<b>AREF</b>	Regional Academy of Education and Training
<b>AVRR</b>	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics
<b>COIs</b>	EUTF Common Output Indicators/ EUTF Indicators
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DENF</b>	Directorate of Non-Formal Education
<b>DG NEAR</b>	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
<b>DTM</b>	International Organisation for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>EUD</b>	European Union Delegation
<b>EUR</b>	Euro
<b>EUTF</b>	European Union Emergency Trust Fund
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GERF</b>	Global Europe Results Framework
<b>HACA</b>	High Authority for Audiovisual Communication
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IGA</b>	Income-Generating Activities
<b>IMR</b>	Institution of the Mediator of the Kingdom
<b>INS</b>	National Institute of Statistics
<b>IPC</b>	Infection Prevention Control
<b>LFM</b>	Logical Framework Matrix
<b>LGTBI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Trans, Bisexual, and Intersex
<b>MENOA</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa Window

<b>MFPE</b>	Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment
<b>MLS</b>	Monitoring and Learning System
<b>MMC</b>	Mixed Migration Centre
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MSMEs</b>	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
<b>NDC</b>	National Centre for Disease Control
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NoA</b>	North of Africa
<b>NTP</b>	National Tuberculosis Program
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>OH</b>	Outcome harvesting
<b>ONM</b>	National Migration Observatory
<b>OSC</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>PEO</b>	Pre-Employment Orientation
<b>ROM</b>	Results Oriented Monitoring
<b>RRT</b>	Rapid Response Teams
<b>SAR</b>	Search and Rescue
<b>SLC</b>	Sahel and Lake Chad
<b>SNAI</b>	National Strategy for International Employment and the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Tunisia)
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>SP</b>	Strategic Priority
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>THAMM</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UASC</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
<b>UTSS</b>	Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity
<b>VHR</b>	Voluntary Humanitarian Return
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

This report presents the **cumulative outputs** from EUTF contracts implemented in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia, covering the entire period up to May 31, 2024, along with examples of values and outputs delivered during the most recent reporting period, which, in most cases, is 2023. For the first time, the 2024 report offers **a clear picture of the NoA EUTF outcomes** and the short to medium-term changes generated beyond the outputs. This insight is based on the Outcome Harvesting method adopted as the most feasible and meaningful approach for complex environments and interventions like those of the EUTF.

As of August 2024, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.94 billion of which **EUR 905 million in the North of Africa (NoA) region through 116 contracts, 90 of them being operational contracts and 26 technical support contracts**<sup>2</sup>. By August 31, 2024, 85 contracts, representing 67% of the total funds committed (EUR 604 million), have ended, while 31 contracts, representing 33% of the funds committed (EUR 301 million), are still under implementation. All EUTF contracts are expected to finish their implementation by 2025. In the NoA region, Libya accounts for the highest share of funds contracted (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%) and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts, which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries, represent 26% of all committed funds, while the remaining 2% is allocated to technical support contracts.

## EUTF NoA Outputs

**Outputs** in the region are collected, aggregated, quality-checked, and reported according to the **NoA Results Reporting Framework** comprising three levels: Overall Objective<sup>3</sup>, Strategic Priorities<sup>4</sup>, and Areas of Action. In the output analysis, for each area of action, EUTF common output indicators<sup>5</sup> (hereinafter, **EUTF Indicators**) have been aligned thus facilitating the necessary harmonisation with the other two EUTF regions to obtain a comprehensive overview of the results achieved by the EUTF as a whole.

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

Migration to North Africa involves a variety of mobility types, including labour migration, forced migration, and cross-border trade. While long-standing migration patterns have supported labour markets and economies in both sending and receiving African countries, conflicts, fragile contexts, economic instabilities and climate change continue to drive displacement across the continent. The instability in the

1. The current EUTF – NoA Monitoring and Learning System began its implementation in December 2021 and can be considered the second phase of the project “Monitoring and Evaluation System in the North of Africa window of the EUTF” (known as MENOA), implemented between 2017 and September 2021. Previous reports delivered by MENOA can be found on: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en#at-the-level-of-each-region](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en#at-the-level-of-each-region).

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

3. According to the EUTF Strategic Orientation Document “the North of Africa window should concentrate on the third objective of the Trust Fund: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/433626ee-b4d8-4040-a59d-7f49024d2924\\_en?filename=Strategic%20Orientation%20document%20of%20the%20EUTF%20for%20Africa](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/document/download/433626ee-b4d8-4040-a59d-7f49024d2924_en?filename=Strategic%20Orientation%20document%20of%20the%20EUTF%20for%20Africa)

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

5. The list of EUTF –Africa Common Output Indicators is available in Annexe 4 to this report, and on: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en).



Sahel has notably increased migration from affected countries, contributing to a rise in apprehensions at Southern European borders, with significant surges of migrants from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso involved in irregular crossing. The 2023 coup in Niger further impacted migration, as the military government repealed an anti-migrant smuggling law. As civil war broke out in Sudan April 2023, refugees from Sudan continue to flee to Egypt seeking protection. Furthermore, economic deterioration in North African countries, particularly Tunisia and Egypt, exacerbated by climate change impacts, has contributed to increased irregular crossings of the Mediterranean. Migrants from North Africa frequently cite economic hardship, lack of access to services, and conflict as key reasons for emigration<sup>6</sup>.

**Strategic Priority 1 is the top priority of the EUTF in the NoA region:** 64 out of the 116 EUTF contracts contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total budget (or EUR 523 million).

**In the Area of Action related to Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services,** EUTF contracts have contributed to constructing, rehabilitating, or equipping 1,534 social infrastructures, particularly in Libya (1,312 infrastructures), but also in Egypt (199), Morocco (15) and Tunisia (5), in sectors such as education, health and sanitation, youth and sports facilities, public infrastructure, water and sewer networks, waste management, and renewable energy (EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis). 2.7 million basic services have been provided across the four partner countries, of which 2.18 million in Egypt, 339,988 in Libya, 119,408 in Morocco, and 12,716 in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 2.2). These services encompassed essential health services, education, legal help, emergency needs, sanitation, and gender-based violence prevention. The provision of nutrition assistance benefited 111,324 people, predominantly in Libya (107,069), followed by Egypt (2,634) comprising mainly distribution of nutrition supplies and the conduct of malnutrition screenings (EUTF Indicator 2.3). Over 5.45 million people have seen an improvement in their access to social benefits, services, and transfers (EUTF Indicator 2.9). Libya benefited the most among partner countries, with over 4.7 million people (or 87% of the total share), followed by Egypt (682,697), Morocco (34,653), and Tunisia (15,572). EUTF contracts contributed to the protection of 195,972 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the four partner countries, 164,265 of them in Libya, 13,997 in Morocco, 9,844 in Egypt, and 6,705 in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 3.2). Furthermore, 220,664 people benefited from emergency response activities across the four partner countries, a large majority in Libya (195,750), followed by Egypt (11,134), Morocco (6,941), and Tunisia (6,241) – EUTF Indicator 6.2.

In terms of **capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery**, 25 local development plans were elaborated, mostly in Libya (24) and at a municipal level – EUTF Indicator 2.1. EUTF contracts contributed to enhancing the capabilities of personnel from local authorities and basic service providers to improve service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8). 23,021 people participated in these capacity-strengthening activities, the majority of which in Libya (15,055), followed by Egypt (4,807), Morocco (2,676), and Tunisia (483). The training covered social services such as education, healthcare, legal aid, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, and Covid-19 responses, and had community service providers, local government officials, and CSO members among key recipients. Correspondingly, 365 institutions and non-state actors, such as local and national public institutions, security forces, and CSOs in protection and migration management, were strengthened in protection and migration management: 239 in Morocco, 45 in Libya, 43 in Egypt, and 38 in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 3.6). The areas of support encompassed return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral mechanisms, training on service delivery, and awareness-raising. EUTF contracts also facilitated the development of 221 strategies, laws, policies, and plans across the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 4.6), with Libya receiving the highest support with 31 instruments, followed by Morocco (13), Tunisia (5), and Egypt (1), and at the regional level (1). Moreover, within this Area of Action, 33 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms were created in Morocco (13), Egypt (11), Libya (8), and Tunisia (1) (EUTF Indicator 5.1). Notably, ENABEL in Morocco strengthened four legal clinics, one network of lawyers, and three migration stakeholder networks, and promoted the creation of a migration stakeholders network in Rabat.

6. From different sources of information and data. For more detail, please see section 4.1 below.

Concerning the Area of Action **Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities**, EUTF contracts focused on conducting sensitisation campaigns to promote resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7). These campaigns reached 3.4 million people across the four partner countries, of which over 3.1 million in Libya, 90,866 in Egypt, 50,366 in Tunisia, and 48,447 in Morocco. The target groups included refugees and asylum-seekers, IDPs, returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities, and other vulnerable populations, and the topics covered encompassed human rights, education, health, legal assistance, nutrition, social protection, and Covid-19. 33,635 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3). Libya had the highest number of beneficiaries (29,670 people), followed by Tunisia (2,641), Egypt (1,030), and Morocco (294). The initiatives included engaging in community dialogues, facilitating mediation, organising cultural and sports activities, and managing community resources. All these efforts were aimed at promoting conflict prevention and safeguarding human rights.

**In terms of access to income-generating and employment opportunities**, 19,906 jobs were created or supported, 16,601 in Egypt, 2,685 in Libya, 321 in Morocco, 230 in Tunisia and 69 by regional contracts in Morocco, Tunisia and four Sub-Saharan countries (Mali, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun) (EUTF Indicator 1.1). Support provided included cash for work, assistance to companies in hiring new employees, recruitment for infrastructure construction or refurbishment, and subsidised job programmes. Similarly, EUTF contracts contributed to the establishment or support of 1,471 MSMEs, with a focus on Egypt (866), followed by Morocco (170), Libya (243), and Tunisia (92); 96 MSMEs were created by regional contracts in Mali, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroun, beyond Morocco and Tunisia. Support provided included access to informal finance, management and development assistance, training, equipment supply, product development, access to market, and the formation of cooperatives and livelihood groups. (EUTF Indicator 1.2). Income generating activities benefited 5,399 people in the four partner countries: 4,540 in Libya, 629 in Egypt, 30 in Tunisia, and 200 in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 1.3). Likewise, professional training (TVET) and/or skills development reached 23,827 people in the four partner countries: 13,464 in Egypt, 5,844 in Libya, 1,461 in Tunisia, and 1,584 in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 1.4).

**In the Area of Action Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return**, 49,548 migrants have been supported to return voluntarily from Libya to their countries of origin (EUTF Indicator 3.4: Voluntary Humanitarian Returns, specifically). The type of support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, and return tickets<sup>7</sup>. On the other hand, 5,327 refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from durable solutions from Libya (4,916) and Egypt (411), with EUTF Indicator 3.8 registering only asylum-seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit, and resettlement.

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

**Irregular migration remains a key feature of migration dynamics in North Africa**, with shifting migration routes. In early 2024, irregular border crossings from the southern Mediterranean into the European Union decreased by 12%, largely due to a significant drop in arrivals via the Central Mediterranean route, which saw a 59% reduction compared to the same period in 2023. In contrast, the Western African route saw a dramatic 510% increase in irregular crossings, with over 13,500 arrivals, marking the highest first-quarter numbers since 2011. The national composition of migrants has also evolved, with fewer North African nationals crossing into the EU, and a surge in detections of sub-Saharan migrants, with reference to those from Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burkina Faso. Social and political pressures, as well as security concerns in North African countries, are driving more sub-Saharan migrants to risk dangerous journeys to escape worsening conditions in Tunisia, Libya, and other transit countries and to seek refuge in Europe.

<sup>7</sup> These values must be assessed in conjunction with those reported under the Area of Action "Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members" (See Strategic Priority 4 below) since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two different NoA strategic priorities.

To address irregular migration, the EU has intensified its cooperation with African nations, as foreseen under the external dimension of the 2023 Pact on Migration and Asylum. This includes enhancing border controls, deploying EU border police, and increasing anti-smuggling efforts. In parallel, the EU Member Countries are pursuing bilateral agreements with North African governments, recognising their geographic significance and central role in combating irregular migration and foster collaboration on mobility and border management<sup>8</sup>. **Strategic Priority 2 is the primary target for nine contracts with a combined budget of EUR 282 million, representing 31% of the total budget committed by the EUTF in the NoA region.** Other contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs related to its Areas of Action.

In the Area of Action **Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management**, 24 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support, 12 of them in Morocco, 8 in Tunisia, three in Libya, and one in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.6). This assistance was provided through training workshops, operational support, and technical assistance in areas related to border management. In the same line, 4,256 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights on topics related to border management, 1,509 of them in Libya 1,368 in Morocco, 1,040 in Tunisia, and 339 in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 4.2). Three regional plans and three national plans were developed in Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia (EUTF Indicators 5.4 and 4.6).

In terms of **infrastructure and equipment supply for border management and training/ monitoring of their use**, 29 infrastructures have been supported in Libya (27 units), and Morocco (2), including the construction or rehabilitation of public or civilian institutions related to border management (EUTF Indicator 4.1). Closely linked to the latter, 75,784 items of equipment have been provided in the four partner countries, of which 50,178 in Morocco, 25,423 in Tunisia, 174 in Libya, and nine in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 4.1 bis). The type of equipment ranged from vehicles, IT-related, and technical equipment to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits.

In the Area of Action relating to the **Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings**, 444 awareness-raising events on migration have been delivered in the four partner countries: 388 events in Egypt, 34 in Libya, 13 in Tunisia, and nine in Morocco. These events addressed the public on topics such as safe and legal migration, the risks of irregular migration, and alternatives to migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11). The tools or media used included radio messages, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person sensitisation events. In turn, these events reached 225,799 people, of which 207,143 in Egypt, and 18,656 in Libya (EUTF Indicator 3.3). A key output under this Area of Action is the protection and/or assistance of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs, with 76,142 people reached: 75,812 in Libya and 330 in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 3.2). They received short-term protection or direct aid in specific situations, including search and rescue missions, at disembarkation points, and within detention centres.

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### NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

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Since 2021, the EU has been developing the Talent Partnerships framework as part of its strategy to expand legal migration pathways, while reducing irregular migration and encouraging cooperation on return and readmission. This initiative aims to align EU labour market needs with the skills of third-country nationals, focusing on mobility for study, work, and training. The first Talent Partnerships have been launched with three North African partners: Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt<sup>9</sup>. **Five contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, with a combined budget of EUR 35 million** (4% of the total budget committed). Other contracts are also contributing to this Strategic Priority by delivering outputs under some of its Areas of Action.

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8. From different sources of information and data. For more details, please see section 4.1 below.

9. From different sources of information and data. For more details, please see section 4.1 below.

In the Area of Action of **Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance**, 21 institutions in Morocco (9), Egypt (7), and Tunisia (5) have been supported through capacity-strengthening actions on topics related to labour migration (EUTF Indicator 3.6) by the programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Mobility in North Africa – THAMM” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM, and T05.1410 – ENABEL). Moreover, 21 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported through four contracts in Tunisia (8), Morocco (7), Egypt (5), and Libya (1) (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Finally, 11 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms addressing aspects of labour migration were supported by three contracts in Morocco (5), Tunisia (4), and Egypt (2) (EUTF Indicator 5.1).

In terms of **job training, career counselling, information, and orientation services for candidate labour migrants**, 6,991 people benefited from programmes promoting legal migration and mobility programmes, among which prospective migrants in Morocco (6,324 people), Tunisia (469), and Egypt (198) – EUTF Indicator 3.10. In this regard, the contract implemented by GIZ in Morocco (T05.501) targeted 1,465 people through bilateral or multilateral training, internships, volunteering and study programmes in the context on a South-South cooperation framework.

In the Area of Action related to the **improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance**, 34 regional cooperation initiatives have been supported by four contracts to organise experience exchanges and develop - mainly South-South - labour mobility programs addressing both North African and Sub-Saharan beneficiaries (EUTF Indicator 5.4).

In terms of **collection, management, and analysis of data**, seven planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems related to labour migration were created or enhanced in Morocco with the support of two contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.2). For instance, the “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” project (T05.501 – GIZ) produced three OECD fact sheets analysing data collection systems for Mali, Senegal, and Côte d’Ivoire. It also enhanced Senegal’s data collection system based on Morocco’s benchmarks. Additionally, the THAMM project (T05.981) by ILO and IOM upgraded ANAPEC’s website with official labour migration information and practical job-seeking procedures. The project also updated and published the international placement service manual on the ANAPEC website. Furthermore, 36 studies on this topic were conducted by four contracts: 20 in Morocco, eight in Tunisia, five in Egypt, and three at regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Among them, the regional contract executed by ILO and IOM (T05.981) produced 23 studies, research papers, reviews, and guides in Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and at the regional level. These covered topics such as the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration, pre-departure orientation services, and situational analyses on integrating labour migration policies, among other subjects.

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

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North African countries are actively working to improve their **migration governance** by enhancing national capacities, strengthening institutional frameworks, and developing data collection for evidence-based migration management. Their efforts focus on engaging diasporas through business and investment projects, facilitating voluntary return and reintegration of migrants, and promoting cooperation at national and international levels. Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs have become significant tools in supporting the safe and dignified return and reintegration of migrants in their countries of origin. In 2023, several agreements were renewed or newly established between the EU, its member states, and North African countries to foster cooperation on migration and socio-economic development. These include the EU-Tunisia Memorandum of Understanding; the renewed migration cooperation framework between Italy and Libya; the strengthened migration

partnership between Spain and Morocco; and ongoing EU dialogue with Egypt on pathways for regular migration, return, and reintegration. Additionally, Italy's "Mattei Plan", introduced in early 2024, aims to support economic growth in Africa in a manner that addresses root causes of migration<sup>10</sup>.

**NoA Strategic Priority 4 is the primary target for 12 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 43 million**, representing 5% of the total budget committed. Other EUTF contracts contribute as well to this Strategic Priority, including technical support ones.

In terms of **capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance**, 277 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management in the four target countries: 71 in Morocco, 18 in Tunisia, 11 in Egypt, and 7 in Libya, in addition to 169 regional contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.6). In connection with this output, 7,350 people were trained in migration management and protection in the four partner countries: 2,203 in Libya, 1,397 in Tunisia, 1,614 in Egypt, and 1,010 in Morocco and 1,124 at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 3.7). The staff trained included national and local officials along with non-state actors' personnel, in topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals. EUTF contracts supported the development of 60 strategies, laws, policies, and plans related to migration governance in three partner countries: 27 in Tunisia, 32 in Morocco, and one in Libya (EUTF Indicator 4.6), and 21 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms on migration governance were formed, of which 19 in Tunisia, one in Libya and one at regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.1).

In the Area of Action relating to the **mobilisation, engagement, and voluntary return of diaspora members**, nine initiatives supported by diaspora members were implemented in two partner countries: five in Morocco and four in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 3.1). These initiatives, backed by diaspora members in their home countries, include development and investment projects, social and cultural activities, and technical assistance, among other efforts. A key outcome in this Area of Action is the number of voluntary returns facilitated (EUTF Indicator 3.4: Assisted Voluntary Returns specifically). In this regard, 8,600 people have been supported to return to their countries of origin from Morocco (4,621), Egypt (1,125), and Tunisia<sup>11</sup> (857). Alongside this process, 4,510 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival assistance in their countries of origin. Of these, 4,023 returned from Libya, 275 from Morocco, 185 from Tunisia, and 17 from Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.5). Moreover, 4,154 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance. Of these, 1,957 returned from Libya and 1,639 from Tunisia, while 295 returned to Morocco and 243 to Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis).

In the areas of action **International Cooperation Mechanisms, and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance**, five regional cooperation initiatives related to migration governance have been supported, four of them between Tunisia and other countries/regions and one at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.4). On the other hand, 25 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems were supported, 14 of them in Tunisia, four in Morocco, one in Egypt, and two at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.2), together with 120 field studies, surveys, and other research conducted in the field of migration governance, of which 25 in Tunisia, 16 in Morocco, 1 in Egypt and 78 at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Out of the 78 produced at the regional level, 74 were delivered by six technical support contracts.

## EUTF NoA Outcomes

**Outcome Harvesting is the backbone of the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy**, which is the fourth and key component of the NoA Monitoring and Learning System. Originally designed as a participatory evaluation method to identify, verify, and understand changes (outcomes) influenced by

10. From different sources of information and data. For more details, please see section 4.1 below.

11. These values must be assessed in conjunction with those reported under the Area of Action "Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement, and voluntary humanitarian return" (See Strategic Priority 1 above), since both are interlinked despite their outputs being reported in two different NoA Strategic Priorities.

an intervention, it has proven useful in monitoring and evaluation exercises in complex environments. It is particularly effective in capturing and analysing outcomes that have occurred, whether planned or unexpected. Tailored to the specific characteristics of the EUTF, **Outcome Harvesting offers a feasible and meaningful approach to incorporating outcome monitoring and reporting** into the NoA MLS.

The Outcome Harvesting was designed for NoA MLS to cover all the EUTF operational contracts. However, out of the 82 operational contracts, only 70 (84%) could be included because the remaining 12 would not be finalised in time to complete all the methodological steps within the NoA MLS contract period.

The process was **organised in two waves**, each based on a different cohort of EUTF contracts. This approach was adopted because, for the Outcome Harvesting exercise, EUTF contracts must have completed their implementation period, with final reports available for analysis. Wave/Cohort 1 included contracts finalised before March 2023, while Wave/Cohort 2 comprised contracts ending after March 2023 but no later than June 2024, the latest date that would allow outcomes to be identified and tracked throughout the process. The 2024 NoA MLS report presents the results of the first wave of Outcome Harvesting (Wave/Cohort1), covering 20 contracts in Libya, 3 in Morocco, 4 in Tunisia, and 11 regional contracts spanning multiple countries.

Based on a rigorous methodology, the Wave/Cohort 1 exercise led to identifying, refining, and validating **148 outcomes**, offering insights into the changes driven by EUTF interventions across the region. The complete list of outcomes is available in Annexe 6.

The outcome distributions, along with **heat maps and pattern analysis - both key methods in Outcome Harvesting**, revealed several important insights. These highlighted connections between the number and type of outcomes and various factors such as strategic priorities, country-specific contracts, territorial levels, target groups, committed funds, EUTF partners, outcome types, and their sustainability.

The Outcome Harvesting exercise reflects a **wide range of important changes across the region**, not only in people's lives but also in institutional procedures, practices, policies, and relationships. The harvested outcomes involve primarily **changes in the behaviours of individuals** or in the way of doing things in institutions and/or organisations, generating changes in how services are provided and accessed or used or in quality of life. These outcomes are categorised in our exercise as changes in Practices. Another category, Actions, refers to changes that consist of one-time events that could have a lasting impact if sustainability is ensured. Examples include refugee registration, the establishment of new businesses, successful integration into the labour market, and securing employment.

Although fewer in number than other categories, changes in Policies and Relationships, represent **structural changes** that serve as the foundation for individual and community-level improvements. In this report, we will refer to these four categories of outcomes with simpler labels: Practices, Actions, Policies and Relationships.

The distribution of outcomes suggests that the EUTF NoA interventions has been designed to address a variety of challenges in a comprehensive and targeted manner. The preponderance of the outcomes consisting of Practices and Actions suggests a strong emphasis on improving people's living conditions or behaviours and institutional changes that sustain long-term effects. Although less numerous, Policies or Relationship outcomes are crucial in shaping the legal and cooperative framework, which are key conditions for sustaining broader impacts. The presence of two or more types of outcomes in the same contract could indicate an **integrated approach** where different components work together, **creating synergies** and enhancing the overall effectiveness of EUTF support.

**Local authorities, national governments, and various population segments**—including refugees, migrants, host communities and the general public—were the primary beneficiaries of the changes brought about by the outcomes. These outcomes demonstrate the EUTF's focus on meeting the needs of those most impacted by migration and displacement while also enhancing the capacity of national and local institutions to deliver essential services.



These varied changes were most evident at the **local level**, where they directly affected the people who needed help the most, as well as the institutions that supported them. Most outcomes were observed in Libya (63%), highlighting the concentrated efforts to address its significant challenges, followed by Tunisia (12%), Morocco (9%), Egypt (7%), Algeria (1%), and regionally (1%). Additionally, 7% occurred in countries outside North Africa, including Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Niger.

Both individuals and institutions have experienced meaningful improvements. The key informants involved in the Outcome Harvesting exercise contributed to increasing the understanding of the significance of these **changes in improving people's lives**. The success stories included in this report highlight how vulnerable individuals or groups improved their lives after benefitting from EUTF support (Annexe 7 Success stories).

The outcomes harvested are highly concentrated in **Strategic Priority 1** (Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, and community stabilisation). Within this priority, the most significant effects are seen in the Areas of Action regarding access to basic social and legal services, as well as capacity, institutional, and policy development.

**Examples of outcomes** include the following: in Egypt, public health and education institutions began providing exceptional services to refugees and asylum-seekers, including those without valid documents, during the Covid-19 pandemic; in Morocco, educational institutions integrated migrant students through cultural initiatives, while in Libya, refugees and asylum-seekers gained better access to Covid-19 vaccination and maternal healthcare services; Tunisia saw improvements in social service access for refugees and asylum-seekers through partnerships with government institutions. Outcomes also reflect enhancements in the well-being and protection of migrants, including reduced post-traumatic stress for refugees in Morocco, increased survival rates for migrants rescued at sea in Libya, and improved safety and dignity for at-risk individuals in detention centres. In Egypt, victims of gender-based violence increased their use of emergency helplines. Regarding policy and coordination, Tunisia improved access to the job market for refugees through the Ministry of Vocational Training, while Libya ensured equitable access to Covid-19 vaccinations for migrants. Coordination between child protection stakeholders in Libya led to better services for vulnerable children. These outcomes capture the observed changes, however their sustainability can be significantly affected by emerging contextual factors since the time when they occurred.

**Strategic Priority 4** (Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration) shows a **moderate concentration** of outcomes. Examples of outcomes include increased dialogue and coordination for economic development strategies in Libya and the reintegration of Tunisian returnees through personalised assistance. Local authorities in Morocco established dialogue mechanisms with civil society to address migration-related issues, fostering socio-economic integration.

In contrast to Strategic Priorities 1 and 4, Strategic **Priority 2** (Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings) and **Strategic Priority 3** (Support to Labour migration) have **very few harvested outcomes** (four and three, respectively). Examples of outcomes include Moroccan authorities implementing SOPs to protect trafficking victims, improved cooperation between Libya and Tunisia at shared border points, and regional cooperation for employment creation, such as the Libya-Niger Bilateral Labour Agreement, and the formation of a multi-country professional network for fish farming in Morocco, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

The concentration of the outcomes on specific countries like Libya or specific Strategic Priorities like Strategic Priority 1, followed by Strategic Priority 4, suggests a strategic prioritisation of the resources towards areas with the most challenging migration-related issues, as well as addressing immediate humanitarian needs, individual protection and stabilisation, and longer-term governance challenges.



The analysis of the outcomes distribution on three key variables territorial level, social target group benefitting from the change, and the type of outcome change (practices, action, policies, and relationships) reveals the EUTF potential to address both **individual and structural needs**. It also emphasises the possible synergies between different territorial levels of governance and potential multilayered long-term effects, strengthening local and national governance and addressing transnational migration challenges.

**United Nations Agencies emerged as the most prominent contributors to the harvested outcomes**, supported by substantial budgets. For instance, UNDP, UNHCR, and IOM played crucial roles in generating outcomes, especially in high-priority areas like protection, health and education service provision. **International organisations and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)** also generated a significant number of outcomes relative to their smaller budget allocations, indicating good efficiency. The data suggests a plausible association between the budget size and the number of outcomes, particularly for contracts under EUR 10 million. However, larger budgets did not always result in a higher number of outcomes, possibly due to the greater scope and complexity of the changes involved—an aspect that warrants further analysis beyond the scope of this Outcome Harvesting exercise.

The Outcome Harvesting process also identified **unintended outcomes**, all of which were positive and aligned with the EUTF's objectives. Examples include the unexpected improvement in the job search capabilities of young Tunisians through enhanced public employment services and the expansion of legal support services for migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers. These unintended outcomes indicate EUTF interventions' potential to generate effects beyond their immediate objectives.

While no **negative outcomes** were identified in this exercise, the report underscores the importance of monitoring for unintended negative effects in future harvesting exercises. Such effects could reveal potential risks, such as dependency on external aid or misalignment with local policies, which need to be mitigated to ensure the long-term success of the interventions.

The **sustainability of the harvested outcomes presents** a varied picture. Some outcomes demonstrate short-term sustainability, particularly those linked to immediate service provision, while others exhibit medium-term sustainability, especially in areas such as capacity building and policy development. This indicates that while certain interventions deliver quick results, others are structured to create lasting impacts that continue beyond the contract's duration.

Outcomes relevant to Strategic Priority 1, particularly in the area of basic service provision, showed short-term sustainability, while those related to capacity building and policy development under Strategic Priority 4 demonstrated medium-term sustainability.

**The EUTF's contribution to the harvested outcomes** was generally perceived as medium to high. This suggests that while EUTF support was crucial, complementary interventions and external factors also played significant roles in achieving these outcomes. For instance, in cases where local CSOs provided additional social services or advocacy, their combined efforts amplified the overall effectiveness. This perception underscores the importance of a coordinated approach involving multiple stakeholders to achieve meaningful and lasting changes. It also highlights the need for future interventions to focus on enhancing collaboration among different partners to maximise the effectiveness of EUTF contributions.

The analysis offers insights into the significance of the harvested outcomes, which means **their importance to EUTF-NoA objectives** "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination", indicating to what extent they represent clear examples of changes that matter, explain or elucidate progress towards EUTF. Most of the harvested outcomes are highly significant, reflecting important changes within the context of EUTF support. These outcomes are noteworthy for their relevance to strategic objectives, their demonstration of progress towards overall goals, and their ability to highlight what has been particularly effective or, conversely, what has not. High significance is frequently associated with interventions that directly address urgent needs, improve access to health and education services, increase survival rates, or influence decisions to abandon irregular migration.

While heat maps and pattern analysis offer valuable insights into the effectiveness of EUTF contracts, **certain areas require deeper exploration** to understand the impact of these interventions fully.

One key area for further investigation is the concentration of outcomes in Libya, particularly in relation to Strategic Priority 1. This would involve analysing the types of outcomes generated, their sustainability, and the links between outputs and outcomes. Libya's case presents an opportunity to examine how interventions with high outcome generation were implemented, the challenges faced, and the factors contributing to their success. Additionally, it would be useful to explore how regional contracts complement these outcomes.

A deeper analysis is needed to assess the long-term sustainability of outcomes like Practices and Actions and to identify missed opportunities in policy development or relationship building. Exploring EUTF partner strategies, especially the role of local partnerships, could reveal scalable successful practices. Future studies should also examine the role of institutional and policy support in sustaining outcomes and addressing unintended effects. While some investigations may require methods beyond routine monitoring, they are essential for refining strategies and enhancing EUTF's overall impact.

The Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting experience provided **key lessons** for **the Cohort 2 exercise and future similar approaches**. The process revealed the importance of early stakeholder engagement, continuous involvement, and the need for more primary data collection to complement secondary data for a deeper assessment of outcomes' sustainability. It also emphasised the value of capturing unintended effects, including the negative ones, in monitoring and evaluation reports. Tailoring the approach to local contexts and maintaining flexibility for adjustments and feedback were identified as key to improving future Outcome Harvesting exercises.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

The **European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**<sup>12</sup> (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was established by European and African partners during the Valletta Summit on Migration<sup>13</sup> in November 2015. It aims to provide an integrated and coordinated response to various factors contributing to instability, irregular migration, and forced displacement. To date, it has mobilised more than EUR 4.94 billion for interventions benefitting 26 partner countries across three geographical regions (or “windows”), namely: North of Africa (NoA), Horn of Africa (HoA), and Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC). The NoA window primarily covers four partner countries: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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

The foundation of the current MLS is the **NoA Results Reporting Framework**, which streamlines the gathering, aggregation, and reporting of data from all EUTF contracts in the region. This framework is structured into three interconnected tiers: Overall Objective<sup>14</sup>, Strategic Priorities<sup>15</sup>, and areas of action, based on a standardised set of EUTF common output indicators<sup>16</sup> (hereinafter referred to as EUTF Indicators). These indicators link two reporting systems: the EUTF Results Framework and the Global Europe Results Framework.

This third NoA MLS report provides a comprehensive overview of cumulative results. As in previous years, it presents aggregated outputs from all EUTF contracts between 2017 and 31 May 2024, offering illustrative examples of changes achieved by specific contracts. This year, a **new analysis has been introduced, focusing on the outcomes**<sup>17</sup> for contracts concluded by 31 March 2023. Additionally, the report includes a collection of success stories highlighting the human aspects of the changes achieved.

12. The European Commission, 25 EU Member States (including the UK at that time) as well as Norway and Switzerland signed the EUTF Constitutive Agreement: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en)

13. Council of the European Union, International Summit on Migration, November 11–12, 2015. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/international-summit/2015/11/11-12/>

14. The North of Africa window focuses on the third objective of the EUTF: “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en)

15. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/our-mission/objective-and-governance_en)

16. EUTF –Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report, or [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en)

17. While outputs are defined as “Direct products or services delivered by activities, directly influencing the achievement of Outcomes”, outcomes are defined as “Short to medium term effects on the political, social, economic and environmental areas targeted by financed interventions as well as changes in the behaviour of addressees” (according to DG Near DG NEAR Guidelines on linking planning/programming, Monitoring and Evaluation, [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/377b644e-4d9a-41de-b8c7-70b99173815f\\_en?filename=DC%20NEAR%20Guidelines%20FINAL%20May%202024%20CLEAN.pdf](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/377b644e-4d9a-41de-b8c7-70b99173815f_en?filename=DC%20NEAR%20Guidelines%20FINAL%20May%202024%20CLEAN.pdf))

## 1.2. The EUTF NoA Window in 2024

As of August 2024, the EUTF for Africa has committed EUR 4.94 billion, of which EUR 905 million in the NoA region through 116 contracts, comprising 90 operational and 26 technical support contracts<sup>18</sup>. Among these 116 contracts, 87 have ended, accounting for 74% of the total committed funds (EUR 669 million), while 29 are currently in implementation, representing 26% of the funds committed (EUR 236 million). Libya accounts for the highest share of EUTF funds contracted in the region (43%), followed by Morocco (20%), Egypt (7%), and Tunisia (3%). Regional contracts – which in most cases deliver outputs in the four partner countries – represent 26% of all funds committed, while technical support contracts aiming to assist the successful implementation of operational contracts represent 2% of the total budget<sup>19</sup>.

Most contracts (64 out of 116) in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: representing 58% of the total number of contracts and total budget (EUR 523 million). Nine contracts contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, representing 8% of the total, but in terms of budget, they rank second with a share of 31% of the total – or EUR 282 million. Strategic Priority 3 is the main target for five contracts (4% of the total), with a 4% share in the overall budget (EUR 35 million). Finally, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (10%), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). Technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all strategic priorities, and account for the remainder of 26 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 22 million (2% of the total).

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

19. If the budgets from regional and technical support contracts are distributed among the partner countries where they implement activities and deliver outputs, then the distribution is as follows: Libya 52%, Morocco 26%, Egypt 10%, Tunisia 10%, and regional contracts (without countries allocations) 3%. For more details, please see section 3.2 under EUTF NoA Portfolio.

## 2.

# METHODOLOGY FOR THE 2024 REPORT

## 2.1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System Methodology<sup>20</sup>

This report includes for the first time the results of the first exercise of Outcome Harvesting, based on a complex methodology adapted to the EUTF support. For clarity, we present in this report separately the output reporting methodology, the Outcome Harvesting methodology. Additionally, we briefly introduce the development of the Online NOASYS Platform at the beginning of the section, as it serves as a shared tool for both output and outcome reporting.

### Development of the Online NOASYS Platform

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

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

The development of NOASYS was completed in the first half of 2022, and it has been utilised for **output reporting** rounds in 2022 and 2023. It supports the NoA MLS through five interconnected steps:

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

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

For the **Outcome Harvesting process**, NOASYS includes a dedicated module and functions supporting the collection, storage, and reporting of (i) relevant data for the harvested outcomes features and (ii) the harvesting process itself.

The NOASYS platform incorporates the following key functions essential for outcome reporting, based on the Outcome Harvesting method:

1. Data collection is structured around the key methodological steps of Document Review, Engagement, and Substantiation. The platform ensures that all relevant features—such as compliance checks, assessments, justification data, and sources—are systematically captured and documented.

<sup>20</sup> See Annexe 3 to this report for the complete NoA MLS Methodological Note.

2. Tracking the progress of outcomes throughout the process, including the validation or invalidation of outcomes with reasons.
3. Recording the key informants involved in the participatory data collection.
4. Providing an outcome aggregation function that allows for complex data processing based on variables of interest, including exports of selected variables and crosstabulation for quick visual reports.

The Outcome Harvesting data collection, aggregation, and reporting functions were used for this annual report, and no changes have been identified for future exercises.

## 2.1.1. Output reporting



### Development and implementation of the NoA Result Reporting Framework

In early 2022, a new Results Reporting Framework was established based on the assessment of the previous MENOA system. The **Results Reporting Framework** is at the core of the NoA MLS, comprising three interconnected levels: Overall Objective, Strategic Priorities, and areas of action<sup>21</sup>, all built upon a standardised set of EUTF Indicators used in the three windows of the EUTF Africa. This structure allows its effective alignment with the broader EUTF Africa Results Framework<sup>22</sup> and the Global Europe Results Framework<sup>23</sup>.

In 2022, each EUTF NoA contract in the NoA region was aligned with the strategic priority it primarily contributes to<sup>24</sup>, and relevant Logical Framework Matrix (LFM) indicators were systematically linked to corresponding EUTF Indicators and their respective areas of action. In parallel, the EUTF NoA MLS online platform “**NOASYS**” was developed to facilitate the collection, aggregation, and reporting of data across all contracts. Following the initial 2022 NoA MLS Report, the version of 2023 saw minor adjustments in the alignment of some areas of action and EUTF Indicators and the values reported by regional contracts disaggregated by country.

**This year, no changes were introduced in the design or implementation of the NoA Results Reporting Framework.** However, building on lessons from previous years, more detailed guidelines and checks were developed and implemented to standardise, streamline, and enhance the output reporting process in 2024.



### Document review

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

For this cycle, the EUTF Team and Partners were contacted to confirm the latest LFM and indicator values and to gather narrative reports approved before 31 May 2024. From these documents and other inputs received, values of LFM indicators and matched EUTF and GERF indicators were preliminarily updated into NOASYS. This round saw about 1,500 LFM indicators matched with EUTF and GERF indicators, contributing 828 values to the final aggregation.

21. The NoA window focuses on objective 3 of the EUTF for Africa: “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”. In 2018, the Strategic Board agreed to focus on four priorities in NoA. The NoA Results Reporting Framework introduced a new concept: “areas of action”, which strategically summarise the main objectives of all EUTF contracts and organise them under the corresponding Strategic Priorities.

22. EUTF – Africa Common Output Indicators: see Annexe 4 to this report or: [https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en).

23. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results-indicators/eu-rfi>

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



### Validation

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



### Aggregation

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



### Reporting

Once the aggregated values were confirmed, the report was drafted to present outputs per Strategic Priority, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators at both the general and country levels. Additionally, the report included illustrative short-term effect boxes to enhance the information provided by EUTF and GERF Indicators. This was further complemented by other sections of the report analysing illustrative outcomes and performance and presenting relevant success stories.

## 2.1.2. Outcome analysis

Previous reports primarily focused on results at the output level, providing only some examples of short-term effects, obtained from external evaluations and the EU's results-oriented monitoring (ROM) system. This report includes the **results of the first Outcome Harvesting exercise**, offering a more comprehensive and robust analysis of EUTF contracts in the region at the outcome level.

The Outcome Harvesting exercise, based on a method launched in 2012 and widely recognised as “a method that enables evaluators, grant makers, and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes”, was designed as the backbone of the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy.

In short, Outcome Harvesting is a monitoring and evaluation approach that focuses on identifying and analysing observable changes (outcomes) that have occurred as a result of an intervention, regardless of whether they were programmed or not. This method is particularly useful in **complex programming environments** where outcomes are not easily predictable or linear.

This method has been tailored to the specific features of the EUTF as a feasible and meaningful approach to incorporating outcome monitoring and reporting into the NoA MLS. Outcome Harvesting implementation was designed in six steps, following the original methodology: 1. Design, 2. Review of Documentation and Outcome Drafting, 3. Engagement with Informants, 4. Substantiation, 5. Analysis, and 6. Deliver and Present Findings.

The Outcome Harvesting implementation is planned to be applied to the entire EUTF portfolio, with the exception of contracts scheduled to end after June 2024, for which there will be insufficient time to implement all the steps of Outcome Harvesting before the conclusion of the NoA MLS contract in December 2025. This results in 70 contracts within the scope of the Outcome Harvesting exercise.

Because the end dates of the 70 contracts are spread over several years, between 2020 and 2024, the harvest implementation was planned in two waves: the first wave included 42 contracts finalised by 31 March 2023 (referred to in the report as Cohort 1), and the second wave consisting of 28 contracts ending



by 30 June 2024 (referred to as Cohort 2). The 2024 NoA MLS report will include the outcomes generated by Cohort 1 contracts, while the 2025 report will focus on the outcomes of Cohort 2 and provide overall aggregated data and conclusions from all 70 contracts across both cohorts.

The Outcome Harvesting method designed and applied in the framework of NoA MLS is a **tailored methodology**, adapting the theoretical model of Ricardo Wilson-Grau<sup>25</sup>, to the specific features of the MLS, particularly the NoA MLS and EUTF interventions. More exactly:

- The MLS has a monitoring scope.
- The data available are secondary data with very limited additional primary data possibly collected during the harvesting process.
- The NoA MLS has a strong learning feature that is transferred to the Outcome Harvesting scope.

Therefore, the Cohort 1 harvest was approached as a pilot for Cohort 2. This exercise is not only providing information on the outcomes generated by the selected contracts but is also informing and refining the methodology for the Cohort 2 exercise in 2025. Methodological details are explained in Chapter 4.2, with further detailed information available in the methodological note in Annexe 5.

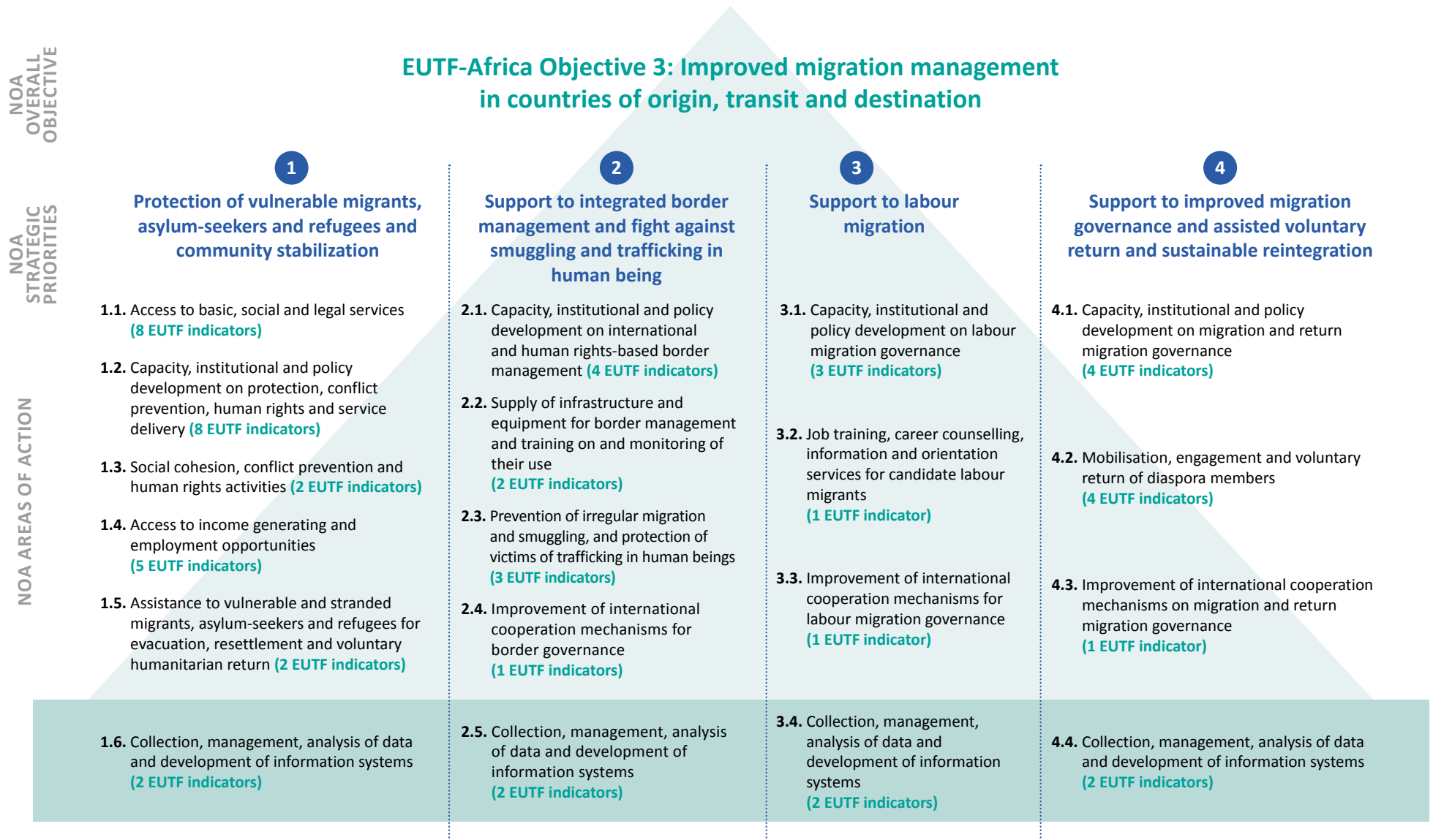
The Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting process highlighted several **key lessons**. First, early planning and proactive stakeholder engagement were crucial for successfully identifying and validating outcomes. Continuous engagement and early identification of key stakeholders are recommended for future exercises. Second, relying solely on secondary data could limit the depth needed to fully assess outcomes' sustainability and long-term effects. More primary data collection or direct field observations are necessary to complement secondary data for a comprehensive understanding.

Third, unintended effects, particularly negative ones, are rarely captured in evaluations based on secondary data. **Systematically including unintended effects in the monitoring and evaluation** reports could provide a more complete picture of how outcomes and impacts are generated. The process also demonstrated the importance of **tailoring the harvesting approach to the local context**, including the specific dynamics and challenges of different regions and stakeholders. Flexibility in the process, with room for mid-course corrections, iterative feedback, and adjustments based on real-time challenges, is crucial for future exercises.

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25. Outcome Harvesting methodology was developed by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and his colleagues in the early 2000s. It was first formally introduced in the paper: Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome Harvesting. Ford Foundation.

Graph 1. NoA Monitoring and Learning System – Results Reporting Framework<sup>26</sup>



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

## 2.2. Universe and Sample of Analysis for the 2024 Report

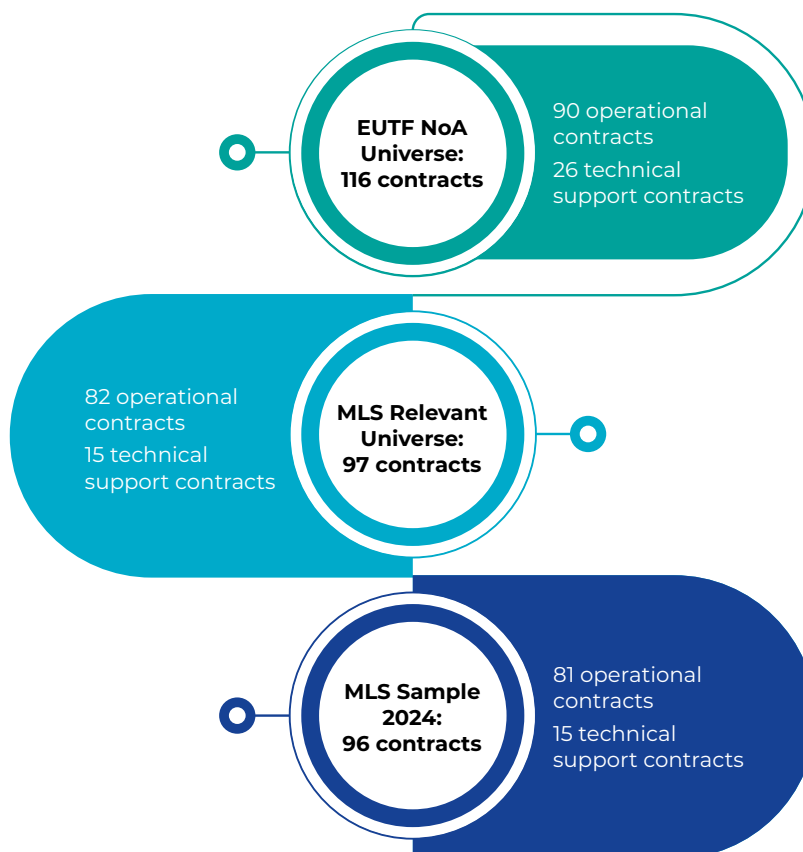
Since 2016, 116 contracts have been signed under the North of Africa window of the EUTF comprising 90 operational contracts and 26 technical support contracts. Operational contracts are designed to deliver humanitarian and/or developmental outcomes aligned with the EUTF North of Africa Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. Technical support contracts facilitate the execution of operational contracts by providing services such as technical assistance, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), communication and visibility, and research.

These **116 contracts are considered the overall universe of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System**. Out of these, 19 contracts are extensions, scale-ups, and second phases. The results of these contracts are integrated into the original contract as they share the same intervention logic. Therefore, **97 contracts comprise the relevant universe of analysis for the NoA Monitoring and Learning System**.

### 2.2.1. Output reporting

For the reporting of outputs, the NoA MLS Team has received and processed valid data from 96 of these 97 contracts<sup>27</sup>. The criteria for inclusion were as follows: having an approved LFM, reporting values at the output level (rather than merely activities), and submitting information by the 31st of May 2024. These 96 contracts covered represent 99% of the relevant contracts in quantitative terms and 87% in budgetary terms, amounting to 684 million EUR out of a total of 782 million EUR. Therefore, **the sample of analysis for the monitoring of outputs in the current report is to be considered highly representative of the EUTF NoA universe of contracts**.

Graph 2. Universe of Analysis for the Reporting of Outputs



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

## 2.2.2. Outcome analysis

The Outcome Harvesting is designed for NoA MLS to cover all the EUTF operational contracts. However, out of the 83 operational contracts only 70 (84%) could be included because the remaining 13 will not be finalised in time to complete all the methodological steps of the Outcome Harvesting process.

The Outcome Harvesting implementation is organised in two waves, based on two distinct cohorts of EUTF contracts. This approach was necessary because Outcome Harvesting requires that contracts have completed their implementation period and that final reports are available for analysis. Since these contracts concluding over an extended timeframe, starting in 2020, the first wave (Cohort 1) included contracts finalised before March 2023. The second wave (Cohort 2) includes contracts ending between March 2023 and June 2024, which is the latest date that allows for timely identification and tracking of outcomes.

The 2024 NoA MLS report presents the results from the first wave, which covering 38 contracts: 20 contracts in Libya, 3 in Morocco, 4 in Tunisia, and 11 regional contracts spanning multiple countries. The remaining 32 contracts out of 70 within the scope of the Outcome Harvesting will be subject to harvesting and analysis in the second wave and will be reported in the 2025 annual report.

## 2.3. Challenges in the 2024 Report

### 2.3.1. Output reporting

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

**Changes in Logical Framework Matrixes (LFMs):** The team addressed changes in the LFMs for some contracts, which required a re-assessment of their matching with EUTF/GERF indicators. Although most indicators and their matching remained unchanged, the removal or modification of others meant that additional validations had to be undertaken to ensure data consistency and accuracy.

**Data discrepancies between rounds:** The team encountered difficulties in identifying and resolving differences in data reported by EUTF partners from one reporting round to the next. Following a cautious approach, only the lowest confirmed values were aggregated. This task proved especially challenging with contracts that had ended or had high staff turnover, complicating the verification process.

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

### 2.3.2. Outcome analysis

Concerning the Outcome Harvesting exercise, although the analysis offers insights into the effectiveness of EUTF support in the NoA region, the following limitations must be acknowledged.

**Timing of Outcome Harvesting system implementation.** The Outcome Harvesting system was introduced halfway through the EUTF implementation rather than from the beginning. This means that the Outcome Harvesting system could not establish a continuous and sequential outcome monitoring and learning process from the start, which would have provided a more cohesive and comprehensive understanding of

the EUTF effectiveness over time. For example, Cohort 1 includes contracts that ended over a large period between 2020 and 2023. Consequently, for most of the more recently ended ones, medium-term effects may not be observable as in the case of other contracts.

**Stakeholders' institutional memory.** In some cases, the EUTF partner teams changed after the contract ended, making it difficult to formulate opinions on some outcomes. Additionally, contact information for stakeholders in the field could not be obtained or was no longer valid. As a result, for the more recently completed contracts, medium-term effects may not be as observable compared to those in contracts that had a longer duration.

**Biases towards particular outcomes.** The MLS OH methodology designed relies heavily on contracts' documentation and stakeholders' input for identifying and validating outcomes. This dependency may introduce a bias, as the outcomes identified are likely limited to those known and reported by program stakeholders. The documentation does not typically cover unintended or negative effects (which is a distinctive feature of the original OH methodology), meaning these types of outcomes were generally not included, except for some unintended outcomes identified during the Engagement phase by EUTF partners.

**Unintended negative outcomes.** Unintended negative outcomes are more difficult to harvest and require more time invested in collecting primary data. This resulted in an appreciative approach focusing on positive outcomes.

**Validation of the outcomes.** For many stakeholders involved in this participatory exercise, the OH was new, so initial discussions were dedicated to understanding the method and how they could contribute best. For the same reason, the contributions consisted mainly of opinions on identified outcomes and less on new outcomes observed from their own perspective, i.e., suggesting new outcomes not recorded in the available documentation.

**Limited interlinked outcomes.** Due to the EUTF's design, outcomes are not always interlinked, often arising from individual interventions rather than from a combination of them. As a result, the Outcome Harvesting could not consistently explore and map the pathways of change across multiple interventions, limiting the ability to understand how different outcomes interact and contribute to broader effects.

**Caveats with the analysis.** The nature of outcomes varies significantly and should be interpreted with caution. Some changes represent broader, aggregated outcomes, while others are more specific. For example, a single broad outcome could potentially have a greater or more far-reaching impact than several smaller, more specific outcomes. This is because broad outcomes often involve systemic or large-scale changes that can affect multiple groups, while specific, punctual outcomes tend to have a more localised or limited effect. However, both types of outcomes are important, and their impact should be assessed in context. Additionally, the number of outcomes identified from an intervention can be influenced by factors such as the availability of knowledgeable informants and time constraints, so the harvested outcomes may not fully reflect the contracts' effectiveness.

# 3.

## EUTF PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW IN THE NORTH OF AFRICA REGION

As of August 31, 2024, the EUTF has committed EUR 4.94 billion. Of this amount, EUR 905 million has been committed to 116 contracts in the North of Africa (NoA) region. 90 of these contracts are operational, aiming to achieve humanitarian and/or development results in line with the EUTF NoA Overall Objective and its four Strategic Priorities. The remaining 26 are technical support contracts that seek to support the implementation of operational contracts through services like technical assistance, research, monitoring, evaluation, learning (MEL), and enhancing visibility and communication.

### 3.1. Budget and Number of Contracts by Implementation Status

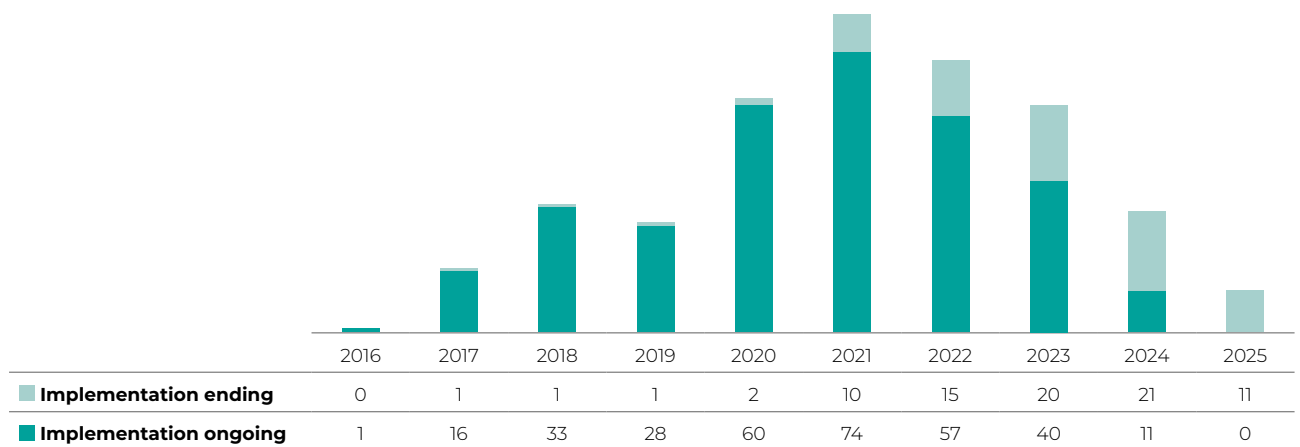
As of August 31st, 2024, out of the total 116 EUTF contracts in the NoA region, 85 have ended, representing 67% of the total funds committed (EUR 604 million), and 31 contracts are still under implementation, representing 33% of the funds committed (EUR 301 million). The table below presents the composition of the EUTF NoA Portfolio by type of contracts and their implementation status.

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

Type and status of contracts As of August 31 <sup>st</sup> , 2024	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
<b>Operational contracts</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>98</b>
Ongoing	21	18	293	32
Ended	69	59	590	65
<b>Technical support contracts</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
Ongoing	10	9	8	1
Ended	16	14	14	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

In terms of funds committed, 22% of all contracts have budgets of less than 1 million, 34% have budgets between 1 to 5 million, 18% between 5 to 10 million, and 25% have budgets of 10 million or more. Regarding their implementation period, the average in the NoA region is approximately three years. The number of contracts in the NoA portfolio increased steadily from 2016 to 2021. The EUTF contacting period concluded on December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021. All contracts will finalise their implementation by December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2025.

**Graph 3. Number of Contracts Implemented by Year and Status**



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

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

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

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

EUTF Portfolio As of August 31, 2024	Contracts		Funds Committed	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
<b>Egypt</b>	7	6	60	7
<b>Libya</b>	33	28	391	43
<b>Morocco</b>	12	10	177	20
<b>Tunisia</b>	7	6	23	3
<b>Regional</b>	31	27	233	26
<b>Technical support contracts</b>	26	22	22	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

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

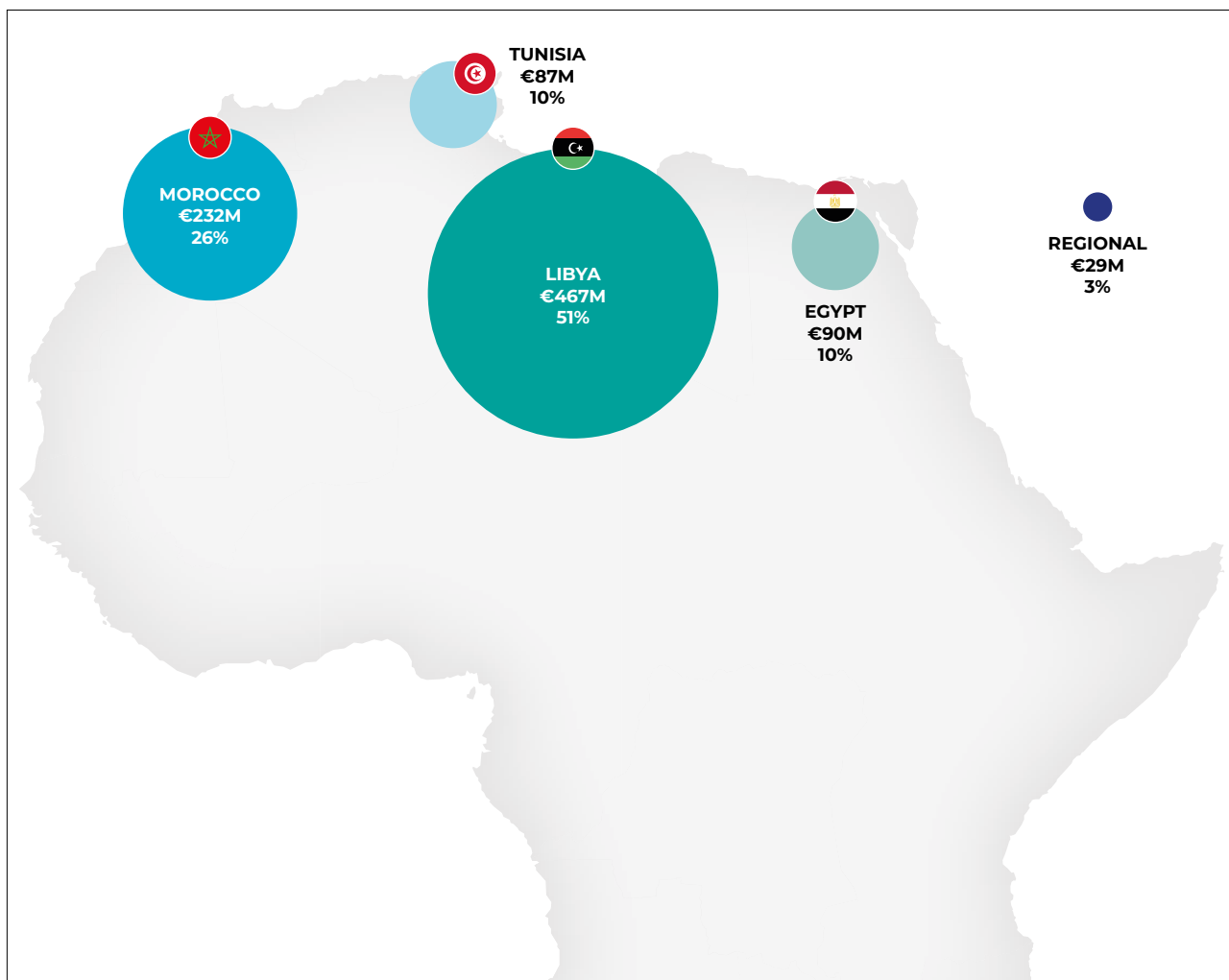


**Table 3. Funds Committed by Partner Country and Type of Contract**

EUTF funds committed (EUR million) As of August 31, 2024		Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	Total
<b>Country level contracts</b>		60	391	177	23	–	<b>650</b>
<b>Regional level contracts</b>		29	68	55	64	16	<b>233</b>
<b>Technical support contracts</b>		1	8	0.3	0	13	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>EUR million</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>905</b>
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

As shown in the table above, in addition to country-level contracts, each partner country in the NoA region benefits from shares of EUTF funds allocated for regional and technical support contracts. These additional resources amount to EUR 75 million for Libya, EUR 64 million for Tunisia, EUR 55 million for Morocco, and EUR 30 million for Egypt. Taking this into account, 52% of EUTF funds committed in the NoA region were allocated to Libya (EUR 467 million) through three types of contracts: country-level, regional, and technical support. Morocco is the second-largest recipient with 26% (EUR 232 million), while Egypt and Tunisia are jointly ranked third, each receiving 10% (EUR 90 and 87 million, respectively).

**Map 1. Funds Committed by Partner Country and Type of Contract**



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

The following table displays the four NoA Strategic Priorities to which the different operational contracts contribute primarily<sup>28</sup>.

**Table 4. Contracts and Funds Committed per Strategic Priority**

Strategic Priorities As of August 31, 2024	Contracts		Funds Committed	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
<b>1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>	64	55	523	58
<b>2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings</b>	9	8	282	31
<b>3. Support to labour migration</b>	5	4	35	4
<b>4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>	12	10	43	5
<b>Technical Support Contracts</b>	26	22	22	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

As the table above indicates, most contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1: 64 out of 116, representing 55% of the total number of contracts and 58% of the total budget (EUR 523 million). Nine contracts primarily support Strategic Priority 2, making up 8% of the total number of contracts. However, this strategic priority ranks second in terms of proportion of the budget with 31% of the total funds committed, equivalent to EUR 282 million. In contrast, Strategic Priority 3 is the main focus of five contracts, which represent 4% of the total number of contracts and 4% of the overall budget of the EUTF NoA portfolio. Lastly, 12 contracts in the NoA region contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 4 (10%), with a combined budget of EUR 43 million (5% of the total budget). As previously mentioned, technical support contracts contribute to the effective implementation of all operational contracts under all strategic priorities. They account for 26 contracts with a combined budget of EUR 22 million (2% of the total).

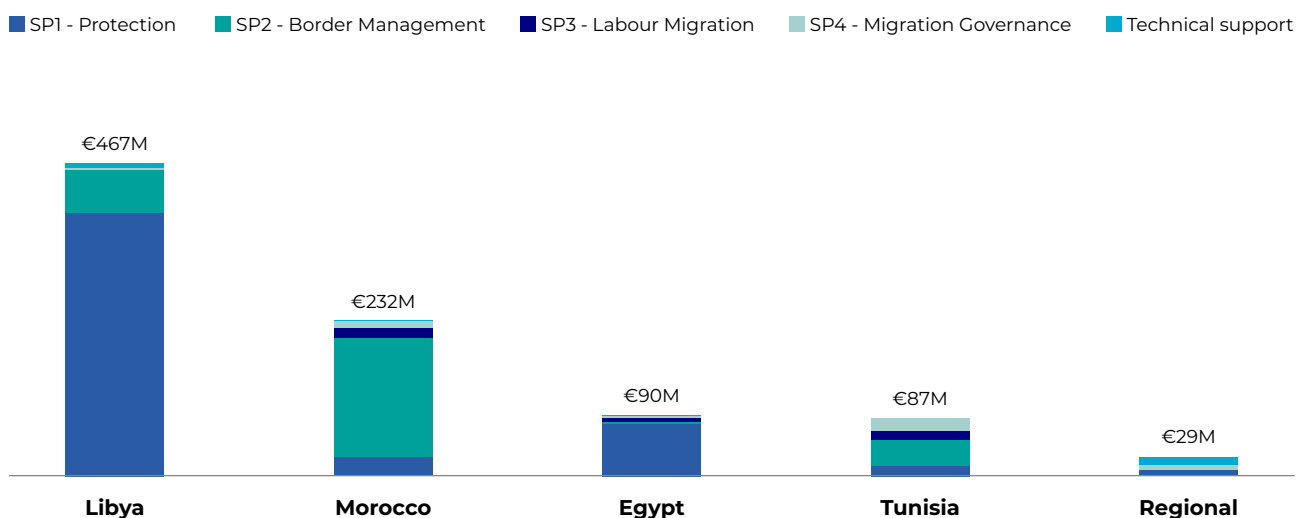
The table and graph below show the total funds allocated to each country by operational contracts for each strategic priority, as well as funds from technical assistance contracts.

**Table 5. Funds Committed by Country and Strategic Priority**

EUTF Portfolio (EUR millions) As of August 31, 2024	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia	Regional	TOTAL (€M and %)
<b>1. Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees and community stabilisation</b>	78	393	28	16	8	<b>523 (58%)</b>
<b>2. Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings</b>	3	64	177	38	0	<b>282 (31%)</b>
<b>3. Support to labour migration</b>	5	0	16	14	0	<b>35 (4%)</b>
<b>4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>	3	2	10	21	8	<b>43 (5%)</b>
<b>Technical Support Contracts</b>	1	8	0.3	0	13	<b>22 (2%)</b>
<b>TOTAL (€M and %)</b>	<b>90 (10%)</b>	<b>467 (52%)</b>	<b>232 (26%)</b>	<b>87 (10%)</b>	<b>29 (3%)</b>	<b>905 (100%)</b>

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

**Graph 4. Funds Committed by Strategic Priority and Country**



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

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

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

Country As of August 31, 2024	Type of contract	Total funds committed per strategic priority (EUR million)			
		1. Protection	2. Border management	3. Labour Migration	4. Migration Governance
Egypt	Country	57	–	–	3
	Regional	21	3	5	–
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
Libya	Country	332	59	–	–
	Regional	61	5	–	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>
Morocco	Country	17	143	9	8
	Regional	12	34	8	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>
Tunisia	Country	4	–	–	18
	Regional	11	38	14	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Regional</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	Country	410	202	9	29
	Regional	113	80	26	14
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>

### 3.4. EUTF Partners

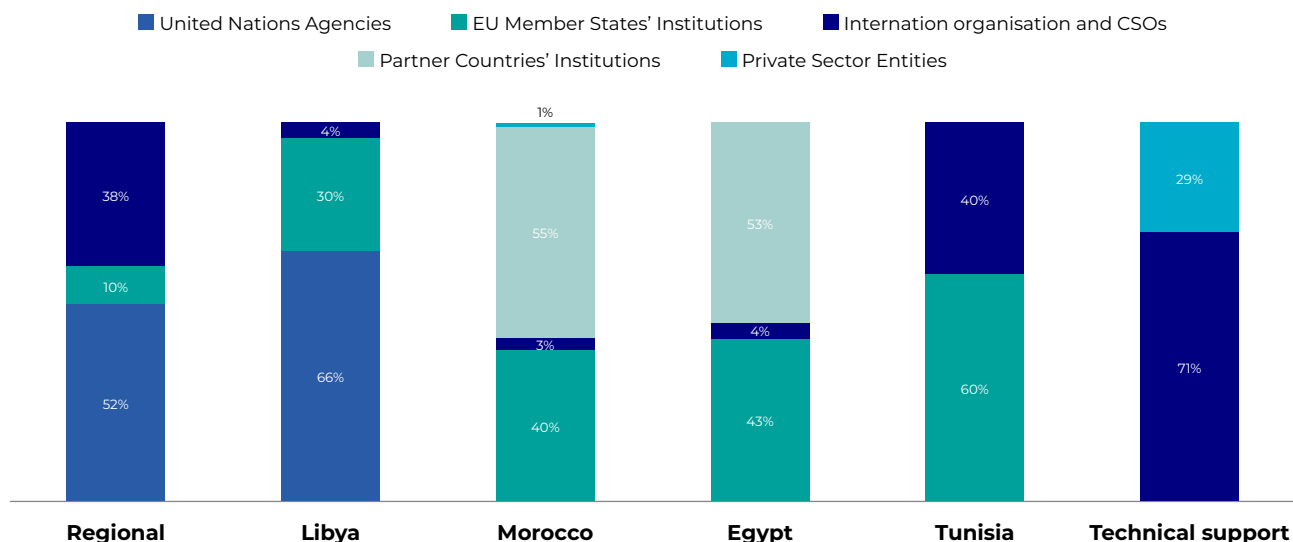
The EUTF is characterised by the variety of partners involved in the implementation of its contracts. These include institutions from EU Member States (such as cooperation agencies and ministries), international organisations, civil society organisations (CSOs), UN agencies, institutions from partner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

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

Type of EUTF Partners As of August 31, 2024	Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	EUR million	% of total
<b>United Nations Agencies</b>	35	30	380	42
<b>EU Member States' institutions</b>	22	19	251	28
<b>International organisations and CSOs</b>	40	34	136	15
<b>Partner Countries' Institutions</b>	3	3	129	14
<b>Private Sector Entities</b>	16	14	8	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>100</b>

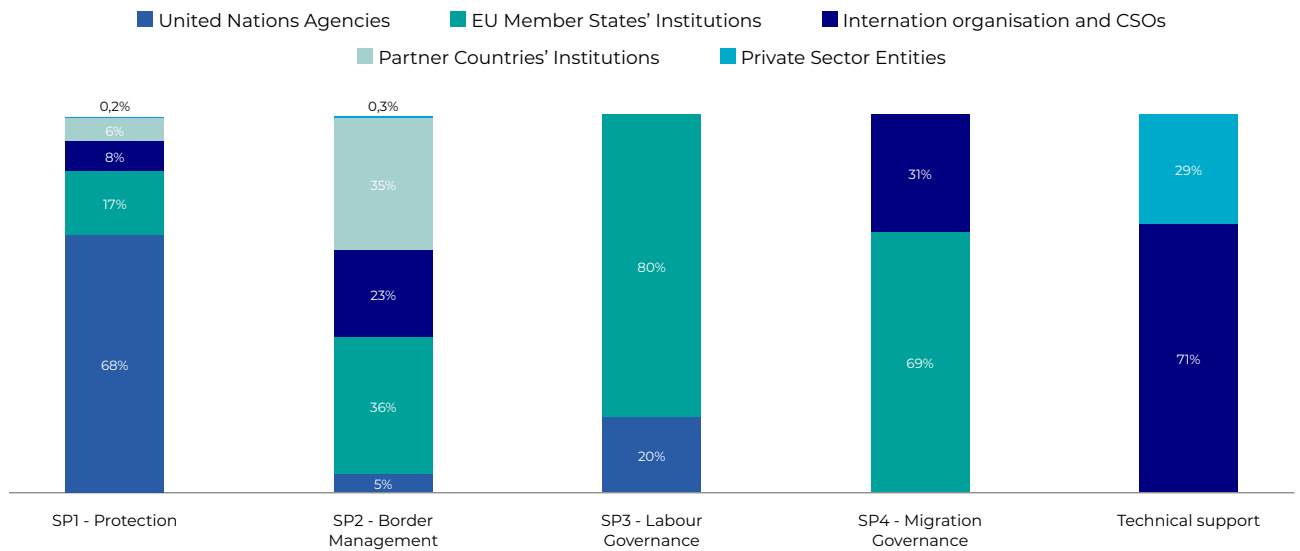
The EUTF in the NoA region has involved 56 different partners responsible for the implementation of 116 contracts, in several cases conforming consortia. Nine United Nations agencies are managing or have managed 35 contracts in Libya and at the regional level. Additionally, 20 international organisations and CSOs are involved or have been involved in the execution of 40 contracts across all partner countries, offering regional support and technical assistance. Furthermore, nine institutions from EU Member States—specifically from Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, and France—are overseeing or have overseen 22 contracts in all four partner countries, mainly through their respective national development agencies. Three contracts in Morocco and Egypt are being or have been implemented by public entities from these countries, with one contract in Morocco and two in Egypt. Lastly, 12 private sector entities, primarily based in Europe, have been awarded 16 contracts for providing technical support services such as technical assistance, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), communication, visibility, and research.

**Graph 5. Share of Funds Committed by Country and Type of EUTF Partner**



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

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



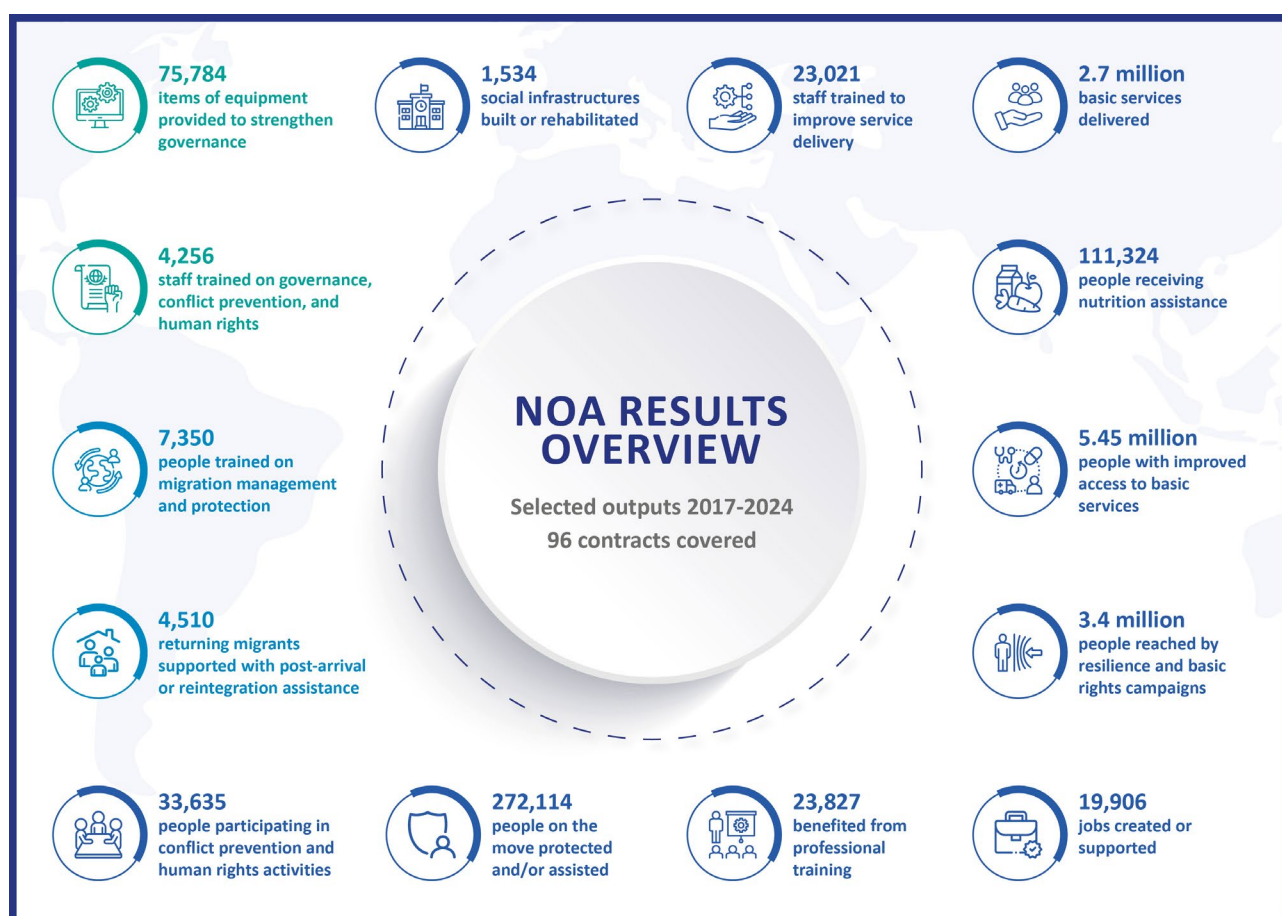
# 4.

## SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

### 4.1. Outputs of the EUTF in the North of Africa

#### 4.1.1. Overview of key outputs

Graph 7. Overview of key Outputs of the EUTF in the North of Africa



This section presents an overview of the EUTF outputs in the NoA region to date<sup>29</sup>, organised around its four strategic priorities: 1 – Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation; 2 – Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings; 3 – Support to labour migration; and 4 – Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration. Within each Strategic Priority, data is presented based on each Area of Action and associated EUTF Indicators. Additional qualitative details are provided on the reported values, as well as information about the number of EUTF contracts and the involved partner countries.

The assessment considers 96 contracts covered by this year’s report, of which 81 are operational contracts and 15 technical support contracts. Sections 5 and 6 below offer a more comprehensive analysis for each partner country and at the regional level.

29. Cumulative values from 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2024.

## 4.1.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 96 contracts implemented in the NoA region from 2017 to May 2024<sup>30</sup> covered in this year's report:

**Table 8. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 in the North of Africa Region**

EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 in the North of Africa Region	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	19,906
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,471
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,399
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	23,827
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	24
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	25
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,534
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,655,597
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	111,324
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,392,919
2.8 Number of staff from local auth. and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building on service delivery	23,021
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	5,451,922
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	9
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	195,972
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	225,799
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	58,148
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	4,510
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4,154
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	687 <sup>31</sup>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	7,350
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	5,327
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	6,991
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	444
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	29
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	75,784
4.2 Number of staff from gov. inst., security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	4,256
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	33,635
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	305
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	65
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	45
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	435
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	50

30. The cut-off date for the current data collection process was May 2024. The values reported are cumulative, meaning they encompass the data from the inception of each contract implementation until the mentioned cut-off date. The reported values are extracted from final reports (for closed contracts) and most recent progress reports (for ongoing contracts), with the majority dated at the end of 2023. However, there are several exceptions of progress reports with earlier or later dates.

31. EUTF Indicator 3.6 decreased by 25 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections in the values reported for Tunisia and at the regional level.



6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	<b>2,171,105</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	<b>220,664</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	<b>228</b>
<b>EUTF Indicators addressed by NoA contracts: 36 (out of 38)<sup>32</sup></b>	

### 4.1.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

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

Migration to North Africa involves a diverse range of mobility, such as regular cross-border trade, labour migration, forced migration, seasonal migration, and migration for educational purposes. While these long-standing migration patterns have helped address labour shortages and enhance the socioeconomic well-being of sending and receiving countries in Africa, conflicts and repressive governments remain significant sources of displacement from African countries and beyond.

Increased migratory flows from Sub-Saharan countries experiencing instability have been observed. At the end of 2023, nationals from Guinea accounted for 13,780 apprehensions (+ 323.7% compared to the first 10 months of 2022), Côte d'Ivoire 15,891 (+ 270.4%), Burkina Faso 7,469 (+ 1,946.3%) and Mali 6,367 (+ 334.3%). Niger and Sudan also showed strong relative increases but were less significant in absolute numbers<sup>33</sup>.

The 2023 coup in Niger has led to significant changes in migration patterns towards North Africa, with the military government in Niger having abrogated the 2015 anti-migrant smuggling law that criminalised the transport of migrants from the north-central Niger town of Agadez to Libya and Algeria - two common transit countries for African migrants looking to reach Europe. The law was considered by the EU a key policy for tackling irregular migration to Europe from Sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly from West Africa<sup>34</sup>. In Sudan, intense fighting broke out in April 2023 between the country's military and its main paramilitary force, resulting in hundreds of deaths and forcing thousands to flee. Most displaced people sought safety within Sudan, while others crossed borders into neighbouring countries, including Egypt, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Chad.

Simultaneously, North Africa is experiencing a deteriorating economic situation, leading to limited opportunities, especially for the youth, notably in Tunisia and Egypt. As a threat multiplier, climate change is worsening the vulnerabilities of migrants, affecting them both before migration in their home countries and in North African destinations, with those in precarious situations being particularly impacted<sup>35</sup>. According to the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS)<sup>36</sup> deployed among migrants in Greece, Italy, and Spain in 2023, the primary reason cited for emigration from North African countries is challenging economic conditions (with growing inflation, rising prices for rents and overall economic deterioration) (47%). Other factors influencing the decision to leave include limited access to basic services (26%) and war and conflict (17%).

32. Two EUTF Indicators are not reported by any contract in the NoA region: 2.4: "Number of people receiving food security-related assistance"; and 2.6: "Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced".

33. ICMPD, 2024, Migration Outlook 2024. Ten migration issues to look out for in 2024. Available at: <https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60599/file/ICMPD%2520Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf>

34. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2024, Niger after the Coup: new migration patterns in the Sahel?, 08.05.2024, <https://www.fes.de/en/shaping-a-just-world/article-in-shaping-a-just-world/niger-after-the-coup-new-migration-patterns-in-the-sahel>

35. IOM, 2023, Aftershock. An assessment of how climate change is influencing migration and vulnerability in Libya. Available at: [https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM-Libya\\_Impact-Climate-Change\\_v3.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM-Libya_Impact-Climate-Change_v3.pdf)

36. IOM, 2024. Migrants Travelling to Europe by land and by sea. Journeys, Vulnerabilities, and Needs of migrants arriving in Greece, Italy, and Spain. DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys Europe Regional Report. Available at: [https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM\\_Europe\\_Migrants\\_Travelling\\_To\\_Europe\\_Flow\\_Monitoring\\_Surveys\\_Greece%20Spain%20Italy%202023.pdf](https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11461/files/reports/DTM_Europe_Migrants_Travelling_To_Europe_Flow_Monitoring_Surveys_Greece%20Spain%20Italy%202023.pdf)

At the policy level, North African governments are increasingly adopting restrictive measures towards migrant populations on their territory, often targeting sub-Saharan African migrants. Instances of unlawful expulsions or the relocation of sub-Saharan African migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers to remote and desolate areas have been communicated<sup>37</sup>.

Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees and Community Stabilisation (Strategic Priority 1) is by far the most supported one in the NoA region: 64 out of the 116 EUTF contracts contribute primarily to this Strategic Priority, representing 58% of the total funds committed (or EUR 523 million). An assessment by areas of action and EUTF Indicators is presented below.

### > Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	29	4	<b>1,534</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	31	4	<b>2,655,597</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	9	3	<b>111,324</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits, services, transfers	18	4	<b>5,451,922</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	17	4	<b>195,972</b>
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	7	2	<b>2,171,105</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	12	4	<b>220,664</b>

Between 2017 and May 2024, 29 contracts built, rehabilitated, or equipped 1,534 social infrastructures, of which 1,312 were in Libya, 199 in Egypt, 15 in Morocco, and five in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis). The sectors addressed included education, health and sanitation, youth and sports facilities, public infrastructure, water and sewer networks, waste management, and renewable energy. The types of support provided involved construction, rehabilitation, maintenance, and the provision of essential equipment and vehicles.

A key output in this Area of Action is the delivery of basic and social services, with a total of 2,655,597 services reported across four partner countries, through 31 contracts implemented at both country and regional levels (EUTF Indicator 2.2). Most of these services were provided in Egypt (2,183,485), followed by Libya (339,988), Morocco (119,408), and Tunisia (12,716). The services provided included healthcare such as primary care, reproductive health, and various screenings, alongside psychosocial support; educational support through grants and school materials; legal assistance involving counselling and help with documentation; emergency and basic needs support including hygiene and food kits; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions like fumigation and disinfection; and initiatives to address gender-based violence.

37. See for Tunisia: <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-and-unhcr-appeal-urgent-solutions-migrants-and-refugees-stranded-tunisia-and-libya-borders>; <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-and-unhcr-appeal-urgent-solutions-migrants-and-refugees-stranded-tunisia-and-libya-borders>

The provision of nutrition assistance also represents a significant output in the NoA region, with 111,324 individuals having received aid under nine contracts across three partner countries (EUTF Indicator 2.3). The majority of this assistance was delivered in Libya, aiding 107,069 people, followed by Egypt with 2,634, and Tunisia with 1,621. The primary forms of support included the distribution of nutrition supplies and the conduct of malnutrition screenings.

5,451,922 individuals improved their access to social benefits, services, and transfers across the NoA region (EUTF Indicator 2.9). This indicator covers a wide range of improvements in access to essential services such as health, water and sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy, legal aid, and cash and social transfers. It includes both direct and broader final beneficiary populations, i.e. potential users of these services. The indicator also includes the indirect benefits of infrastructure upgrades and service provider training, which enhance access to these basic services. Across 18 contracts, these benefits were distributed among the four partner countries, with Libya accounting for the majority with 4.7 million people (87% of the total), followed by Egypt with 682,697, Morocco with 34,653, and Tunisia with 15,572.

195,972 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been protected and/or assisted by 12 contracts in the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 3.2). Most of the people protected and/or assisted were in Libya (164,265), followed by Morocco (13,997), Egypt (9,844), and Tunisia (6,705). The short-term support provided included medical treatment, psychosocial assistance, protection against gender-based violence, provision of temporary housing and subsistence support, distribution of other non-food items, legal counselling, and family tracing services.

The most significant contributors to outputs within this Area of Action include the programme “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1” (through three contracts: T05.468 – UNICEF, T05.437 – AICS, and T05.466 – UNDP), and the contracts “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities” (T05.141 – IOM, Libya), “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (T05.1152 – UNHCR, Egypt), “Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique, Morocco), and “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM, Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia).

During the Covid-19 pandemic, EUTF contracts were swiftly designed and adapted to meet the critical needs of affected populations. As a result, 2,171,105 pandemic-related supplies were delivered by seven contracts across Libya and Tunisia. Libya received the majority with 2,167,870 items, while Tunisia received 3,235 items. These supplies included personal protective equipment, testing supplies, treatment medications, and ICU beds, benefitting health centres, hospitals, governmental bodies, CSOs, and local communities. Moreover, 220,664 individuals benefited from Covid-19-related emergency response activities of 12 contracts (EUTF Indicator 6.2). A significant portion of them were in Libya (195,750), followed by Egypt (11,134), Morocco (6,941), and Tunisia (6,241). The assistance provided ranged from psychosocial and medical aid to shelter for quarantine, protection services, and economic support. Among others, key contributors to these efforts included the following contracts: “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC, and T05.1443 – UNICEF), “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM), and “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM, Algeria, Egypt, and Tunisia).

## > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	3	2	<b>25</b>
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	2	1	<b>17</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	42	4	<b>23,021</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and NSA strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	4	<b>365<sup>38</sup></b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	9	4	<b>221</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	12	4	<b>33</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	1	<b>8</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	6	4	<b>228</b>

Through three contracts, 25 local development plans were supported across Libya (24) and Tunisia (1) through three contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.1). Additionally, another contract in Libya contributed to the development of a local disaster risk reduction strategy (EUTF Indicator 2.5). It is worth clarifying that EUTF Indicator 2.1 specifically reports on local and sub-national development plans. In contrast, broader strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, national development plans, agreements, and standard procedures are reported under EUTF Indicator 4.6 (details provided below).

42 contracts contributed to enhancing service delivery capacities of staff from local authorities and basic service providers (EUTF Indicator 2.8). To date, 23,021 individuals across four target countries participated in these capacity-strengthening activities. The majority of participants were in Libya (15,055), followed by Egypt (4,807), Morocco (2,676), and Tunisia (483). The training addressed various social services, including education, healthcare, legal assistance, nutrition and food security, water and sanitation, and responses to Covid-19. Most participants were from community service providers, local government institutions, and CSOs.

To date, 15 contracts supported 365 institutions in Morocco (239), Libya (45), Egypt (43), and Tunisia (38) (EUTF Indicator 3.6). This assistance focused on contributing to the strengthening local and national public institutions, security forces, and CSOs in protection and migration management through capacity-building actions or operational support. Key support areas have included return and reintegration, protection (including gender-based violence), referral processes, training on service delivery, and awareness-raising, among others. Furthermore, six contracts assisted 228 entities, predominantly in Libya (204), Egypt (16), and Tunisia (6) in the context of the EUTF's response to the Covid-19 pandemic (EUTF Indicator 6.3).

Nine contracts supported the development and/or implementation of 221 strategies, laws, policies, and plans in the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 4.6). As previously mentioned, this indicator encompasses the assistance provided by the EUTF to develop and implement strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda of understanding, national development plans, agreements, or standards of procedures, while local and sub-national development plans are detailed under EUTF Indicator 2.1. Specifically, 201 of these were supported in Libya, 13 in Morocco, five in Tunisia, and one in Egypt. Additionally, under this Area

38. Within this Area of Action, EUTF Indicator 3.6 decreased by 13 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections in the values reported for Tunisia and at the regional level.

of Action, 12 contracts contributed to the establishment and/or strengthening of 33 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms in Morocco (13), Egypt (11), Libya (8), and Tunisia (1) – EUTF Indicators 5.1. Moreover, eight regional cooperation initiatives were promoted in Libya (EUTF Indicator 5.4).

The following contracts have significantly contributed to delivering outputs under this Area of Action thus far: “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration – phases I and II” (T05.157 and T05.1453 – GIZ, Libya), “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC, Regional), “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL, Morocco), “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” (T05.1185 – UNFPA, Libya), “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations – PAAIP*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile, Tunisia), “Strengthening Libyan authorities’ capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population” (T05.1445 – WHO, Libya), and “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF, Libya).

### > Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	20	4	<b>3,392,919</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	16	4	<b>33,635</b>

Sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights were carried out by 20 contracts, having reached 3,392,919 in the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 2.7). The majority of these campaigns took place in Libya, engaging approximately 3.1 million people, followed by Egypt with 90,866, Tunisia with 50,366, and Morocco with 48,447. The primary target groups included refugees/asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, migrants in transit, seasonal migrants, host communities, and other vulnerable populations. These campaigns utilised various tools and formats, such as events, face-to-face gatherings, mass media campaigns (including radio and social media), and training and demonstration sessions. The main topics addressed included human rights, education, environmental health, legal assistance, nutrition, social protection, and Covid-19.

33,635 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities organised by 20 contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.3). Libya saw the highest level of participation, with 29,670 people involved, followed by Tunisia with 2,641 participants, Egypt with 1,030, and Morocco with 294. The activities ranged from community dialogues and mediation efforts to sports and arts programs, and pedagogical interventions, often targeting youth, children, and women.

Some key contracts having delivered outputs under this Area of Action are “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF, Libya), “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM, Regional), “Supporting communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross, Egypt), “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP)*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile – Tunisia), and “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL, Morocco).

## > Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	13	4	<b>19,906</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	12	4	<b>1,471</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities / IGAs	13	4	<b>5,399</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	23	4	<b>23,827</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	6	4	<b>24</b>

13 contracts in the NoA region created or facilitated 19,906 jobs (EUTF Indicator 1.1). Most of them were in Egypt (16,601), followed by Libya (2,685), Morocco (321), and Tunisia (230). The support provided included cash-for-work programs, assistance for companies to hire new staff, recruitment for infrastructure construction or refurbishment, subsidised employment, career orientation, and job searching. The jobs created spanned various employment types, including casual or daily labour, seasonal work, regular wage employment, and independent jobs.

Also, within this Area of Action, 1,471 MSMEs were created or supported by 13 contracts in the four partner countries: 866 in Egypt, 243 in Libya, 170 in Morocco, and 92 in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 1.2). Assistance was provided to enterprises to enhance their access to funding, management skills, product development, and equipment, to foster their establishment, growth, and market access. Through similar initiatives, 13 contracts assisted 5,399 people in the four partner countries in developing income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3). Of these, 4,540 were in Libya, 629 in Egypt, 200 in Morocco, and 30 in Tunisia.

23 contracts benefited 23,827 people with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development, of which 13,464 were in Egypt, 5,844 in Libya, 1,584 in Morocco, and 1,461 in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 1.4). Training covered sector-specific and management-focused TVET, internships/apprenticeships, and/or support for financial skills and entrepreneurship. Finally, 24 industrial and/or business infrastructures were constructed, expanded, or improved by six contracts in Egypt (11), Tunisia (9), Libya (3), and Morocco (1) – EUTF Indicator 1.5.

The following contracts have made significant contributions to delivering outcomes in this Area of Action to date: “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA, Egypt), , “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 – UNDP, Libya), “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration - Phase 1 and2” (T05.157 andT05.1453 – GIZ), “Programme d’intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc” (T05.1402 – Soleterre, Morocco), and “Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGres Migration – phase II” (T05.1941 – ICMPD).

## > Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement and Voluntary Humanitarian Return EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	2	1	<b>49,548</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	2	2	<b>5,327</b>

In the framework of Voluntary Humanitarian Returns (VHR) programmes, 49,548 migrants were supported to return voluntarily from Libya to their countries of origin (EUTF Indicator 3.4). The support provided included transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance in obtaining travel documents, and return tickets. These returns, conducted in humanitarian settings, often served as a life-saving measure for migrants stranded or detained. On the other hand, 5,327 refugees and asylum-seekers benefited from durable solutions (EUTF Indicator 3.8) from Libya (4,916) and Egypt (411), with EUTF Indicator 3.8 registering only asylum-seekers and refugees benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance in countries of departure, transit, and resettlement. These departures provide lifesaving legal pathways for highly vulnerable refugees.

Area of Action 1.5, “Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return” should be viewed in conjunction with Area of Action 4.2, “Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members,” which falls under Strategic Priority 4 – Support to Improved Migration Governance and Assisted Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration. Despite their outputs being reported under two different strategic priorities, these areas are interconnected. According to the NoA Results Reporting Framework (Section 2.1) the scope of the outputs reported within each Area of Action and Strategic Priority are defined as follows:

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

- Group 1: Migrants benefitting from voluntary humanitarian return (EUTF Indicator 3.4: specifically Voluntary humanitarian Return – VHR).
- Group 2: Refugees and asylum-seekers benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees (EUTF Indicator 3.8).

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

- Group 1: Migrants benefitting from assisted voluntary return (EUTF Indicator 3.4: specifically Assisted Voluntary Return – AVR).
- Group 2: Returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5).
- Group 3: Returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis).

### > Overview of outputs relating to AVR and VHR in Areas of Action 1.5 and 4.2

Overview of Outputs relating to “Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-Seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return” (NoA Strategic Priority 1, Area of Action 1.5) AND “Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members” (NoA Strategic Priority 4, Area of Action 4.2)	Values 2017 – 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported <b>(specifically: VHR) – NoA Strategic Priority 1</b>	<b>49,548</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported <b>(specifically: AVR) – NoA Strategic Priority 4</b>	<b>8,600</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance – <b>NoA Strategic Priority 4</b>	<b>4,510</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance – <b>NoA Strategic Priority 4</b>	<b>4,154</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees – <b>NoA Strategic Priority 1</b>	<b>5,327</b>



## > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	3	3	<b>13</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	4	<b>279</b>

Within this Area of Action, 13 data collection and information systems were supported by three contracts: 11 in Tunisia, one in Libya, and one in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 5.2). These systems allow for the periodic collection, systematisation, and reporting of data, contributing to the effective monitoring of performance and results. They also facilitate the dissemination of this information, generating publications and reports that help improve project design and implementation within the practitioner community. Similarly, 16 contracts conducted 279 studies, surveys, and other research outputs in Libya (248), Morocco (24), Tunisia (3), and Egypt (3) – EUTF Indicator 5.3. These research activities, which are shared with the public or the practitioner community, aim to enhance knowledge and support the design and implementation of projects but are not conducted regularly.

Notably, two contracts have made significant contributions in this Area of Action: “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMITAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA), “*Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities*” (T05.141 – IOM, Libya), and “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International, Morocco).

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

Irregular migration to, through and from North Africa remains a defining feature of migration dynamics in the subregion. In the first three months of 2024, irregular border crossings from the southern Mediterranean shores into the European Union decreased by 12%, primarily due to a significant drop in arrivals via the Central Mediterranean route. This route, which had the highest number of irregular crossings into the EU in 2023, saw a notable reduction of 59% in detections during early 2024, totalling nearly 11,400 crossings—down from the same period in 2023<sup>39</sup>.

Conversely, the Western African route experienced a dramatic increase, with irregular crossings surging by 510%. Arrivals via this route reached over 13,500 between January and March 2024, marking the highest number for the first quarter of the year since Frontex began recording data in 2011. This contrast highlights the shifting patterns in irregular migration across different routes within the subregion<sup>40</sup>.

In terms of the national composition of irregular arrivals, the crossing of North African nationals decreased significantly. Detected arrivals of Moroccan nationals along the Central Mediterranean Route declined by 48.9%, arrivals of Egyptian nationals by 45.1%, and arrivals of Tunisian nationals by 13.4%. This development is a result of shifts to other migration routes but also of enhanced border cooperation between North African countries and the EU on migration. Currently, the increase in detections along the Central Mediterranean Route can largely be attributed to migrants from sub-Saharan countries. Ranked in order of total numbers, detections related to nationals from Guinea grew by 452.1%, from Côte d'Ivoire by 305.3%, from Burkina Faso by 3,708.2%, from Mali by 568.0%, from Cameroon by 315.6% and from Sudan by 373%<sup>41</sup>.

39. FRONTEX, 2024, Europe's migratory situation: Irregular crossings down 12% in first quarter, <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/europe-s-migratory-situation-irregular-crossings-down-12-in-first-quarter-hE2mDz>

40. Ibid.

41. ICMPD, 2024, Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2024. Available at: [https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD\\_Mediterranean\\_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf](https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD_Mediterranean_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf); Quillen, S., 2023, “The boats will not stop’, as migrants try to escape Tunisia violence”. EUobserver, 31 July 2023.

Growing social and political pressures are severely impacting Sub-Saharan migrants' lives and safety in those countries, with security concerns in North African countries being reported as increasing influential drivers to move onward to Europe<sup>42</sup>. While assisted voluntary returns are increasingly facilitated by international organisations and in some cases supported by origin countries as in the case of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali for their citizens in Tunisia<sup>43</sup>, some migrants have opted to seek entry into Europe, potentially influenced by difficult socio-economic conditions in Tunisia, Libya, and elsewhere<sup>44</sup>.

In order to set a common system to manage migration, the EU adopted in 2023 the Pact on Migration and Asylum that entered into force on 11 June 2024 and will enter into application after two years. The new migration and asylum policy is based on four pillars: secure external borders; fast and efficient procedures; effective system of solidarity and responsibility; embedding migration in international partnerships<sup>45</sup>.

At the same time, the EU is pursuing bilateral cooperation with selected North African countries on migration and mobility focused primarily - but not exclusively - on combating irregular migration.

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

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support	6	4	24
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13	4	4,256
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	2	1	3 <sup>46</sup>

Under this Area of Action, 24 institutions and non-state actors were enhanced through capacity-building and operational support via six contracts: Twelve in Morocco, eight in Tunisia, three in Libya, and one in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.6). The support included training workshops, operational aid, and targeted technical assistance, particularly in border management. Additionally, 4,256 personnel from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors received training in governance, conflict prevention, and human rights relevant to border management—1,509 in Libya, 1,368 in Morocco, 1,040 in Tunisia, and 339 in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 4.2). Furthermore, two contracts contributed to the establishment and implementation of three plans and mechanisms aimed at strengthening efforts to combat human trafficking and improving integrated border management in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 4.6).

42. MMC, 2024, Crossing borders, building livelihoods. The insecure economic lives of migrants in Libya. Available at: <https://mixedmigration.org/resource/economic-lives-migrants-in-libya/>

43. <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/47277/hundreds-of-migrants-fly-home-from-tunisia-fearing-more-attacks>

44. ICMPD, 2024, Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2024; Quillen, S., 2023, "The boats will not stop", as migrants try to escape Tunisia violence". EUobserver, 31 July 2023. <https://euobserver.com/migration/ar565f9c3f>.

45. [https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum\\_en](https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en)

46. In Round 2 (2023), within Area of Action 2.1, EUTF Indicator 4.6 initially reported a value of 6, and EUTF Indicator 5.1 reported a value of 1. Upon reviewing the outputs reported by the regional contract T05.756 during this round, adjustments were made in the data matching process. Consequently, the value for EUTF Indicator 4.6 was decreased by 3, and the value for EUTF Indicator 5.1 was revised to zero.

### > Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on / Monitoring of their Use EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported	4	2	<b>29</b>
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided	5	4	<b>75,784</b>

Four contracts built or rehabilitated 29 infrastructures related to border management in Libya (27) and Morocco (2) to date. (EUTF Indicator 4.1). Simultaneously, five contracts delivered 75,784 pieces of equipment across the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 4.1 bis). The equipment distributed includes a diverse array of items ranging from vehicles and IT and technical gear to personal protective equipment and investigation or forensic kits, with allocations as follows: Morocco (50,178), Tunisia (25,423), Libya (174), and Egypt (9).

### > Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings; Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	6	4	<b>444</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	5	2	<b>225,799</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5	2	<b>76,142</b>
Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	3	2	<b>3</b>

In the four target countries, 444 awareness-raising events on migration were conducted by five contracts in the four target countries: Egypt (388), Libya (34), Tunisia (13), and Morocco (9) – EUTF Indicator 3.11. These addressed topics such as safe and legal migration, the risks of irregular migration, and alternatives to migration. The awareness-raising activities conducted used a variety of media such as radio broadcasts, social media, billboards, leaflets, and in-person events. These campaigns reached a total of 225,799 individuals, out of which 207,143 were in Egypt and 18,656 in Libya (EUTF Indicator 3.3).

In addition, within this Area of Action, five contracts contributed to protect and/or assist 76,142 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs (EUTF Indicator 3.2). Specifically, 75,812 individuals in Libya and 330 in Morocco received short-term protection measures or direct assistance. This support was provided in various contexts, including search and rescue operations, at disembarkation points, and within detention centres.

Lastly, two contracts supported three regional cooperation initiatives in the field of border management involving Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya, as well as countries from the Middle East, West and Central Africa, the EU, and Asia (Bangladesh) – EUTF Indicator 5.4.

## ➤ NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

As part of a broader initiative to enhance regular pathways to the EU and engage partner countries strategically in migration management, since 2021 the EU is actively shaping a Talent Partnerships framework. Talent Partnerships aim to strengthen cooperation between the EU, Member States and partner countries and boost international labour mobility and development of talent in a mutually beneficial way. This involves a more precise alignment of labour market needs and skills between the EU and its partner countries. The initiative is bilateral in nature, tailored to the interests of the participating Member State and the partner third country, and involving the private sector as far as possible. This framework encompasses mobility schemes designed for study, work, or training, along with capacity-building measures in partner countries, focusing on areas like vocational training and diaspora mobilisation.

The Commission has so far prioritised the launch of such partnerships in North Africa, with Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt. In support of this effort, the Regional Conference “Mobility Schemes between North African and European Countries: Time to Draw Lessons and Build Future Skills Mobility Partnerships” held in Cairo in January 2023 brought together decision-makers and key stakeholders from across the Europe and North Africa to reflect over key strategic and operational issues to strengthen labour migration and mobility partnerships. Round-table discussions to kick-off the Talent Partnership initiative were organised between the EU, North African partners, and the private sector in Egypt (in June 2023), Morocco (in April 2023), and Tunisia (in June 2023).

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

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support	2	3	<b>21</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	3	4	<b>21<sup>47</sup></b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	4	3	<b>11</b>

In this Area of Action, two contracts supported 21 institutions in Morocco (9), Egypt (7), and Tunisia (5) through capacity-strengthening activities on topics related to labour migration (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Moreover, 21 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported through four contracts in Tunisia (8), Morocco (7), Egypt (5), and Libya (1) – EUTF Indicator 4.6. Finally, 11 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms addressing aspects of labour migration were supported by three contracts in Morocco (5), Tunisia (4), and Egypt (2) – EUTF Indicator 5.1.

47. In Round 2, a value of 27 was initially reported for EUTF Indicator 4.6 within Area of Action 3.1. After a detailed assessment, it was decided to transfer the values reported under contract T05.981 to Area of Action 4.1. Following this adjustment and considering increased reporting from other contracts, the net difference in the value reported for EUTF Indicator 4.6 in this Area of Action between Rounds 2 and 3 is -6.

### > Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance

Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	4	3	<b>6,991</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	3	<b>34</b>

Four contracts benefited 6,991 individuals with legal migration and mobility programs in three partner countries: Morocco (6,324 people), Tunisia (469), and Egypt (198) – EUTF Indicator 3.10. Support activities under this indicator included preparation for placement abroad, work, study, internships/technical and vocational education and training (TVET), post-mobility support measures, and other legal pathways, such as family reunification.

Within this Area of Action, 34 regional cooperation initiatives were supported by four contracts to enhance labour mobility between Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, and other countries including Portugal, Mali, Germany, Ivory Coast, and Senegal (EUTF Indicator 5.4).

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Labour Migration

Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Labour Migration EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	2	1	<b>7</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4	3	<b>36</b>

Seven planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems related to labour migration were created or enhanced in Morocco with the support of two contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Furthermore, 36 studies on this topic were conducted by four contracts: 20 in Morocco, eight in Tunisia, five in Egypt, and three at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.3).

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

To manage complex dynamics of migration inflows, outflows, and transit movements within the region, North African countries are actively engaging to enhance their national and local capacities, strengthen existing institutional frameworks and institutions, develop and improve the collection and analysis of data to support evidence-based governance of migration and promote national and international cooperation mechanisms. These initiatives include policies that support engagement with diaspora communities in origin countries through business and investment projects. They also focus on mobilizing knowledge, expertise, and networks to support the voluntary return and reintegration of migrants.

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programmes for third-country nationals have particularly emerged as a migration governance tool used by many national governments in North Africa as one of the tools to alleviate migratory pressure on transit countries<sup>48</sup>. In 2023, several agreements involving the EU, EU Member States, and Southern Partner Countries were either renewed or established,

48. Dennison J., 2023, Communication and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, ICMPD. Available at: [https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60843/file/20231214\\_%2520Communication%2520and%2520AVRR\\_%2520Design.pdf](https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60843/file/20231214_%2520Communication%2520and%2520AVRR_%2520Design.pdf)

to foster cooperation on migration and socio-economic development. These include the signing of a **Memorandum of Understanding with Tunisia**<sup>49</sup> detailing a comprehensive partnership that links a joint effort on border management, anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking, protection, return and reintegration as well as promoting legal pathways and labour mobility with support actions in the fields of macroeconomic stability, economy, trade, food, water, security, and green energy transition. The agreement foresees increased cooperation in maritime search and rescue efforts, improved border management, and dismantling smuggling networks in Tunisia. Furthermore, it aims to facilitate the process of returning and readmitting Tunisians who entered the EU irregularly, while also creating more opportunities for legal migration and seasonal employment. In 2023, the Italy-Libya Memorandum of Understanding was renewed for three years and a new migration.

In addition, the Italian Government launched a partnership with Africa called **'the Mattei Plan'**, which was officially unveiled in January 2024 in Rome during a summit between African Leaders and European Union officials. The Plan has the dual objective of boosting economic growth in African countries and curbing irregular immigration to Europe<sup>50</sup>. In March 2023, **Spain and Morocco** signed a series of wide-ranging agreements focused on improving migration management and boosting investments in the two countries. EU negotiations with **Egypt** began in 2023 with the aim of curbing irregular migration flows. Both parties agreed on a comprehensive approach to migration governance encompassing regular migration pathways, return and reintegration, addressing root causes of migration, combating human smuggling, and tackling trafficking in persons. The agreement, inspired by similar deals with Tunisia<sup>51</sup>, was finalised in 2024. It established a strategic partnership focused on cooperation on peace, security, food and water management, climate action, and energy diversification<sup>52</sup>.

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

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	10	4	<b>277</b> <sup>53</sup>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	22	4	<b>7,350</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	12	3	<b>60</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	7	3	<b>21</b>

49. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2023/751467/EPRS\\_ATA\(2023\)751467\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2023/751467/EPRS_ATA(2023)751467_EN.pdf)

50. Mezran K., Pavia A., Giorgia Meloni's Foreign Policy and the Mattei Plan for Africa: Balancing Development and Migration Concerns, IAI Commentaries 23 | 36 - July 2023, Available at: <https://www.iai.it/en/pubblicazioni/giorgia-melonis-foreign-policy-and-mattei-plan-africa>.

51. [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/news/press-statement-president-von-der-leyen-austrian-chancellor-nehammer-belgian-prime-minister-de-croo-2024-03-17\\_en](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/news/press-statement-president-von-der-leyen-austrian-chancellor-nehammer-belgian-prime-minister-de-croo-2024-03-17_en)

52. Pacciardi A., EU-Africa Relations On Migration: Current Trajectories And Future Challenges, 02/07/24, <https://www.ispionline.it/en/publication/eu-africa-relations-on-migration-current-trajectories-and-future-challenges-179041>

53. Within this Area of Action, EUTF Indicator 3.6 decreased by 22 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections in the values reported for Tunisia and at the regional level.

In this Area of Action, 277 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management by ten contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Of these, 71 were in Morocco, 18 in Tunisia, 11 in Egypt, and 7 in Libya. Closely related to the latter, 7,350 people received training on migration management and protection provided by 22 contracts in the four partner countries (EUTF Indicator 3.7). The training involved staff from public institutions and non-state actors in Libya (2,203 people), Tunisia (1,397), Egypt (1,614), and Morocco (1,010) and covered topics such as protection (including gender-based violence), human trafficking/migrant smuggling, legal migration, and referrals.

Additionally, 12 contracts supported the development of 60 strategies, laws, policies, and plans addressing migration governance in three partner countries: Morocco (32), Tunisia (27), and Libya (1) – EUTF Indicator 4.6. Finally, 21 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms focused on migration governance were established or enhanced in Tunisia (19), Libya (1), and at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.1).

### > Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	2	2	<b>9</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3	4	<b>8,600</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	2	4	<b>4,510</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	6	4	<b>4,154</b>

In this Area of Action, nine initiatives supported by diaspora members were developed with the assistance of five contracts in Morocco (5) and Tunisia (4) – EUTF Indicator 3.1. These included development and investment projects, as well as social, cultural, and technical assistance activities.

An important output under this Area of Action is the number of voluntary returns facilitated (EUTF Indicator 3.4: Assisted Voluntary Returns, specifically). In this regard, 8,600 people were supported to return from three partner countries: Morocco (4,621), Egypt (1,125), and Tunisia (857). Alongside this process, 4,510 migrants returning from North African countries benefited from post-arrival assistance in their countries of origin. Of these, 4,023 returned from Libya, 275 from Morocco, 185 from Tunisia, and 17 from Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.5). Moreover, 4,154 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance – 19,57 from Libya and 1,639 from Tunisia, and 295 to Morocco and 243 to Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis).

Area of Action 4.2 “Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members” should be viewed in conjunction with Area of Action 1.5, “Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return”, reported above under Strategic Priority 1 – Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation. Despite their outputs being reported under two different strategic priorities, these areas are interconnected. According to the NoA Results Reporting Framework (Section 2.1) the scope of the outputs reported within each Area of Action and Strategic Priority are defined as follows:

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

- Group 1: Migrants benefitting from voluntary humanitarian return (EUTF Indicator 3.4: specifically Voluntary Humanitarian Return – VHR).
- Group 2: Refugees and asylum-seekers benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees (EUTF Indicator 3.8).



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

- Group 1: Migrants benefitting from assisted voluntary return (EUTF Indicator 3.4: specifically Assisted Voluntary Return – AVR).
- Group 2: Returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5).
- Group 3: Returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF Indicator 3.5 bis).

### > Overview of outputs relating to AVR and VHR in Areas of Action 1.5 and 4.2

Overview of Outputs relating to “Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-Seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return” (NoA Strategic Priority 1, Area of Action 1.5) AND “Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members” (NoA Strategic Priority 4, Area of Action 4.2)	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values 2017 – 2024
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: VHR) – NoA Strategic Priority 1	49,548
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported (specifically: AVR) – NoA Strategic Priority 4	8,600
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance – NoA Strategic Priority 4	4,510
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance – NoA Strategic Priority 4	4,154
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees – NoA Strategic Priority 1	5,327

### > Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms on Migration and Return Migration Governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance

Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms on Migration and Return Migration Governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	2	5 <sup>54</sup>
Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Information Systems on Migration Governance EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Contracts	Countries	Values 2017 - 2024
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	13	3	25
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	4	120

Additionally, 25 systems for planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis were enhanced through 13 contracts distributed as follows: 14 in Tunisia, four in Morocco, one in Egypt, and two at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Furthermore, 14 contracts conducted 120 field studies, surveys, and other research activities in the domain of migration governance, among which 25 were produced in Tunisia, 16 in Morocco, one in Egypt, and 78 at the regional level (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Out of the 78 produced at the regional level, 74 were delivered by six technical support contracts.

54. EUTF Indicator 5.4 for Tunisia decreased by 1 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

## 4.2. Outcomes of the EUTF in the North of Africa

### 4.2.1. Overview of the Harvested Outcomes

#### > *The Outcome Harvesting Process in a Snapshot*

This NoA MLS report presents the findings of the Outcome Harvesting exercise for the first time. To ensure a clear understanding, an overview of the process and key features of Outcome Harvesting is provided before discussing the findings. More details of the methodology are included in Annexe 5.

Out of the 42 contracts included in the scope of this **harvest** referred to in the report as Cohort 1, outcome identification documentation was accessible for 38 contracts. These 38 contracts were either country-specific—such as those in Libya (20), Morocco (3), and Tunisia (4)—or regional, covering several countries (11). As of August 31st, 2024, a total of **EUR 271 million were committed** to the 38 contracts covered as part of this year’s Outcome Harvesting exercise. The distribution of these funds was as follows: **Libya received 77%** (EUR 210 million), Morocco 8% (EUR 23 million), Tunisia 7% (EUR 18 million), Egypt 5% (EUR 14 million), and 2% was allocated at the regional level (EUR 7 million).

The outcomes were identified based on the following **definition**<sup>55</sup>: An outcome is defined as an observable short-to-medium-term change in behaviour (of a social actor/target group) and its effects on the political, social, economic, and/or environmental areas targeted by the intervention. Outcomes are changes influenced by EU action but not under its direct control.

The following features of each outcome were assessed as key variables in the analysis:

1. Type of change.
2. Social Actor or target group.
3. Country where the outcome occurred.
4. Territorial level where the outcome occurred.
5. Type of change agent, EUTF partner.
6. Type of outcome: positive/negative.
7. Type of outcome: intended/unintended.
8. NoA Strategic Priority relevance.
9. NoA Area of Action.
10. Sustainability.
11. Level of significance.
12. Degree of contribution.
13. Contract committed budget.
14. Evidence strength.

The outcomes were identified, formulated, and described based on in-depth research of contract reports during the “Desk Review” phase. Each identified outcome was systematically scrutinised to ensure they complied with the outcome features indicated in the definition.

Following the Desk Review, the outcomes underwent a participatory process of refinement and validation involving interviews with the EUTF team and partners’ staff (“Engagement phase”), with in-depth knowledge of contract activities, results, and impacts.

55. Definition sourced from “DG NEAR Guidelines on linking planning/programming, monitoring and evaluation July 2016”, [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/dg-near-guidelines-linking-planning-programming-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/dg-near-guidelines-linking-planning-programming-monitoring-and-evaluation_en)

The third phase (“Substantiation”), involved fact-checking the outcome statements and features, further strengthening credibility and deepening the understanding of the outcomes by engaging with stakeholders capable of verifying them.

A total of 148 outcomes were harvested in Wave 1 from the 38 contracts of Cohort 1. These outcomes were identified, refined, validated, and analysed through a step-by-step, methodologically grounded process, as detailed in Annexe 5. The results of the analysis, primarily based on distribution patterns, are presented in this chapter.

### > *The types of Harvested Outcomes*

One of **the key variables** used to categorise the outcomes is **the type of change**, which, according to the Outcome Harvesting approach, was defined into four categories:

**Changes in “Practices”** indicate either new or improved practices or a deep change in the way of doing things. These are actions implemented as a process, regularly (in the mid/long term) and in a systematised and structured manner. Examples include:

- Refugees and asylum-seekers, community members have access to public services, health, education, potable water, and sanitation, or to more effective assistance and protection networks.
- The national lawyers’ network created, that facilitates cooperation, case discussions, and referrals for the legal assistance of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers.
- Improved practices related to living conditions, integration into host communities, and the labour market, reducing barriers for vulnerable migrants in accessing services, and detecting cases of racism or violence, etc.

This type of outcome reflects a change in practice as now target groups, refugees and asylum-seekers, community members are accessing services that they could not access in the past, or lawyers can now regularly cooperate on migration-related cases and referrals, which they could not do before.

**Changes in “Actions”** represent events to which the contract activities contributed and represent a change, but not in a repetitive manner as in the case of practices. They are one-off changes. Examples include:

- Asylum-seekers and refugees held in orientation and reception centres, at risk of expulsion, were registered and released; young people, women, migrants, and other categories got jobs or established businesses, ensuring a source of income.
- Increased uptake of vaccine, persons rescued at sea increased survival chances.

These outcomes are changes in “Actions” because they consist of one-time events such as registration and release of asylum-seekers and refugees held in orientation and reception centres. Setting up a business or getting a job are one-time actions that ensure the transition of economically vulnerable people to greater independence and security, whereas the improved procedures of the labour force authorities to provide active labour market services (support to starting a business or finding a job) would be a change in practice. The increased vaccine uptake in case of Covid pandemics is a change in action, whereas access to regular vaccines as part of the health services would fall into the practices related change.

**Changes in “Policies”** consisting of new policies adopted involving the development or enactment of a local, national, or regional policy such as enforcing policy reforms in health, development of Local Economic Development Strategies, improved procedures to facilitate access of refugees and asylum-seekers to health services, or the formal job market, accelerated devolution of functions and competencies.

**Changes in “Relationships”** consist of changes in the ways people or organisations interact. This could include new or improved cooperation, coordination, or exchanges, such as national and international stakeholders involved in the child protection system improving their coordination, interinstitutional cooperation in tuberculosis management, improved cooperation of CSOs, local authorities, and citizens, increased dialogue for local policies, increased activity of Rabat process actors, increased cooperation of governments for durable interim solutions.

The outcomes harvested reflect changes experienced by a large range of **target groups** such as: migrants, refugees, returnees, people on the move, local authorities and institutions, local, national CSOs, national governments and institutions, and international organisations.

The outcomes can then occur at **different territorial levels**, local, national, or regional (NoA region), as shown in the examples above. The outcomes records also indicate whether the change was intended or not by the intervention and whether it was positive or negative.

The Outcome Harvesting exercise also captured other dimensions of the outcomes, such as **contribution**, which looked at how and to what extent the EUTF contract intervention contributed to the change; the relevant EUTF NoA Results Reporting Framework’s **Area of Action and Strategic Priority** to which the outcome relates; the EUTF partner that implemented the contract; and the contract geographical scope, which in some cases was different from the geographic location where the outcome occurred. Other dimensions captured for each outcome are significance, a key attribute assigned to each outcome indicating why and to what extent the change matters in the context of this specific outcome harvest, and sustainability as the continued presence of the change related to the outcome over time after the support ended.

The **complete list of 148 outcomes is provided in Annexe 6**. For each outcome, a suggestive statement is formulated, and key attributes such as the relevant Strategic Priority and Area of Action, the territorial level where the outcome was observed, the social actor or target group who experienced the change, and the type of change are indicated. To offer a clearer understanding of these outcomes, examples are provided for each of the four EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities.

The **outcomes relevant to Strategic Priority 1**, “Protection of vulnerable migrants; asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation”, is the most numerous category, 125 outcomes and includes improvements in the provision and use of public services, various enhancements in the well-being and protection of migrants, new or improved related policies, cooperation and coordination. Due to the large number of outcomes, only some examples are provided below:

**Outcomes consisting of improved provision and use of basic public services:**

- In Egypt, public health and education institutions began providing exceptional services to refugees and asylum-seekers, including those without valid documents, during the COVID-19 pandemic, thanks to new procedures approved by the National Government (Egypt - T05.1152-001 59<sup>56</sup>);
- “The Regional Academy of Education and Training (AREF) and other educational institutions in Morocco created web radios and cultural festivals that incorporate the language and culture of migrant students, enhancing their integration into the education system” (Morocco - T05.138-003);
- “Refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya improved their access to Covid-19 vaccination services provided by health centres and Libyan competent institutions” (Libya - T05.1506-005);
- “Primary Healthcare Centres in Libya ensured the continuity of maternal and child healthcare services during the pandemic, maintaining essential services for vulnerable populations” (Libya - T05.1443-004);

56. The outcome code includes the contract code in this case, T05.1152 and the order number of the outcome for the respective contract).

- “Refugees and asylum-seekers, including the LGBTIQ population, have reduced barriers to accessing public services provided by the Government of Morocco” (Morocco - T05.1154-001);
- “Refugees and asylum-seekers in Tunisia improved their access to social services as a result of the implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Ministry of Social Affairs, followed by a partnership agreement with the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS)” (Tunisia - T05.1156-005).

**Outcomes consisting of migrants’ various improvements in their well-being and protection** include protection of refugee children protection in detention centres, increased safety and dignity, and community integration:

- “Refugees in Morocco who participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes experienced reduced post-traumatic stress » (Morocco - T05.1154-002);
- “Migrants intercepted and rescued at sea in Libya increased their chances of survival and protection of their rights” (Libya - T05.1234-001);
- “Migrants intercepted and rescued at sea in Libya increased their chances of survival and protection of their rights” (Libya - T05.1234-001);
- “Most vulnerable and at-risk refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya increased their safety, dignity, and protection of rights” (Libya - T05.1234-003);
- “Migrant women and children staying in host families in Libya experienced improved well-being in 2022-2021” (Libya - T05.141-005);
- “Victims of gender-based violence and women in vulnerable situations in Egypt increased their reports through emergency helplines against sexual and gender-based violence” (Egypt - T05.1152-003).

The outcomes relevant to SP1 also include **improved policies** for access to the job market or health services, strengthened cooperation on migration issues, coordination for child protection or local cooperation for migrant protection:

- “Civil society associations in Morocco detect cases of racism and xenophobia among beneficiaries and refer them to relevant ministries and institutions, improving cooperation for the protection of migrants” (Morocco - T05.138-004);
- “The Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE) outlined, adopted, and implemented provisions in a manual aimed at minimising administrative obstacles and legal challenges for refugees and asylum-seekers to access the formal job market. (Tunisia - T05.1156-001);
- “Health authorities in Libya included migrants and other foreign nationals in the National Vaccination Plan, ensuring equitable access to Covid-19 vaccinations” (Libya - T05.1447-006);
- “National and international stakeholders involved in the child protection system in Libya improved their coordination, leading to better service provision and protection measures for children” (Libya - T05.144-001).

The **outcomes relevant to Strategic Priority 2**, “Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings”, are very few (four) and include changes consisting of increased cooperation at border points, improved procedures to provide urgent and safe support to victims of trafficking, enhanced coordination to counter trafficking, improved operational procedures at Points of Entry, as follows:

- “Moroccan authorities implemented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the urgent and safe provision of shelter for victims of trafficking, ensuring better protection and support for these individuals” (Morocco - T05.240-002);
- “The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in Libya endorsed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures at Points of Entry during the pandemic” (Libya - T05.141-004);
- “The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in Libya endorsed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures at Points of Entry during the pandemic” (Libya - T05.1447-002);
- “Border agencies of Libya and Tunisia increased their cooperation at shared Points of Entry during the pandemic” (Libya - T05.1447-003).

The **outcomes relevant to Strategic Priority 3**, “Support to labour migration”, are only three and consist of migration management improvements and regional cooperation enhancement through bilateral agreements, cooperation for employment creation and creation of opportunities for youth entrepreneurship and professional networking. The three outcomes are listed below:

- “Since 2021, Libya’s Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and Niger’s Ministry of Employment and Social Protection signed and began implementing a Bilateral Labour Agreement to facilitate labour migration and enhance cooperation between the two countries” (Libya/Niger - T05.240-001);
- “Young professionals in fish farming from Morocco, Senegal, and Ivory Coast created a multi-country network following training on fish farming in Morocco, enhancing cross-border cooperation and knowledge sharing” (Morocco/Senegal/Ivory Coast - T05.501-001);
- “Volunteers found EUTF employment in the frame of the South-South volunteer programme in the four target countries (Morocco, Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast)” (International - T05.501-003).

The 16 **outcomes relevant to Strategic Priority 4**, “Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration “, include changes such as policy-making improvements regarding dialogue and coordination, integration of migration considerations, returnees’ reintegration, and improved management information systems. Some examples are presented below:

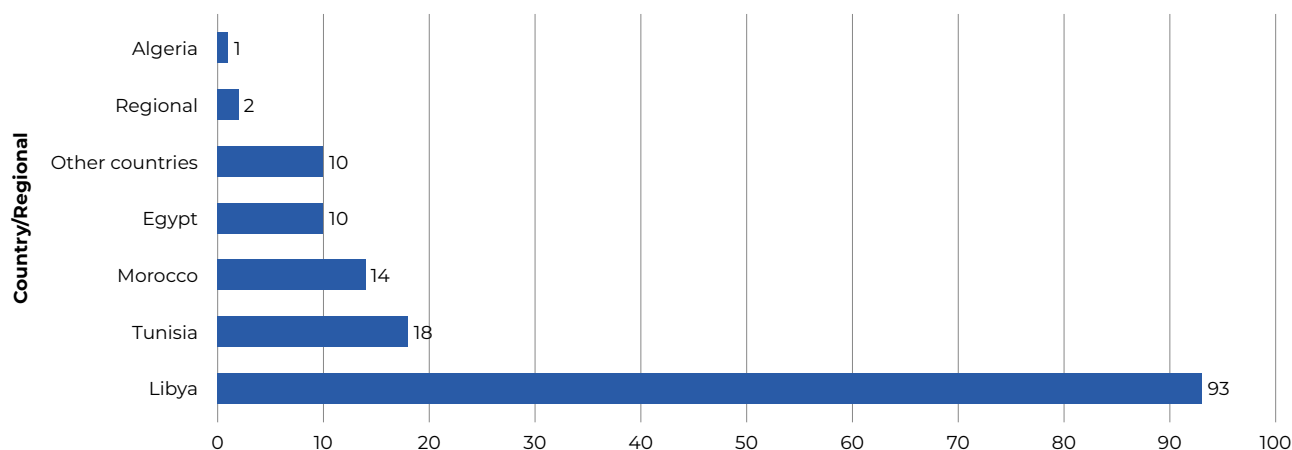
- “Municipal authorities in Libya, alongside public and private sector representatives, increased dialogue and coordination to implement local economic development strategies, fostering stronger socio-economic inclusion” (Libya - T05.157-002);
- “In Rabat, Nador, and Oujda (Morocco), local authorities established institutionalised dialogue mechanisms with civil society organisations to address migration-related issues, fostering collaboration for socio-economic integration (Morocco - T05.412-003);
- “International, national and local institutions have increased their access to and use of relevant and up-to-date information on the migration situation in their programming and decision-making” (Libya - T05.1629-003);
- “Tunisians returnees reintegrated in Tunisia following personalised assistance supplied by the Tounesna Facility created in Tunisia with the support of the intervention” (Tunisia - T05.139-001)

#### 4.2.2. Harvested Outcomes: Distribution and Pattern Analysis

This section outlines the process used to identify outcomes against the key variables of analysis. It also examines the patterns observed in the distribution of outcomes and concludes with a summary of the key findings.

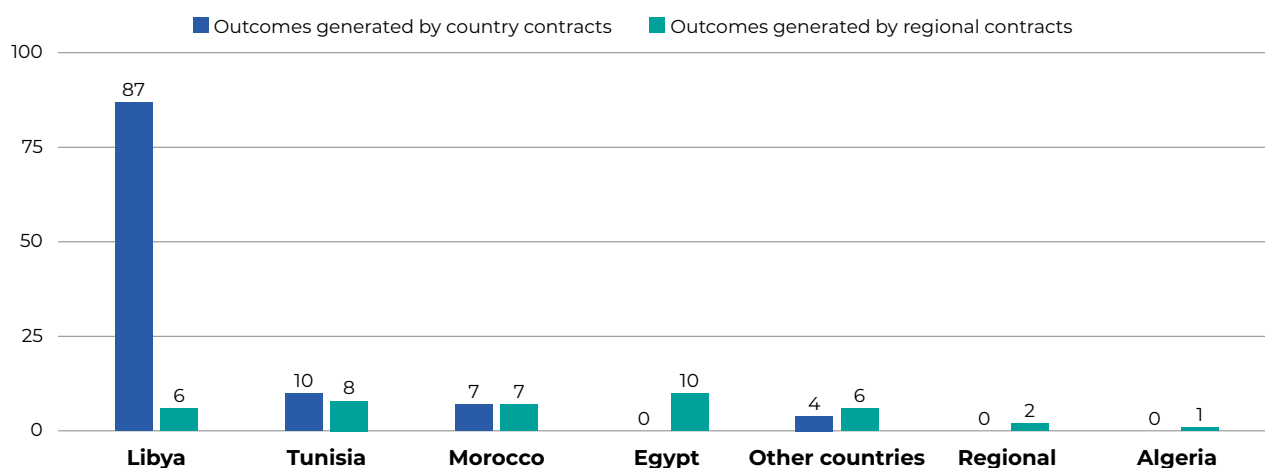
##### > *Distribution of outcomes by geographical scope of the contract and where they occurred*

**Graph 8. Outcomes distribution by country where the outcome occurred**



The geographical distribution of harvested outcomes reflects the number of contracts across the different NoA countries (Graph 8). Most of the outcomes are observed in Libya (93; 63%), followed by Tunisia (18; 12%), Morocco (14; 9%), Egypt (10; 7%), Algeria (1; 1%), and at the regional level (2; 1%). Additionally, ten outcomes (10; 7% of all 148), occurred in other countries outside the North of Africa region, such as Jordan, Liban, Palestine, Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Niger. These were generated either by regional contracts or by country contracts. In contrast, 33 outcomes identified in the NoA countries were driven by regional contracts, as illustrated in Graph 9.

**Graph 9. Outcomes distribution by contract geographical scope**



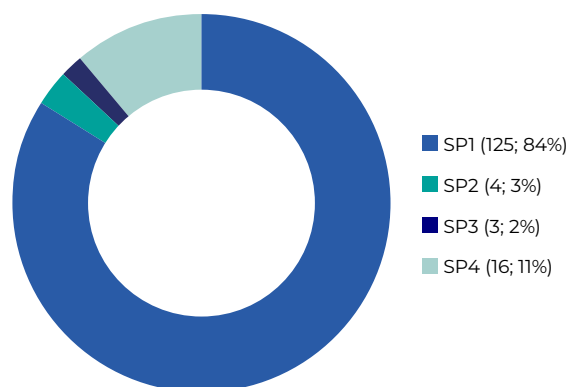
The data indicates that while country-specific contracts are the main contributors to the outcomes observed at country level, regional contracts also play a significant role in generating outcomes across multiple countries within and outside the NoA region. This suggests that while the number of outcomes is closely associated with the number of contracts addressing specific countries, regional contracts provide an additional layer of impact, contributing to outcomes across a wider geographic area, comprising more countries. Therefore, the overall effectiveness of EUTF support might be enhanced by a strategic combination of both country-specific and regional contracts to maximise outcomes across the region.

**> Distribution of outcomes by EUTF Strategic Priority and Area of Action**

The harvested outcomes have a high concentration in the first Strategic Priority, “SP1—Protection of vulnerable migrants; asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation,” and particularly in the Areas of Action “1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services” and “1.2 Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery” (see Graph 10 and Table 10).

SP4 has a moderate concentration of outcomes (16) mainly on Area of Action “4.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance”. In contrast, fewer outcomes fall under strategic priorities SP2 and SP3 in areas such as income generation, diaspora mobilisation and engagement, integrated border management, fight against smuggling and trafficking of human beings, related international cooperation, and data management.

**Graph 10. Outcomes distribution by Strategic Priority**





**Table 10. Heat map outcomes by Strategic Priority and Area of Action**

Strategic Priority/Area of Action	Number of outcomes harvested
<b>SP1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants; asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>	<b>125</b>
1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	<b>59</b>
1.2 Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	<b>33</b>
1.3 Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	<b>15</b>
1.4 Access to income generating and employment opportunities	<b>17</b>
1.6 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	<b>1</b>
<b>SP2 - Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	<b>1</b>
2.3 Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	<b>1</b>
2.4 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	<b>1</b>
2.5 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	<b>1</b>
<b>SP3 - Support to labour migration</b>	<b>3</b>
3.2 Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	<b>2</b>
3.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	<b>1</b>
<b>SP4 - Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>	<b>16</b>
4.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	<b>11</b>
4.2 Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	<b>1</b>
4.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	<b>3</b>
4.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>

Quantitative data reveal a plausible association of the outcomes' distribution with the outputs' distribution by Area of Action (Table 11).

**Table 11. Heat map outcomes and outputs by Area of Action**

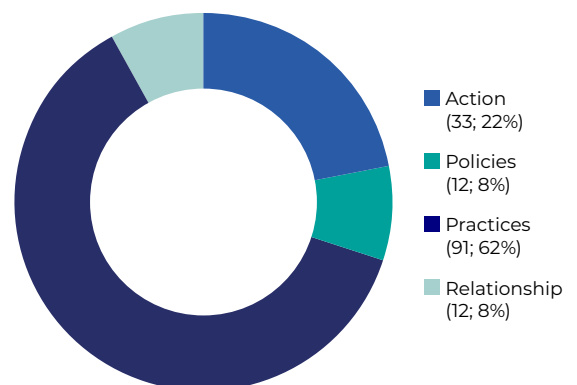
Area of Action	Number of outputs reported	Number of outcomes harvested
1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	<b>126</b>	<b>59</b>
1.2 Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	<b>74</b>	<b>33</b>
1.3 Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>
1.4 Access to income-generating and employment opportunities	<b>36</b>	<b>17</b>

1.5 Assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees for evacuation, resettlement and voluntary humanitarian return	4	–
1.6 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions	24	1
2.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	7	1
2.2 Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use	2	–
2.3 Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	8	1
2.4 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	–	1
2.5 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking	–	1
3.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance	1	–
3.2 Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants	–	2
3.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	7	1
3.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance	3	–
4.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	35	11
4.2 Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members	8	1
4.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	2	3
4.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	16	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>148</b>

### > Distribution of outcomes by type of change and the territorial level where they occurred

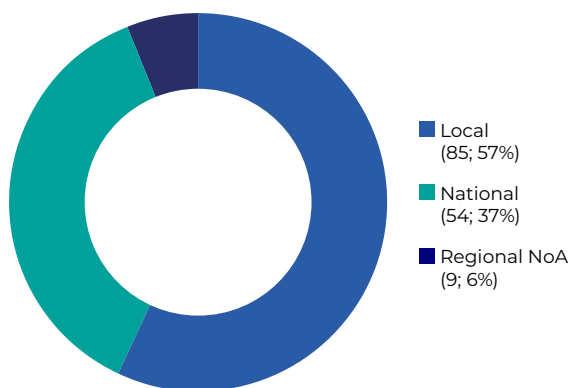
Graph 11. Outcomes distribution by type of change

The **type of change** reflected by the harvested outcomes is predominantly “Practices” (91; 62% of the total outcomes), followed by “Actions” (33; 22%). Both are strong drivers for potential long-term effects, contributing to the overall objective of the EUTF.



“Practices” involve systematic or habitual repetitive ways of doing things, whether in offering services to migrants or in migrants accessing these services. Although “Actions” are one-time events, they have the potential to generate long-term effects if sustainability is secured, such as entrepreneurship start-up or refugee registration, by opening new opportunities or access to other forms of support. “Policies” and “Relationships” come last, each representing 8% (12) of the total 148 outcomes harvested. Despite being more contextual migrants’ situation than practices and actions, they still drive and guide change towards the EUTF’s overall objective by allowing improved support, stimulating the development and operationalisation of legal, policy, or administrative frameworks, and effective cooperation among stakeholders.

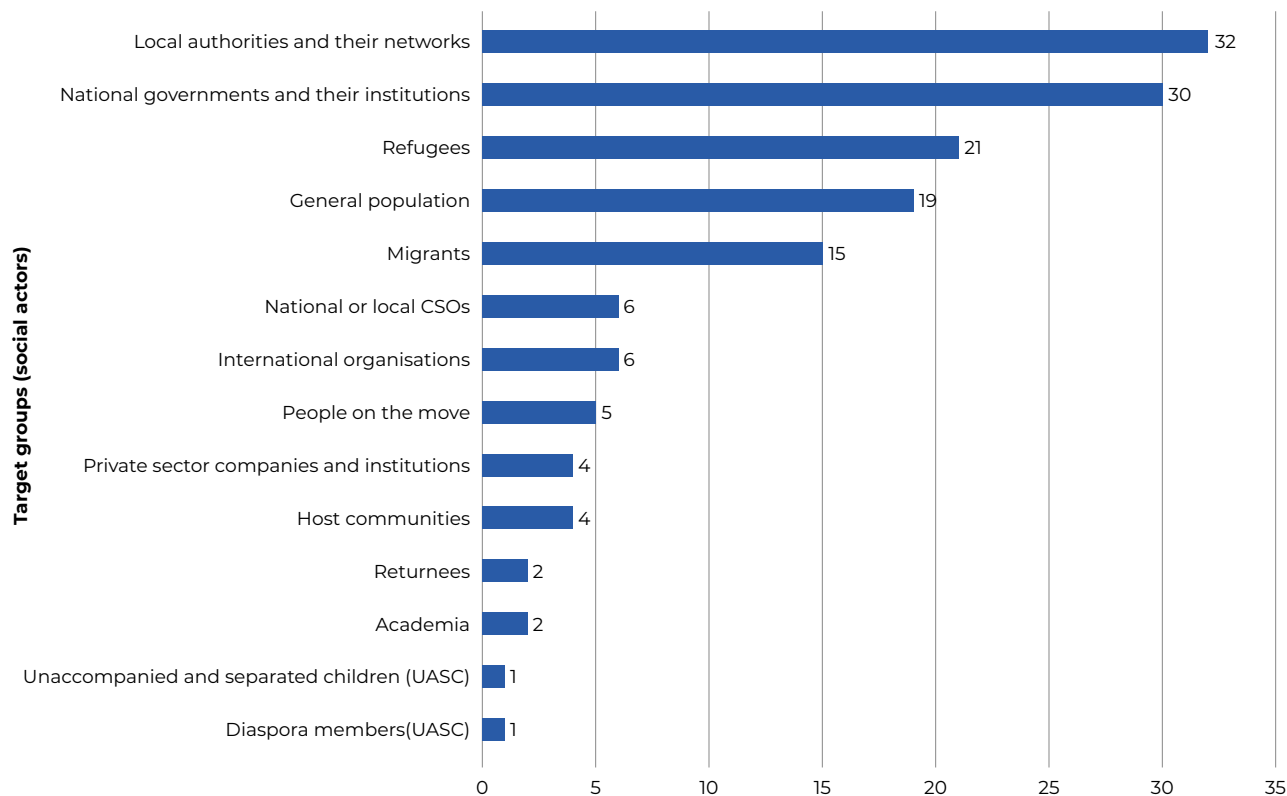
Graph 12. Outcomes distribution by territorial level



Harvested outcomes occurred at **all territorial levels, but predominantly at the local and national levels**, with very few at the regional level.

> Distribution of outcomes by target groups (social actors)

Graph 13. Outcomes distribution by target groups (social actor)



The graph illustrates the distribution of outcomes across various categories of social actors, offering a clear understanding of which groups benefit the most from the effects of EUTF interventions. Target groups (those experiencing the change)<sup>57</sup> result harvested involve **a large spectrum of social actors experiencing the change**. They cover various levels of governance, population segments, and migration actors. The main beneficiaries of changes generated by EUTF contracts are the local and national governments (32; 41% of outcomes harvested), next to migrants, refugees, and the general population (also representing 41% of the total outcomes). The remaining outcomes (18%) are changes experienced by **international organisations, national or local CSOs, private sector, academia**, etc.

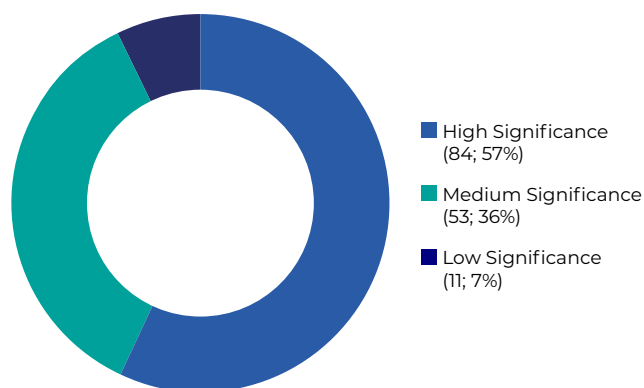
The distribution of outcomes across multiple territorial levels, including governance structures, population segments, and migration actors, ensures that both institutional needs (those of local authorities and national governments) and individual needs (including those of refugees, migrants, and returnees) are addressed, with the potential of a more comprehensive impact. The outcomes suggest a strategic focus on fostering synergies between local and regional levels.

Based on the harvested outcomes (which are only partially representative of the entire EUTF support), the assessment indicates efforts to strengthen local and national governance while addressing transnational migration challenges. This approach hints at a potential for multi-layered impact, though the **full extent of this impact remains to be comprehensively evaluated**. In-depth analysis could add insights about how the interactions between different governance levels contribute to the overall effectiveness of EUTF interventions, whether these synergies lead to a more comprehensive impact, addressing both the structural and individual needs<sup>58</sup> of the target populations.

### > Distribution of outcomes by level of significance<sup>59</sup>

Graph 14. Outcomes distribution by level of significance

More than half of harvested outcomes have a high significance (84; 57%). Furthermore, one-third have a medium significance (53; 36%) and just 7% (11) of the total outcomes harvested were assessed as low in significance. This means that a large number of outcomes are clear examples of **a change of particular importance to the EUTF objective**.



Examples of high significance outcomes include changes in the situation of refugees, asylum-seekers, or migrants, e.g. accessing health, education, public services, increased chances of survival, or abandoning irregular migration intentions.

**The distribution of most significant outcomes across the NoA Region** (Table 12) indicates Libya has a prominent concentration of high-significance outcomes (59 out of 93), with only a few of lower significance (5 out of 93). Other countries in the region have fewer high-significance outcomes and also a lower proportion of these within their overall results. Which might indicate either a lower level of support provided or a different level of alignment to the EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities (SO) and Overall Objective (OO), namely, "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination".

57. In Outcome Harvesting, the social actors are individuals, groups, communities, organisations, or institutions that has experienced a change (the outcome) as a result of an intervention. Their relationships, actions, policies, or practices have been influenced or altered by the activities or efforts of the intervention.

58. Structural and individual needs in the context of public policies refer to different approaches to addressing social issues. Structural needs pertain to broad, systemic factors that affect groups, such as access to education, healthcare systems, and other critical services. In contrast, individual needs focus on specific circumstances, such as housing assistance, job training, and entrepreneurship support.

59. In Outcome Harvesting, significance refers to the importance or relevance of an outcome in the context of the intervention's goals and objectives. It answers the question, "Why does this outcome matter?". In the context of NoA MLS Outcome Harvesting exercise outcome significance refers to its importance to EUTF-NoA objectives "Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination", showing clear examples of changes that matter, explain or elucidate progress towards EUTF-NoA overall objective and its four SPs, or what worked particularly well or wrong.

Data confirms a correlation of the distribution of significant outcomes (Table 12) with the distribution of all harvested outcomes (Graph 8). Both distributions show a concentration of outcomes in Libya, followed by Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt. This suggests that EUTF’s efforts in the NoA region, and consequently the most significant effects, are focused on countries where the majority of outcomes (regardless of their significance) are observed. Nevertheless, the difference in level of significance by country could also be explained by the type of change or type of social actor or other features.

**Table 12. Heat map outcomes by country and level of significance**

Country/Level of significance	High	Medium	Low	Total
Libya	59	29	5	93
Morocco	7	5	2	14
Tunisia	5	12	1	18
Egypt	8	2	–	10
Other countries	3	5	2	10
Algeria	–	–	1	1
Regional NoA	2	–	–	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

The heat map in Table 13 reveals that **local-level outcomes have high to medium significance**, suggesting that the most impactful changes are taking place where they are likely to have the most direct and immediate effect on communities and local governance structures. The concentration of significant outcomes is partially explained by the correlation with the distribution of all outcomes at the territorial levels (Graph 12). Both distributions are heavily weighted towards local and national levels.

**Table 13. Heat map outcomes by territorial level and level of significance**

Territorial Level/Level of significance	High	Medium	Low	Total
Local	58	26	1	85
National	21	25	8	54
Regional NoA	5	2	2	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

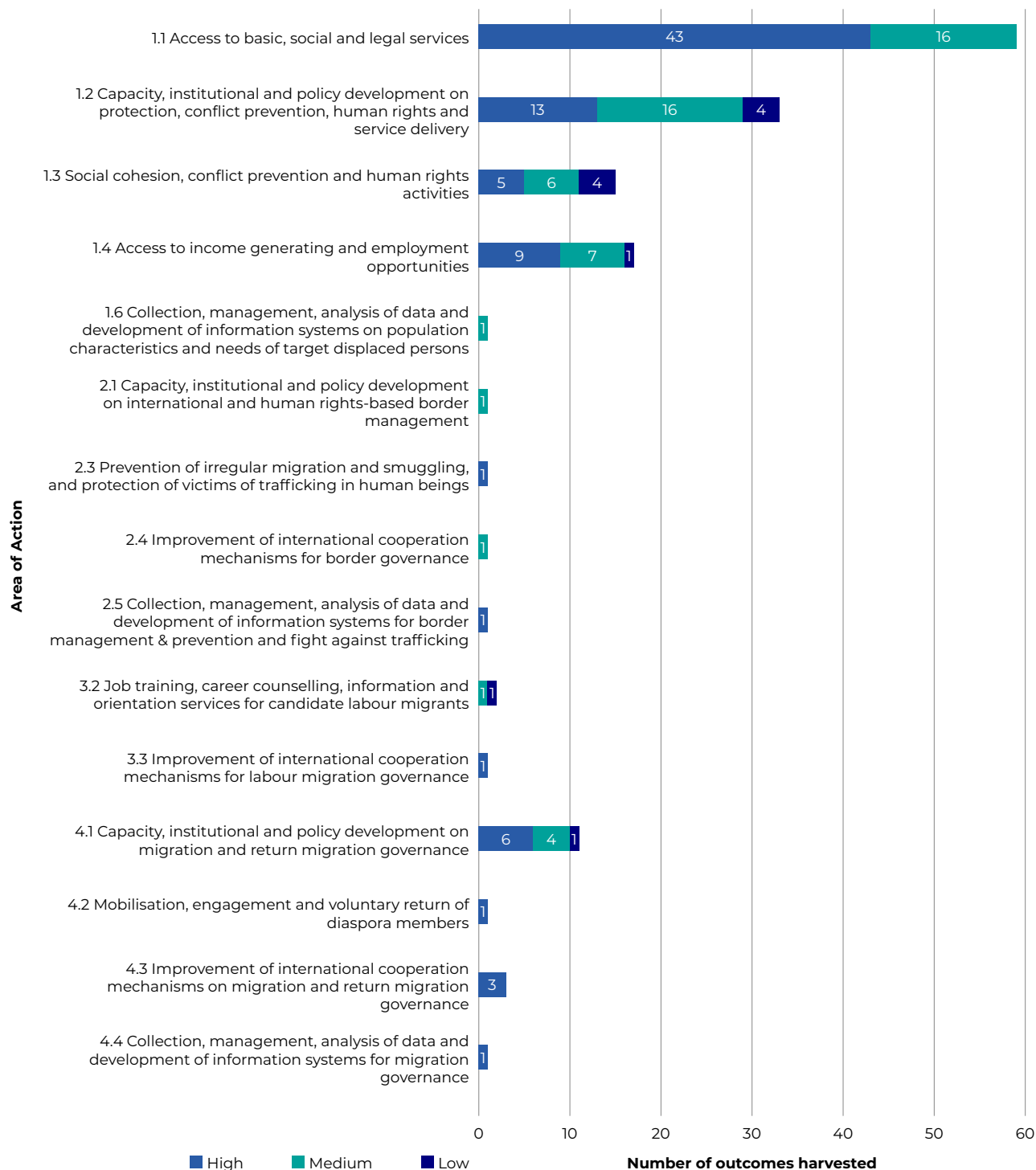
**Low-significance outcomes generally target a broader group** than institutional actors on migration (e.g., the general population) or involve changes with a limited amplitude. Examples include nine volunteers finding employment, laboratories increasing Covid-19 testing capacities, journalists improving communication on tuberculosis, and the reinforcement of health policy reforms in Libya.

**Table 14. Heat map outcomes by Strategic Priority and level of significance**

Strategic Priority/Level of significance	High	Medium	Low	Total
SP1 - Protection of vulnerable migrants; asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation	70	46	9	125
SP2 - Support to integrated border management and fight against smuggling and trafficking in human beings	2	2	–	4
SP3 - Support to labour migration	1	1	1	3
SP4 - Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	11	4	1	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

**Most of the highly significant outcomes are relevant to Strategic Priority 1**, which also accounts for the majority of medium-significance outcomes (Table 14). In Strategic Priority 4, the largest portion of outcomes is of high significance. For the other strategic priorities, there is insufficient data to discuss distribution, as only three to four outcomes were harvested in each area.

**Graph 15. Outcomes level of significance by Area of Action**



As shown in Graph 15, Area of Action “1.1. Access to basic social and legal services” has the highest concentration of high-level of significance for the harvested outcomes, followed by Area of Action “1.2. Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights, and service delivery” and more modest levels for Areas of Action 1.3 and 1.4, the last three including some low significance outcomes. From the other Areas of Action, only 4.1 stands out with 10 high and medium-significance outcomes.

The occurrence of significant outcomes is strongly linked to both the number of outcomes harvested and the size of EUTF funds committed. Notably, support that is directly tied to service provision and capacity building (such as in Areas of Action 1.1 and 1.2) tends to **produce high-significance outcomes, underscoring the critical role of these activities in driving the EUTF’s overall success.** The more specialised areas under Strategic Priority 4 (SP4), which include migration governance, the engagement of diaspora members, and the management of return migration, while fewer in number, demonstrate high relevance, particularly in addressing complex governance challenges.

The heat map in Table 15 below shows that **“Practices” and “Actions” have the greatest outcome concentration,** accounting for the largest portion of high and medium-significance outcomes. This could be partially explained by the large share of “Practices” and “Actions” in all harvested outcomes. “Practices” and “Policies” have similar shares of high and medium significance within the total category of outcomes, while “Actions” and “Relationships” show a predominance of high significance compared to medium and low levels. While “Practices” and “Policies” are crucial for embedding long-term, sustainable changes, “Actions” and “Relationships” could theoretically complement them with high potential, rapid, and significant improvements in key areas.

**Table 15. Heat map outcomes by type of change and level of significance**

Type of change/Level of significance	High	Medium	Low	Total
<b>Practices</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Action</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Policies</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Relationships</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

In terms of **social target groups,** national governments, and their institutions, local authorities and their networks, refugees, migrants, and the general population benefit the most from outcomes with high and medium significance (Table 16).

**Table 16. Heat map outcomes by target group and level of significance**

Type of change/Level of significance	High	Medium	Low	Total
<b>National governments and their institutions</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Local authorities and their networks</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Refugees</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>General population</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Migrants</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>International organisations</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>National or local CSOs</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Host communities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>People on the move</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Private sector companies and institutions</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>Returns</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Diaspora members</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Academia</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

During the “Substantiation Phase”, the data collected further deepened the understanding of the nature of these changes by highlighting cases where EUTF support had transformative effects on people’s lives. These success stories illustrate how EUTF assistance contributed to improving the lives of vulnerable individuals (for detailed examples, refer to the sections on outcomes and success stories in the country chapters and Annexe 7).

**Highly significant outcomes are also evident at the level of local, national, and regional authorities and their institutions.** These outcomes include improved capacities in terms of procedures, relationships, coordination, or policies that integrate migration considerations. They represent important steps towards EUTF’s overall objectives. Examples include the provision of higher quality health services, enforcement of Standard Operating Procedures for the urgent and safe provision of shelter for Victims of Trafficking and Unaccompanied Children (UNAC), the inclusion of migration issues in local policies (e.g., information centres for migrants set up by local authorities in cooperation with CSOs), participatory processes involving migrants in social policies, and cooperation between national governments (particularly from African countries like Rwanda and Niger, along with the African Union) and other relevant institutions for durable or interim solutions for protection and resettlement.

Another pattern observed in the data is that **changes in practices are the most common, and they are concentrated at the local level** (Table 17)<sup>60</sup>, indicating a focus on the day-to-day life conditions. Thus, 85 outcomes occurred at the local level compared to 54 at national level and only 9 at regional level. The comparison in the number of outcomes and level of significance for the type of change at the different territorial levels shows that the practices at local level are not only the largest in volume but also have a higher average level of significance<sup>61</sup>. Data reveals that “Relationships” and “Policies” (at regional level) concentrate high significance outcomes. However, they are limited in number to generalise plausible associations between the level of significance and the type of outcome (practice, actions, relationships, policies).

**Table 17. Outcomes number and significance by territorial level and type of change**

Territorial level	Number of outcomes				Territorial level	Average level of significance			
	Practices	Action	Policies	Relation-ship		Practices	Action	Policies	Relation-ship
<b>Local</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Local</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>National</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>National</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Regional NoA</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Regional NoA</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

The data suggest that while the **number of outcomes varies across different social target groups** and territorial levels, the significance of these outcomes is consistently higher among vulnerable populations such as refugees and migrants (Table 18). This highlights the EUTF support’s success in addressing critical needs where it matters most, even if the overall number of outcomes targeting these groups is not the highest.

60. The significance level was assessed on three tiers: high, medium, and low. For analytical purposes, scores were assigned to each level: 3 for high, 2 for medium, and 1 for low. These scores were used to calculate simple averages for outcomes within the same category of social actor.

61. For clarity and ease of reading, it is worth reiterating that significance is a key attribute of a harvested outcome. It indicates the extent to which the outcome is important in the context of EUTF support—whether by exemplifying a relevant change, demonstrating progress toward overall objectives, or highlighting what has worked particularly well or what has not.



**Table 18. Social actor target group outcome significance**

Social Actor, Target Group (experiencing the change)	Number of outcomes harvested	Average level of significance
National governments and their institutions	33	2.24
Local authorities and their networks	31	2.45
Refugees	21	2.9
General population	19	2.47
Migrants	15	2.67
International organisations	6	2.67
National or local CSOs	6	2.5
Host communities	4	2.75
People on the move	4	2.5
Private sector companies and institutions	4	2
Returnees	2	2
Diaspora members	1	2
Academia	1	2
Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>148</b>

Moreover, the **EUTF support focus on local-level interventions** reflects an understanding of the meaningful change that often begins at the grassroots level. At the same time, the importance of strategic, high-significance outcomes at the regional level should not be overlooked, as these are crucial for fostering broader, systemic changes that can sustain top-down local improvements.

### > **Distribution of outcomes by level of sustainability**

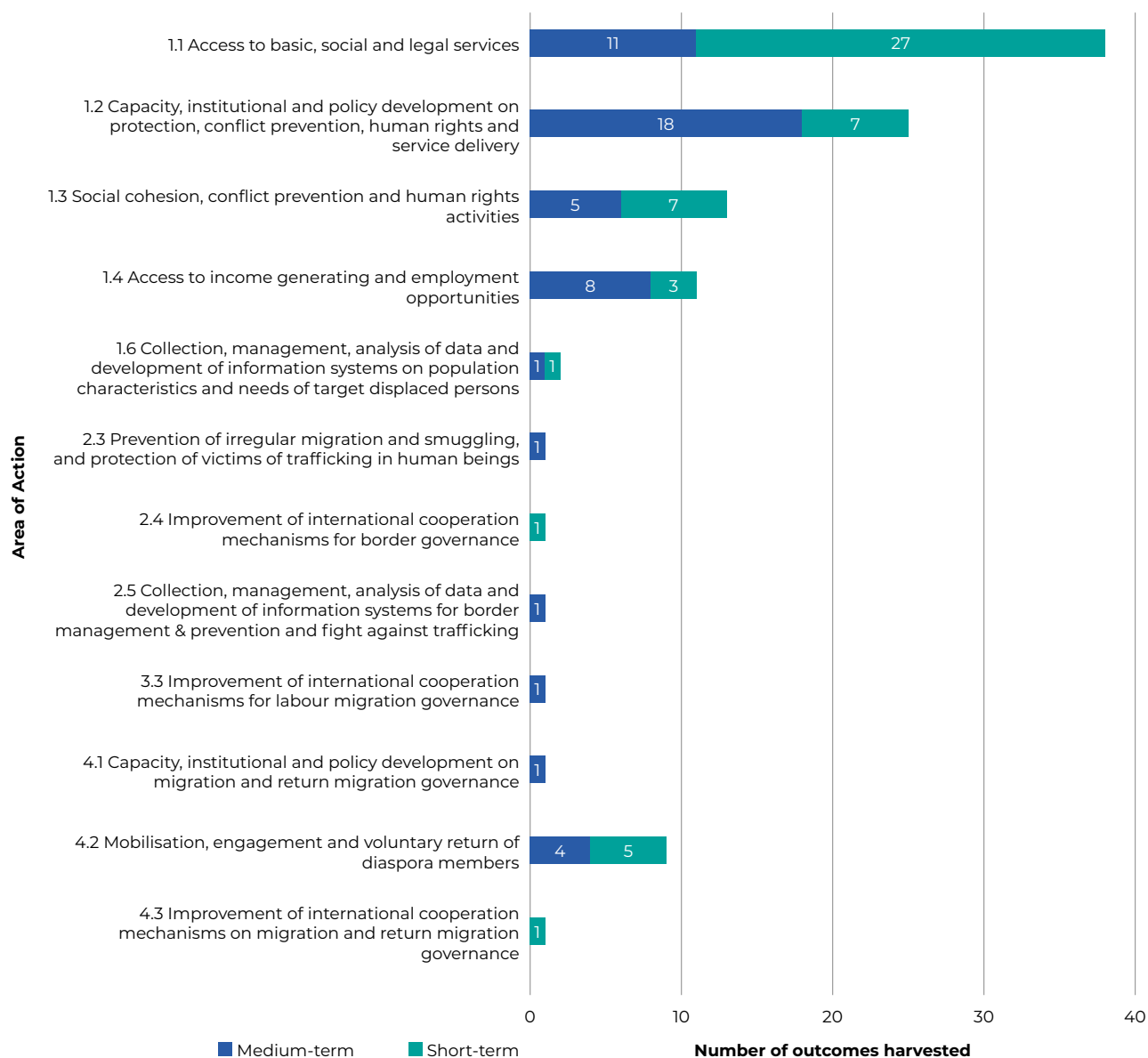
The sustainability of outcomes looked at **the continuity of the changes over time**, whether short-term or medium-term, based on evidence and judgments regarding prospects found in contract reports or stakeholder opinions gathered during the “Engagement” and “Substantiation” phases.

The sustainability of the outcomes harvested was limited to 103 outcomes for which on the assessment sustainability was possible. For 45 outcomes there were no indications of sustainability in the documentary sources and stakeholders’ opinions. This limitation arises because this exercise relies heavily on secondary data, which proves insufficient to adequately cover the sustainability of the outcomes.

The 103 outcomes assessed for sustainability are **evenly split between short-term (51; 50%) and medium-term (52; 50%)**. At the level of strategic priorities, slight differences were noted, with more short-term sustainability observed in SP1, and more medium-term sustainability in SP2, SP3, and SP4 (Graph 16).

Outcomes related to institutional capacity and policy development, as well as mobilisation and engagement, voluntary return, and prevention of irregular migration, tend to have more **medium-term sustainability**. In contrast, outcomes related to access to basic social services, social cohesion, conflict prevention, human rights, and access to income-generating and employment measures tend to be more **sustainable in the short term**.

Graph 16. Outcomes Sustainability by Area of Action



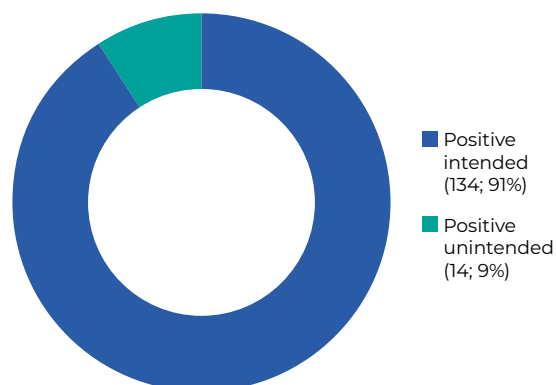
> Distribution of intended and unintended outcomes, positive, or negative

The **harvested outcomes generated by the 38 EUTF contracts covered in Cohort 1 are all positive**. Of these, 91% (134) were intended, meaning they aligned with the contracts’ objectives. No unintended negative outcomes were identified.

The **remaining positive unintended outcomes (14; 9%)** were identified either during the desk review phase or by the EUTF partners involved in the harvesting process.

**Unintended outcomes harvested are related to Strategic Priority 1 and Strategic Priority 4** and primarily consist of “Practices,” with a few related

Graph 17. Share of intended and unintended outcomes



to “Policies” and “Relationships.” They range, for example, from the extension of the National Employment Agency with a new local branch to the increased ability of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers to handle legal issues, improved job search opportunities for young Tunisians, and enhanced cooperation between the Audiovisual Authority and migration actors.

**Acknowledging unintended effects** is important because they can be leveraged to enhance the overall effectiveness of the EUTF in the NoA region. For example, the increased ability of vulnerable groups to handle challenges can be integrated into further support initiatives, strengthening resilience, and self-sufficiency. Similarly, the extension of national institutional structures, such as the new branch of the National Employment Agency, presents opportunities for scalability through replication in other regions, potentially leading to long-term, sustainable benefits.

The current exercise did not harvest any negative effects because the sources for outcomes identification do include such outcomes. In the second Wave for the Cohort 2 of the Outcome Harvesting exercise, and the case studies, the search for negative unintended effects will be strengthened in the Engagement and Substantiation phases. This will help to uncover factors that could hamper the impact of EUTF support. By proactively addressing these risks, potential threats could be mitigated and ensure that its support remains effective and sustainable.

### > **Distribution of outcomes by EUTF partner and contract budget**

The harvested outcomes were implemented by **three categories of EUTF partners:**

1. EU Member States' institutions: GIZ, AECID, ENABEL, EF, etc
2. International organisations and CSOs: ICMPD, Red Cross, etc.
3. United Nations Agencies: UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, etc.

Most of the outcomes (61% of the total) were generated by contracts implemented by United Nations Agencies, followed by International Organisations and CSOs (24%). The contribution to the collection of harvested outcomes is more modest in the case of EU Member States' institutions (11% of the total) and Partner Countries' Institutions (3%).

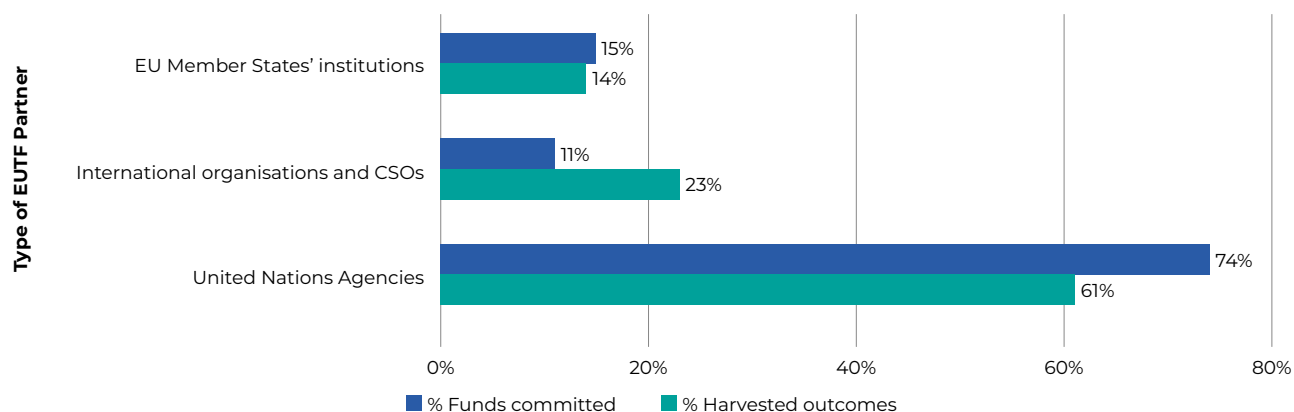
The total funds committed to the 38 contracts in Cohort 1 of the Outcome Harvesting exercise amounted to EUR 277.54 million as of August 31, 2024. The individual contract values ranged from a minimum of EUR 0.99 million to a maximum of EUR 22 million, with an average value of EUR 7.30 million and a median of EUR 5.69 million.

The analysis based on four categories of EUTF partners contract' committed funds shows **United Nations Agencies got most of the funding** of Cohort 1 (74%), followed by EU Member State Institutions, while the international organisations and CSOs (12% each) and the Partner Countries' Institutions 2%.

From the perspective of the number of outcomes generated, **International Organisations and CSOs appear to be the most efficient in generating outcomes**, as their share of total outcomes is double the share of the committed budget. However, this finding should be interpreted with caution, considering the different types of outcomes and the varying conditions of implementation.

The harvested outcomes from Libya, which stand out with many contracts and outcomes, were generated by contracts with budgets ranging from one to 22 million EUR, with each contract producing between 1 and 8 outcomes (Graph 18).

**Graph 18. Distribution of outcomes and budget committed by type of EUTF Partner**



This contrasts with outcomes from other NoA countries and international outcomes, which are concentrated in contracts of less than 9 million EUR, with each contract generating between 1 and 6 outcomes (Graph 19).

### Explanation for Interpreting Graph 19.

This scatter plot visualises the relationship between three key variables: the contract budget (funds committed), the number of outcomes harvested from these contracts, and the country where these outcomes occurred. The outcomes represent the positive changes resulting from EUTF support.

Each point on the scatter plot corresponds to a specific contract from the Cohort and conveys three pieces of information:

- Country where the outcomes occurred: Indicated by the point's colour. For example, orange points represent contracts in Libya.
- Contract Budget: Shown on the X-axis, representing the amount of EUR committed to each contract.
- Number of Outcomes: Represented on the Y-axis, indicating the number of outcomes generated by the contract.

For example, consider the point at the highest level with the data label "8" (hovering over the point reveals the values):

- The point is blue, indicating that the outcomes occurred in Libya.
- The X-axis value is 3.3, meaning the contract had EUR 3.3 million committed.
- The Y-axis value is 8 (also shown by the data label), indicating that this contract generated 8 outcomes.
- Thus, this point represents a contract in Libya with a budget of EUR 3.3 million that resulted in 8 outcomes.

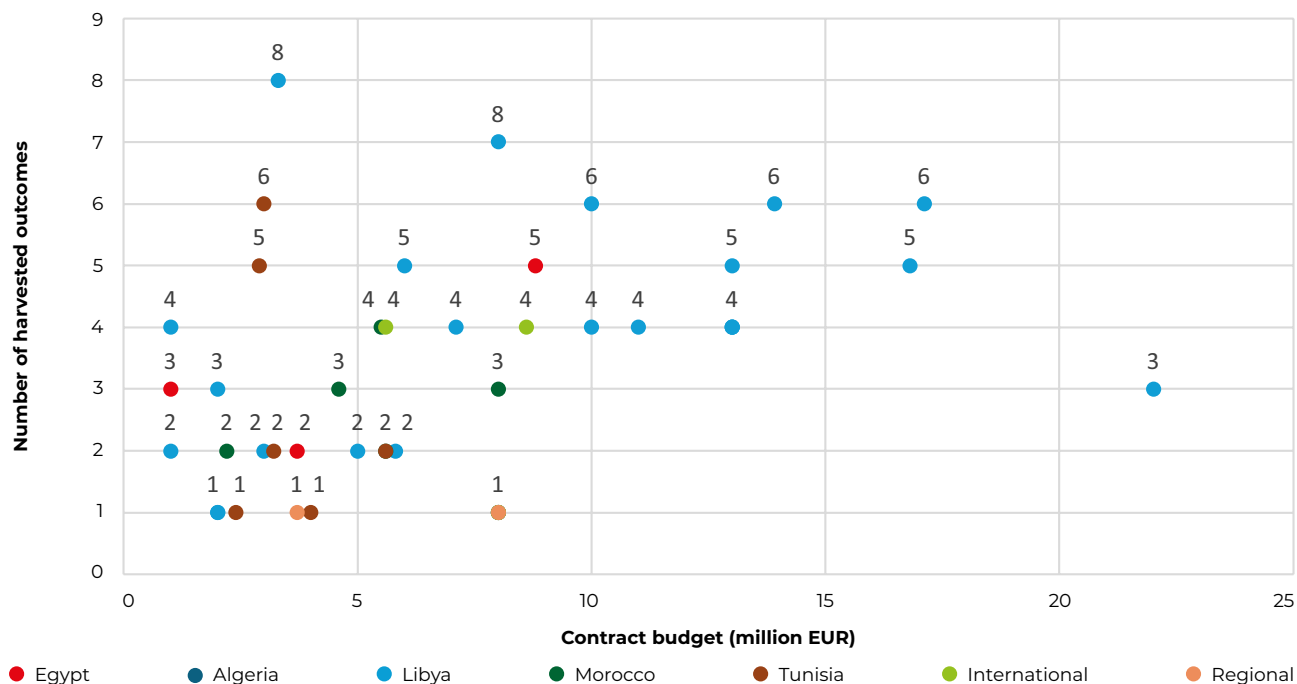
The scatter plot is particularly useful for visualising the comparative distributions of outcomes across different contracts and countries. It considers multiple variables and trends that could be further explored with statistical methods. For instance, we analyse distributions by country.

For Libya, we look at blue points. They are spread across contracts of varying sizes, indicating a broad distribution of the effects.

Tunisia (dark red points): Outcomes are predominantly generated by contracts with smaller budgets, typically up to EUR 5.6 million. Despite the smaller budgets, some contracts in Tunisia generated a significant number of outcomes, with values reaching 6 and 5 on the Y-axis.

This visualisation also allows us to quickly identify which countries had contracts generating a large number of outcomes (e.g., more than 5). The answer is Libya and Tunisia.

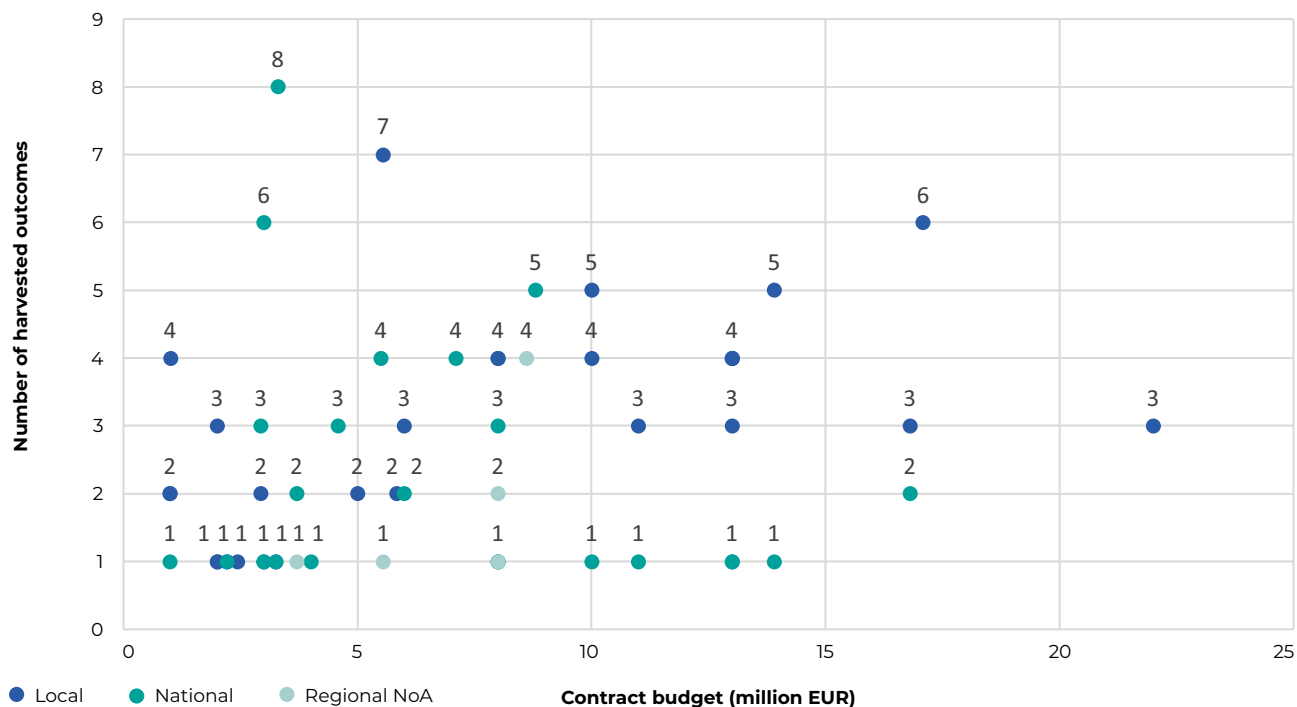
Graph 19. Outcomes distribution by country and contract budget (million EUR)



The dataset suggests a **plausible association between budget size and the number of outcomes** harvested per contract, particularly for budgets up to 10 million EUR. Beyond this threshold, the number of outcomes per contract does not exceed six, indicating that larger budgets do not necessarily result in a higher number of outcomes.

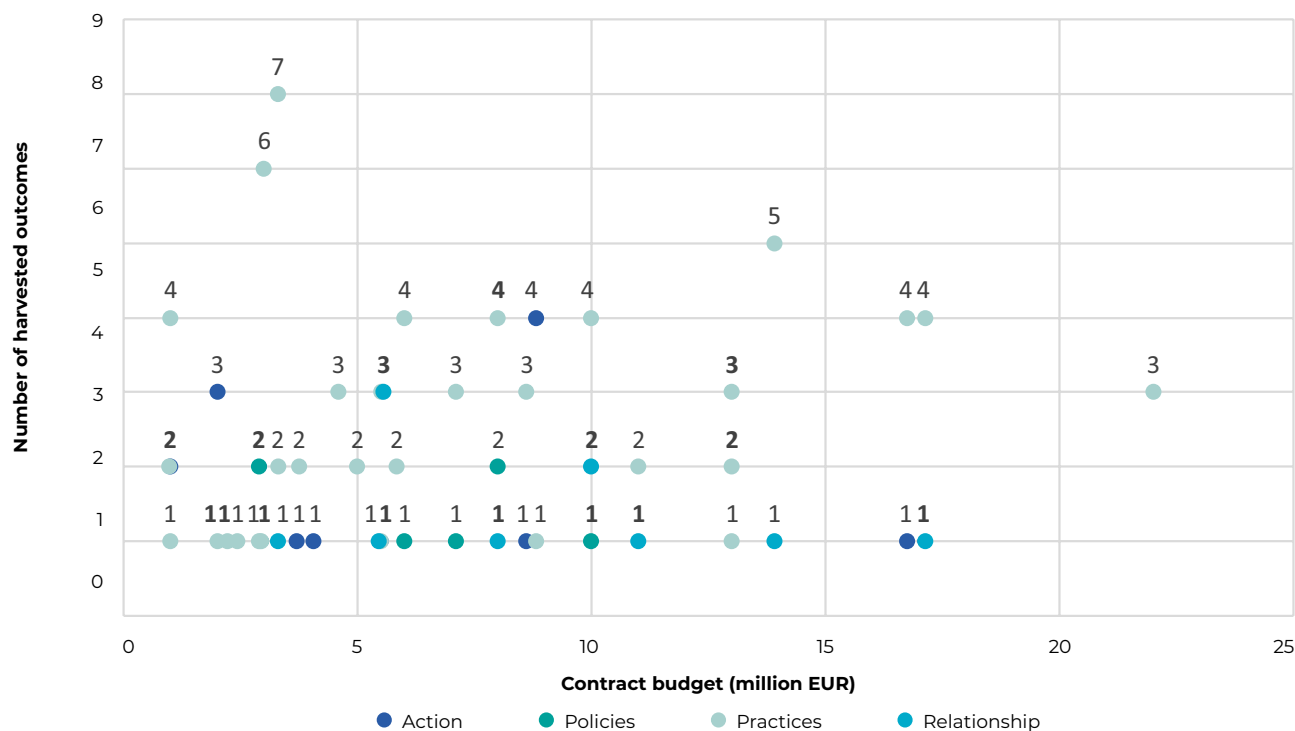
The **distribution of harvested outcomes by territorial level and by contract size** reveals that local-level outcomes are generated by contracts of all sizes, with a positive association between budget size and the number of outcomes observed, which means that the larger the budget, the more outcomes are generated. However, national and regional-level outcomes are concentrated in contracts with lower budgets (less than 10 million EUR), with no clear association between budget size and the number of outcomes. A potential subject for further deep-dive analysis is whether the national and regional outcomes are more costly than the local-level outcomes.

Graph 20. Outcomes distribution by territorial level and contract budget (million EUR)<sup>62</sup>



In terms of the distribution of **harvested outcomes by type of change and contract size**, “Practices” are the most common type of change observed across contracts of all sizes, while “Actions” and “Policies” are more frequently associated with smaller contracts, typically those under 10 million EUR (Graph 21). In many cases, **“Relationship” outcomes—usually one per contract—accompany “Practice” and “Policy” outcomes**. This suggests an integrated approach where different actions drive changes in synergies of “Relationships”, “Policies”, and “Practices”, enhancing overall support effectiveness.

**Graph 21. Outcome distribution by type of change and contract budget (million EUR)<sup>63</sup>**

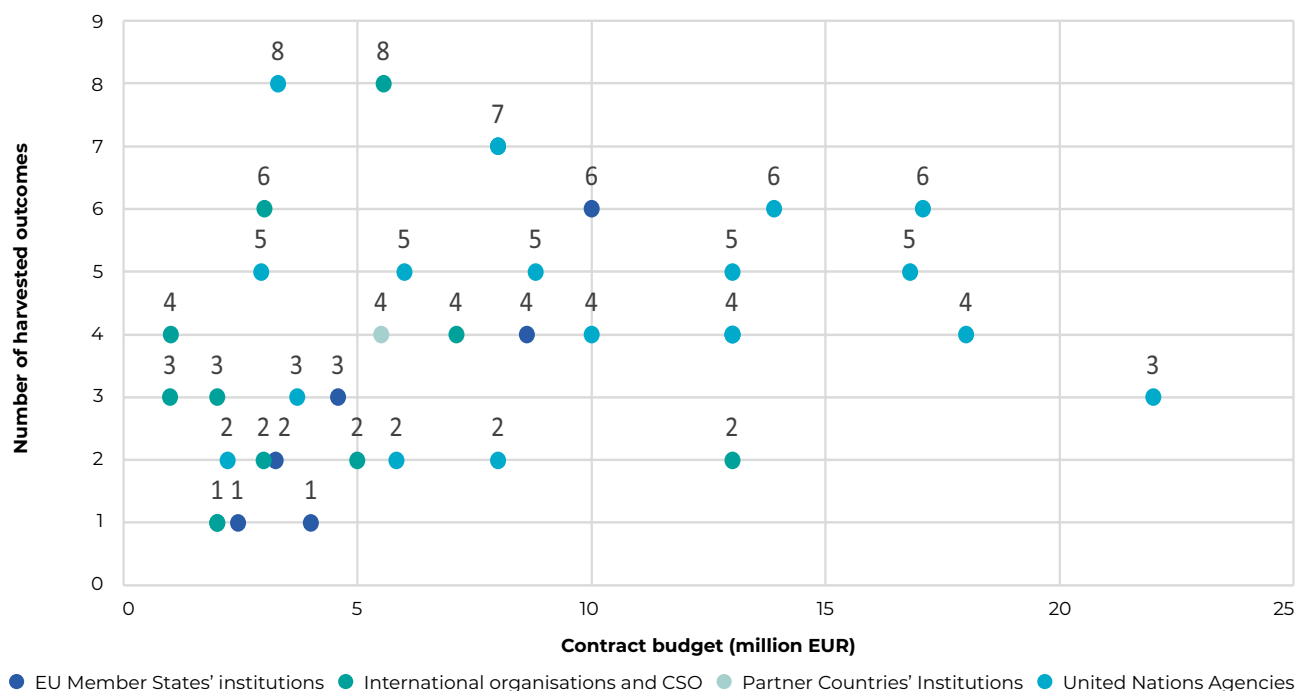


In terms of types of EUTF partners, **United Nations Agencies are the most prominent** in terms of both the number of outcomes generated and the financial resources allocated. **International organisations and CSOs play a crucial role** in producing outcomes and managing substantial budgets. The data indicates a plausible correlation between budget size and the number of outcomes, repeating the finding that larger budgets are associated with a higher number of identified outcomes.

62. This scatter plot, similar to Graph 19 explained in more detail, aims to visualise the relationship between three key variables: the contract budget (funds committed), the number of outcomes harvested from these contracts, and territorial level where these outcomes occurred. Each point on the scatter plot corresponds to a specific contract from the Cohort and conveys three pieces of information: The territorial level is indicated by the colour of the point. For example, blue points represent contracts generating outcomes at the national level. Contract Budget: Shown on the X-axis, which represents the amount of EUR committed to each contract. Number of Outcomes: Represented on the Y-axis, indicating the number of outcomes generated by the contract For more details, see the explanatory note for Graph 19.

63. This scatter plot aims to visualise the relationship between three key variables: the contract budget (funds committed), the number of outcomes harvested from these contracts, and the type of change. Each point on the scatter plot corresponds to a specific contract from the Cohort and conveys three pieces of information: The type is indicated by the colour of the point. For example, green points represent contracts generating outcomes at practices level. Contract Budget: Shown on the X-axis, which represents the amount of EUR committed to each contract. Number of Outcomes: Represented on the Y-axis, indicating the number of outcomes generated by the contract One contract can generate more types of outcomes, such as the contract of EUR 10 million for which corresponds 1 blue outcome (Policy) 2 dark red outcomes (Relationship), four green outcomes (Practices). Bolded numbers indicate overlapping outcomes at the same point (e.g., contract T05.412 with a budget of 5.5 million EUR has 3 relationship outcomes and 3 policy outcomes overlapping, as well as one action and one practice outcome also overlapping at the same point on the graph). For more details, see the explanatory note for Graph 19.

Graph 22. Outcome distribution by type of EUTF Partner and contract budget (million EUR)<sup>64</sup>



**Partner Countries' Institutions and EU Member States' Institutions** are involved in fewer outcomes and smaller budgets, suggesting a smaller scale of operations compared to the first two categories of EUTF partners.

The average budget per category ranges between EUR 2.9 million and EUR 10.33 million. Specifically, International Organisations and CSOs have an average budget of EUR 2.9 million, while both Partner Countries' Institutions and EU Member States' Institutions each have an average budget of EUR 5.5 million. The highest average budget, EUR 10.3 million, is allocated to United Nations Agencies.

The distribution of outcomes relative to budget size varies by type of EUTF partner. **Four key findings offer ground for more in-depth analysis** for validation and drawing lessons for the future:

- United Nations Agencies dominate in both financial resources and outcome generation but show no clear correlation between larger budgets and more outcomes.
- International Organisations and CSOs demonstrate high efficiency in generating outcomes, particularly with smaller budgets.
- “Practices” are the most common type of change, with “Actions” and “Policies” more prevalent in smaller contracts.
- Local-level outcomes are associated with all budget sizes, while national and regional outcomes are more likely in smaller-budget contracts.

### > Distribution of outcomes by level of contribution

The level of contribution was assessed by determining the extent to which EUTF support played a role in generating the outcome. Other contributors, such as additional interventions or external factors that influence the same outcome, were also considered. **Most outcomes were assessed as having medium or high levels of EUTF contribution**, with a slightly higher number of outcomes falling into the medium contribution category.

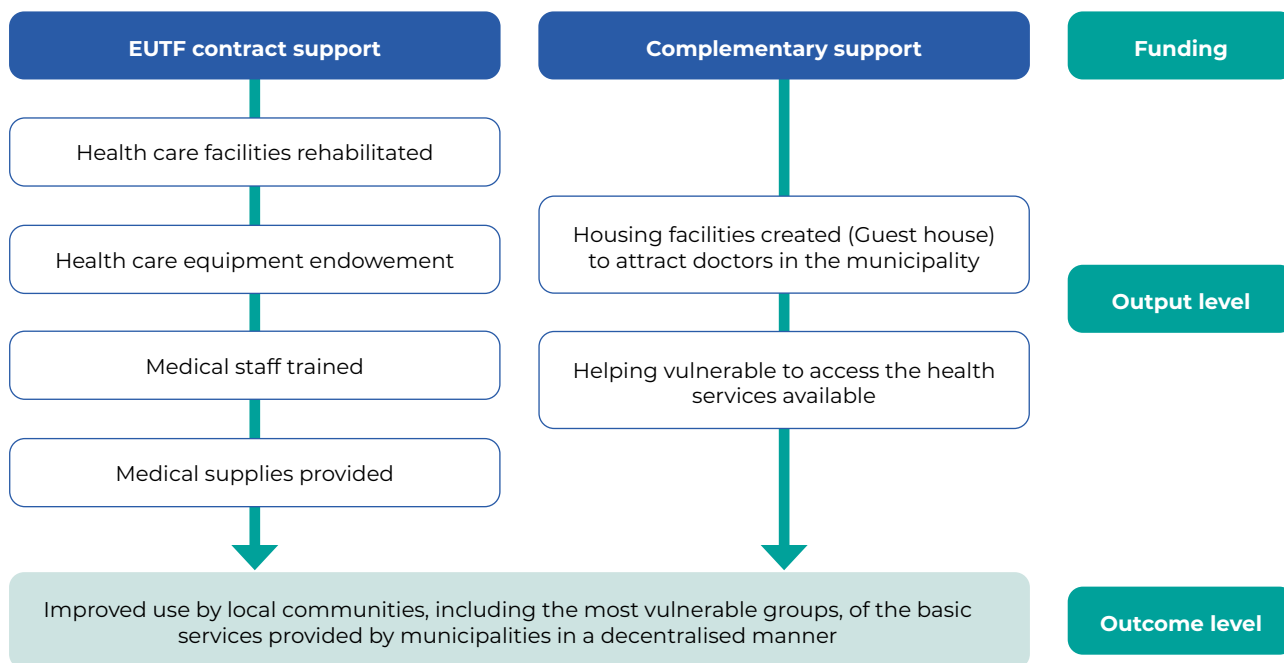
64. This scatter plot is similar to the previous ones visualising three variables number of outcomes, budget and EUTF partner category. See previous explanations for interpretation.



This contrasts with the significance level, where more outcomes were rated as having high significance than medium significance. This suggests that complementary interventions or external factors also played a significant role in many of the highly significant outcomes. Given the time frame elapsed since the Cohort 1 contracts ended (up to four years), it might also be possible that the interviewed stakeholders have a wider view of the external and complementary factors influencing the outcome and its sustainability, diminishing their perception of the EUTF contribution.

The **contribution of complementary interventions** to enhancing effects and ensuring sustainability is exemplified by the following outcome, which underwent all three steps of the harvesting process, “Improved use by local communities, including the most vulnerable groups, of the basic services provided by municipalities in a decentralised manner”. This outcome was analysed based on information provided by Organisation of Development Pioneers (ODP), which implemented one of the contracts funded under the Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya (RSSD) Libya (Baladiyati) programme. The contract was implemented in partnership with Helpcode and under the supervision of the EUTF partner, AICS. The role of complementary support is illustrated in Graph 23.

**Graph 23. Example of complementary support to the EUTF funding contributing to the outcomes**



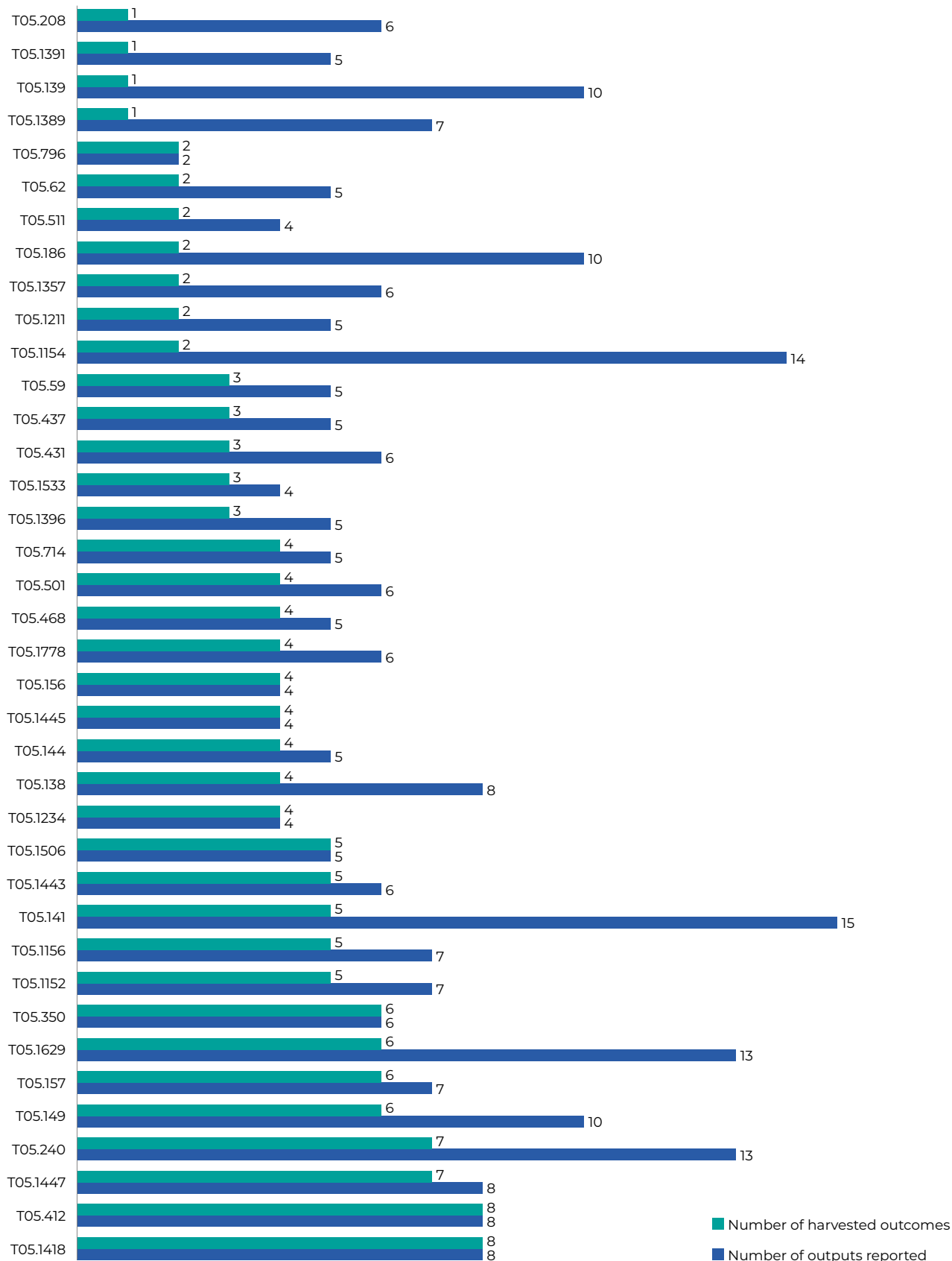
In interviews, it was noted that EUTF support was essential for rehabilitating a Health Care Centre, a task that had not been accomplished in 15 years. The project ensured access to quality health services through building rehabilitation, provision of equipment and medical supplies, and training of medical staff. However, attracting competent doctors was challenging due to inadequate housing available. Complementary funding was used to provide accommodation for the doctors, brought from other cities to cover the deficit of qualified medical staff.

**Effective use of services by vulnerable populations often requires additional support**, and sometimes even complementary social services. In this context, CSOs like ODP play a crucial role. They act as the “frontline with the community,” attracting funding and follow-up interventions that contribute to sustainability and impact by aligning opportunities with community needs.

### > Relationship between outcomes and outputs

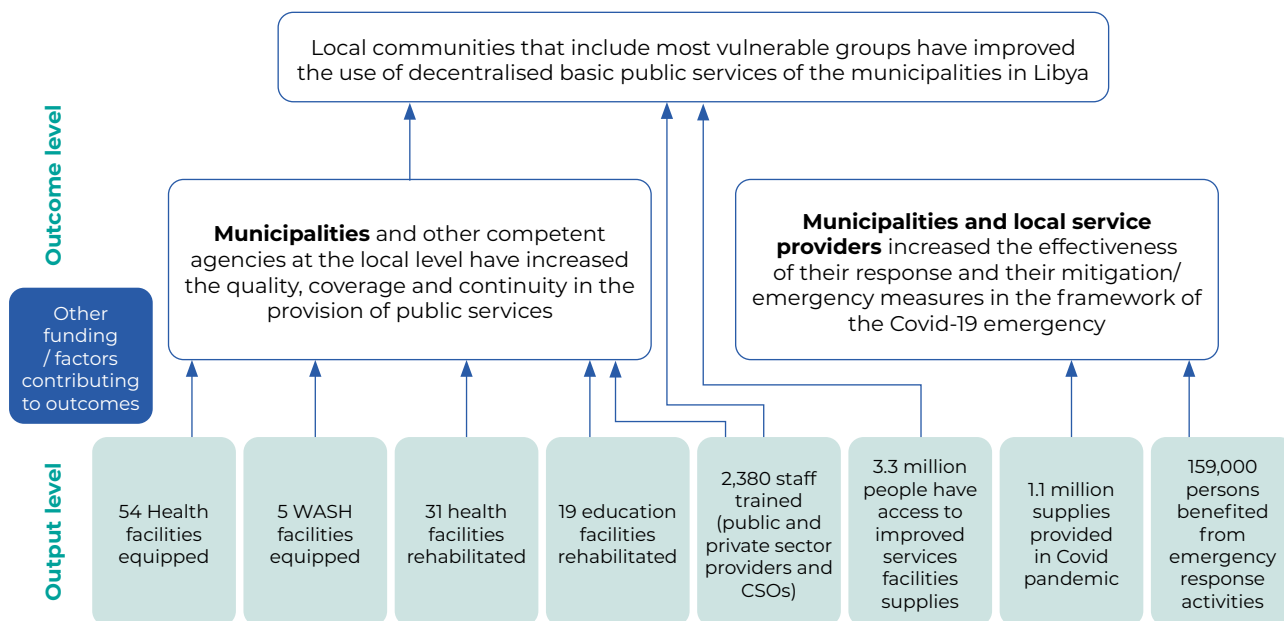
A quantitative analysis of the number of outputs reported at the contract level and the harvested outcomes **does not show a direct correlation between the number of outputs** (EUTF Indicators) **and the number of outcomes**. No clear pattern emerged regarding the mix of types of change implied by the outcomes (Graph 24).

Graph 24. Example of complementary support to the EUTF funding contributing to the outcomes



The relationship between outputs and EUTF Indicators could be better understood through a **qualitative analysis by contract or contract categories**. Such an analysis would seek to identify logical links and potential causal relationships. We exemplify hereby the contract T05.437 - Recovery, Stability, and Socio-Economic Development in Libya (Phase 1) that offers a good ground to illustrate this kind of relationship (Graph 25).

**Graph 25. Logical links between outputs and outcomes harvested for EUTF contract T05.437**



This contract includes outputs such as health and education infrastructure (corresponding to EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis: Number of social infrastructures built and rehabilitated) and outputs related to the competencies needed for service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8). **These outputs collectively contribute to increased accessibility to quality public services, like health and education.** In some cases, as exemplified before, other complementary actions are needed to address needs that prevent efficient use of the infrastructure and delivery of services.

Additionally, outputs reflecting accessibility in terms of population coverage (EUTF Indicator 2.9) are also noted. They reflect complementary actions to facilitate access of the population to health services, including awareness-raising on illness prevention, facilitation to reach the premises for the most vulnerable, and medical supplies, which are **crucial to reach the intended effect: “improved use of public services”**.

A key point to note is that the relationship analysis between outputs and outcomes and the overall Outcome Harvesting process face limitations. These are especially apparent in assessing the scale of outcomes, such as the number of migrants and community members actively using the facilities, compared to the more easily quantifiable outputs. Despite these challenges, conducting such in-depth analyses as part of case studies can yield valuable insights. Outcome Harvesting.

### > Summary of outcome distributions and patterns

The distribution of harvested outcomes across the EUTF NoA portfolio provides insights into the effectiveness of interventions, revealing the **changes generated, where they occur, and for whom**. Analysing these outcomes across the entire EUTF NoA portfolio uncovers distinct patterns in their occurrence, along with **associations with key variables** such as geographic focus, strategic priorities, types of change, significance, sustainability, and types of EUTF partners.

**Geographically, Libya stands out** with the highest number of outcomes, reflecting the intense focus and numerous interventions in the country. Other countries in the North of Africa (NoA) region, such as Tunisia, Egypt, and Morocco, also benefit from the outcomes though to a lesser extent than Libya. Country-specific contracts are the primary drivers of outcomes in individual countries, regional contracts also play a significant role in generating outcomes across multiple countries within and outside the NoA region.

The majority of outcomes are observed at the local and national levels, **indicating a strong emphasis on localised interventions that address specific needs within communities.**

Most of the outcomes focus on protecting vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and stabilising communities (Strategic Priority 1). Within this Priority, the most significant effects are seen in the areas of action related to access to basic social and legal services (1.1), as well as capacity, institutional, and policy development (1.2). Strategic Priority 4 (Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration) also shows a moderate concentration of outcomes, particularly in Area of Action 4.1. concerning capacity, institutional, and policy development.

In terms of the types of changes brought about by the EUTF interventions, **“Practices”** represent the majority, indicating changes in behaviours of individuals or in the way of doing things in institutions and organisations, generating changes in how services are provided and accessed or used, or in quality of life. The harvested outcomes include as well other types of changes (**“Actions”** category), although not repetitive and systematic, particularly one-time events, that could have lasting impacts if sustainability is ensured. Such outcomes include for example refugee registration or entrepreneurship startup, integration on the labour market, i.e. getting a job. The outcome range is completed with **“Policies”** and **“Relationships”**, though less frequent, reflect structural changes, as systemic factors enabling improvements at individual and community level. These outcomes underscore the importance of legal, policy, and collaborative frameworks in sustaining these changes.

**“Practices” represent the most common type of change**, accounting for the majority of outcomes across all territorial levels. These outcomes are particularly concentrated at the local level, where they address day-to-day life conditions and service provision. **“Actions” and “Policies” are more frequently observed in smaller contracts**, often associated with national and regional levels. The data shows that while local-level outcomes are generated by contracts of all sizes, national and regional outcomes are more concentrated in smaller-budget contracts, suggesting a more focused approach at these higher levels of governance.

The harvested outcomes shows that **the local authorities, national governments, and diverse population segments**, including refugees, migrants, and the general population benefited most from the changes related to the outcomes. These outcomes reflect the EUTF’s commitment to addressing the needs of those most affected by migration and displacement while simultaneously strengthening national and local capacities to provide services.

**The significance of the harvested outcomes is notable**, meaning that they are important and relevant to the EUTF NoA objectives, exemplifying their direct link or explaining the steps progressing towards objectives achievement or exemplifying what worked well or not. These outcomes often involve critical improvements in the lives of refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants, such as enhanced access to health and education services, increased survival rates, and decisions to abandon irregular migration intentions. The concentration of high significance outcomes suggests that the EUTF support ensured either changes relevant to the strategic priorities and the overall objective or significant steps towards these objectives.

The analysis of **EUTF partners** shows that United Nations Agencies have been the most prominent in generating outcomes, supported by substantial budgets. International Organisations and CSOs also played a significant role, although with smaller budgets. Partner Countries’ Institutions and EU Member States’ Institutions, while less involved, still contributed meaningful outcomes, albeit on a smaller scale. This distribution suggests that budgets up to EUR 10 million positively correlate with the number of outcomes, highlighting the importance of adequate funding in achieving substantial results.

**Unintended outcomes were harvested in this exercise**, more exactly changes that were not planned by contract planning but they are relevant to the EUTF objectives. These outcomes include positive changes of the individuals or institutions and organisations such as: migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers improved behaviours enabling them to handle legal issues, improvements in the job search and labour market integration opportunities either by extended public employment services or online job search functional services.

The harvested outcomes are **evenly split between short-term and medium-term sustainable**. However, there is limited information available as secondary data about sustainability. Strategic Priority 1 (including protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and community stabilisation) demonstrated more short-term sustainability, while the other strategic priorities, particularly areas of action related to institutional capacity, policy development, and migration governance, showed a tendency towards medium-term sustainability. This balance indicates that while some changes are typically short term, others are designed to last longer and have a more enduring influence.

Most outcomes are perceived as having either **medium or high levels of EUTF contribution**, with a slightly larger share falling into the medium category. However, the significance of the outcomes is perceived as higher, with a greater proportion rated as having high significance compared to contribution. Both contribution and significance warrant further exploration to better understand what works best in terms of complementary interventions towards achieving strategic priorities and overall objectives.

A quantitative analysis of the number of outputs reported at the contract level and the harvested outcomes reveals **no apparent correlation between the number of outputs (EUTF Indicators) and the number of outcomes**, with no clear pattern emerging regarding the types of change implied by the outcomes. To better understand the relationship between outputs and EUTF Indicators, a complementary qualitative analysis by contract or contract categories is recommended.

### > *Patterns summary*

Overall, the distribution of the harvested outcomes across the EUTF NoA portfolio reveals a comprehensive and targeted approach to addressing both the challenges faced by vulnerable populations in the region and the broader systemic challenges.

The overall effectiveness of EUTF support might be enhanced by a strategic combination of both country-specific and regional contracts to maximise outcomes across the region. **The heavy focus on Libya indicates a strategic prioritisation, where resources and efforts have been concentrated to maximise impact in areas with significant migration-related issues.**

The high concentration of outcomes in this Strategic Priority 1 highlights the EUTF's focus on ensuring the protection and stabilisation of the most vulnerable populations in the NoA region. Strategic Priority 4, related to migration governance and return migration governance, also shows a notable presence of outcomes, though to a lesser extent. **This pattern underscores the EUTF's commitment to addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term governance issues.**

**The prevalence of “Practices” and “Actions”** type of outcomes suggests a strong emphasis on improving individuals' living conditions and behaviours as well as institutionalising changes that may be sustained over time. “Actions,” though representing one-time events, are also significant, particularly in instances like securing employment or providing urgent health services. The fewer outcomes classified as “Policies” and “Relationships” still play a critical role in shaping the legal and cooperative frameworks necessary for sustaining broader impacts. However, this is conditioned by the coherence of these outcomes geographically and in time.

The mix of “Practices”, “Actions” and “Policies”, and often “Relationship” outcomes—typically one per contract—accompanying them indicates **a pattern that could be present in integrated approaches, where various efforts come work together to create synergies** between relationships, policies, and practices, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness of the support provided.

Harvested outcomes **cover various levels of governance, population segments, and migration actors**. This distribution allows for both structural (such as local authorities and national governments) and individual needs (including those of refugees, migrants, and returnees) to be addressed, such as fostering synergies between local, national and regional levels, strengthening local and national governance while addressing transnational migration challenges.

Most harvested outcomes are generally rated as having **high significance, particularly those associated with substantial improvements in the lives of refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants**. High significance is often linked with strategic interventions that directly address critical needs, such as access to health and education services or efforts to prevent irregular migration. While the highly or moderately significant outcomes highlight areas where support was particularly effective—especially since no negative outcomes were identified and no significant failures occurred—low significance outcomes typically involve a broader group beyond migration actors (e.g., the general population) or reflect changes with limited impact.

The **sustainability of the harvested outcomes shows a mixed pattern**, some outcomes are sustainable in the short term, particularly those related to immediate service provision, others show medium-term sustainability, especially those involving capacity building and policy development. This suggests that while some interventions yield quick results, others are designed to provide longer-lasting impacts that endure beyond the life of the project.

**The pattern of outcomes also reflects the role of different EUTF partners**. United Nations Agencies, which managed the largest budgets, generated the most outcomes. The data suggests a plausible association of budget sizes with the number of harvested outcomes particularly for budgets up to EUR 10 million. International Organisations and CSOs appear to be the most efficient, as their share of total outcomes is double that of their share of the funds committed. However, this finding should be interpreted with caution, considering the different types of outcomes and the varying conditions of implementation. Partner Countries’ Institutions and EU Member States’ Institutions contributed comparatively fewer outcomes, although they still played important roles, particularly in smaller, targeted interventions.

The role of financial resources and the diverse range of EUTF partners further underscore the **importance of adequate funding to specific roles and capacities to achieve significant outcomes**. These patterns provide important insights for future planning and resource allocation, ensuring that interventions continue to target the most critical areas with the greatest potential for lasting impact.

### > *Deep Dive: Future Exploration and Analysis*

The outcome data and heat maps reveal several standout areas that warrant further exploration through in-depth case studies. These observations include both concentrations and gaps in various dimensions, such as strategic priorities, types of outcomes, geographic scope, EUTF partners, target groups, and budget allocations. **The following points highlight where a deeper investigation could provide valuable insights.**

One of the most striking concentrations is within Strategic Priority 1 (SP1), which focuses on the protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, as well as community stabilisation. Within this priority, the Areas of Action “1.1. Access to basic social and legal services” and “1.2. Capacity, institutional, and policy development” show a significant clustering of outcomes. This suggests that interventions in these areas have been particularly successful or have received more attention and resources. Quantitative

data reveal a plausible association of the outcomes' distribution with the outputs' distribution by Area of action, which indicates the need for a more in-depth qualitative analysis of the links between outputs and harvested outcomes. A deep dive into these areas could **explore the specific factors that contributed to this success, the types of outcomes generated, the sustainability of these changes, and the links between output and outcomes.**

Geographically, Libya stands out with a high concentration of outcomes, indicating that this country has been a focal point for EUTF interventions. This geographic concentration suggests that Libya has received substantial resources and attention, possibly due to the acute challenges it faces in migration and stabilisation. A case study focusing on Libya could delve into the specific interventions, how they were implemented, the challenges encountered, and the factors contributing to the high number of outcomes. Additionally, exploring why other countries have fewer outcomes could provide insights into different contextual factors affecting the effectiveness of interventions. Case studies could also increase understanding of how the regional contracts generate complementary outcomes to those generated by country-specific contracts.

The data show a predominant focus on **“Practices”** and **“Actions”** as types of change, with fewer outcomes related to **“Policies”** and **“Relationships”**. This distribution indicates a strong emphasis on practical, immediate changes and one-time impactful actions. A case study could increase understanding of the potential of these types of outcomes to drive change towards EUTF objectives, **explore the medium to long-term sustainability of these practices and actions, explore how they translate into sustained change and whether there are missed opportunities** in policy development and relationship building that could enhance overall outcomes.

The data reveal that **United Nations Agencies** are responsible for generating most of the outcomes, correlating with their larger budget allocations. In contrast, **International Organisations and CSOs**, despite having smaller budgets, also produce a substantial number of outcomes. This raises questions about the efficiency and effectiveness of these organisations relative to their resources. A case study could examine the strategies employed by different EUTF partners, comparing how budget size, organisational capacity, and local partnerships contribute to outcome generation. This could also help identify best practices that can be scaled across different contexts.

Outcomes that benefit **local authorities, national governments, and population segments** such as refugees, migrants, and the general population are prevalent, suggesting these groups are the primary focus of EUTF interventions in the NoA region. However, the significance and sustainability of these outcomes vary. A deeper exploration could focus on the specific needs of these target groups, how interventions have addressed these needs, how the interactions between different governance levels contribute to the overall effectiveness of EUTF interventions, whether these synergies lead to a more comprehensive impact, addressing both the structural and individual needs of the target populations.

The distribution of outcomes across high and medium significance levels revealed a balance that suggests the interventions were impactful but also supported by complementary factors or interventions. This lesson indicates the importance of **designing interventions that are not only effective in isolation but also reinforce and complement other ongoing efforts.** Understanding this interplay can help in designing more robust and integrated approaches in the future.

An in-depth analysis through case studies could **increase understanding of the factors influencing the outcomes' significance** and provide high-value learning on how these factors interact to drive meaningful progress toward the EUTF's overall objective.



A deep dive and further exploration are also needed regarding the **unintended positive and negative effects** to better understand how to build on the positive ones and identify unintended impacts to mitigate them and their related risks.

A pattern of outcome generation relative to budget size is evident, with larger contracts generally producing more outcomes. However, some smaller contracts, particularly those managed by International Organisations and CSOs, have also generated significant outcomes, indicating high efficiency. However, caution should be exercised in interpreting these results due to the variability in outcome types, implementation contexts, and other factors. A case study could **investigate how budget allocations impact the scale of outcomes** (in terms of overall effectiveness, sustainability, and contribution to impact), exploring **whether larger budgets always correlate with better outcomes** or if smaller, more targeted interventions might offer comparable or even higher-quality outcomes. This could provide valuable lessons for future resource allocation and intervention planning.

Another important insight is the **role of institutional and policy support in sustainability**. Outcomes related to institutional capacity building and policy development showed more medium-term sustainability compared to those focused on immediate service delivery. This finding emphasises the importance of embedding institutional and policy support in interventions to ensure that outcomes are not only achieved but are also sustained over time. Strengthening local and national institutions and policies can create an enabling environment for long-term positive change.

**EUTF contribution to the observed harvested outcomes** is an area of deep analysis focusing on complementary interventions shaping EUTF contribution and perceptions of the stakeholders. The standout patterns in the outcome data, particularly in areas like strategic priority concentration, geographic focus, types of outcomes, and the roles of different EUTF partners, suggest several areas where a deep dive could yield important insights. Case studies focused on these areas could provide a more nuanced understanding of the factors driving successful outcomes, the challenges encountered in less concentrated areas, and the overall effectiveness of EUTF interventions. These studies could then inform future strategies, ensuring that resources are used most effectively to achieve the desired impact across the NoA region.

Here are some **suggested research questions for in-depth analysis** in future monitoring or evaluation studies:

1. To what extent do the **outcomes generated by regional contracts complement** those generated by country-specific contracts in enhancing the overall impact of the EUTF? This question explores if and how the overall effectiveness of EUTF support might be enhanced by a strategic combination of both country-specific and regional contracts to maximise outcomes across the region.
2. What are the **key causal mechanisms that link outputs to outcomes** in the context of the EUTF-funded contracts with the most significant outputs? This question aims to explore the specific pathways through which outputs (e.g., the provision of services, infrastructure development) translate into outcomes (e.g., improved stability, enhanced socio-economic conditions) in the context of a specific contract. It encourages an in-depth analysis of how and why certain interventions lead to particular changes.
3. How do variations in the scale and type of **outputs influence the scale and significance of outcomes** across different areas of action in the EUTF support? This question focuses on understanding the relationship between the size and nature of outputs and the resulting outcomes. It could involve examining whether larger or more intensive outputs (e.g., larger infrastructure projects and outputs) lead to more significant or widespread outcomes and whether this pattern holds across different thematic areas, strategic priorities, and areas of action.
4. How do the **different types of changes** (“Practices,” “Actions,” “Policies,” and “Relationships”) **interact across various territorial levels** to drive and sustain progress towards the EUTF’s overall objectives? This research question is designed to explore the comparative effectiveness of each type of change in achieving the EUTF’s goals, considering both their individual and combined impacts at local, national, and regional levels.

5. To what extent do the **synergies between local and regional governance levels** enhance the multi-layered impact of EUTF interventions on both structural aspects and individual needs within the migration context? This research question is designed to explore how different governance levels contribute to the overall effectiveness of EUTF interventions. It aims to evaluate whether these synergies lead to a more comprehensive impact, addressing both the structural and individual needs of the target populations.
6. What **factors influence the significance of outcomes** in achieving the EUTF's objectives across different types of changes, territorial levels, and social target groups? This question seeks to explore the various elements—such as the type of change (Practices, Relationships, Policies, Actions), the territorial level (local, national, regional), and the target social groups (vulnerable populations vs. broader groups)—that contribute to the significance of outcomes. The aim is to understand how these factors interact to drive meaningful progress toward the EUTF's overall objective.
7. How can **unintended positive effects**, such as the increased resilience of vulnerable groups or the expansion of national institutional structures, be systematically integrated into EUTF support initiatives to enhance long-term sustainability and scalability? This question explores strategies for incorporating positive unintended outcomes into the broader program framework, ensuring that these benefits are maximised and contribute to sustainable impact.
8. What key factors **enable the successful replication and scalability** of positive unintended outcomes, such as the extension of national institutional structures, across different regions? This question seeks to identify the conditions and strategies that facilitate the expansion of successful interventions, ensuring that their benefits can be extended to other regions and contexts.
9. What **potential negative outcomes**, such as dependency on external aid or policy misalignment, could arise from EUTF interventions, and how can these be proactively identified and mitigated? This question focuses on uncovering possible risks associated with EUTF interventions and developing strategies to prevent or minimise these risks, ensuring the program's continued effectiveness and sustainability.
10. To what extent do **larger budgets consistently result in more or more significant outcomes** or if certain partners achieve higher efficiency with smaller budgets and the reasons why?
11. How does the **size of budgets correlate with the type of changes and territorial level** at which outcomes are generated and what implications does this have for the strategic allocation of resources? These research questions are designed to deepen the understanding of the relationships between budget size, type of partner, type of change, and the territorial level of outcomes, ultimately aiming to optimise the effectiveness of future EUTF interventions.
12. What role do **complementary interventions and external factors** play in shaping the contribution level of the EUTF support to the harvested outcomes? This question looks at exploring the dynamics between the extent of EUTF's contribution and the overall significance of outcomes, particularly focusing on the influence of other interventions and external factors.

#### **Complementary methodological questions:**

1. How can qualitative methods be enhanced to better capture the scale of outcomes, particularly in cases where quantitative data are insufficient or challenging to collect? Given the limitations identified in assessing the scale of outcomes, this question seeks to explore innovative qualitative approaches that can provide a more comprehensive understanding of outcomes, especially when quantitative data are limited or difficult to gather.
2. How does the perceptions on EUTF's contribution to outcomes change over time, especially in relation to the influence of external factors and complementary interventions, as perceived by stakeholders? This question looks at whether the perceived contribution of EUTF diminishes over time and how this is affected by stakeholders' growing awareness of other factors contributing to the outcomes.

# 5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTRACTS

This section provides an overview of the EUTF outputs in each partner country from 2017 to 31 May 2024, organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, with examples of country contracts and regional contracts contributing to them. Additionally, the section provides insights into the outcomes generated by EUTF contracts, drawing on the first Outcome Harvesting exercise applied to contracts that ended before 31 March 2023 and the short-term effects identified in ROM reports. For each country, we explore the types of outcomes produced, their locations, and the groups they benefited, as well as the effects these outcomes have had on the lives of those impacted by migration in North Africa.

## 5.1. Egypt



### 5.1.1. Outputs Overview

Graph 26. Overview of Outputs of the EUTF in Egypt



## 5.1.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by the 20 operational contracts implemented in Egypt from 2017 to May 2024:

**Table 18. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 for Egypt**

EGYPT – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	16,601	–	<b>16,601</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	520	346	<b>866</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	–	629	<b>629</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	11,917	1,547	<b>13,464</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	7	4	<b>11</b>
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	189	10	<b>199</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,035,054	148,431	<b>2,183,485</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	–	2,634	<b>2,634</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights.	84,946	5,920	<b>90,866</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery.	4,034	773	<b>4,807</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	550,677	132,020	<b>682,697</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	–	9,844	<b>9,844</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	207,143	–	<b>207,143</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	–	1,125	<b>1,125</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	17	<b>17</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	–	243	<b>243</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	31	31	<b>62</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	1,035	579	<b>1,614</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	–	411	<b>411</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	–	198	<b>198<sup>65</sup></b>
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	383	5	<b>388</b>
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	–	9	<b>9</b>
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	–	339	<b>339</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	–	1,030	<b>1,030</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	–	6	<b>6</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	7	<b>13</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	7	<b>9</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	11,134	<b>11,134</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	16	<b>16</b>

65. EUTF Indicator 3.10 for Egypt decreased by 48 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

### 5.1.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven country contracts deliver outputs in Egypt (worth EUR 60 million). In addition, 13 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Egypt, with a proportional allocation of EUR 29 million. In total, 20 operational contracts are allocating EUR 89 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them. EUTF contracts in Egypt contribute to all strategic priorities.

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

**Over the last year, Egypt has continued to experience large-scale mixed migration flows** due to the tense geopolitical situation in the neighbouring region. Since the end of 2023, the country has seen an extraordinary influx of refugees and asylum-seekers, with 672,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from 62 countries registered in the first semester of 2024<sup>66</sup>. This exponential growth is largely attributed to the Sudanese and Syrian crises. As of August 2024, the largest group of refugees registered with UNHCR in Egypt were Sudanese (469,664 individuals) followed by Syrians (157,673 individuals)<sup>67</sup>. The population of Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers fully registered with UNHCR in Egypt experienced a sixfold increase from the onset of the conflict in Sudan in April 2023 to the end of May 2024.

At the same time, renewed conflicts and political instability in East Africa and the Horn of Africa as well as unrest in Iraq and Yemen, have driven thousands of South Sudanese (41,733 registered in Egypt in June 2024), Eritreans (35,612), Ethiopians (18,281), Yemeni (8,665), Somalis (7,908), Iraqis (5,676), and individuals of more than 54 other nationalities to seek refuge in Egypt<sup>68</sup>. The 2023 US Trafficking in Persons Report highlights the heightened risks of physical and sexual violence, labour exploitation, and forced labour that migrants face upon arriving in Egypt, particularly children along the Sudan-Egypt border.<sup>69</sup>

As of August 2024, the government has put into effect a decree according to which foreign nationals must pay US\$1,000 each plus other fees, and must be sponsored by an Egyptian host, to be allowed to legally live in Egypt. Only registered refugees are exempt from the new status requirement. This decree puts over 2,000 Sudanese and migrants of other nationalities, who are yet to be processed by UNHCR, at risk of losing access to state support or, worse, facing expulsion.<sup>70</sup>

The turmoil in Gaza presents an additional challenge to neighbouring economies. For instance, this conflict has notably impacted tourism revenues, which have plummeted since the war began<sup>71</sup>. Egypt has so far refused to admit Palestinian refugees, partly due to its support for an independent Palestinian state and concerns that admitting refugees might hinder their return to Gaza.

Refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt primarily reside in urban areas such as Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, and other cities in the northern and eastern regions. In recent years, deteriorating economic conditions have increased the vulnerability of migrants, refugees, and host communities. Limited job opportunities in the formal sector, a competitive informal market, and an oversupply of labour have compounded the challenges these groups face in securing decent employment.

66. UNHCR, Egypt Fact Sheet, June 2024. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/egypt/unhcr-egypt-fact-sheet-june-2024>

67. UNHCR, Refugee Context in Egypt. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/about-us/refugee-context-in-egypt> (consulted in August 2024).

68 Ibid.

69. Save the Children, 2022, Tipping Points to Turning Points. Available at: <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/tipping-points-to-turning-points/>

70. MacGregor M., 2024/07/03, Egypt: Sudanese fear deportation following new regularisation, InfoMigrants. Available at: <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/58190/egypt-sudanese-fear-deportation-following-new-regularisation-law>

71. UNDP, May 2024, Potential Socioeconomic Impacts of the Gaza War on Egypt: A rapid assessment. [https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-05/final\\_rapid\\_assessment\\_impact\\_of\\_gaza\\_on\\_egypt\\_19-5-2024.pdf](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2024-05/final_rapid_assessment_impact_of_gaza_on_egypt_19-5-2024.pdf)

Egypt has a comprehensive legal framework that integrates migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers into national services like education and healthcare<sup>72</sup>. However, in practice, certain entitlements are not accessible to everyone. These groups face obstacles related to their legal status, such as delays in obtaining residency due to protracted and centralised administrative processes, absence of social and economic connections, and limited access to subsidised goods<sup>73</sup>. Furthermore, non-Arabic speakers face significant language barriers which further limit their access to basic services. Many refugees and asylum-seekers rely heavily on humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs and obtain crucial medical or psychosocial support.<sup>74</sup>

Strategic Priority 1 is the priority focus of six out of the seven country contracts in Egypt – worth 95% of the total committed funds of country contracts in Egypt (EUR 57 million out of EUR 60 million). Moreover, 10 out of the 13 regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are primarily contributing to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 21 million to deliver outputs in this country. EUTF contracts in Egypt contribute to providing and enhancing access to social services for vulnerable groups, with an emphasis on healthcare, education, and environmental sustainability. To support this, infrastructure has been developed or upgraded in the health, transportation, water supply, and sanitation sectors. Furthermore, EUTF contracts delivered training to staff of national and local institutions and other organisations to enhance the protection of migrants in transit, refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Significant efforts have also been made to engage the broader public through campaigns, training programs, and seminars on health, education, and the environment, contributing to the resilience of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and host communities in Egypt through awareness campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights. Finally, EUTF contracts seek to develop income-generation and employability opportunities for target groups through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and skills development initiatives.

### > Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Values 2017 - 2024
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	189	10	<b>199</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,035,054	148,431	<b>2,183,485</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	–	2,634	<b>2,634</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits, services, transfers	550,677	132,020	<b>682,697</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	–	9,844	<b>9,844</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	11,134	<b>11,134</b>

72. Horwood, C. & Frouws, B. (Eds.). (2023). Mixed Migration Review 2023. Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data. Geneva: Mixed Migration Centre. Available at: <https://mixedmigration.org/mixed-migration-review-2023/>

73. UN Egypt, 2022, Joint Platform for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt Common Situational Analysis Education and Health Services for Migrants and Refugees in Egypt. Available at: <https://egypt.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-07/Joint%20Platform%20for%20Migrants%20and%20Refugees-%20First%20Report%20on%20Education%20and%20Health%20final%20%28002%29.pdf>

74. UNHCR, Refugee Context in Egypt. Available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/eg/about-us/refugee-context-in-egypt> (consulted in June 2024).



199 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated in Egypt so far, through the implementation of five contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis). Notably, the contract “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA), supported 182 social infrastructures, including 23 youth centres, 60 schools, and 11 health units. Additionally, 23 roads and 4 streets were paved, 47 water networks and one sewer network were renovated, and the lining of 13 canals was enhanced. Furthermore, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa” (T05.240 – IOM) supported the establishment of dental, laboratory, gynaecology, and obstetrics departments at the Watan Medical Centre located in the 6th of October City (Giza Governorate), the refurbishment of two youth centres in Alexandria, improved the facilities at the Vocational and Technical Centre in Beheira, and funded the renovation of the Al Shaer Public Theatre in Cairo. In addition, the contract “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) refurbished 6 Egyptian Red Cross Community Hubs in the Governorates of Cairo, Giza, and Sharqia. Throughout 2022, the contract “MASAR EGABY” (T05.1400 – Save the Children) also rehabilitated and equipped two child-friendly spaces within local CSOs in the Governorate of Giza. Lastly, in 2023, the contract “Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-Affected Areas” (T05.255 – IT MoFA and AICS) equipped the 10th of Ramadan Technical School in the Sharqia Governorate according to the updated TVET learning requirements.

To date, 2,183,485 social services have been provided by six contracts in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 2.2). Among these, “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) delivered a total of 1,973,592 services relating to reproductive health care, waste management, literacy programmes, and childhood education. Another notable contributor was the contract “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa – Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR), which provided 61,026 primary health consultations, 58,600 education grants, 3,560 psychosocial support sessions, and 893 referral services. Moreover, 61,462 health services were delivered by the contract “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross), including 51,156 primary health care consultations, 10,169 screenings, and 137 psychosocial sessions. Additionally, “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) conducted 4,258 health screenings and 3,331 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for unaccompanied and separated children. The contract “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) also delivered 11,447 health services and 2,278 non-food items to vulnerable people. Finally, “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) carried out 3,038 vulnerability assessments for at-risk children and youth in Cairo, to later refer them to appropriate service providers for housing, health care, education, and other essential services.

682,697 people across 18 Egyptian governorates benefited from improved access to social services with the support of six contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 2.9). Significantly, “Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration through Employability and Labour-Intensive Works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) benefited 514,528 families through health care, environmental, and educational services. In addition, the contract “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa – Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) provided education and health services to 119,626 people in Cairo and Matrouh. Similarly, in the Greater Cairo region, “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) delivered healthcare services to 36,149 individuals from Sudan, Egypt, Syria, and other nationalities across various medical specialties. Moreover, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa” (T05.240 – IOM) referred 2,343 vulnerable migrants and host community members to relevant healthcare and education service providers. Lastly, “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and the Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) benefited 7,013 people with housing and health care services and provided nutrition assistance to 2,643 individuals (EUTF Indicator 2.3).

9,844 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people (IDPs) were protected or assisted by three contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 3.2): “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) protected 4,586 migrants in transit, “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) assisted 4,258 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), and “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa – Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) assisted 1,000 survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).



11,134 people benefited from Covid-19 emergency response activities through two contracts between 2020 and 2022 (EUTF Indicator 6.2). On the one hand, the contract “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) benefited 9,390 people with emergency housing assistance. In addition, the contract “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa – Egypt” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) benefited 1,744 people with immediate direct assistance in terms of accommodation, food, necessary non-food items, health, and psychological and psychosocial support.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	4,034	773	<b>4,807</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	20	23	<b>43</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported (National level)	–	1	<b>1</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	5	<b>11</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	16	<b>16</b>

To date, 10 contracts trained 4,807 staff providing basic services related to protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 2.8). Among these, “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 3,171 health promoters and supervisors of the Ministry of Health and literacy teachers from the Adult Education Authority; “Enhancing Self-Reliance and Access to Rights for Refugees and Asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) trained 500 staff from public health facilities on different topics related to Covid-19 in 2021; “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) trained 285 community volunteers on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) trained 96 staff from two care homes and 60 teachers in topics such as positive parenting, and “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 83 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants in Egypt. Additionally, in Alexandria, Assiut, and Beheira, the contract “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in migration-affected urban areas” (T05.441 – GIZ) trained nine NGO staff (four women and five men) in three employment centres on topics such as job matching and scouting and 104 representatives of local authorities (66 women and 38 men) on Geographic Information Systems (GIS), AutoCAD (a computer-aided design program used to create digital technical drawings and plans), and climate-friendly approaches to labour-intensive infrastructure projects. Lastly, in 2023, the “Multi-Educational Programme for Employment Promotion in Migration-Affected Areas” (T05.255 – IT MoFA and AICS) contributed to enhancing the skills and knowledge of 255 TVET trainers from various centres across Egypt.

So far, 43 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management provided by four contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.6). For instance, “Hand by hand towards better future for migrants and host community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) supported 21 government institutions and civil society actors with training on migrant

rights and treatment between April and December 2022. In the same year, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supporting integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) trained 210 staff members, comprising 97 women and 113 men, from 17 service providers, including CSOs and Case Processing Centres (CPCs). The training in the Governorates of Sohag and Assiut covered national and international norms and case management related to irregular migration, particularly focusing on the protection and assistance of children and minors. Finally, the contract “MASAR EGABY” (T05.1400 – Save the Children) supported the Women & Society Association and Menattolah Association through livelihood, life skills, and business training in the Governorate of Giza.

Also within this Area of Action, the contract “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) promoted the design and implementation of one migrant inclusive health response plan (EUTF Indicator 4.6) contributed to the creation of five national multi-stakeholder groups (EUTF Indicator 5.1), and provided medical equipment to 16 primary health care centres in the governorates of Cairo, Giza, Obour, Alexandra and Damietta (EUTF Indicator 6.3). In addition, “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) organised three round tables on migration with community leaders in Cairo, Giza, and Sharqia, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) contributed to the creation of two business networks involving government, private, and academic actors in the Governorate of Assiut and Sohag, and “Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration” (T05.275 – NCW) promoted the creation of a national Women Entrepreneur’s Network (EUTF Indicator 5.1).

### > Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	84,946	5,920	<b>90,866</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	–	1,030	<b>1,030</b>

Six contracts carried out awareness campaigns to reinforce the resilience of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and host communities in Egypt, reaching 90,866 people to date (EUTF Indicator 2.7). Notably, 76,100 people were reached by health, education, and environmental campaigns, training, and seminars delivered by the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA). Moreover, 8,846 people participated in health awareness sessions conducted by “Support communities – health for all” (T05.60 – German Red Cross). Additionally, 3,463 people (2,855 female and 608 male) participated in 164 awareness-raising sessions on topics such as sexual and reproductive health, early marriage prevention, and self-defence conducted by the contract “Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)” (T05.1152 – UNHCR) in Cairo and Matrouh. Furthermore, the contract “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) reached 197 people in Egypt with Covid-19 information through a specific online platform in 2020. Finally, 54 migrant community leaders and host community members were sensitised by contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) on entrepreneurship and social inclusion strategies..

So far, 1,030 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities carried out by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.3). In the framework of “Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children), 717 people participated in events aimed at promoting the participation of youth in host communities. For example, 689 people participated in community activities, such as film clubs and street theatres, and 28 youth candidates (10 female and 18 male) participated in five national dialogue platforms on topics such as protection, livelihoods, and integration. In addition, 313 people participated in social cohesion

initiatives promoted by the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM), including the production of a short film about a young Eritrean boy’s football journey, workshops aimed at promoting understanding and creating a community map for migrant services, and collaborative events to foster social cohesion and combat discrimination among migrant and Egyptian children through football.

### > Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	16,601	–	<b>16,601</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	520	346	<b>866</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	–	629	<b>629</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	11,917	1,547	<b>13,464</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	7	4	<b>11</b>

16,601 jobs were created or supported by four contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 1.1). 83% of all the direct jobs created or supported so far by the EUTF in the whole NoA region are related to the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) in Egypt. In total, 16,509 jobs were created or supported by this contract in 11 governorates, of which 49% were for women and 51% for men. Out of these, 15,047 jobs were directly created through infrastructure projects developed by local contractors (6,700 in total: 236 for women and 6,464 for men) and social projects implemented through sub-grants with local NGOs (8,347 in total: 6,290 for women and 2,057 for men). The remaining 1,462 jobs were supported through a wage-employment programme (910 for women and 552 for men) of the same contract. Additionally, “Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) contributed to securing 48 jobs in Assiut and Sohag (40 for women and 8 for men), “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in Migration-Affected Urban Areas” (T05.441 – GIZ) facilitated 41 job placements, and the “Support Communities – Health for All” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) supported the hiring process of three individuals.

To date, 866 MSMEs have been created or supported by five contracts (EUTF Indicator 1.2). For instance, “MASAR EGABY” (T05.1400 – Save the Children) contributed to establishing or strengthening 321 MSMEs by providing life skills and business training, career guidance, and seed funds for unemployed youth in the Governorate of Giza. Notably, the contract “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in Migration-Affected Urban Areas” (T05.441 – GIZ) also supported 249 MSMEs (200 led by women and 49 by men) by offering training, mentorship and assistance in securing funding to entrepreneurs in Alexandria, Assiut, and Beheira. Similarly, “Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) facilitated the creation and strengthening of 150 MSMEs in Assiut and Sohag through seed grants, while “Support Communities – Health for All” (T05.60 – German Red Cross) enhanced 121 MSMEs with its self-employment capacity-building program, which included training and seed funding.

Two contracts assisted 629 people in developing income-generating activities to date (EUTF Indicator 1.3). The contract “Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children) provided entrepreneurship support to 569 people in the Greater Cairo region. Furthermore, between 2022 and 2023, “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) trained and provided seed funds to 60 beneficiaries (41 female and 19 male; 38 migrants and 22 refugees) to establish income-generating activities.

To date, 13,464 people benefited from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development provided by nine contracts (EUTF Indicator 1.4). For instance, the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 8,184 individuals (5,496 women and 2,688 men), with 3,704 of these participants trained between September 2022 and December 2023. Other significant contributing contracts include “Tackling the Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Supporting Integrated Communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) which provided TVET training to 1,576 people in Assiut and Sohag, “Addressing the Economic Drivers of Irregular Migration” (T05.275 – NCW) which offered vocational, technical, life skills, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy training to 1,144 individuals (1,032 women and 112 men) across Beheira, Gharbeya, Luxor, and Minya, and “Addressing Unsafe Mixed Migration from Egypt” (T05.59 – Save the Children), which delivered work skills training to 822 individuals (459 women and 363 men) in the Greater Cairo region.

11 business infrastructures have been constructed or improved by three contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 1.5). Four career centres were established within CSOs in Sohag and Assuit with the support of the contract “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International). In addition, “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) supported the establishment of four hydroponic farming units to support an entrepreneurship project in the Greater Cairo region. In addition, the contract “Capacity Building through Urban Infrastructure Development in Migration-Affected Urban Areas” (T05.441 – GIZ) contributed to the enhancement of three employment centres managed by NGOs in Assiut, Alexandria, and Beheira through the provision of financial support, equipment, and rehabilitation.

### > Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers, and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	–	411	<b>411</b>

The contract “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) contributed to this Area of Action by supporting family reunification cases involving 441 refugee and asylum-seeker children and youth in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.8). This support included individual assessments, assistance with legal documents and visas, advocacy with embassies, preparation for departure, and provision of travel essentials. Ultimately, the unaccompanied and separated minors assisted by this contract were successfully reunited with their families, either in their home countries or in third countries.

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	2	<b>3</b>

Lastly, three contracts have elaborated three studies concerning Strategic Priority 1 in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 5.3). For example, the “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) developed one report to inform policymaking by analysing and offering recommendations

to address the obstacles faced by migrants accessing the labour market. Furthermore, “Tackling the root causes of irregular migration and supported integrated communities in Upper Egypt” (T05.61 – Plan International) produced a gender-sensitive labour market study covering Assiut and Sohag, finalised in May 2022. This study analyses the gender roles and biases impacting women’s economic participation and presents recommendations for relevant stakeholders to promote gender equality in Egypt.

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

The armed conflict in neighbouring Sudan has displaced over 10 million people<sup>75</sup>, more than a quarter of its population. Over the past year, more than 617,000 individuals have fled to Egypt for refuge<sup>76</sup>. Following the outbreak, in May and June 2023, Sudanese citizens were required to obtain a visa in advance to enter the country, regardless of their asylum status. Although intended to reduce congestion at the border, these measures have led to lengthy delays and a surge in visa forgery<sup>77</sup>. In recent months, reports have emerged of overcrowded migration detention centres, police raids in migrant neighbourhoods, and pushbacks and deportations to war-torn Sudan<sup>78</sup>. Evidence indicates that thousands of Sudanese refugees have been arbitrarily arrested and subsequently collectively expelled. The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that 3,000 people were deported to Sudan from Egypt in September 2023 alone<sup>79</sup>.

In 2022, Egyptians were the most numerous among undocumented arrivals in Europe, with 21,753 entries, surpassing traditional origin countries like Afghanistan and Syria<sup>80</sup>. However, between 2023 and 2024, Egyptians fell to fifth place with 1,722 arrivals in the first half of 2024, overtaken by nationals from Bangladesh, Syria, Tunisia, and Guinea<sup>81</sup>. The primary route for Egyptians arriving irregularly in Europe, typically in Italy or Greece, is via sea crossings from Libya<sup>82</sup>. Since 2016, departures directly from the Egyptian coast have been rare<sup>83</sup>, mainly due to increased patrols by the Egyptian Coastguard and new anti-human smuggling laws<sup>84</sup>. Like in other North African countries, migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Egypt increasingly choose to move on due to delays in registration, limited access to services, and a hostile social environment<sup>85</sup>.

One regional contract delivering outputs in Egypt is primarily contributing to NoA Strategic Priority 2, with an allocation of EUR 3 million for this partner country. Nevertheless, four additional contracts are delivering outputs under some of its areas of action. Under this Strategic Priority, EUTF efforts primarily aimed to enhance the capacity of border staff and improve law enforcement procedures at border crossings for effective victim identification and prosecution of human trafficking. Additionally, initiatives were developed to educate vulnerable youth about the risks of irregular migration and inform them of available legal alternatives.

75. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation>

76. UNHCR, Egypt Fact Sheet, June 2024. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/egypt/unhcr-egypt-fact-sheet-june-2024>

77. MMC, Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: Eastern and Southern Africa - Egypt and Yemen, Quarter 4 2023, Mixed Migration Centre. Available at: [https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/QMMU\\_Q2\\_2023\\_ESA.pdf](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/QMMU_Q2_2023_ESA.pdf)

78. State Watch, 27 March 2024, Joint Statement: Egyptian authorities must end arbitrary detentions and forced deportations of Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers. Available at: <https://www.statewatch.org/news/2024/march/joint-statement-egyptian-authorities-must-end-arbitrary-detentions-and-forced-deportations-of-sudanese-refugees-and-asylum-seekers/>

79. Amnesty International, 19 June 2024, Egypt: Authorities must end campaign of mass arrests and forced returns of Sudanese refugees. Available at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/06/egypt-authorities-must-end-campaign-of-mass-arrests-and-forced-returns-of-sudanese-refugees/>

80. Horwood, C. & Frouws, B. (Eds.). (2023). Mixed Migration Review 2023. Highlights. Interviews. Essays. Data. Geneva: Mixed Migration Centre. Available at: <https://mixedmigration.org/mixed-migration-review-2023/>

81. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5205> (consulted in August 2024)

82. INFOMIGRANTS, 2024, Over 1,000 migrants have reached a tiny Greek island in recent months, <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/56135/over-1000-migrants-have-reached-a-tiny-greek-island-in-recent-months>

83. EUAA, 2022, Migration Drivers Report: Egypt as a Country of Origin. Available at: <https://euaa.europa.eu/news-events/egypt-country-origin-euaa-publishes-migration-drivers-report>

84. IOM, 18 October 2016, Egypt Passes New Anti-Human Smuggling Law. Available at: <https://www.iom.int/news/egypt-passes-new-anti-human-smuggling-law-0#:~:text=Egypt%20%2D%20The%20Egyptian%20Parliament%20has,fines%20for%20smugglers%20and%20accomplices.>

85. Van Moorsel J., Bonfiglio A., 2024, A conscious coupling: The EU-Egypt 'strategic and comprehensive partnership', Mixed Migration Centre. Available at: <https://mixedmigration.org/eu-egypt-partnership/>

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management; and Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	1	<b>1</b>
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	–	339	<b>339</b>
Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
4.1 bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	–	9	<b>9</b>

The contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) provided training and equipment to the Ministry of Interior of Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.6). In total, 339 staff from several Egyptian institutions received training on a variety of topics such as theoretical and practical aspects of forensics, effective prosecution in cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, law enforcement procedures at border crossing points, as well as victim identification techniques, among others (EUTF Indicator 4.2). Alongside the training sessions conducted, nine equipment items were provided by the same contract (EUTF Indicator 4.1 bis).

### > Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	383	5	<b>388</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	207,143	–	<b>207,143</b>

Four contracts have organised 388 migration awareness events to date, reaching 207,143 people (EUTF Indicators 3.11 and 3.3). Notably, the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA), partnered with the Ministry of State for Emigration and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre to conduct 363 events to spread awareness among youth about migration risks and alternatives, reaching 56,463 people. Furthermore, “Addressing the economic drivers of irregular migration” (T05.275 – NCW) organised one radio campaign, eight storytelling events, five parental awareness workshops in Luxor, Minya, and Gharbia between November 2022 and March 2024., and one radio campaign reaching a total of 150,144 people across Luxor, Minya, and Gharbia between November 2022 and March 2024. The most engaging post about these events was a video of one storytelling session that reached 150,144 people. This contract also launched a broad social media campaign to educate the public on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration, with the most engaging post reaching 345,773 people. Lastly, the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) conducted seven field missions to raise awareness among 536 youth (283 women and 253 men) on the same topics. These took place in Gharbia and Menoufia in 2022 and Assiut, Beheira, Sharqia, Kafr El Sheikh, and Fayoum in 2023. Finally, between 2020 and 2024, “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) conducted five events with relevant public officials, journalists, and private sector actors on fair and ethical recruitment standards to raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration, smuggling, and trafficking in human beings.



## ➤ NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

The EU-Egypt policy framework established in the 2020s focuses on addressing irregular migration, smuggling, and human trafficking, along with facilitating migrant returns. However, in this context, Egypt has also moved towards a more coordinated approach to labour migration and mobility. In June 2023, the government participated in a roundtable to launch Talent Partnerships under the THAMM regional programme (“Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa”, T05.969, T05.981, T05.1410, and T05.1950 managed by ILO, IOM, ENABEL, GIZ, and OFII). This project aims to promote safe, regular, and orderly labour migration opportunities for North African countries. Additionally, a diagnostic study on labour migration data collection mechanisms in Egypt, developed under the same contract, examines the scope, quality, and frequency of existing data collection mechanisms and their use in policy development. This study lays the groundwork for creating a labour migration information system, intended for integration into the national labour market system, and facilitates regional coordination and experience sharing on labour migration data<sup>86</sup>.

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Egypt are contributing primarily to Strategic Priority 3, with an allocation of EUR 5 million for this partner country. Regarding Labour Migration, EUTF contracts provided pre-employment orientation and training to selected candidates, enabling the international recruitment of Egyptian workers for a labour mobility program with Germany. They also enhanced the capacity of Egyptian institutions by providing training on topics such as qualification recognition and ethical recruitment and supported the design and implementation of certification tools, training modules, and a national plan focused on labour migration statistics and governance. Lastly, EUTF contracts supported the formation of multi-stakeholder groups and developed studies to promote collaboration and dialogue on labour migration issues.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	7	<b>7</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	–	5	<b>5</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	2	<b>2</b>

Seven institutions have been supported by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) to date (EUTF Indicator 3.6). These included the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, among others. Officials from these institutions were trained on topics such as EU qualification recognition, migration governance, ethical recruitment, and statistics. Additionally, the contract facilitated the exchange of good practices for managing the impact of Covid-19 on labour migration between European and North African institutions, including those in Egypt.

86. IOM, August 2023, “A Diagnostic Study on labour migration data collection mechanisms in Egypt”. Available at: [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@africa/@ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms\\_906036.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@africa/@ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms_906036.pdf)

Five policies and plans were also supported under the same contract (EUTF Indicator 4.6). These included the creation of three Pre-Employment Orientation (PEO) certification tools and training modules. These tools were developed and implemented in a two-month training program that certified 120 workers in electrical installations, facility management, and maintenance. Additionally, the development of a national plan, led by the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the Ministry of Labour, was supported. This plan focused on identifying capacity-building needs and establishing a training itinerary covering topics such as big data, environmental intelligence, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting. In 2023, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, the contract also supported the drafting of a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for external job placements, aligning with international labour standards and regulations.

Lastly, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) supported the establishment and operation of two multi-stakeholder groups (EUTF Indicator 5.1). These groups included a political coordination committee that fosters regular dialogue and coordinates joint actions among stakeholders on labour migration issues, and a tool for labour market institutions in origin countries to evaluate the impacts of labour migration and mobility on their national labour markets.

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

<b>Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration</b>	<b>From Country Contracts</b>	<b>From Regional Contracts</b>	<b>Total 2017 - 2024</b>
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	–	198	<b>198</b>
<b>Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance</b>	<b>From Country Contracts</b>	<b>From Regional Contracts</b>	<b>Total 2017 - 2024</b>
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	–	5	<b>5</b>

To date, 198 people have benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes with the support of the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ) – EUTF Indicator 3.10. Assistance provided included language, intercultural, pre-departure, and vocational training, along with counselling for the recognition of qualifications. To date, 90 candidates from Egypt have secured employment in Germany with the support of this contract, including 40 skilled workers and 50 apprentices. These placements cover a range of industries such as industrial mechanics, software development IT engineering, construction, health, and gastronomy, among others.

Finally, five studies related to labour migration have been delivered so far by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) – EUTF Indicator 5.3. These studies include a diagnostic analysis of the regulatory framework and practices influencing the recruitment of Egyptian workers internationally, a mapping report and guide on pre-deployment orientation and related services in Egypt, a diagnostic study on labour migration data collection mechanisms, and a pilot survey assessing the current value of migration recruitment fees.



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

On 17 March 2024, the EU and Egypt signed a Joint Declaration initiating a new Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership<sup>87</sup>, building on the 2004 Association Agreement and the 2022 Partnership Priorities. This partnership is designed to harness the full potential of the relationship across multiple domains, including political relations, economic stability, sustainable investment and trade, food security, climate change, and migration. In the area of migration governance, EU support will include a range of programs such as labour migration pathways and the Talent Partnerships scheme, as well as initiatives to tackle the root causes of migration, combat migrant smuggling and trafficking, improve border management, and facilitate migrant return and reintegration.

Since early 2021, Egypt has significantly enhanced its commitment to reintegrating nationals. With support from the IOM, the Egyptian government has developed a work plan that includes establishing a return and reintegration unit within the Ministry of Social Solidarity. This unit will co-chair the adoption of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and set up a National Referral Mechanism (NMR). Additionally, a capacity-building program for government caseworkers at both central and governorate levels will be implemented.

One country contract with a budget of EUR 3 million is contributing primarily to NoA Strategic Priority 4 in Egypt. In addition, another five contracts deliver outputs under some of its areas of action. Under Strategic Priority 4, EUTF contracts have delivered training to staff from Egyptian institutions and CSOs on national and international legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms concerning the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, as well as issues on human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and irregular migration. These capacity-building efforts were complemented by developing research and awareness-raising initiatives on the rights of refugees and migrants. Lastly, EUTF contracts have facilitated the return and reintegration of stranded migrants, providing post-arrival and reintegration assistance.

### > *Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance*

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	11	–	<b>11</b>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,035	579	<b>1,614</b>
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	1	–	<b>1</b>

87. Joint Declaration on the Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership between The Arab Republic of Egypt and the European Union. [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/news/joint-declaration-strategic-and-comprehensive-partnership-between-arab-republic-egypt-and-european-2024-03-17\\_en#:~:text=The%20European%20Union%20acknowledges%20Egypt,the%20Near%20East%20and%20Africa](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/news/joint-declaration-strategic-and-comprehensive-partnership-between-arab-republic-egypt-and-european-2024-03-17_en#:~:text=The%20European%20Union%20acknowledges%20Egypt,the%20Near%20East%20and%20Africa)

More than 11 Egyptian institutions have been supported by the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) so far (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Staff from the National Coordinating Committee for Combating and Preventing Illegal Migration and Trafficking in Persons, the Public Prosecution Office, and the Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, among others, have received training under this contract.

To date, 1,614 people have been trained in migration management and protection by six contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.7). Notably, the contract “Enhancing migration management through institutional support” (T05.1334 – AECID) provided training to 892 government officials (235 women and 675 men), 630 of whom were trained in 2023. These included 549 prosecutors, judges, and labour inspectors from 22 governorates who attended 27 training sessions held between 2022 and 2023. Additionally, 321 public officials and representatives from CSOs received training on the risks of irregular migration and the mechanisms for reporting migrant smuggling during field missions to seven governorates. Furthermore, 14 high-ranking officers from 11 Egyptian public institutions, including one woman, participated in two study visits to Spain— Madrid in May 2022 and Palmas de Gran Canaria in November 2023. These aimed to enhance the capacity of key stakeholders in developing and enforcing legal and policy frameworks at both national and local levels, focusing on issues such as trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, irregular migration, and migrants’ access to services.

Similarly, the contract “Addressing root causes of irregular migration through employability and labour-intensive works” (T05.252 – MSMEDA) trained 143 people (109 women and 34 men) on the risks and alternatives to irregular migration. The training provided was conducted in the context of awareness-raising campaigns developed by this contract in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate’s Affairs and the National Social and Criminal Research Centre. Additionally, “North Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) trained 204 key actors from the public and private sectors, as well as migrant and host communities, on social inclusion strategies. The contract “Hand by Hand Towards a Better Future for Migrants and Host Community in Egypt” (T05.1398 – Caritas) also trained 163 individuals on the national and international legal frameworks concerning the rights of refugees and migrants. These sessions, held between August and November 2022 in Alexandria, included participants from the Ministries of Health, Environment, Culture, and Education, as well as the Egyptian Senate and Parliament, and covered topics such as migrant and refugee access to services, the 1951 Refugee Convention, and the UNHCR Global Compact on Refugees.

Within Strategic Priority 4, one publication compiling the International and Egyptian legal frameworks on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants was produced under the contract “Enhancing Migration Management through Institutional Support” (T05.1334 – AECID) – EUTF Indicator 5.3. This study, published in November 2022, is available in both English and Arabic.

### > Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	–	1,125	<b>1,125</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	17	<b>17</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	–	243	<b>243</b>

The “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) contract contributed to delivering outputs under this Area of Action. Through this contract, 1,125 migrants in Egypt were supported in voluntarily returning to their countries of origin, primarily in West and Central Africa (EUTF Indicator 3.4). Additionally, 17 individuals received post-arrival assistance returning to their countries of origin (EUTF Indicator 3.5), and 243 were provided with reintegration assistance in Egypt (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis).

## 5.1.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

This section provides an overview of the EUTF contract outcomes in Egypt, beginning with a summary of the findings from the Outcome Harvesting exercise that highlights the key outcomes observed. It then presents an example of short-term effects reported in ROM reviews. Finally, success stories are shared to demonstrate the positive impact of EUTF support on the most vulnerable groups, showcasing how their lives have been improved.

### > Outcome Harvesting Findings Relevant to Egypt

Cohort 1 contracts, the focus of the first Outcome Harvesting exercise, did not cover any specific country contracts but encompassed three regional contracts that produced outcomes in Egypt. Through these contracts, EUR 14 million was allocated in Egypt, accounting for 5% of the total funds committed by Cohort 1 contracts. An analysis of these three regional contracts allowed for the identification of 10 outcomes in Egypt representing 7% of the total number of outcomes harvested this year, which are detailed in the table below.

**Table 20. Outcomes occurred in Egypt, harvested in the Cohort 1 exercise**

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)” (T05.1152-UNHCR)</b>				
T05.1152-001	Public health and education institutions started providing services to refugees, asylum-seekers, and foreign residents under Covid-19, thanks to new procedures approved by the National Government.	SP1/A1.1	Action	National
T05.1152-002	Refugees and asylum-seekers improved their access to secondary, tertiary, and vaccination services provided by public health facilities run by the Ministry of Health during the pandemic Covid-19 related services.	SP1/A1.1	Action	National
T05.1152-003	Victims of gender-based violence and women in situations of extreme vulnerability increase their reports through the emergency helplines against sexual and gender-based violence.	SP1/A1.1	Action	National
T05.1152-004	Extremely vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers, and women exposed to gender-based violence have increased their levels of protection and community integration.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
T05.1152-005	Refugees and/or asylum-seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience.	SP1/A1.1	Action	National
<b>“Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533-UNHCR)</b>				
T05.1533-001	Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and refugee children have been included in the National Protection Systems, improving their access to a wide range of services provided by competent authorities and child protection partners.	SP1/1.1	Practices	National

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
T05.1533-002	International organisations and other key relevant actors of the Child Protection ecosystem are better coordinated and have improved their level of influence to improve the legislation protecting the rights of UASC and refugee children in Egypt.	SP1/1.2	Practices	National
<b>“Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt” (T05.59-Save the Children)</b>				
T05.59-001	Youth and children in Greater Cairo have increased their pursuit of legal pathways for migration.	SP1/A1.4	Action	National
T05.59-002	Service providers in Greater Cairo have enhanced their implementation of Child Protection Standards Operating Procedures.	SP1/A1.1	Practices	local
T05.59-003	At-risk Egyptian, migrant, and refugee youth in Greater Cairo have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities.	SP1/A1.3	Action	local

In Egypt, outcomes harvested from the EUTF contracts highlight changes both at national and local levels, primarily benefitting extremely vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers, women exposed to gender-based violence, at-risk youth, and the broader refugee and migrant population.

All outcomes harvested in Egypt align with Strategic Priority 1, which focuses on the protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, and community stabilisation. Most outcomes pertain to Area of Action 1.1, which deals with access to basic, social, and legal services. Additionally, there are relevant outcomes related to Area of Action 1.2 (capacity building and policy development), Area of Action 1.3 (social cohesion and human rights), and Area of Action 1.4 (Access to income-generating opportunities).

Positive changes occurred at individual and social groups level and at institutional level. Interviews carried out during the harvesting offered examples of how the EUTF support helped people improve behaviour, the life routines and the way of living. More examples of improvements are indicated by the outcomes harvested such as the enhanced levels of protection and community integration for extremely vulnerable refugees, asylum-seekers, and women exposed to gender-based violence. Additionally, In Egypt, public health and education institutions began providing exceptional services to refugees and asylum-seekers, including those without valid documents, during the Covid-19 pandemic due to newly approved procedures. Service providers in Greater Cairo have also improved their implementation of Child Protection Standards Operating Procedures.

Changes have also benefitted youth in greater Cairo, who have gained access to employment, self-employment, and income-generating activities. In the same area, Youth and children have also enhanced their pursuit of legal migration pathways. The data collection in the harvesting process revealed successful examples of businesses started by young people leading to significant changes in their lives.

### > Short-term effects

This kind of improvement in people’s lives could also be observed in more recently ended contracts such as “Hand by Hand towards a better future for migrants and the host community in Egypt” (T05. 1398 - Caritas). In this contract, there are reported business setups that prove to be profitable, contributing to the entrepreneurs’ economic stability and well-being (Box 1).

**Box 1. Short-term effects generated by “Hand by hand towards a better future for migrants and host communities in Egypt” (T05. 1398 – CARITAS)**

Hand by hand towards a better future for migrants and host communities in Egypt (T05. 1398)		
<p><b>Specific objectives:</b> To improve the access to services for vulnerable migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Egypt, expand cultures of peace and social cohesion between them and the host communities, and enhance their self-sufficiency.</p>	<p><b>Target groups:</b> Migrants, Internally displaced persons, Returnees, Asylum-seekers, Refugees and Host communities.</p>	
<p><b>EUTF Partner:</b> CARITAS</p>	<p><b>Geographic scope:</b> Egypt</p>	<p><b>EUTF Contribution:</b> EUR 1.2 million</p>
<p><b>Implementation period:</b> December 2020 to January 2024</p>		
<p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 6,000 family members benefitting from cash assistance, emergency assistance, food assistance, and winterisation.</li> <li>&gt; 2,521 individuals provided with comprehensive and quality primary, secondary, and tertiary health care.</li> <li>&gt; 2,206 refugees, migrants, and members of the host communities have participated in integration and social cohesion activities.</li> <li>&gt; 60 vulnerable people assisted in developing income-generating activities (IGAs) and running small livelihood projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Some short-term effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; Development of self-managed and profitable businesses, including a sustainability guide to help beneficiaries reduce their dependence on external assistance.</li> <li>&gt; Inclusion of host communities in the design and implementation of integration and conflict prevention initiatives fostered mutual understanding and contributed to long-term social cohesion.</li> <li>&gt; Establishment of a successful partnership with the Ministry of Health to ensure continued access to healthcare services for migrants and refugees, which is crucial for their long-term well-being.</li> <li>&gt; Acceptance of the EU-funded health card by health institutions, which treat beneficiaries equally with UNHCR card holders, reflecting a positive change in institutional practices that promote the rights and dignity of migrants and refugees.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; There is concern that, once the contract ends, the most vulnerable migrants and refugees may lose access to essential services due to limited government resources and the lack of private sector involvement.</li> <li>&gt; The three-month cash assistance period is often too short for beneficiaries to adapt to a new country, learn the language, and secure affordable housing, hindering their path to self-sufficiency.</li> <li>&gt; Although public hospitals currently accept migrants assisted by the contract, the continuity of this practice is uncertain due to potential changes in hospital staff and policies.</li> </ul>		

At the policy level, the contract “Hand by Hand towards a better future for migrants and the host community in Egypt” (T05. 1398 - Caritas) has also facilitated participatory practices in designing and implementing conflict prevention initiatives, fostering better inclusion of diverse stakeholders. Institutional practices have also improved, as evidenced by health institutions’ acceptance of EU-funded health cards, which have expanded access to essential health services for migrants and refugees. While the contract’s support for cash, emergency, and winterisation assistance is not explicitly reflected in the identified short-term effects, these outputs are nonetheless significant. All the identified effects contribute to the overall well-being of both the target groups and the host communities, indicating possible comprehensive medium and long-term effects.

## > **Success stories**

EUTF support in Egypt<sup>88</sup> has **been instrumental in improving the lives of children and youth** at risk of unsafe migration, enhancing their confidence, decision-making abilities, and social integration. These interventions have promoted the empowerment of young individuals to build more stable and hopeful futures by focusing on life skills, education, and community engagement.

For children, the impact of **educational programs** has been profound. Initiatives such as literacy and Accelerated Learning Programs (ALP) have not only provided essential academic skills but also facilitated greater independence and improved social interactions. Children who previously faced isolation or lacked access to schooling, began to actively participate in their communities after their involvement in educational programs. Furthermore, they developed a newfound confidence in their abilities, actively engaging in group activities and forming supportive peer networks. For instance, children who once struggled with basic literacy are now reading and writing proficiently, which has boosted their self-esteem and social inclusion. Additionally, some have taken on leadership roles in school projects and community events, showcasing their ability to contribute meaningfully to their surroundings. In some cases, educational empowerment has also led to improved family dynamics, as children bring home newfound skills and knowledge, which are often shared and celebrated within their families. Overall, these programs have played a crucial role in transforming not just the academic lives of these children but their overall social engagement and personal development.

Among the youth, life improvements are showcased in various ways. Many refugees or vulnerable Egyptians initially seek irregular migration to Europe and end with **accomplished and stable lives, whether as successful entrepreneurs, workers with stable jobs, or professionals** providing support services to fellow migrants. For instance, one refugee, with the aid of EUTF's mentorship and entrepreneurship training, leveraged his design skills to build a successful business, transitioning from a hopeful migrant to a thriving entrepreneur. Another refugee used vocational training and emotional support to overcome challenges and now helps other refugees through NGOs, demonstrating a shift from personal struggle to community empowerment. These examples, detailed in "Annexe 7. Success Stories", illustrate the impact of EUTF support on individual lives.

Although the number of such cases is small relative to the scale of the issue, they clearly show that meaningful **change is possible and offer hope** to others in similar situations. Furthermore, **these success stories highlight valuable strategies in the support provided** and offer key insights on how to build on these successes for future initiatives. The comprehensive support approach, combining life skills training, educational opportunities, and entrepreneurial support, effectively addresses the diverse needs of the beneficiaries. Community mentors who share cultural backgrounds with the refugees build trust and provide emotional guidance, significantly impacting the young refugees' resilience and self-sufficiency. Moreover, the focus on entrepreneurship and vocational training has enabled individuals like Amar and Sara, featured in the success stories, to turn their aspirations into reality, promoting economic independence and personal development.

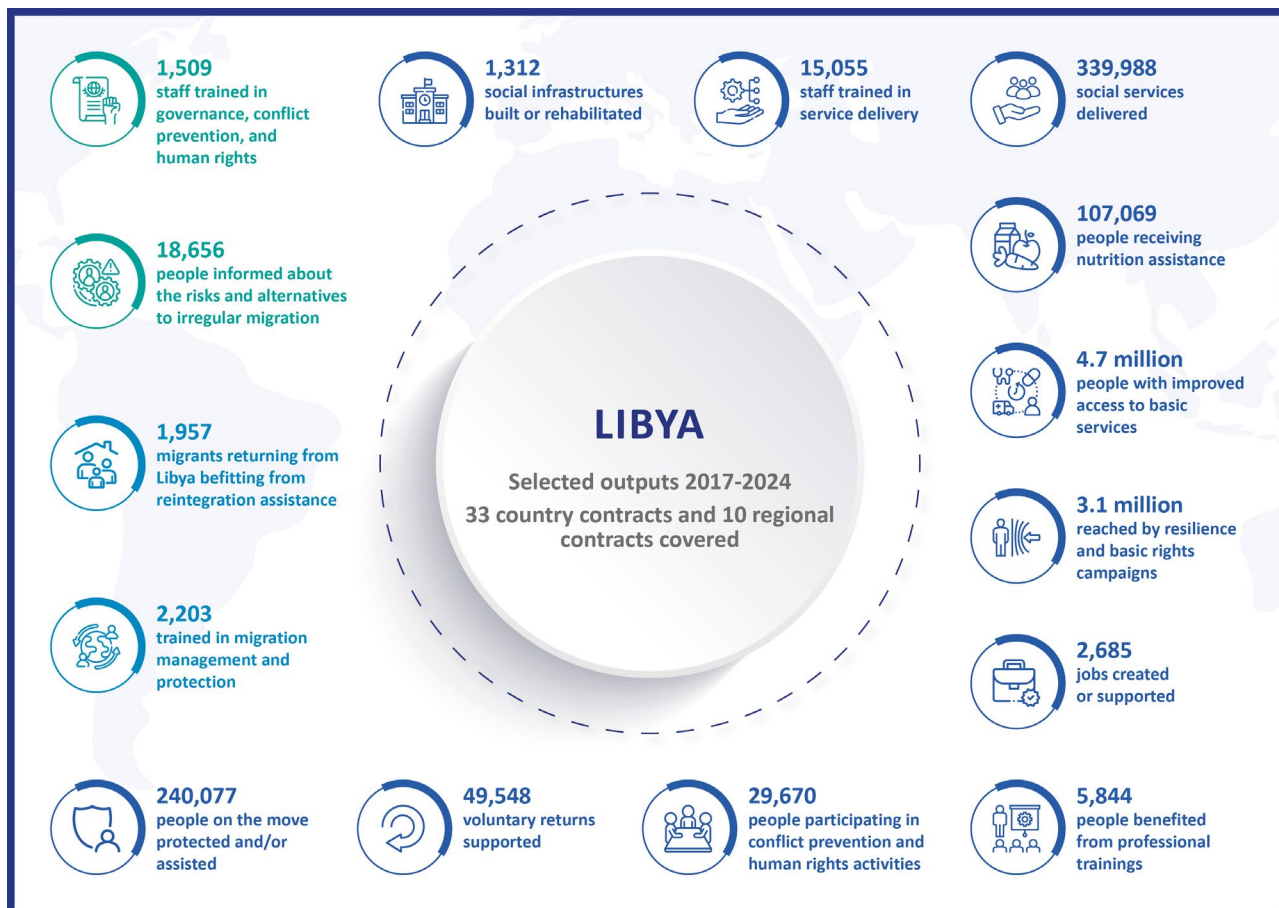
88. This section is based on data collected in the outcome harvesting process from the contract "Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt" (T05.59-Save the Children).



## 5.2. Libya

### 5.2.1. Outputs Overview

Graph 27. Overview of Outputs of the EUTF in Libya



### 5.2.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 43 contracts implemented in Libya from 2017 to May 2024:

Table 21. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 for Libya

LIBYA – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	2,685	–	<b>2,685</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	206	37	<b>243</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,311	229	<b>4,540</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4,862	982	<b>5,844</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	–	<b>3</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	24	–	<b>24</b>
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1,311	1	<b>1,312</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	324,332	15,656	<b>339,988</b>



2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	–	<b>107,069</b>
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	–	<b>17</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,132,101	–	<b>3,132,101</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building on service delivery	14,864	191	<b>15,055</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,719,000	–	<b>4,719,000</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	233,593	6,484	<b>240,077</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants, reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	–	<b>18,656</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	31,252	<b>49,548</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	4,023	<b>4,023</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	–	<b>1,957</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	47	8	<b>55</b>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	326	<b>2,203</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions	–	4,916	<b>4,916</b>
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	34	–	<b>34</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	<b>27</b>
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	97	77	<b>174</b>
4.2 Number of staff from gov. institutions, security forces and NSA trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,260	249	<b>1,509</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,520	150	<b>29,670</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	201	2	<b>203</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	3	<b>9</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	0	<b>1<sup>89</sup></b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	244	4	<b>248</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	8	1	<b>9</b>
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,167,234	636	<b>2,167,870</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	194,120	1,630	<b>195,750</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	204	–	<b>204</b>

### 5.2.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

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

89. EUTF Indicator 5.2 for Libya decreased by 3 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to the confirmation that needs assessments reported by T05.756 (UNODC) had not been made public. As per the methodological notes, only publicly disclosed reports can be counted towards this indicator.

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

Traditionally, Libya is host to a large migrant population, including refugees, labour migrants, and undocumented individuals. It also serves as a crucial departure point for refugees and irregular migrants heading toward the EU via the Central Mediterranean Route. According to the IOM, as identified by round 52 of its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) program, the number of migrants in Libya has been gradually increasing since December 2023<sup>90</sup>. Most of them come from sub-Saharan Africa (48%) or North Africa (44%), primarily from neighbouring countries such as Niger (25%), Egypt (22%), Sudan (20%), and Chad (11%). A smaller proportion comes from Tunisia (1%) or Algeria (<1%), while a minority originate from the Middle East (4%) or Asia (4%)<sup>91</sup>. Amid the ongoing conflict, Sudanese refugees have consistently sought refuge in Libya, with a notable influx into Kufra in southeastern Libya and other eastern regions. UNHCR Libya reported that the Sudanese refugee population in this country was 19,764 in January 2023. By January 2024, this number had surged to 33,481, representing an approximate 70% increase within a year<sup>92</sup>.

In Libya, many migrants experience increased vulnerabilities due to the absence of essential documentation like passports and work permits. This lack of official identification limits their access to critical services including healthcare, education, and formal employment opportunities<sup>93</sup>. Approximately 88% of migrants lack a work permit, with a higher proportion of those without one being unemployed and actively seeking work (23%) compared to those with a work permit (6%)<sup>94</sup>. Most available jobs for migrants fall within the informal sector, characterised by temporary or casual work arrangements, which exposes them to risks like job insecurity, exploitation, and financial instability.

Libya's unstable political situation and lack of rule of law continue to impact the country's migration dynamics, with migrants in Libya continuing to face challenges and protection concerns, especially in urban settings and, even more so, in detention centres. In 2023, two years after the indefinite delay of the December 2021 national elections, a political deadlock remains between the Government of National Unity (GNU) in Tripoli and the House of Representatives (HoR)-designated government, which is allied with the Libyan National Army (LNA). This standoff has further aggravated political and economic instability. Despite the 2020 ceasefire largely holding, frequent clashes and violent incidents underline ongoing tensions. With no unified governing authority, the schedule for parliamentary and presidential elections remains uncertain<sup>95</sup>.

In this context, approximately 823,000 people, including Libyans and non-Libyans, are estimated to need humanitarian aid. Additionally, political fragmentation and an unstable security environment create favourable conditions for human trafficking, while human rights abuses remain widespread, increasing the vulnerability of migrants<sup>96</sup>. Despite ongoing concerns about migrant conditions in Libya, the available protection space continues to diminish. The Global Protection Cluster has reported the persisting protection

90. IOM/DTM, Libya Migrant Report Round 52, March - May 2024. Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-report-52-march-may-2024>

91. IOM/DTM, Libya Migrant Report Round 50, October - December 2023, IOM. Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/libya-migrant-report-50-october-december-2023>

92. MMC North Africa. Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa, Quarter 2 2024. Available at: <https://mixedmigration.org/regions/north-africa/>

93. IOM, 2024, Missing ID. An assessment of the challenges in obtaining travel documents for migrants in Libya, April 2024. Available at: <https://dtm.iom.int/reports/missing-id-assessment-challenges-obtaining-travel-documents-migrants-libya-april-2024?close=true>

94. IOM/DTM, Libya Migrant Report Round 52

95. MMC, 2024, Crossing borders, building livelihoods. The insecure economic lives of migrants in Libya. Available at: [https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333\\_Crossing\\_Borders\\_Policy\\_Brief.pdf](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333_Crossing_Borders_Policy_Brief.pdf); ICMPD, 2024, Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2024. Available at: [https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD\\_Mediterranean\\_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf](https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD_Mediterranean_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf)

96. MMC, 2024, Crossing borders, building livelihoods. The insecure economic lives of migrants in Libya. Available at: [https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333\\_Crossing\\_Borders\\_Policy\\_Brief.pdf](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333_Crossing_Borders_Policy_Brief.pdf)

risks faced by both migrants and Libyan nationals in Libya. The most urgent humanitarian needs for migrants include health services, shelter, non-food items, water, sanitation, and hygiene<sup>97</sup>.

In September 2023, the humanitarian situation in Libya deteriorated significantly following Storm Daniel, which inflicted substantial casualties and displaced approximately 44,000 people, including 30,000 in Derna alone. Among the affected were 3,000 refugees registered with UNHCR, with 206 suffering direct impacts from the storm. Prior to the flooding, eastern Libya was already home to 46,000 internally displaced persons. Since 2014, UNHCR has been actively providing support to these vulnerable populations<sup>98</sup>.

31 EUTF country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1 with a proportional allocation of EUR 332 million for this partner country. In addition, eight regional contracts are also contributing primarily to this Strategic Priority in Libya, allocating EUR 61 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. EUTF contracts in Libya supported local authorities, service providers, and communities to enhance access to essential services for migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities. These efforts focused on improving local service delivery and infrastructure at the municipal level, particularly for vulnerable groups such as survivors of torture and violence, women, children, adolescents, and individuals with sensitive medical conditions. The EUTF also aimed to promote decentralisation processes by strengthening local governance structures and supporting capacity-building initiatives. In addition, contracts actively involved local communities, migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in awareness campaigns and activities centred on social cohesion, human rights, and conflict resolution. Initiatives aimed at enhancing income-generating opportunities for local communities focused on creating jobs, fostering business development, and providing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), with particular emphasis on youth. Furthermore, the EUTF facilitated voluntary humanitarian returns for stranded migrants in severe vulnerability, often within detention centres, and local-level evacuations, resettlements, and reunifications for refugees and asylum-seekers, including unaccompanied children, who sought to return to their countries of origin or reunite with their families.

### > Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
2.1bis. Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	1,311	1	<b>1,312</b>
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	324,332	15,656	<b>339,988</b>
2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	107,069	–	<b>107,069</b>
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	4,719,000	–	<b>4,719,000</b>
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	157,781	6,484	<b>164,265</b>
6.1. Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	2,167,234	636	<b>2,167,870</b>
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	194,120	1,630	<b>195,750</b>

97. IOM, 2023, IOM Libya. Migrant report. Round 49. July-September 2023

98. Human Rights Watch, 2024, World Report, 2024. Available at: <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>; UNHCR, 2024, Libya Floods Emergency. Six-Month Impact Report September 2023 - March 2024. Available at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/libya-floods-emergency-six-month-impact-report>

1,312 infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated so far with the support of 22 contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis). Most of them correspond to the support provided to municipal authorities through the “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya” programme<sup>99</sup> (AICS, UNDP, and UNICEF), which over its two consecutive phases has improved a total of 948 social infrastructures. For instance, as part of this joint initiative, between June 2022 and March 2024, contract T05.1871 (UNDP) built a Public Service Playground in the municipality of Brak Al Shati. This facility, featuring volleyball and tennis courts and a football pitch, was subsequently handed over to the municipality’s Youth and Sports Office. The Playground provides a safe and functional public space for families, including IDPs from Murzuk, and has already hosted different sports competitions and community activities. Likewise, various investments contributed to improving healthcare infrastructure. For example, the contract “Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations” (T05.1418 – WHO) donated essential equipment to ensure the operation of 26 tuberculosis units and 5 tuberculosis Hospitals in different regions of the country, and the contract “Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya” (T05.511 – IRC) distributed medical equipment, supplies, and drugs to 12 Primary Health Care centres in the Western region. Finally, other initiatives were implemented to improve the access of local populations to multi-sectoral services, such as the Community Centre established in Ajdabiya in October 2021 through the contract “Municipality Development and Integration Initiative in Libya” (T05.1391 - NRC). This space integrated child-friendly areas, educational and psychosocial support programmes, labour inclusion initiatives, awareness-raising campaigns, etc. with a special focus on young people.

To date, 339,988 basic social services have been provided through 17 contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.2). These include emergency services, primary care, mental health support and medical consultations (including long-term treatment), education grants, emergency assistance (protection, shelter, and legal advice), and specialised support for particularly vulnerable groups. For example, between December 2019 and February 2023, the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” (T05.1185 - UNFPA) provided 10,035 multi-sectoral services to survivors of gender-based violence in Benghazi, Darnah, Sabha, and Tripoli. Similarly, between November 2020 and October 2022, the contract “Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya” (T05.1389 - DRC) provided 12,461 medical consultations (4,661 to men and 7,800 to women), of which 79% were of general medicine, 20% reproductive, and 1% mental health-related.

107,069 people have received nutrition assistance through six contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.3). For instance, the contract “Libya Covid-19: Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM) distributed Ready To Eat (RTE) food kits to 31,476 extremely vulnerable migrants. This strategy was part of the Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism (MRRM), which is a modality of service delivery through mobile teams in Tripoli, Bani Waleed, Zwara, Sabha, Qatroun, Ghat, and part of Benghazi, where the RTEs were distributed alongside other emergency assistance services (such as Non-Food-Items, primary health care consultations, and awareness-raising campaigns).

In addition, the contract “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” (T05.144 – UNICEF) reached 2,922 beneficiaries (56,4% women and girls) with health and nutrition assistance. These activities were integrated into the package of services of the Baity centres and were also connected to capacity-building and supportive supervision of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. They included awareness sessions for children and caregivers on important topics like; Covid-19 Public Health and Social Measures, Healthy Nutrition, Sexual Reproductive Health, Family Planning, Personal Hygiene, and Breastfeeding, among others. Also, the team conducted some community-based campaigns during the “World No Tobacco Day and Breast Cancer Awareness Month”. Those activities reached 2,922 beneficiaries (1,649 females and 1,273 males), including 380 IDPs, 2,104 refugees, and 438 migrants.

99. The Baladiyati programme consists of six contracts: AICS (T05.437 and T05.1849); UNICEF (T05.468 and T05.1868) and UNDP (T05.466 and T05.1871)

22 contracts have contributed so far to improving access to basic social benefits for 4.7 million people, including migrants, IDPs, refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities (EUTF Indicator 2.9). These results are spread across more than 50 municipalities in various regions of the country, including the eastern part, particularly in areas most affected by armed conflict, social exclusion, and the impact of migration. A significant portion of the results related to improved access to more and better services at the local level stems from the infrastructure enhancements carried out under the second phase of the “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya”<sup>100</sup> program (AICS, UNDP, and UNICEF). For instance, during the last reporting period (June 2022 – March 2024), contract T05.1871 (UNDP) completed several infrastructure projects related to education, culture, and sports. Among these was the rehabilitation of the football pitch in the municipality of Kufra, which included improvements to Sports City and the installation of 7,572 m<sup>2</sup> of artificial grass, benefitting 400 people to date. This project was selected through the conflict-sensitive workshops held in October 2021, where it was identified as a key investment to promote social cohesion and the reconstruction of the social fabric. Other contracts have provided direct services to the most vulnerable communities. For example, in the last reporting period (March 2023 – March 2024), “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya” (T05.213 - IT MoI) supported eight health facilities along the migratory routes in the southern region, delivering health services to 44,941 individuals (37,717 host community members, 4,278 IDPs, and 2,946 migrants). Similarly, between April 2021 and January 2022, the contract “Protecting the Most Vulnerable Populations from the Covid-19 Pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC) provided primary health care consultations to 2,914 individuals in various communities in Tripoli through its mobile outreach teams.

To date, 164,265 migrants in transit, refugees and/or asylum-seekers, and IDPs have received protection or assistance through seven contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.2). For instance, through its Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) in Tripoli, the contract “Enhancing protection, life-saving assistance, and solutions, including resettlement for refugees and asylum-seekers with international protection needs in Libya and West Africa” (T05.796 – UNHCR). provided protection services to 4,653 particularly vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, including survivors of torture or violence, women or girls at risk, children and adolescents, and persons with sensitive medical conditions. At the centre, they received medical services, legal advice, and psychological support, among others. Furthermore, “Durable Solutions for Unaccompanied and Separated Refugee Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533 – UNHCR) ensured access to protection measures for 1,831 unaccompanied minors in Libya, including registration and best interest procedures, financial assistance, and alternative care arrangements.

Concerning the support provided during the Covid-19 pandemic, eight contracts incorporated actions to enhance local preventive measures and reduce the spread of the virus among the population, including the most vulnerable communities. Firstly, a total of 2,167,870 Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies were distributed to health authorities and the most vulnerable groups, including migrants and host communities (EUTF Indicator 6.1). For instance, between June 2020 and January 2022, the contracts “Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Vulnerable Groups in Covid-19 Emergency” (T05.1357 – IMC) and “Protecting the Most Vulnerable Populations from the Covid-19 Pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC), delivered more than 954,886 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)/Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) items and medical supplies at various locations in Tripoli. Additionally, the contract “Supporting Libyan Authorities to Address Covid-19 Related Challenges and Assisting Vulnerable Groups” (T05.1447 – IOM) provided over 27,000 pieces of protective equipment and 26,020 testing kits to health workers, government authorities, and municipalities between August 2020 and October 2022. Secondly, 195,750 people benefited from medical care and emergency measures to assist the most affected populations and mitigate the pandemic’s spread. For example, the contract “Recovery, Stability, and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS) adapted certain activities and investments to support health facilities and Libyan authorities leading the Covid-19 response. These measures benefited 159,861 people across more than 20 municipalities in the country. Finally, considering the exceptional conditions created by the pandemic, the contract “Provision of Air Services in Libya in Response to Covid-19” (T05.1968 – WFP) facilitated the mobilisation of personnel and essential resources across six national and international destinations, enabling the transfer of more than 1,990 people and 1.1 metric tons of medical supplies.

100. The second phase of the Baladiyati Programme is composed of the following three contracts: T05.437 (AICS); T05.466 (UNDP) and T05.468 (UNICEF).

## > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.1. Number of local development plans directly supported	24	–	<b>24</b>
2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	–	<b>17</b>
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	14,864	191	<b>15,055</b>
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	45	–	<b>45</b>
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed or directly supported (National level)	201	–	<b>201</b>
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	6	2	<b>8</b>
5.4. Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched, or supported	8	–	<b>8</b>
6.3. Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	204	–	<b>204</b>

24 development plans have been formulated (EUTF Indicator 2.1) through two contracts. Between June 2017 and December 2023, the contracts “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration - Phase 1 and 2” (T05.157 and T05.1453 – GIZ) supported the formulation of decentralisation planning tools in coordination with municipal authorities, CSOs, and other relevant local stakeholders. Development plans formulated identify priority areas that can facilitate public-private investment and promote social inclusion and local economic growth.

To date, 17 local governments and/or communities have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies (EUTF Indicator 2.5). On the one hand, between August 2020 and January 2023, the contract “Protecting the Most Vulnerable Populations from the Covid-19 Pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF) supported the design of the “National Demand Creation, Risk Communication, and Community Engagement Strategy”, aimed at increasing local knowledge about Covid-19 and combating rumours in more than 20 municipalities. On the other hand, during the most recent reporting period (February 2023 – December 2023), the contract “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration - Phase 1” (T05.1453 – GIZ) supported 16 municipal emergency responses units in developing and/or updating their crisis management plans. These were developed in the framework of a comprehensive training course that enhanced local knowledge in mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG) and Kehl University.

With the support of 26 contracts, 15,055 staff from local authorities and/or service providers have been trained to strengthen service delivery (EUTF Indicator 2.8). For instance, during the last reporting period (December 2022 – December 2023), the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya - Phase 2” (T05.1849 – AICS) provided training to 158 individuals from 20 municipal councils, civil registry offices, and local electricity and water and sanitation companies. These people attended various training modules on topics such as occupational safety, budgeting, project management, electric pumps and control panels, and usage and maintenance of solar panel systems, among others. Similarly, the contract “Strengthening Libyan Authorities’ Capacity to Address C-19 Related Challenges and Ensure Protection of Libyan Population” trained 3,558 staff from local health facilities between August 2020 and



March 2023 on topics related to disease prevention and treatment, as well as the management of medical equipment. The beneficiaries included surveillance officers, healthcare workers, laboratory staff, and mobile team members.

So far, seven contracts have strengthened 45 institutions and non-state actors through capacity-building and/or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF Indicator 3.6). For instance, between January 2017 and May 2020, the contract “Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya” (T05.62 – DRC) developed an inter-institutional coordination and referral system involving 15 organisations working in the health and protection sectors in the cities of Tripoli and Misrata. These received training and support to improve service delivery and their case management processes. Additionally, “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilising Communities in Libya - Phase 2” (T05.1629) enhanced the knowledge and capabilities of two key institutions involved in migration management: the Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration and Libya’s General Administration for Coastal Security. This contract invested in infrastructure rehabilitation and provided technical training for their staff, aiming to promote protection-oriented and rights-based assistance to migrants intercepted at sea, returned to Libya, and detained in detention centres.

201 strategies, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported by four contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Notably, the two phases of the “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration” contract (T05.157 and T05.1453 – GIZ) supported the design and development of 199 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and organisational and budgetary plans for at least 24 municipalities. For example, during the last reporting period (February 2023 – December 2023), the T05.1453 contract continued developing various decrees and manuals to improve the devolution of competencies to municipalities and the management of public services, particularly for fee collection and the establishment of local revenue departments. These tools were also disseminated with the support of the Municipal Development and Decentralisation Support Centre and in close coordination with the Ministry of Local Governance (MoLG).

To date, four contracts have supported eight multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms in Libya (EUTF Indicator 5.1). For instance, in the context of the pandemic, the contract “Strengthening Libyan Authorities’ Capacity to Address C-19 Related Challenges and Ensure Protection of the Libyan Population” (T05.1445 – WHO) participated in and provided technical support to three inter-institutional coordination mechanisms: the Communications and Community Engagement (CCE) working group, the Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) working group, and the Health Sector working group. In some cases, support was provided for developing sub-groups and regional hubs in more remote regions in the south and east of the country. Additionally, the contract “Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya” (T05.1389 – DRC) supported the establishment of two conflict management committees focusing on the prevention of gender-based violence in the communities of Hassan Hussein Mahalla and Baloza between October 2020 and October 2022.

Eight regional cooperation initiatives have been created, launched, or supported (EUTF Indicator 5.4) with the support of the contract “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration – Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ). Two of these initiatives were formally established between February and December 2023. On the one hand, a partnership was formed between the cities of Tripoli and Ramallah to promote knowledge transfer around the establishment of an inclusive and service-oriented citizen service centre. On the other hand, the membership application submitted by Tripoli Centre municipality to the MedCities Network was officially accepted. So far, this alliance has focused on technical exchanges on solid waste management, water management, and port-city relations.

204 entities were supported through Covid-19 emergency response activities to improve their response capacity during the pandemic (EUTF Indicator 6.3). Eight contracts contributed with equipment for health facilities and training sessions for their staff. For example, from August 2020 to January 2023, the contract “Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF) delivered personal protective equipment to 200 hospitals and clinics, improving the working conditions of their healthcare staff. Likewise, the contract “Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya” (T05.511 – IRC) designed toolkits and training



programmes for five health programming areas and delivered drugs and medical supplies to 12 primary healthcare centres. These activities were carried out in close coordination with the National Centre for Disease Control. In addition, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) also provided Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies to the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Interior as part of its operational and technical support.

### > Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7. Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	3,132,101	–	<b>3,132,101</b>
4.3. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,520	150	<b>29,670</b>

So far, 3,132,101 people have been reached through awareness-raising campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.7) with the support of 17 contracts. Some of these strategies focused on mitigating the spread of Covid-19. For example, the contract “Protecting the Most Vulnerable Populations from the Covid-19 Pandemic in Libya” (T05.1778 – IMC) provided updated information to vulnerable communities of Tripoli about the characteristics of the disease and the most effective measures for personal and community protection. Similarly, the contract “Protecting the Most Vulnerable Populations from the Covid-19 Pandemic in Libya” (T05.1443 – UNICEF) disseminated messages related to prevention and access to healthcare and vaccination services to more than 3.1 million people across 36 municipalities nationwide through media, digital networks and community-based activities. On the other hand, other campaigns concentrated more on issues related to access to services and the protection of highly vulnerable groups. For instance, during the last reporting period (March 2023 – March 2024), the contracts “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya – Phase I and II” (T05.213 and T05.1637) raised awareness among 12,272 people in the municipalities of Traghin and Alshati (23.4% women) on good health and hygiene practices through their medical mobile teams. Likewise, the contract “Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya” (T05.62 - DRC) reached 30,076 people in Tripoli and Misratah with the support of community mobilisers, providing information on local health and protection needs and the available services and support measures.

To date, 29,670 people have participated in social cohesion, conflict prevention, and human rights activities with the support of ten contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.3). For instance, during the last reporting period (December 2022 – March 2023), the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.466 – UNDP) completed the implementation of local peacebuilding initiatives, in coordination with 14 CSOs and engaging 15,771 people (21% women, 93% youth, 5% IDPs, and 26% returnees). This process included training and community-based activities to enhance dialogue and coexistence capacities in 12 municipalities across the country, adopting an inclusive and intercultural approach. This strategy is being scaled up through the second phase of the project (T05.1871 – UNDP), which, between June 2022 and March 2024, has improved the knowledge and skills of 341 community members in social cohesion and conflict mediation. Additionally, during the last reporting period (February 2023 – December 2023), the contract “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration - Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ) engaged 1,614 individuals in strategies aimed at promoting social inclusion and the participation of vulnerable groups, including migrants, asylum-seekers, and refugees, in community projects. These activities include the creation of a centre for persons with disabilities in Jalu, awareness-raising campaigns addressing violence and bullying against women in Tobruk, and efforts to rebuild a community road to strengthen trust in local authorities in Abu Slim.

## > Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	2,685	–	<b>2,685</b>
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	206	37	<b>243</b>
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	4,311	229	<b>4,540</b>
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	4,862	982	<b>5,844</b>
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	3	–	<b>3</b>

To date, 2,685 jobs have been created or supported through three contracts (EUTF Indicator 1.1). For example, during the last reporting period (December 2022 – March 2024), “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery – Top up” (T05.1253 – UNDP) facilitated the employment of 83 additional individuals, bringing the total to 705 since the beginning of the intervention in May 2020 (17% of whom are women). In recent months, activities have focused on enhancing the livelihoods of returnees in the municipalities of Tawergha and Kikla in collaboration with two local CSOs through the provision of business training, mentoring, asset recovery, and in-kind or financial assistance. This has been complemented by the vocational training/apprenticeship program developed with Toyota Libya, aimed at supporting the most vulnerable groups to work in their centres and customer support areas. These strategies were previously tested and developed during the first phase of the program (T05.149 – UNDP), which successfully created 1,620 jobs through entrepreneurship promotion mechanisms and public-private partnerships between June 2017 and July 2021.

Five contracts have supported or created 243 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) – EUTF Indicator 1.2. These companies operate in various sectors (textile, agriculture, technology, solid waste management, among others) and are predominantly led by young people, including members of host communities as well as migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, and women. For example, during the last reporting period, the “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery – Top up” project (T05.1253 – UNDP) facilitated the creation of 82 new businesses, primarily through the organisation of Start-up Weekends, Hackathons, and Tatweer TEC+ programs. These businesses received capacity-building, technical advisory services, and resources for their acceleration and capitalisation. Likewise, between August 2022 and November 2022, the contract “Building Resilience, Inclusion, and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan” (T05.1396 – ACTED) strengthened the business models of 31 social MSMEs through tailored training and specialised mentoring.

So far, 4,540 people have been supported by eight contracts to develop income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3). For example, during the last reporting period (February 2023 – December 2023), the contract “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration - Phase 2” (T05.1453 – GIZ) supported 1,467 individuals in socio-economic inclusion initiatives and in strengthening or diversifying their income sources. One of the most recent strategies has been the “Safe Risk” initiative, developed with a local organisation of Benghazi, which facilitated the economic integration of youth from disadvantaged backgrounds by providing comprehensive training and mentorship in business development, canvas methodologies, digital marketing, and financial management. Another example is the work carried out in the Women Development and Training Centres, which benefited 1,898 women from 13 municipalities between September 2022 and December 2023, enhancing their economic autonomy through the creation

of small businesses related to sewing, food processing, make-up, and nursing, among others. Similarly, the “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” contract (T05.1185 – UNFPA) supported entrepreneurs in the cities of Benghazi and Derna through soft skills-building programs and in-kind grants, allowing them to decide how to invest this financial support. Subsequently, all of them received coaching, technical support, and solutions on how to sustain and grow their economic initiatives.

Eleven contracts have benefited 5,844 people through professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF Indicator 1.4). For instance, the “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) provided training to 114 beneficiaries in the field of air conditioning maintenance, agri-food processing, and digital marketing, to enhance the employability and entrepreneurial capabilities of young people in Benghazi, Sebha, Taraghen, and Yafren. Additionally, during the last reporting period (December 2022 – December 2023), the “Recovery, Stability, and Socio-Economic Development in Libya - Phase 2” contract (T05.1849 – AICS) involved 332 members of cooperatives associations (16% women) in farmer and breeders’ vocational trainings. Based on a Training of Trainers (ToT) program, the aim is to multiply knowledge about agricultural best practices and product marketing among local organisations in the municipalities of Sebha and Ubari. Finally, the “Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification” contract (T05.1533 – UNHCR) identified and trained 144 caregivers between January 2021 and December 2022 who have become part of the Community-based Care Arrangement (CBCA) strategy in Libya, facilitating temporary accommodation for unaccompanied children and highly vulnerable adult refugees and asylum-seekers.

Finally, between June 2017 and July 2021, the contract “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 – UNDP) improved the local entrepreneurship ecosystem by setting up three business incubators and economic literacy centres in Benghazi, Tripoli, and Sabha (EUTF Indicator 1.5). These business infrastructures aim to support young people in the creation and expansion of MSMEs.

### > Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return

Assistance to Vulnerable and Stranded Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees for Evacuation, Resettlement, and Voluntary Humanitarian Return	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.4. Number of voluntary returns supported	18,296	31,252	<b>49,548</b>
3.8. Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	–	4,916	<b>4,916</b>

To date, 49,548 people have been supported with voluntary returns (EUTF Indicator 3.4, specifically referred to as Voluntary Humanitarian Return - VHR) through two contracts. Most beneficiaries were stranded migrants, with a smaller number in detention centres, all of whom were in highly vulnerable situations and chose to return to their countries of origin. For example, during the last reporting period (September 2021 – December 2022), one of the contracts assisted 658 people, most of them from Mali, Guinea, Nigeria, Niger, Ethiopia, Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sudan, Cameroon, and the Gambia. The support to voluntary humanitarian returns (VHR) encompasses transportation assistance and other complementary measures such as counselling, protection services, and medical consultations. In all cases, the technical and financial support provided to VHRs aims to ensure compliance with human rights standards and humanitarian principles.

Likewise, two contracts have benefited 4,916 refugees and asylum-seekers (refugees, asylum-seekers, and/or unaccompanied children) through evacuation, resettlement assistance, and other complementary pathways (EUTF Indicator 3.8). This process was implemented within the framework of the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), developed with the support of the EUTF and in coordination with several countries of the region and international partners. On one hand, 4,653 people departed from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), with 79% relocated to Niger (3,710) and 21% to Rwanda (943). Of the total, 32% were women, and 68% were men, all of whom were in situations of severe vulnerability, often within detention centres. On the other hand, the contract ‘Durable Solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children and Family Reunification’ (T05.1533 – UNHCR) supported 263 reunification cases at the national level, covering logistical aspects but also complementary protection and support measures related to DNA testing, issuance of legal documents and visas, advocacy efforts with embassy focal points, preparation of pre-departure procedures, and provision of travel packages. Most of the beneficiaries were Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) who were stranded in Libya, separated from their families, and have been reunited with them outside the country.

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions

Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	–	<b>1</b>
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	244	4	<b>248</b>

Building on the work developed through previous EU-funded interventions since 2017, the contract “Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 1” (T05.468 – UNICEF) supported the implementation of the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS2) in a total of 703 facilities (24 primary health care centres and 679 health clinics). The project provided Information Technology (IT) equipment, specialised training on the use of DHIS2, and support to ensure the timely upload and update of quality data.

Nine contracts conducted 248 field studies, surveys, and other research (EUTF Indicator 5.3). For example, during the last reporting period (December 2021 - December 2022), the contract “North Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) published an analysis of the current trends and impacts of migrant smuggling and human trafficking in Libya. In addition, between May 2017 and August 2021 the contract, “Protection of Vulnerable Migrants and Community Stabilisation” (T05.141 – IOM) produced 189 monitoring reports, case studies, statistical analyses, and situational profiles on migration flows, the needs of the most vulnerable groups and the situation of migrants in the country.

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

In the framework of the IOM/DTM survey in Libya<sup>101</sup>, the largest portions of the 12,813 migrants interviewed between January and May 2024 had travelled through or originated from Niger (46%), Egypt (20%), Sudan (14%), or Chad (13%) before arriving in Libya. A smaller percentage came through or from Tunisia (4%), Algeria (1%), or a combination of other countries (2%). Since March, the Ras Jedir official border crossing between Tunisia and Libya, located about 170 kilometres from Tripoli, has been closed, remaining open only for urgent medical and diplomatic travel.

101. IOM/DTM, Libya Migrant Report Round 52.

In terms of arrivals to Italy by disembarkation site, Libya emerged as the primary point, with 7,421 individuals, contrasted with 3,600 from Tunisia as of 31 March 2024<sup>102</sup>. This diverges from 2023, where departures from Tunisia accounted for the largest share<sup>103</sup>. According to Frontex, the Central Mediterranean route, which had the highest number of irregular crossings among all migratory routes into the EU in 2023, continued to decline in recent months.

The Libyan legal framework criminalises the irregular entry, stay, and exit of migrants from Libyan territory, provides for mandatory detention and relocation of all foreign nationals convicted of “acts of irregular immigration”, and does not guarantee the rights of specific legal categories of migrants—such as refugees, migrant workers, victims of trafficking, or children—as provided under international law<sup>104</sup>.

Two country contracts implemented in Libya contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2 with a proportional allocation of EUR 59 million for this partner country. In addition, a regional contract also contributes primarily to this Strategic Priority, with a budget of EUR 5 million allocated to Libya. These initiatives allowed the provision of immediate protection and assistance to migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDP individuals in situations of extreme need and vulnerability during sea rescue operations and in the detention centres. EUTF contracts in Libya supported capacity-building efforts for law enforcement and border security agencies, including the Libyan Coast Guard and the General Administration for Coastal Security, on migrants’ rights, humanitarian border management, protection of victims and persons in conditions of extreme vulnerability, and immigration and border management. Additionally, efforts were made to raise awareness among migrants in Libya on the risks associated with irregular migration and to provide information on humanitarian services available for migrants stranded in Libya through information campaigns.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	1	<b>3</b>
4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,260	249	<b>1,509</b>

Three institutions have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support in protection and migration management provided by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.6). For instance, during the last reporting period (December 2022 – July 2023), the contract “Dismantling the Criminal Networks Operating in North Africa and Involved in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) facilitated several technical visits. Knowledge exchanges with other countries to improve the methodologies and tools used by different areas of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice in the fight against irregular immigration and organised crime. These included the development of advanced-level discussions on the detection and identification of fraudulent documents, national and international legal frameworks, and criminal prosecution procedures, as well as the provision of different technological equipment and software to enhance detection and investigation processes. Similarly, the contracts “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya - Phase 1 and 2” (T05.213 and T05.1637 - IT Mol) have strengthened the operational capacities of the Libyan Border Guard to carry out control and surveillance tasks, including their ability to perform Search and Rescue Operations in the Desert (SARD), and provide enhanced primary health care services to migrants and other vulnerable groups in border populations.

102. UNHCR, 2024, Italy Weekly Snapshot (25 Mar - 31 Mar 2024). <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/107630>

103. Mixed Migration Centre (MMC), Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa, Quarter 1 2023.

104. OHCHR, Unsafe and Undignified: the forced expulsion of migrants from Libya, November 2021. Available at: [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/Unsafe\\_and\\_Undignified.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2021-12/Unsafe_and_Undignified.pdf)

To date, eight contracts have provided training to 1,509 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights (EUTF Indicator 4.2). For example, between December 2019 and February 2023, the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” (T05.1185 – UNFPA) trained 35 law enforcement officials, all of them women, on Gender-Based Violence and human rights principles and standards. In addition, during the last reporting period (March 2023 – March 2024), the contracts “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya - Phase 1 and 2” (T05.213 and T05.1637 - IT Mol) improved the knowledge of 714 officers of the Libyan Coast Guard, the Libyan General Administration for Coastal Security, and other border/security agencies on topics related to document examination, migrants’ rights, protection of victims and persons in conditions of extreme vulnerability, Humanitarian Border Management, and Immigration and Border Management. Much of this training took place in Tripoli, Ghat, and Chadames.

### > *Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use*

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training / Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	25	2	<b>27</b>
4.1 bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	97	77	<b>174</b>

27 infrastructures to strengthen governance were enhanced with the support of four contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.1). 85% of these were in 23 detention centres located in different areas of the country, with the aim improving the living conditions and access to basic services for the people held there. The remaining ones were aimed at improving the technical, technological, and infrastructural capacities of the competent institutions. For example, the contract “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” (T05.149 – UNDP), in coordination with UNSMIL (United Nations Support Mission in Libya), EUBAM (European Union Border Assistance Mission), and the Ministry of Interior, built and made operational the first Model Police Station (MPS) in Hai Andalus. Additionally, the contract “Dismantling the Criminal Networks Operating in North Africa and Involved in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) provided equipment and technological resources to the Cybercrime Unit of the Ministry of Interior and the Judicial Expertise Research Centre (JERC) under the Ministry of Justice.

Related to the latter, a total of 174 items have been distributed by four contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.1bis). The largest contributor was the contract “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management in Libya - Phase 1 and 2” (T05.213 and T05.1637 - IT Mol), which delivered rubber boats, vehicles, buses, and satellite telephones, among other technical equipment.

### > *Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings*

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1i. Number of awareness-raising events on migration	34	–	<b>34</b>
3.3. Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	18,656	–	<b>18,656</b>
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	75,812	–	<b>75,812</b>



To date, one contract has organised 34 events to raise awareness on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11). These were carried out by the contract “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilising Communities” (T05.141 – IOM), which conducted several initiatives with local CSOs to promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge among community members with different roles and backgrounds between May 2017 and August 2021. The main objective was to improve social cohesion while fostering discussions and debates on the realities, needs, and risks surrounding migration in the country. To achieve this, art, sports, and culture were leveraged through football tournaments, film festivals, poetry recitals, and musical performances, among others.

18,656 migrants (25% women and girls) were reached by information campaigns on migration conducted by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.3). On the one hand, between September 2021 and August 2022, “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilising Communities in Libya – Phase 2” (T05.1629 – IOM) organised 615 sessions to raise awareness about the dangers of irregular migration, provide information on humanitarian services available for migrants stranded in Libya, and promote IOM helpline numbers. These sessions were attended by 8,034 people (18% women and girls), who also received dissemination materials (pocket guides, helpline cards, and social media cards) in English, Arabic, French, Tigrinya, and Amharic. On the other hand, “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilising Communities” (T05.141– IOM) developed the Informed Migrants Campaign, which, through digital actions and direct awareness-raising sessions in Sebha and Gatroun, reached 10,622 migrants (30.5% women and girls). It was aimed at sharing experiences, videos, and data about the situations and needs faced by migrants and the risks associated with irregular routes.

Finally, under this Area of Action, 75,812 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted through four contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.2). These short-term emergency measures were designed to provide immediate assistance to individuals in extreme need and vulnerability, primarily in two scenarios. The first scenario was sea rescue operations, where migrants were transferred to various coastal disembarkation ports. Here, the support provided included basic medical care, blankets, emergency kits, food supplements, and temporary shelter. The second scenario was detention centres, where many migrants were subsequently transferred and confined. In these settings, the assistance comprised case monitoring, legal advice, psychosocial support, and advocacy efforts. For instance, between January 2020 and March 2022, the contract “PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services” (T05.1211 – CESVI) provided multi-sectoral assistance to 5,095 individuals, including psychosocial support, distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs), case management, integrated sexual and reproductive health services, medical treatment of TB and mental health disorders, among others, both in detention centres and urban areas.

### > Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance

Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	–	1	1

So far, one contract has supported the development of a regional cooperation initiative to address issues related to migration governance and border management (EUTF Indicator 5.4). The contract “Dismantling the Criminal Networks Operating in North Africa and Involved in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) organised a bilateral forum between government officials from Libya and Bangladesh to enhance information exchange, collaboration and inter-institutional coordination to prevent and respond to cases of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants involving Bangladeshi nationals in the country.



## ➤ NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

Libya acts as a crucial hub for labour migrants, functioning not only as a departure and transit point but also as an attractive destination for those seeking economic opportunities. According to IOM/DTM data, a significant majority (85%) of migrants—spanning different genders, age groups, and regions—interviewed in Libya cited economic reasons as their primary motivation for leaving their home countries.

Within Libya, labour migration takes on diverse forms, influenced by various factors. These include a long-term settlement with remittances sent back to families, seasonal migration from neighbouring countries, and transit-oriented work where migrants work in Libya to fund further travel. Sectors like construction and domestic services, often overlooked by the local workforce, benefit significantly from migrant labour. However, their economic inclusion is hampered by the vulnerability of their status, with most employment opportunities being informal, exacerbating their irregular situation<sup>105</sup>.

Recent reports indicate that the Government is engaging in bilateral negotiations with countries of origin to facilitate labour migration. Despite these efforts, provisions for social security and protection against exploitation remain inadequate. Libya's 2023-2025 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework includes a Collective Outcome focused on improving migrant living conditions—an initiative expected to shape national policies and foster a broader perspective on migrants within the economy and labour market<sup>106</sup>.

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

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	–	1	1

In the framework of the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM), a bilateral labour agreement between Libya and Niger was supported (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Between December 2021 and June 2023, multiple dialogues, workshops, and roundtables were held with the involvement of key decision-makers from the Libyan Ministry of Labour and representatives from other countries in the Central and West Africa region. The agreement aims to enhance the protection of migrant workers by ensuring the effective issuance of work visas prior to employment and by supporting legal frameworks that facilitate regular migration pathways.

105. MMC, 2024, Crossing borders, building livelihoods. The insecure economic lives of migrants in Libya. Available at: [https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333\\_Crossing\\_Borders\\_Policy\\_Brief.pdf](https://mixedmigration.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/333_Crossing_Borders_Policy_Brief.pdf)

106. Ibid.

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

Libya has increasingly been facilitating voluntary return operations for migrants in cooperation with international organizations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Only one regional contract primarily targeting this Strategic Priority is delivering outputs in this country. Furthermore, six contracts primarily contributing to other strategic priorities, deliver outputs under areas of action of Strategic Priority 4. These initiatives enhanced the capacities of representatives from national public institutions and CSOs on key aspects of the Legislative Framework on Migration and consular crisis preparedness. They also facilitated international cooperation and high-level dialogues on migration. Additionally, some contracts offered post-arrival support and long-term reintegration programs for returnees in their countries of origin.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	7	<b>7</b>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	1,877	326	<b>2,203</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	–	1	<b>1</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	1	<b>1</b>

Seven public institutions were strengthened through capacity-building or operational support (EUTF Indicator 3.6) with the support of one EUTF contract: “Libya’s Migration Technical Assistance Facility – LIBMITAF” (T05.1800 – ICMPD). The main objective of the support provided was to promote the integration of these actors into regional platforms and dialogue spaces, enhancing their knowledge, resources, and tools in terms of negotiation, knowledge exchange, and policy design. Between April 2021 and November 2023, this contract also provided specialised training to institutional representatives on basic principles of the Legislative Framework on Migration, consular crisis preparedness, and international cooperation on migration. The main beneficiary institutions were the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of State for Migration Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Attorney General’s Office, among others. Additionally, technical assistance and accompaniment were provided to various decision-makers of the Libyan Government to actively engage in high-level dialogues, particularly within the framework of the Rabat and Khartoum processes. Lastly, this contract also contributed to the development of a legal assessment of the existing policy framework for the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs), which informed the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy that the United Nations is currently promoting in Libya (EUTF Indicator 4.6).

So far, 2,203 individuals have been trained on migration management and protection (EUTF Indicator 3.7) with the support of six contracts. For instance, during the years 2019 and 2020, the contract “Strengthening Protection and Resilience of Displaced Populations in Libya” (T05.62 – DRC) provided training to 499 decision-makers from public institutions (Department for Combating Illegal Migration - DCIM, Libyan Coast Guard members, and Municipal Councils), social welfare workers, and frontline staff of CSOs on topics related to international humanitarian law, human rights, child protection principles, and standards for supporting survivors of gender-based violence, among others. All these sessions were conducted in Tripoli and Misrata. Additionally, during the last reporting period (December 2021 – December 2022), the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) trained 23 government officials in Human-Centred Design and labour migration governance to enhance their abilities to guide, monitor, and manage labour mobility effectively.

A network of CSOs was supported as a mechanism for coordination and learning (EUTF Indicator 5.1) by the contract “Libya’s Migration Technical Assistance Facility (LIBMITAF)” (T05.1800 – ICMPPD). In this regard, three actions were developed. First, a discussion forum for CSOs working on migration was promoted to foster communication and share updates on the local and national regulatory and policy framework. Second, the CSOs Coordination Group, a central body that connects international actors with Libyan organisations to share information and good practices, was engaged to foster complementarities and avoid duplication among relevant stakeholders to avoid overburdening local CSOs. Third, a briefing paper titled “Insights and Recommendations for Meaningful Engagement of CSOs in Libya” was elaborated. The purpose of this publication was to guide donors and international stakeholders on the design and implementation of projects that involve local CSOs, effectively incorporating cultural and conflict sensitivity considerations.

### > Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	4,023	<b>4,023</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,957	–	<b>1,957</b>

One contract has provided post-arrival assistance to 4,023 migrants returning from Libya (EUTF indicator 3.5). In most of the cases, the support was provided under the different windows of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Sahel, Lake Chad, and Horn of Africa regions. However, some of them returned to countries not covered by this programme, requiring the mobilisation of additional resources. For instance, during the last reporting period (September 2021 – December 2022), the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) supported 3,653 returnees upon their arrival, improving their access to medical treatment, psychosocial accompaniment, family tracing, in-kind assistance and/or temporary shelter.

Under the same Area of Action, 1,957 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance in Libya (EUTF Indicator 3.5bis). This assistance was provided, between May 2017 and August 2021, through the contract “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities” (T05.141 – IOM). Support focused on the development of income-generating activities related to small businesses, agricultural production, and the provision of services (carpentry, catering, and transport, among others).

## 5.2.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

This section presents an overview of the outcomes of EUTF contracts in Libya. It begins with a summary of the findings from the Outcome Harvesting exercise, highlighting the key outcomes observed in Libya. Following this, short-term effects reported in ROM reviews are provided as examples. Finally, the section includes success stories demonstrating the positive impact of EUTF support on the most vulnerable groups, illustrating the types of transformations fostered.

### > Outcome Harvesting Findings Relevant to Libya

Libya has the highest number of country contracts and the largest allocation of EUTF funds in the NoA region (52% of the total). This prominence is further reflected in the first cohort of contracts subject to Outcome Harvesting, where Libya stands out both in the number of contracts and the number of harvested outcomes. Of the 38 contracts reviewed in the first Outcome Harvesting exercise (see methodology in Annexe 6), 24 generated outcomes in Libya—20 of which were country contracts, while 4 were regional contracts. In budgetary terms, 77% of the funds committed by the 38 contracts covered in Cohort 1 of Outcome Harvesting were allocated to Libya (EUR 210 million out of a total of EUR 271 million). In total, 93 outcomes were harvested in Libya, representing 63% of all outcomes in the NoA region.

A quick view of the 93 harvested outcomes illustrates a mix of types of outcomes, although they have an unbalanced distribution. There is a clear predominance of new or improved “Practices”, either behaviours at individual level or new or improved ways of operating at the institutional level. These make up 67% of the total outcomes. This is followed by new or improved “actions, representing key steps undertaken by those experiencing the change towards an improved situation. “Policies” and “Relationships” contribute with a smaller share, with 5% and 8%, respectively, showing a more limited but still significant emphasis.

The social groups benefitting most from the outcomes in Libya are migrants, refugees, and people on the move, with 29% of the total outcomes involving changes in their behaviour, way of living, improved use of services, or status changes. The general population and host communities also experience similar benefits, accounting for 16% of the outcomes. Additionally, significant changes were observed in local authorities and their networks, accounting for 22% of the outcomes, particularly in providing services and improved accessibility for vulnerable groups. National governments and their institutions also saw notable improvements, making up 20% of the outcomes. Most of these outcomes occur at the local level (72%), highlighting a community-focused approach, while national-level outcomes account for the remaining 28%.

In terms of Areas of Action, the outcomes are mostly in access to basic, social, and legal services (51%), followed by capacity development in protection, conflict prevention, and human rights (23%), all relevant to Strategic Priority 1. Other areas, such as social cohesion and employment opportunities, also feature but to a lesser extent. Overall, these outcomes indicate a targeted effort to address immediate needs and build foundational systems with potential longer-term improvement.

**Table 22. Types of outcomes that occurred in Libya, harvested from the Cohort 1 exercise**

Outcome types by key features		Number of outcomes harvested	Share of total outcomes
Outcomes type of change	New or improved practices	62	67%
	New of improved actions	19	20%
	New or improved policies	5	5%
	New or improved relationships	7	8%

Outcome types by key features		Number of outcomes harvested	Share of total outcomes
<b>Outcomes by social group experiencing the change</b>	Migrants, refugees, people on the move	27	29%
	Local authorities and their networks	20	22%
	National governments and their institutions	19	20%
	General population	12	13%
	International organisations	5	5%
	Host communities	4	4%
	National or local CSOs	3	3%
	Private sector companies and institutions	3	3%
<b>Outcomes by territorial level where they occurred</b>	Local	67	72%
	National	26	28%
	Regional	0	0%
<b>Outcomes by Area of Action</b>	1.1 Access to basic, social and legal services	47	51%
	1.2 Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery	21	23%
	1.3 Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities	8	9%
	1.4 Access to income-generating and employment opportunities	10	11%
	1.6 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities: mapping and assessments of services and institutions	1	1%
	2.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management	1	1%
	2.4 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for border governance	1	1%
	2.5 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management and prevention and fight against trafficking	1	1%
	4.1 Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance	1	1%
	4.3 Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance	1	1%
4.4 Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance	1	1%	

Given the large number and diverse typology of outcomes in Libya, this section is centred on two contracts that uniquely encompass all four types of changes: “Practices”, “Actions”, “Policies”, and “Relationships”. They are “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T04.1447 – IOM) and “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” (T05.157 – GIZ). Additionally, contract “Recovery, Stability, and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS) is presented for its comprehensive mix of support types and its relevant examples of complementarities, along with a large beneficiary base. The outcomes generated by these three contracts and captured in this exercise are detailed in the following tables, along with three key features for each.

**Table 23. Outcomes generated by contract “Supporting Libyan authorities to address COVID-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T04.1447 – IOM)**

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/	Number of outcomes harvested	Share of total outcomes
<b>T05.1447-001</b>	Border agencies of Libya and Tunisia increased their cooperation at shared Points of Entry during the pandemic.	SP1/A1.2	Relationship	National
<b>T05.1447-002</b>	Health authorities in Libya included migrants and other foreign nationals in the National Vaccination Plan.	SP2/A2.1	Policy	Local
<b>T05.1447-003</b>	Laboratories in Libya have increased the number of Covid-19 tests conducted while also having reduced their time and cost during the pandemic.	SP1/A2.4	Practice	Local
<b>T05.1447-004</b>	Migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Libya reduced their vaccine hesitancy and increased their vaccine uptake during the pandemic.	SP1/A1.2	Action	National
<b>T05.1447-005</b>	Staff from the National Coast Guard, Detention Centres, and Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration in Libya implemented and complied with Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) standards during the pandemic.	SP1/A1.2	Practice	Local
<b>T05.1447-006</b>	The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in Libya endorsed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures at Points of Entry during the pandemic.	SP1/A1.1	Practice	National
<b>T05.1447-007</b>	The National Centre for Disease Control (NDC) in Libya established an Early Warning, Alert, and Response System during the pandemic.	SP1/A1.1	Practice	Local

**Table 24. Outcomes generated by contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” (T05.157 – GIZ)**

Outcome code	Outcome statement	Relevant Strategic priority/ Area of action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>T05.157-001</b>	Women from the Libyan municipalities increased exchanges, networking, organisation, support for economic inclusion.	SP1/A1.2	Relationship	National
<b>T05.157-002</b>	Public authorities, CSOs, private sector representatives, and other stakeholders increased dialogue and coordination for the Local economic development strategies elaboration and implementation.	SP1/A1.4	Relationship	Local
<b>T05.157-003</b>	Young people and vulnerable groups increased their integration into the labour market.	SP1/A1.2	Practice	Local
<b>T05.157-004</b>	Some municipal authorities have increased their commitment to addressing gender-related issues and have improved their perception of women’s potential and capacities.	SP1/A1.3	Action	Local
<b>T05.157-005</b>	Municipalities accelerated and deepened the devolution of functions and competencies.	SP1/A1.4	Policy	Local
<b>T05.157-006</b>	CSOs have increased their articulation with local authorities and are more involved in the implementation of socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion strategies in some of the targeted municipalities.	SP1/A1.1	Practice	Local

**Table 25. Outcomes generated by contract “Recovery, Stability, and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS)**

Outcome code	Outcome statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>T05.437-001</b>	Municipalities and other competent agencies at the local level have increased the quality, coverage, and continuity of the provision of public services.	SP1/A1.1	Relationship	Local
<b>T05.437-002</b>	Local communities that include the most vulnerable groups have improved the use of decentralised basic public services of the municipalities in Libya , between 2018 and 2020.	SP1/A1.1	Practice	Local
<b>T05.437-003</b>	Municipalities and local service providers increased the effectiveness of their response and their mitigation/ emergency measures in the framework of the Covid-19 emergency.	SP1/A1.1	Policy	Local

The mix of outcomes generated by the contract “Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups” (T05.1447 – IOM) **suggests a coordinated response to the Covid-19 crisis.** “Practices” such as increased Covid-19 testing and adherence to infection control standards have improved the effectiveness and accessibility of health services. “Actions” to boost vaccine uptake among migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers directly address the health and safety needs of these vulnerable groups. “Policies” were also adapted to include migrants in the National Vaccination Plan, ensuring equitable health measures. Additionally, strengthened “Relationships” between border agencies at shared points of entry have the potential to enhance regional health security. These outcomes collectively contribute to a tailored response to the crisis, addressing immediate health needs while reinforcing longer-term public health systems and inter-agency cooperation.

Contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” (T05.157 – GIZ) presents a similar variety of outcomes involving different types, territorial levels, and social actors. The outcomes suggest **potential internal synergies.** Enhanced collaboration between CSOs and local authorities, along with increased involvement in socioeconomic inclusion strategies, hints at a synergy between community engagement and local governance improvements. Improved dialogue and coordination among public authorities, CSOs, and the private sector could strengthen local economic development efforts. Additionally, the deepening of municipal functions and increased focus on gender-related issues suggest **possible synergies between institutional reforms and social dynamics.** The heightened commitment to gender issues and expanded support networks for women and vulnerable groups indicate that targeted actions may drive broader socioeconomic inclusion and community integration.

Contract “Recovery, Stability, and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1” (T05.437 – AICS) illustrates complementary actions, outputs, and outcomes as discussed in Chapter 4.2. Interviews with EUTF partners and local CSOs highlighted EUTF’s essential contributions, such as funding for health infrastructure, equipment, and medical supplies, as well as high-quality training for medical staff. This support not only enhances medical competencies but also motivates staff to improve service quality.

Local CSOs, with their community mobilisers, also played a crucial role in creating awareness and facilitating access, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. “*We are on the front line in providing support to communities*” said during the outcome harvesting interview one CSO representative, adding with satisfaction that the effort that the effort is rewarded by every improvement in the communities they serve. These organisations contributed to steering multiple opportunities and bringing services directly to communities.



### > Short-term effects

Additional examples of short-term effects are provided by the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” (T05.1185 – UNFPA), not included in the first Cohort of contracts analysed in this year’s Outcome Harvesting exercise. Short-term effects generated in this contract are found in the health sector as in the two previously mentioned contracts. However, they are more focused on two key critical areas: the gap in Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services.

Although the amplitude of the effects appears significant (65,653 people with improved access to health and protection services, including 26,613 women and girls attended in safe spaces), it is small in comparison to the magnitude of the problem and sizes of groups at risk. Therefore, sustainability and scalability are essential to generate more significant changes, ensuring further support for the improved capacity of the Libyan institutions and the Ministry of Health commitment to gender sensitive issues. Moreover, potential synergies could be exploited, for example with the outcomes of contract “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” (T05.157 – GIZ).

**Box 2. Short-term effects generated by the contract “Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation” (T05. 1185 – UNFPA)**

Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation (T05. 1185)		
<p><b>Specific objectives:</b> To improve direct multi-sectoral assistance and protection to migrants, refugees, and host Communities in Libya.</p>	<p><b>Target groups:</b> Migrants, Internally displaced persons, Returnees, Diaspora members, Asylum-seekers, Refugees, Host communities.</p>	
<p><b>EUTF Partner:</b> UNFPA</p>	<p><b>Geographic scope:</b> Libya</p>	<p><b>EUTF Contribution:</b> EUR 5 million</p>
<p><b>Implementation period:</b> December 2019 to February 2023</p>		
<p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; 65,653 people with improved access to health and protection services, including 26,613 women and girls attended in safe spaces.</li> <li>&gt; 1,502 staff from basic service providers benefitting from capacity building and training modules.</li> <li>&gt; 2,146 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) survivors provided with multi-sectoral services, including case management, protection, and psychosocial support.</li> <li>&gt; 97 law enforcement officials with increased knowledge and skills on GBV and human rights.</li> <li>&gt; 2,840 core relief items delivered to migrants and refugees in urban areas, shelters, detention centres, and disembarkation points.</li> </ul> <p><b>Some short-term effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The intervention made a relevant contribution to addressing the existing gap in the Libyan health system on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence related services.</li> <li>&gt; The capacity of Libyan institutions and service providers to deliver Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and GBV services was enhanced, improving the quality and inclusiveness of protection and health services on the ground.</li> <li>&gt; Women and Girls Safe Spaces increased resilience and self-confidence among women and girls, particularly GBV survivors and those at risk.</li> <li>&gt; The inclusion of GBV aspects in the Ministry of Health’s Covid-19 response plan reflects a growing commitment to gender-sensitive issues at the institutional level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The fragmented governance structure in Libya and limited availability of resources significantly hamper the institutional actors’ ability to fully perform their tasks, particularly in relation to the ownership and implementation of SRG and GBV services.</li> <li>&gt; Despite capacity-building efforts, local institutions and service providers are not yet prepared to sustain the quality and inclusiveness of protection and health services independently. This ongoing dependency on external support poses a challenge to the long-term sustainability</li> <li>&gt; Some authorities showed reluctance to establish shelters for GBV survivors and include certain services, such as childbirth services, in primary health care centres (PHCCs).</li> </ul>		

## > Success stories

The EUTF support is making a significant impact on the lives of many vulnerable individuals in Libya, a key host to a significant migrant population. Currently, it reaches over 800,000 people, both Libyan and non-Libyan, who are estimated to be in need of humanitarian aid.

The success stories of lives transformed by EUTF support illustrate its significant effect on both Libyan and non-Libyan populations<sup>107</sup>, particularly those grappling with chronic health conditions. This support has led to notable improvements in the lives of individuals, from children to the elderly, contributing to more stable and optimistic living conditions.

For children suffering from chronic diseases, the EUTF's contributions have been life-changing. For instance, children with diabetes, who previously faced uncertainty and fear due to irregular insulin supplies, now enjoy a more secure and hopeful future. The rehabilitation of healthcare facilities and the establishment of a reliable supply of essential medicines have allowed these children to manage their condition effectively. Their story, which is detailed in Annexe 7, highlights the transformation in their daily lives and the relief provided to their families. These children represent many others that may be affected by other diseases.

Similarly, an elderly woman with severe health issues and multiple comorbidities experienced a remarkable improvement in her quality of life thanks to the contract's support<sup>108</sup>. Through enhanced healthcare services and home visits, she received the medical attention and care she needed. A community mobiliser, who played a key role in facilitating this support, expressed genuine satisfaction in witnessing the positive changes in the elderly woman's life. The contract not only addressed her critical health needs but also improved her housing conditions, further contributing to her well-being and comfort.

EUTF support has also significantly impacted individuals who have entered the labour market or started their own businesses, illustrating the transformative effect of the assistance provided. For many who embarked on new business ventures, the EUTF support facilitated their success by providing essential resources and training. One notable example includes individuals who launched businesses in sectors such as sewing, food processing, and technology. A specific success story features an entrepreneur who developed a health sector application and won a business idea competition. This support enabled aspiring entrepreneurs to overcome initial barriers and establish viable businesses, contributing to their economic stability and personal empowerment.

Additionally, the EUTF's assistance contributed to job creation for vulnerable groups. Several individuals found employment through various initiatives, including construction projects for Women Development and Training Centres (WDTCs) and agriculture sector training programs. The intervention created jobs for people in construction, agriculture, and management of WDTCs, improving their economic situation and providing them with sustainable livelihoods.

EUTF support has also had a profound impact through initiative led by CSOs, further enhancing community well-being and resilience. These ranged from infrastructure improvements to emergency responses, demonstrating the crucial role of CSOs in addressing local needs. One significant initiative was the construction of a desalination plant in Kadames, which provided vital access to clean drinking water for the community. This initiative addressed critical water shortages and improved the quality of life for local residents by ensuring a reliable and safe water supply.

Additionally, CSOs successfully managed small grant projects that focused on fostering the inclusion of vulnerable groups and supporting local initiatives. These included literacy courses, vocational training, and other capacity-building activities that empowered individuals and strengthened local communities.

107. This section and the success stories are based on documents review, interviews with EUTF partners, local NGOs, and community mobilisers: from the project "Recovery, Stability, and Socio-economic Development in Libya - Phase 1" (T05.437 – AICS).

108. The examples of improving lives were collected from the contract through interviews during the outcome harvesting from the contract "Municipal development in the context of mixed migration" (T05.157 – GIZ).

## 5.3. Morocco



### 5.3.1. Outputs Overview

Graph 28. Overview of Outputs of the EUTF in Morocco



### 5.3.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 24 contracts implemented in Morocco from 2017 to May 2024:

Table 26. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 for Morocco

MOROCCO – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	–	321	<b>321</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	–	170	<b>170</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	118	82	<b>200</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	–	1,584	<b>1,584</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	–	1	<b>1</b>

2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	–	15	<b>15</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	49,437	69,971	<b>119,408</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights.	41,688	6,759	<b>48,447</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery.	2,613	63	<b>2,676</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	14,789	19,864	<b>34,653</b>
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	–	<b>5</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	6,230	94	<b>6,324</b>
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	–	9	<b>9</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,743	6,584	<b>14,327</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	–	4,621	<b>4,621</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	275	<b>275</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	25	270	<b>295</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	307	24	<b>331</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	395	615	<b>1,010</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	–	2	<b>2</b>
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	635	49,543	<b>50,178<sup>109</sup></b>
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	386	982	<b>1,368</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34	260	<b>294</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	46	9	<b>55</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	13	5	<b>18<sup>110</sup></b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	9	3	<b>12</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	43	17	<b>60</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	32	1	<b>33</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	<b>6,941</b>

109. Between Round 2 (2023) and Round 3 (2024), the EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis for Morocco saw a reduction of 25 due to revisions in the data reported under contract T05.756. Originally, 26 software tokens were recorded in Round 2. However, upon review, it was adjusted to only one software token delivered for EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis in Round 3, reflecting more accurate reporting.

110. EUTF Indicator 5.1 for Morocco decreased by 4 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections in the reporting of contracts T05.756, T05.1590, and T05.2021.

### 5.3.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

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

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

In 2023, Morocco's economy started recovering from recent disruptions such as severe drought, high commodity prices, and a global economic slowdown. By mid-year, the country recorded a 3% annual growth rate, fuelled by enhanced agricultural production, a surge in tourism, and positive net exports. Despite improvements in macroeconomic indicators, many Moroccans continued to struggle with the lingering effects of economic shocks since 2020. Price hikes significantly strained the purchasing power of citizens, particularly affecting low-income populations. Although Morocco avoided the food shortages seen in countries like Tunisia, rising food prices were a major driver of inflation, peaking at 10.1% in February 2023 before dropping to 4.3% in October<sup>111</sup>.

The severe and prolonged drought, the worst in Morocco's recent history, heavily contributed to inflationary pressures and led to job losses in rural areas. Additionally, the 8 September 2023 earthquake in the High Atlas Mountains, which killed at least 3,000 people and caused extensive damage, resulted in significant internal displacement. This increased the populations of Marrakesh and Taroudant by 33% and 45%, respectively, further straining social support systems<sup>112</sup>.

Public frustration over the quality of services grew in 2023, highlighted by a months-long teachers' strike that exposed deteriorating conditions in the public school system and the struggles of public sector employees with rising prices<sup>113</sup>. A growing number of people, including the middle class, faced challenges in addressing basic needs, contributing to a perception of declining quality of life. This was supported by World Bank research, which showed that 87.3% of households felt their quality of life had worsened over the past year, and only 53.4% believed they had enough income to cover their expenses<sup>114</sup>.

With increased monitoring of established migration routes to Spain, including those through the Canary Islands and the Strait of Gibraltar, some migrants have turned to alternative routes. In 2023, authorities continued to implement various migration management measures. These included certain mobility restrictions, such as informal limitations on public transport access introduced in 2022<sup>115</sup>, along with the relocation of individuals without documentation<sup>116</sup>.

111. Tasnim A., 2024, Morocco. Moroccans drive an increase in migration through the Western Mediterranean Route, June 2024, Human Smuggling And Trafficking Ecosystems – North Africa And The Sahel, 2024 Series, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime (GI-TOC). Available at: <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/Tasnim-Abderrahim-Morocco-Moroccans-drive-an-increase-in-migration-through-the-western-Mediterranean-route-GI-TOC-June-2024.pdf>

112. Data Friendly Space, Morocco earthquake September 2023 situation report, ReliefWeb, 15 September 2023, <https://reliefweb.int/report/morocco/morocco-earthquake-september-2023-situation-report-15092023.ke>

113. Tasnim A., 2024.

114. World Bank, Morocco Economic Monitor Fall 2023: From resilience to shared prosperity, 16 November 2023. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/morocco/publication/morocco-economic-monitor-fall-2023-from-resilience-to-shared-prosperity>.

115. Tasnim A., 2023, Morocco: Irregular migration ebbs as Rabat cracks down on human smuggling, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime (GI-TOC), <https://globalinitiative.net/analysis/human-smuggling-trafficking-ecosystems-north-africa-sahel-2023>.

116. Global Detention Project/GADEM, 2022, Morocco. Issues related to migration-related detention and border enforcement measures. Available at: [https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/20220331-Morocco-UPR-Report-GDP\\_GADEM-2022.pdf](https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/20220331-Morocco-UPR-Report-GDP_GADEM-2022.pdf).

Internal deportations aimed at impeding embarkations and dispersing migrants, particularly to remote inland cities, increased in 2023 and reportedly exacerbated migrants' vulnerabilities, often leading to increased homelessness and potential exploitation. Some migrants managed to find informal jobs, particularly in the agricultural sector, where cheap labour is frequently sought in olive or citrus fields. However, access to the labour market remains difficult for most, and those without legal documents often resort to begging at city intersections or taking on precarious informal jobs to meet their needs. Furthermore, heightened enforcement has resulted in a significant concentration of migrants in central Moroccan towns, leading to increased visibility and tensions. Although coexistence between Moroccans and foreign migrants is generally peaceful, there have been reports of rising xenophobia in cities with large migrant populations<sup>117</sup>.

As of April 2024, Morocco hosts approximately 24,500 registered and asylum-seekers<sup>118</sup>, making a 144% increase from April 2023<sup>119</sup> and a 26% increase compared to January 2024<sup>120</sup>. Most of these individuals continue to come from West, Central, and Northeast Africa, with the highest number arriving from Syria. This rise is attributed to ongoing regional conflicts and instability, which have driven more people to seek refuge in Morocco.

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for six out of the 12 country contracts implemented in Morocco, worth 9% of the total committed funds: EUR 17 million. In addition, six out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 12 million. EUTF contracts in Morocco are contributing to this Strategic Priority by enhancing access to basic services for migrants, asylum-seekers, refugees, unaccompanied minors, and host communities in areas such as education, healthcare, psychosocial support, and legal assistance. To improve the provision of these services and support measures, the capacities of public institutions, CSOs, and other stakeholders, including social workers and community leaders, were strengthened through training programs and operational support. Efforts also included community sensitisation and mobilisation on the legal framework for migration and asylum, principles and practices of non-discrimination, and strategies to prevent racial and xenophobic discrimination, while awareness campaigns were organised to inform migrants about their rights. Simultaneously, EUTF contracts in Morocco facilitated access for migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers to TVET and skills development initiatives and opportunities for income generation.

### > Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
2.1bis. Number of social infrastructures built and/or rehabilitated	–	15	<b>15</b>
2.2. Number of basic social services delivered	49,437	69,971	<b>119,408</b>
2.9. Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	14,789	19,864	<b>34,653</b>
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	7,413	6,584	<b>13,997</b>
6.2. Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	941	6,000	<b>6,941</b>

Under this Area of Action, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) contributed to enhancing the infrastructure of 15 nurseries and social support services (EUTF Indicator 2.1bis). Between 2020 and 2022, the same contract also supported vulnerable migrants by distributing 29,263 emergency kits, 10,071 food kits, 9,429 hygiene kits, and 319 baby kits. Additionally, it provided 5,077 medical assistances, 4,248 psychosocial support interventions, 54 tutoring sessions, and 65 legal and administrative support services (EUTF Indicator 2.2).

117. Tasnim A., 2024.

118. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/morocco#toc-latest-updates> (consulted in August 2024).

119. UNHCR, April 2023, Morocco Fact Sheet. Available at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/morocco-factsheet-5210>

120. UNHCR, January 2024, Morocco Fact Sheet. Available at: <https://reporting.unhcr.org/morocco-factsheet-7041>



Six contracts have delivered 119,408 basic social services to date (EUTF Indicator 2.2). Notably, the contract “Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa” (T05.1154 – UNHCR), in partnership with *Fondation Orient-Occident*, provided 39,200 social services to refugee populations, including education grants for primary and secondary education, healthcare consultations, psychosocial counselling, and treatments for chronic illnesses. Moreover, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) delivered 35,063 basic social services, including emergency, legal, and mental health assistance, with 17,387 services provided from December 2022 to November 2023. Another key contributor was “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría), which delivered 13,508 social services to 10,250 beneficiaries between 2021 and 2023. This contract delivered 12,839 hygiene, food, and shelter kits, facilitated 366 referrals to specialised services, and offered protection for 303 vulnerable migrants.

To date, five contracts have contributed to improving the access to basic social services of 34,653 people (EUTF Indicator 2.9). Notably, the contract “Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II” (T05.240 – IOM) referred 14,412 people – vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities – to relevant service providers and other organisations for essential services. Moreover, “Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa – Morocco” (T05.1154 – UNHCR) benefited a total of 5,452 people in Rabat, Casablanca, Fes/Meknes, Marrakech, Oujda, and Tangier/Tetouan. This contract assisted 4,532 refugees with counselling sessions and provided education grants to support the enrolment of 740 children in primary school, 160 in secondary schools, and 20 in non-formal education. Additionally, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) referred 3,740 vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host community members to relevant social service providers – 2,115 in Casablanca and 1,625 in Agadir. Finally, the contract “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 – ENABEL) promoted access for 799 migrants to basic social services in collaboration with local partners.

13,997 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.2). Of these, 6,584 received protection and direct assistance from the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM). Moreover, “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) provided support to 5,111 migrants in Rabat and Oujda by distributing health kits and offering social services including medical treatments, social support consultations, and psychological sessions. Finally, “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) aided 2,302 migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in accessing rights and services and submitting asylum applications.

In the context of the Covid-19 emergency response activities conducted by the EUTF in Morocco, 6,941 individuals directly benefited from two contracts (EUTF Indicator 6.2). Specifically, the contract “Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa – Morocco” (T05.1154 – UNHCR) delivered cash assistance to 5,500 refugees and 500 asylum-seekers. Additionally, “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) provided information on health and hygiene practices and the operations of the Moroccan health system related to Covid-19 to 941 migrants in Rabat and Oujda.



## > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	2,613	63	<b>2,676</b>
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	236	3	<b>239<sup>121</sup></b>
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies, and plans developed or directly supported (National level)	13	–	<b>13</b>
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	13	–	<b>13<sup>122</sup></b>

Six contracts have trained 2,676 staff from CSOs and local authorities to strengthen service delivery in areas such as health, psychosocial support, and basic rights (EUTF Indicator 2.8). For instance, the contract “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) enhanced the knowledge of 1,940 staff from public institutions and associations on the rights and obligations of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Morocco. Likewise, the contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (AECID – T05.138) trained 325 members of CSOs on anti-racism and anti-xenophobia with a gender-based perspective and trained 30 civil servants to replicate this training. Additionally, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (Handicap International – T05.1479) delivered training on migration issues to 115 social workers and community leaders in Agadir and Casablanca. The curriculum of the training provided addressed a wide array of topics such as the identification and care of human trafficking victims, disability, Psychological First Aid (PFA), and administrative and legal procedures for school and civil registrations.

Furthermore, the contract “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas, Fe y Alegría) trained 163 service providers including 96 public officials on health-related topics, 41 on technical management and coordination, and 26 community leaders on strategies for addressing migrant community vulnerabilities. Similarly, “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1477 – MDM Belgique) provided training to 40 professionals on the detection and care of vulnerable migrants and international human rights standards. Finally, the contract “*Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking*” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 63 healthcare professionals and social workers to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants.

239 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building activities and operational support on protection and migration management by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Specifically, the contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID) enhanced the capacities of 230 entities, comprising seven media actors and 223 associations, through comprehensive training programs. These programs covered the legal framework on migration, principles and practices of non-discrimination, and strategies to prevent racial and xenophobic discrimination in Morocco, all from an ethnic and gender perspective. Additionally, “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) promoted six local and national stakeholders’ platforms aimed at improving access to rights and services for migrants,

121. EUTF Indicator 3.6 for Morocco decreased by 19 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

122. EUTF Indicator 5.1 for Morocco decreased by 3 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections related to contract T05.756.

refugees, and asylum-seekers. These platforms, which include public institutions, lawyers, and NGO legal clinics, operate at both the national (Rabat) and regional levels (Casablanca, Oujda, Tangier, and Rabat). The support provided by this contract encompassed training on national and international legal frameworks on migration and asylum, associative communication, data collection, and clinical methodology, alongside the implementation of coordination tools and mechanisms, and the establishment of dedicated workspaces for legal advice for beneficiaries. Lastly, the “Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II (T05.240 – IOM) supported three actors— *Commission Nationale de Lutte Contre la Traite des Personnes*, *Association Thissaghnesse pour la Culture et le Développement*, and *Association Maroc Solidarité Médico-Sociale* — in enhancing their capabilities to provide legal and translation services, and to implement migration-related initiatives in Morocco.

To date, 13 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Among these, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) supported nine frameworks, protocols, and strategies. These included five framework documents that regulate the provision of emergency services in food, hygiene, health, and housing aid. Additionally, the contract supported the development of two operational protocols designed to enhance the capacities of three organisations providing health and psychosocial support services. It also backed two strategies: the national “Health and Migration” strategy and a regional strategy specifically designed to address migration-related challenges and opportunities in Agadir and Casablanca. Moreover, “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID) developed a gender-sensitive awareness strategy and two training plans. The plans were designed in a participatory manner for public institutions, and associations focused on preventing and countering racism and xenophobia against migrants in Morocco. Finally, the contract “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas, Fey Alegría) contributed to the establishment of an internal coordination protocol to improve collaboration among institutions supporting vulnerable migrants.

Finally, under this Area of Action, 13 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been formed with the support of four contracts thus far (EUTF Indicator 5.1). Notably, “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) promoted the creation of six multi-stakeholder groups and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. These groups encompass local platforms and networks aimed at improving migrants’ access to rights, involving 17 public institutions and 101 NGOs at the local level. Additionally, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) supported five round tables bringing together relevant stakeholders to discuss the socio-economic integration challenges faced by migrants. Lastly, the contract “*Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d’Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.2021 – Niras AS) has supported the establishment and enhancement of a dialogue mechanism that facilitates discussions among key stakeholders on emergency housing issues for migrant populations.

### > Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	41,688	6,759	<b>48,447</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	34	260	<b>294</b>

To date, 48,447 people have been reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights carried out by seven contracts (EUTF Indicator 2.7). Notably, the contract “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL) reached 29,116 people through campaigns aimed at informing migrants about their rights. Other significant contributors include the contract “*SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains*” (T05.1590 – CCEM), which reached 2,645 people through local workshops designed to combat human trafficking, and “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas, Fe y Alegría), which raised awareness of health rights and child protection for 2,614 people, focusing on women and children. Furthermore, “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (Handicap International – T05.1479) conducted individual and group social consultations that informed 2,167 migrants about their rights.

Furthermore, 294 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities carried out by three contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 4.3). Of these, 206 participated in language courses, culture sensitisation activities, and other initiatives organised by the contract “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) in Morocco. Additionally, 20 lawyers attended awareness-raising workshops focused on protecting human trafficking victims organised by “*SAVE: Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains*” (T05.1590 – CCEM). Lastly, 14 individuals participated in anti-discrimination educational activities organised by the contract “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID).

### > Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1. Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	–	321	<b>321</b>
1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported	–	170	<b>170</b>
1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	118	82	<b>200</b>
1.4. Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	–	1,584	<b>1,584</b>
1.5. Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	–	1	<b>1</b>

Two contracts have so far contributed to the creation or support of 321 direct jobs and 170 MSMEs (EUTF Indicators 1.1 and 1.2): “*Programme d’intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc*” (T05.1402 – Soleterre) and “*Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2 MEETAfrica*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France). The former facilitated 314 jobs and supported 147 MSMEs, while the latter accounted for 7 jobs and 23 MSMEs in Morocco. Both contracts provided businesses with tailored support, including initial diagnostics and follow-up analyses in areas such as branding, communications, accounting, marketing, management, operational strategy, innovation, and leadership. Additionally, entrepreneurs benefited from group workshops on intellectual property, fiscal laws, commercial development, management tools, human resources, and management strategies. Moreover, businesses received funding to initiate or expand their operations.

Linked to the latter, 200 people developed income-generating activities, and 1,584 individuals benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development with the support of three contracts (EUTF Indicators 1.3 and 1.4). Specifically, the contract “*Programme d’intégration des personnes migrantes et réfugiées dans le monde du Travail au Maroc*” (T05.1402 – Soleterre) provided training in financial education to 1,564 people, equipping them with essential management skills for establishing and successfully running

income-generating activities. Of these, 720 were trained between December 2022 and November 2023. Ultimately, 82 individuals supported developed income-generating activities. To enhance entrepreneurship, the same contract also rehabilitated and equipped a business incubator in Oujda (EUTF Indicator 1.5).

Moreover, the contract “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 – ENABEL, Morocco) facilitated connections between entrepreneurs and potential funding sources, enabling 118 individuals to develop income-generating activities. Notably, a workshop in Turin brought together potential investors from Italy with officials from Beni Mellal Khénifra. Meanwhile, in the Oriental region, associations of Moroccans Residing Abroad and potential investors from Italy and Belgium explored local investment opportunities. Finally, 20 members of the diaspora community (9 women and 11 men) completed the entrepreneurship support training programme organised by the “*Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2 MEETAfrica*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) contract in Morocco.

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems on Population Characteristics and Needs of Target Groups and Institutions	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	1	–	<b>1</b>
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	24	–	<b>24</b>

In this Area of Action, one platform providing information on services available to migrants was established with the support of the contract “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (T05.1481 – Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegría) – EUTF Indicator 5.2.

Additionally, 24 field studies, surveys, and other research have been conducted by four contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Notably, the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International) produced 16 of these outputs, including five reportages, four practical thematic guides for professionals and community relays, four position papers, and other reports. Other significant contributions include five reports on migrants’ rights and access to services produced by the contract “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (T05.431 – ENABEL), and two gender-sensitive reports on discrimination in Morocco developed by “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre*” (T05.138 – AECID).

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

Significant differences in route dynamics and composition of irregular migration flows have been observed in the last year from Morocco. Data from the Spanish Ministry of Interior indicates a 96% surge in irregular arrivals in Spain in the first half of 2024 compared to 2023, with 24,898 migrants having arrived between January 1 and June 30, 2024, compared to 12,704 during the same period in 2023<sup>123</sup>. This surge is mostly attributable to a 167% rise in arrivals in the Canary Islands (from 7,213 in 2023 to 19,257 in 2024) mostly from Mauritania and Senegal. According to Frontex, between January and February 2024, this route experienced the biggest percentage rise in irregular crossings of all routes into the European Union, representing one-third of all detections at the EU’s external border<sup>124</sup>.

123. Gobierno de España, 2024, Ministerio del Interior, Informe Quincenal | Ministerio del Interior, Inmigración Irregular 2024. Datos Acumulados del 1 Enero al 30 de Junio. Available at: [https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/export/sites/default/galleries/galeria-de-prensa/documentos-y-multimedia/balances-e-informes/2024/12\\_informe\\_quincenal\\_acumulado\\_01-01\\_al\\_30-06-2024.pdf](https://www.interior.gob.es/opencms/export/sites/default/galleries/galeria-de-prensa/documentos-y-multimedia/balances-e-informes/2024/12_informe_quincenal_acumulado_01-01_al_30-06-2024.pdf)

124. <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/irregular-border-crossings-down-in-central-med-up-in-eastern-med-and-western-africa-XWspJx>

Despite intensified security measures by Moroccan authorities, including increased checkpoints and patrols around Ceuta and Melilla, smuggling networks continue to adapt to the changing environment and persist with their operations. Land arrivals registered a 129% increase compared to 2023 (from 512 to 1,172) in Ceuta and a 151% increase (from 459 to 1,154) in Melilla<sup>125</sup>. Even with enhanced security operations around the enclaves by both Spanish and Moroccan forces, occasional crossing attempts persisted, highlighting the ongoing high demand to access these areas. These efforts included navigating sea routes, either by swimming or using boats<sup>126</sup>. In 2024, sea arrivals decreased in Ceuta from 33 in 2023 to 13 in 2024 (-60.6%) and in Melilla from 81 to 3 (-96.3%). Sea arrivals from northern Morocco to the Spanish mainland and the Balearic Islands across the Alboran Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar saw a slight decrease from 4,865 in 2023 to 4,453 in 2024 (-8.5%)<sup>127</sup>.

The counter-migration measures implemented by the Moroccan government, aimed at restricting foreign migrants' access to the northern regions have altered the nationalities of migrants departing from the northern coast. As a result, Moroccans, followed by Algerians, have become the predominant groups<sup>128</sup>. This was evident in the arrivals to mainland Spain, where only about 14% of migrants on the Western Mediterranean route in 2023 were from countries other than Morocco and Algeria<sup>129</sup>. Conversely, in 2024, the demographics of those arriving in the Canary Islands shifted, predominantly consisting of individuals from Mali, Senegal, and Mauritania<sup>130</sup>.

At the same time, there is evidence of a slow increase in movement across the Morocco-Algeria border, with more Algerians arriving in Morocco intending to cross to the Spanish enclaves and vice versa. This trend is fuelled by more stringent migration controls in Morocco and the relatively lower costs of crossing from Algeria<sup>131</sup>.

In March 2023, the Moroccan Ministry of Justice and the National Commission to Combat Human Trafficking launched the National Strategy 2023-2030 to combat human trafficking and adopted the National referral mechanism for victims<sup>132</sup>. However the implementation of both is at the very beginning and there are many challenges<sup>133</sup>.

“Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings” (Strategic Priority 2) is the main priority of four out of the 12 country EUTF contracts implemented in Morocco, representing 81% of the total funds committed (EUR 143 million). In addition, two out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2, allocating EUR 34 million to this partner country. EUTF contracts in Morocco have supported the enhancement of the capacities of Moroccan security and enforcement personnel, specialised support staff, and diplomatic and social services in the identification, referral, and protection of victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Additionally, training was provided on surveillance and interviewing techniques, the detection of fraudulent documents, and the use of specialised software and equipment supplied to Moroccan authorities to support border management activities. Furthermore, these initiatives have contributed to developing international cooperation mechanisms for border governance.

125. Gobierno de España, 2024.

126. Inmigrantes exhaustos, algunos mordidos por perros y rescates de los GEAS, FaroTV Ceuta, 26/02/2004, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhpQcrzJN8E>

127. Gobierno de España, 2024.

128. Tasnim A., 2024.

129. Ibid., GI-TOC calculation based on UNHCR and Frontex data. UNHCR Operational Data Portal, Spain Weekly Snapshot – Week 52 (25–31 Dec 2023), 10 January 2024, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/105980>; Frontex, Detections of illegal border-crossings statistics download, <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/what-we-do/monitoring-and-risk-analysis/migratory-map>.

130. FRONTEX, Irregular border crossings down in Central Med, up in Eastern Med and Western Africa, 13/03/2024- Available at: <https://www.frontex.europa.eu/media-centre/news/news-release/irregular-border-crossings-down-in-central-med-up-in-eastern-med-and-western-africa-XWspJx>

131. Tasnim A., 2024.

132. UNHCR, 2024, Mapping of protection services. A routes-based approach to protection services along mixed movement routes. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/mapping-protection-services-routes-based-approach-protection-services-along-mixed-movement-routes>

133. U.S. Department of State, 2024 Trafficking in Persons Report: Morocco. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/morocco/>

## > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management <sup>134</sup>	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6. Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	4	8	12
4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	386	982	1,368
4.6. Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (National level)	3	–	3

To date, 1,368 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces, and relevant non-state actors have been trained in governance, conflict prevention, and human rights through six contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.2). Specifically, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) trained 870 staff from partner institutions. In 2023, training sessions focused on surveillance and interviewing techniques, detection of fraudulent documents, and use of specialised software. Additionally, activities under this contract also included training and sensitisation for 116 consular, social, and healthcare workers in identifying, protecting, and referring victims of trafficking. Furthermore, the Libya component of the contract facilitated training for 14 Moroccan law enforcement officials.

In addition, 175 personnel from the Moroccan Ministry of Interior responsible for border management were trained on the use and maintenance of equipment provided by contract “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc*” (T05.888 – FIIAPP). In the last reporting period, 131 people participated in several training sessions and five people participated in a study visit to Spain. Similarly, the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)” (T05.519 – ICMPD) trained 112 border agencies staff on the configuration, installation, maintenance, and use of new equipment in line with migrants’ rights-based approach.

Moreover, the contract “*Soutien dans le repérage/l’identification, l’accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains – Comité Contre Esclavage Moderne*” (T05.1590 – CCEM) trained a total of 153 staff of CSOs, 10 lawyers, and 124 officials from government institutions on legal support to victims of human trafficking. In 2024, this contract also facilitated five inter-actor meetings alongside the international closing workshop, featuring representatives from Morocco, France, Ivory Coast, Belgium, and Lebanon. The workshop aimed to create lasting partnerships, simplify exchanges despite diverse languages and legal systems, and strengthen networks against human trafficking for labour exploitation.

12 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management provided by four contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 3.6). For instance, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) provided training in the detection and identification of fraudulent documents to seven institutions. These included the Ministry of Justice, Royal Gendarmerie, *Direction Générale de la Sûreté Nationale* (DGSN), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Economic Inclusion and Employment, High Judicial Council, and the Public Prosecution of Morocco. Furthermore, three Moroccan institutions participated in a study visit organised by “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc*” (T05.888 – FIIAPP) to Madrid and Albacete in Spain. In the context of these visits, this

<sup>134</sup>. The value of EUTF Indicator 51 for Morocco in Area of Action 2.1 decreased from one in Round 2 (2023) to zero in Round 3 (2024). This adjustment was due to changes in the matching between EUTF and LFM indicators of contract T05.1950. Updated information revealed that the output previously reported did not meet the methodological requirements.



contract provided training in humanitarian border management and maritime surveillance and facilitated exchanges between Moroccan authorities and the Guardia Civil, which is responsible for migrant rescue operations. Lastly, the contract Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region – BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD) supported the DGSN and the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia through the donation of equipment and training.

In addition, “AT auprès des membres de la Commission nationale, chargée de la coordination des mesures ayant pour but la lutte et la prévention de la traite des êtres humains au Maroc, et de son secretariat” (Altair - T05.2029) supported the development of two plans (EUTF Indicator 4.6). This contract organised a retreat for members of the National Commission Responsible for Coordinating Measures Aimed at the Fight and Prevention of Human Trafficking, focusing on the creation of an Operational Strategic Plan and drafting an action plan for implementing the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for human trafficking, which was adopted by the Minister of Justice in March 2023. The support also included hiring a thematic expert who provided observations and recommendations on NMR aimed at enhancing the document’s readability, ensuring it is accessible and comprehensible to various stakeholders. In line with the later, the contract “Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc” (T05.888 – FIIAPP) supported the implementation of Morocco’s National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) by organising a workshop on humanised border management in November 2022 in Rabat. The event gathered 40 officials, including seven women, from various Moroccan ministries and the National Human Rights Council and addressed relevant aspects of the SNIA related to the victim reference framework, policies on voluntary return, and the rights of migrants.

### > Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1. Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	–	2	<b>2</b>
4.1 bis. Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	635	49,542	<b>50,178<sup>135</sup></b>

50,178 items of equipment to strengthen governance have been provided by three contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 4.1 bis). The primary contributor was the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region – BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD), which supplied 49,542 items of equipment to support border management to Moroccan authorities. These items include forensic police equipment, vehicles, radio and IT equipment (computers, tablets, servers, scanners), detection and video surveillance systems, and mobile radio devices. Additionally, 635 items of equipment were delivered by the contract “Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc” (T05.888 – FFIAPP). They encompassed vehicles, maritime equipment, night vision and thermal imaging devices, navigation and communication tools, and IT equipment and software.

Two infrastructures for border management were supported by the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) – EUTF Indicator 4.1. The Cybercrime Unit of the Ministry of Interior and the Judicial Expertise Research Centre under the Ministry of Justice received donations and training on updated software to bolster their border management capabilities.

135. Between Round 2 (2023) and Round 3 (2024), the EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis for Morocco saw a reduction of 25 due to revisions in the data reported under contract T05.756. Originally, 26 software tokens were recorded in Round 2. However, upon review, the reporting was adjusted to only count one software delivered for EUTF Indicator 4.1.bis in Round 3, reflecting more accurate reporting.



## > Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings; and Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance

Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
3.2. Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	330	–	<b>330</b>
3.11. Number of awareness-raising events on migration	–	9	<b>9</b>
Improvement of International Cooperation Mechanisms for Border Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2	–	<b>2</b>

The contract “SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains” (T05.1590 – CCEM) has assisted 330 victims of human trafficking (EUTF Indicator 3.2). The majority of the supported victims are women (80%) and minors (73%), with 19% being of foreign nationalities. The contract has provided comprehensive support, including access to housing, financial aid, and psycho-social services. Over the three years of its second phase, 140 individual financial aids were distributed, and 7 housing centres received funding.

Furthermore, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) organised nine awareness-raising events on migration to date (EUTF Indicator 3.11). These activities encompassed webinars, trainings, and roundtables covering topics such as ethical and fair recruitment, labour inspection, occupational safety and health, the International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) (an IOM initiative to promote ethical recruitment), and the risks associated with irregular migration and fraud in international recruitment.

In terms of enhancing international cooperation, two regional cooperation initiatives are supported by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.4). For example, the contract “Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc” (T05.888 – FIIAPP) collaborates with Moroccan authorities to bolster their engagement in the Rabat Process. This includes facilitating their participation in key thematic events and global conferences to promote Morocco’s role in international migration governance. In addition, the contract “Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains – SAVE” (T05.1590 – CCEM) organised two international workshops in 2021 and 2024. These sessions drew over 110 participants from Morocco, France, Belgium, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Tunisia, and Lebanon to foster collaboration against human trafficking.

## > NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

As demand for labour emigration remains high among Moroccans, Morocco is actively pursuing labour migration cooperation with the EU and its Member States to facilitate regular mobility patterns and ensure migration adheres to agreed principles and procedures.

Recently, in March 2023, Morocco signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with Spain, covering various sectors<sup>136</sup>. In particular, the agreements aim to enhance collaboration on migration management, focusing on technical training, institutional strengthening, and the integration of migrant communities in

136. <https://diplomatie.ma/en/12th-hlm-morocco-spain-signing-several-cooperation-agreements>

Spain. They also seek to create opportunities for safe, orderly migration in alignment with global standards, emphasising mutual learning and the mobility of trainees and professionals between the two countries. In January 2024, Morocco and Germany established a comprehensive migration partnership to enhance labour migration channels for skilled Moroccan workers and collaborate on the return of irregular Moroccan migrants from Germany<sup>137</sup>. As part of a pilot programme, pre-departure or pre-arrival programmes will be delivered in Morocco including local migration advice, language and orientation programmes, and advice and support for migrants in their transition from their country of origin to Germany<sup>138</sup>. In March 2024, Morocco and Italy agreed on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the Sicilian city of Palermo, signed by the Sicily Foreign Workers Association the Human Solidarity Consortium and the General Union of Moroccan Workers (Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc - UGTM) to train and recruit Moroccan seasonal workers in Sicily<sup>139</sup>.

At the same time, Morocco is facing labour shortages in sectors that Moroccan are increasingly reluctant to enter – a trend previously observed in European countries<sup>140</sup>. Migration also provides direct economic benefits for Morocco, particularly in its foreign exchange-earning agricultural sector, which relies heavily on migrant workers. This impact extends to the telecommunications, construction, and tourism sectors as well<sup>141</sup>.

The Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment, and Skills (MIEPEEC) in Morocco has initiated the development of a National Strategy for International Labour Mobility (Stratégie nationale de mobilité professionnelle internationale - SNMPI). Launched in July 2022, the strategy is aimed at managing international professional mobility and labour migration. The development process is participatory, involving national and international stakeholders, and supported by the EUTF-funded THAMM program. As of now, the strategy is still in the development phase, with ongoing efforts to finalise and implement it.

In July 2023, the Kingdom of Morocco, alongside other Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) Champion countries<sup>142</sup>, hosted the “GCM Talk,” a cross-regional consultation and peer-learning exchange focused on the effective implementation of key aspects of the GCM. The workshop provided a platform to discuss and share good practices, challenges, and gaps related to Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (BLMAs), including Skills Mobility Partnerships (SMPs). Member States participating in the inter-regional event included Chad, Egypt, Germany, Georgia, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Morocco, with a budget of EUR 9 million. In addition, three out of the 12 regional contracts delivering outputs in Morocco contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3, allocating EUR 8 million to this partner country. To date, EUTF contracts in Morocco have supported the implementation of the National Strategy for International Professional Mobility (Stratégie Nationale de Mobilité Professionnelle Internationale – SNMPI), coordinated by the Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment, and Skills (MIEPEEC). Furthermore, they have supported the development of a roadmap for enhanced coordination on skills anticipation led by the Department of Vocational Training of the MIEPEEC and a strategy for international placement and partnerships under ANAPEC (Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences). Moroccan candidate migrants have participated in various activities organised by labour mobility programmes and regional cooperation initiatives supported by EUTF contracts such as information workshops, bilateral and multilateral training sessions, internships, volunteering opportunities, and study programmes.

137. ICMPD, 2024, Migration Outlook Mediterranean 2024. Available at: [https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD\\_Mediterranean\\_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf](https://www.icmpd.org/file/download/60922/file/ICMPD_Mediterranean_Migration%2520Outlook%25202024.pdf)

138. BMZ, Germany and Morocco strengthen cooperation to promote regular labour migration and integration from the outset, <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/germany-and-morocco-strengthen-cooperation-migration-197372>

139. <https://schengen.news/moroccan-workers-now-have-the-opportunity-to-undergo-training-to-work-in-italys-sicily/>

140. AA.VV., Rather Than Looking for Scapegoats, Morocco Is Cashing In on South-South Migration, 16/11/2024. Available at: <https://pulitzercentre.org/stories/rather-looking-scapegoats-morocco-cashing-south-south-migration#:~:text=%E2%80%9CRabat%20is%20experiencing%20labour%20shortages,is%20surrounded%20by%20horticultural%20greenhouses.>

141. OIT, 2023, Etude qualitative sur l'accès des travailleurs migrants au marché du travail marocain Profils socioprofessionnels des travailleurs migrants. Available at: [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@africa/@ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms\\_900221.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@africa/@ro-abidjan/documents/publication/wcms_900221.pdf)

142. <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/champion-countries>

## > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	9	<b>9</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	–	7	<b>7<sup>143</sup></b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	5	<b>5</b>

Three contracts implemented under the programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa – THAMM” (T05.1410 – ENABEL and T05.981 – ILO and IOM and T05.969 – GIZ) contributed to EUTF Strategic Priority 3 targeting Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance.

Nine public and non-state actors in Morocco were supported by contracts T05.1410 (ENABEL) and T05.981 (ILO and IOM) – EUTF Indicator 3.6. Among the beneficiary institutions were ANAPEC (*Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences*), MIEPEEC (*Ministère de l'Inclusion Économique, de la Petite Entreprise, de l'Emploi et des Compétences*), OFPPT (*Office de la Formation Professionnelle et de la Promotion du Travail*), along with private sector actors such as CGEM (*Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc*) and trade unions including CDT (*Confédération Démocratique du Travail*), UMT (*Union Marocaine du Travail*), and UGTM (*Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc*). These stakeholders participated in knowledge-sharing and consultations facilitated by THAMM, covering key topics such as labour mobility schemes, fair recruitment practices, bilateral labour agreements, and the protection of migrant workers.

Seven strategies and plans developed by the MIEPEEC (Ministry of Economic Inclusion, Small Business, Employment, and Skills) and ANAPEC (*Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences*) were supported by contract T05.981 (ILO and IOM) (EUTF Indicator 4.6). These include three strategies for implementing the National Strategy for International Professional Mobility (SNMPI), a roadmap for enhanced coordination on skills anticipation, and a strategy for promoting international placements and partnerships. Two additional tools were also developed: a technical solution to improve the recognition of vocational training diplomas in EU countries, and a pilot initiative for digitalising Moroccan TVET diplomas via the Certif-ID platform. Additionally, a white paper titled ‘Logical Framework for the Capacity Building Plan for International Labour Migration Governance’ was created, alongside action plans for enhancing the High Commission for Planning’s Information System with ILO support.

To date, five multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been established with the support of three contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.1). Notably, the THAMM contract implemented by ENABEL (T05.1410) promoted three coordination mechanisms aimed at mobilising and involving stakeholders in legal migration with expertise in the labour market and professional placement. Additionally, one technical coordination committee to facilitate exchanges on migration and mobility for employment and training purposes among relevant actors was created by the THAMM contract implemented by GIZ (T05.969). Similarly, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) contributed to the establishment of an interinstitutional mechanism led by the Ministry of Labour, tasked with developing the national strategy on international labour mobility. This mechanism is organised around thematic working groups to ensure policy coordination among public institutions responsible for five objectives: 1. Governance, Partnerships, Information Systems, and Data; 2. Social Protection and Fundamental Rights at Work; 3. Employment and intermediation at national and international levels; 4. Training and anticipation of skills; 5. Monitoring and prospecting on the labour market.

143. In Round 2, the value was reported for EUTF Indicator 4.6 in Area of Action 3.1 in Morocco. After a comprehensive review and updated consultations, the value of 14 from contract T05.501 was reassigned to Area of Action 4.1 in Round 3. Additionally, an increase of three in the value reported under contract T05.981 resulted in a net decrease of 11 for EUTF Indicator 4.6 in Area of Action 3.1 from Round 2 to Round 3.

### > Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance; and Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance

Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	6,230	94	<b>6,324</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	30	1	<b>31</b>

To date, 6,324 people have benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes supported by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.10). Among them, 4,765 youth attended information workshops held in high schools, universities, student clubs, youth associations, and youth clubs in three regions of Morocco conducted by the contract “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 – ENABEL). Furthermore, 1,465 individuals received relevant information regarding labour mobility processes and participated in bilateral or multilateral training, internships, volunteering, and study programmes organised by the “*Coopération Sud –Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ) contract. Finally, 94 young people interested in migrating to Germany attended German language courses and intercultural trainings over the course of more than six months organised by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ).

Under the same Area of Action, 31 regional cooperation initiatives were supported by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.4). Of these, 30 were promoted by the contract “*Coopération Sud –Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ). Notably, it contributed to the development of 11 bilateral agreements and action plans with countries such as Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, and Morocco. Additionally, the contract facilitated six labour mobility partnerships, focusing on priority sectors like agricultural processing, fish farming, and rural tourism within the framework of South-South cooperation. Moreover, five pilot actions were supported, aimed at strengthening the role of diasporas in the development of their origin countries. The same contract also backed three exchanges aimed at establishing reception and information centres for diasporas. Furthermore, it contributed to three exchanges addressing emergency repatriation procedures. Lastly, this contract facilitated two sub-regional exchanges that explored strategies for localising migration policies.

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2. Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and/or strengthened	4	3	<b>7</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	8	12	<b>20</b>

Two contracts set up, implemented and/or strengthened seven planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Specifically, the “*Coopération Sud –Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ) contract produced an in-depth analysis with recommendations aligned with OECD standards to improve labour migration data collection and analysis systems in Morocco, Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, and Mali. In addition, the THAMM contract, implemented by the ILO and IOM (T05.981), developed three tools aimed at upgrading the ANAPEC (*Agence Nationale de Promotion de l’Emploi et des Compétences*) website by integrating official information sources on labour migration opportunities, along with practical information and procedures for job seekers.

Finally, three contracts contributed to the development of 20 field studies, surveys, and other type of research (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Of these, 10 were produced under the THAMM contract implemented by the ILO and IOM. These included service review reports, pre-departure orientation guides, and studies on the impact of COVID-19, among others. Additionally, eight studies were developed by the “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” (T05.501 – GIZ) contract. Some of the outputs produced were capitalisation documents on South-South volunteering efforts in Morocco, Senegal, Côte d’Ivoire, and Mali, as well as diaspora mappings in these countries.

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

The migration governance framework in Morocco is increasingly incorporating a South-South cooperation approach, focusing on collaboration with other African countries to tackle shared migration challenges<sup>144</sup>. This strategy is evident in Morocco’s efforts to strengthen connections between African diasporas in Morocco and their countries of origin, as well as in managing both regular and irregular migration. The Moroccan government, influenced by the EU, has reinforced its support for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) as a key component of its migration management under the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (SNIA). This program includes protection and assistance for migrants, with a specific focus on “return migration”. Since 2005, the AVRR Program has provided humanitarian, administrative, logistical, and financial support to over 18,000 vulnerable migrants, helping them return voluntarily to their home countries<sup>145</sup>.

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority for one country contract in Morocco with a budget of EUR 8 million. In addition, one regional contract also contributes to Strategic Priority 4 in Morocco, allocating EUR 2 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. EUTF contracts have focused on engaging the Moroccan diaspora, facilitating the return of Sub-Saharan migrants to their home countries, and promoting South-South development initiatives.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration Governance and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration Governance and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	67	4	<b>71</b>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	395	615	<b>1,010</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	30	2	<b>32</b>

71 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management under four contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Of these, 67 were supported by the contract “*Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité*” (T05.1479 – Handicap International). These included seven migrant organisations and 10 associative actors who participated in the development of the Regional Influence Strategy (SRI) and the Souss-Massa Migration Committee (CMSM).

144. Yousra A, 2022, “Governing African Migration in Morocco: The Challenge of Positive Desecuritisation”, International Development Policy | Revue internationale de politique de développement. Available at: <http://journals.openedition.org/poldev/4788>

145. IOM, 2023, ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION IN MOROCCO 2022 YEARLY REPORT. Available at: [https://mena.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1686/files/documents/2023-03/Rapport\\_Annuel\\_EN\\_AVRR\\_20230310.pdf](https://mena.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1686/files/documents/2023-03/Rapport_Annuel_EN_AVRR_20230310.pdf)

So far, 1,010 people were trained on migration management and protection by six contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.7). Notably, the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981) provided training to 377 government officials from national and local institutions and representatives of other relevant organisations on fair and ethical recruitment, recognition and valorisation of skills of migrant workers, placement abroad, and labour mobility data collection and reporting. Another significant contributor was the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) which trained 221 government representatives. Training provided covered migrant protection, safe return, sustainable reintegration, and intra-regional cooperation. Finally, “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 – ENABEL) provided training to 193 officials on the legal framework on migration.

32 strategies, laws, policies, and plans were developed and / or directly supported at a national level by five contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 4.6). For example, the contract “*Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional*” (T05.1055 – ENABEL) developed six mappings of labour migration trends and support mechanisms and promoted the integration of migration into nine local strategic plans. The six mappings were elaborated in collaboration with ANAPEC (*Agence Nationale de Promotion de l'Emploi et des Compétences*) and presented to young Morroccans (particularly students) in various workshops and information sessions focusing on Germany and the Netherlands. In addition, this contract promoted the integration of migration consideration into the strategic planning of the regions of l'Oriental (3), and Souss-Massa (6) across three territorial levels: the Communal Action Plan (PAC), the Prefecture or Province Development Program (PDP), and the Regional Development Program (PDR).

Furthermore, the “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” contract (T05.501 – GIZ) developed 10 inventories of existing mechanisms and four investment incentive tools to promote diaspora investment in Morocco, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali. In Côte d'Ivoire, four tools were developed to aid the regional councils of San Pedro and Nawa in attracting diaspora investment. These included a local investment offer, a project bank, a business creation manual, and a sectoral directory. In Mali, three initiatives were introduced to encourage diaspora investments: a guide on promising sectors, a Morocco-Mali diaspora forum in March 2022, and a facilitative investment mechanism. In Senegal, two mechanisms were deployed: the Forum of Senegalese Abroad in September 2019 and a Departmental Investment Fund in Kaolack. This fund aims to finance local projects with investments from the diaspora and other sources. Lastly, Morocco hosted its inaugural forum in March 2021 to harness the skills of Moroccans residing abroad in Africa.

### > Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	5	–	<b>5</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	–	4,621	<b>4,621</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	–	275	<b>275</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	25	270	<b>295</b>

Under the contract “*Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration*” (T05.501 – GIZ), five pilot actions were implemented to enhance the engagement of Sub-Saharan diasporas in Morocco (EUTF Indicator 3.1). Four of these initiatives were bilateral, while one was multilateral. For instance, in Ivory Coast, the contract supported the organisation of the South International Meeting, which brought together Moroccan and Malian partners to improve coordination and strengthen diasporas’ roles in national development. In Mali, the Moroccan-



Malian Diaspora Forum was established, promoting productive investment and the mobilisation of diaspora expertise. Additionally, since October 2020, a multilateral pilot initiative has been active across Morocco, Senegal, Ivory Coast, and Mali, in collaboration with the Belgian NGO ADEPT (Africa-Europe Platform for the Development of the Diaspora). This initiative has engaged local CSOs in each country to deliver training to local associations and oversee projects conducted through partnerships between diaspora associations and local counterparts.

Additionally, within this Area of Action, the “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) contract facilitated the voluntary return of 4,621 migrants to their countries of origin by providing pre-departure assistance, return flights, and medical checks (EUTF Indicator 3.4). This contract also supported 275 migrants returning from Morocco with post-arrival assistance and provided longer-term reintegration assistance to 295 returnees to Morocco (EUTF Indicators 3.5 and 3.5.bis).

### > Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	4	–	4
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	11	5	16

To date, four data analysis tools have been established by two contracts under this Area of Action (EUTF Indicator 5.2). On the one hand, the contract “Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d’Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité” (T05.2021 – Niras AS) developed two tools: a visual mapping of key stakeholders in the migration sector and a mapping of migration coordination mechanisms. Additionally, the contract “Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional” (T05.1055 – ENABEL) supported the development of two digital solutions for the *Maisons des Marocains Résidents à l’Étranger* in Béni Mellal and Khouribga. These solutions were designed to improve case tracking and monitor projects focused on productive and solidarity-based investments.

Finally, three contracts have developed 16 studies and other research so far (EUTF Indicator 5.3). The contract “Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional” (T05.1055 – ENABEL) has produced 11 of these. These included three regional literature reviews on third-country nationals and Moroccans Residing Abroad (MRE) in Souss-Massa, Oriental, and Béni Mellal-Khénifra were developed, assessing the impact of national migration strategies and MRE investments. Additionally, the same contract partnered with the University of Beni Mellal to conduct a study on regional migration profiles. Lastly, four migration profiles on sub-Saharan migrants, a study on diaspora initiatives in Béni Mellal-Khénifra, an analysis of partnership dynamics in Souss-Massa, and a study on access to rights for third-country nationals in the Oriental region were produced between May 2022 and April 2023. Another contributor, the contract “Mediterranean City-to-City – MC2CM – Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD), produced a local communication strategy to promote diversity and developed three city migration profiles for Rabat, Casablanca, and Oujda. These profiles offer detailed analyses of population movements within these urban areas, alongside insights into migration patterns, demographics, and the motivations for relocating to and from these cities.



### 5.3.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

This section provides an overview of EUTF contract outcomes in Morocco, including findings from the Outcome Harvesting exercise, examples of short-term effects reported in ROM reviews, and success stories that illustrate how EUTF support has significantly improved the lives of individuals and groups.

#### > Outcome Harvesting Findings Relevant to Morocco

Cohort 1 contracts, the focus of the current Outcome Harvesting exercise, covered three country contracts and three regional contracts producing outcomes in Morocco. Through these contracts, EUR 23 million was allocated in Morocco, accounting for 8% of the total funds committed by Cohort 1 contracts. An analysis of the six contracts allowed for the identification of 14 outcomes in Morocco representing 9% of the total number of outcomes harvested this year, which are detailed in the table below<sup>146</sup>.

**Table 26. Outcomes occurred in Morocco, harvested in the Cohort 1 exercise**

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Morocco)” T05.1154 – UNHCR</b>				
T05.1154-001	Refugees and asylum-seekers, including the LGTBI population have reduced the barriers to accessing public services provided by the Government of Morocco.	SP1/A1.1	Practices	National
T05.1154-002	Refugees and/or asylum-seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience.	SP1/A1.1	Practices	local
<b>“Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre@ (T05.138 – AECID)</b>				
T05.138-001	The IMR (Institution of the Mediator of the Kingdom) is able to identify incidents of racist or xenophobic nature for the protection of migrants in Morocco, refugees and asylum-seekers, through the enhancement of its complaint system.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
T05.138-002	The HACA (High Authority for Audiovisual Communication) strengthens cooperation with migration stakeholders (OSC and other institutions) as well as associations of journalists.	SP1/A1.3	Relationship	National
T05.138-003	The AREFs (Regional Academy of Education and Training), the DENF (Directorate of Non-Formal Education), and educational institutions have created web radios and cultural festivals that incorporate the language and culture of migrant students.	SP1/A1.3	Practices	National
T05.138-004	Civil society associations detect cases of racism and xenophobia among their beneficiaries and refer them to the complaint services of the concerned ministries, the IMR (Institution of the Mediator of the Kingdom), the CNDH, or the HACA (High Authority for Audiovisual Communication).	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
<b>“Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240-IOM)</b>				
T05.240-002	The Delegated Ministry for Moroccan Residents Abroad and Migration Affairs, local authorities, and other relevant government agencies in Morocco have established and enforced Standard Operating Procedures for the urgent and safe provision of shelter for Victims of Trafficking and Unac.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	Local
T05.240-003	cSOs in Morocco have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	Local

146. For the country contract “Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” (T05.501 – GIZ), outcomes were identified only at the regional level, with none specific to Morocco. For further details on these outcomes, refer to Section 5.5.3.

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
T05.240-007	Local health and education delegations in Marrakesh have increased their participation and engagement in migrant protection networks.	SP2/A2.3	Policy	Local
<b>“Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)”- Phase II (T05.412 ICMPD)</b>				
T05.412-002	Local authorities in 10 Moroccan cities have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans.	SP4/A4.1	Action	Local
T05.412-003	Local authorities in Rabat, Nador, and Oujda (Morocco) have established and developed institutionalised dialogue mechanisms with CSOs.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	Local
<b>“Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes” (T05.431-ENABEL)</b>				
T05.431-001	Moroccan lawyers created the national lawyers’ network in Morocco to cooperate and discuss cases, questions, and referrals for the legal assistance of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
T05.431-002	The legal clinics of Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda and Tanger (who and where) expanded their capacity to assist migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
T05.431-003	Migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Morocco are juridically empowered as a result of having participated in awareness workshops or focus groups or as members of migrants’ organisations involved in the intervention.	SP1/A1.1	Practices	National

The harvested outcomes in Morocco reveal **changes at both national and local levels**. Unlike other countries, the outcomes in Morocco are **more balanced across several areas of action**, with a notable share relevant to Area of Action “1.2 Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery” and Area of Action “4.1 Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance”. Besides improving access, these **outcomes enhance the overall service provision framework**, including policies and institutional practices at both national and local levels, and involve a broad range of social actors such as lawyers, journalists, and the general public.

**At the national level**, EUTF support has improved access to public services for refugees, asylum-seekers, and the LGTBI population, reducing barriers to essential services provided by the Moroccan government. Psychosocial support has also contributed to reducing post-traumatic stress among these groups. National cooperation has been strengthened between the High Authority of Audiovisual Communication (Haute Autorité de la Communication Audiovisuelle - HACA) migration actors, and journalist associations, promoting better integration and protection for migrants.

**Locally, improvements** have also been observed. CSOs have actively detected and addressed cases of racism and xenophobia, referring them to relevant complaint mechanisms. Health and education services in Marrakesh have enhanced their involvement in migrant protection networks, improving local migration governance. The Cities of Rabat, Nador, and Oujda have developed **institutionalised dialogue mechanisms** with CSOs. Furthermore, the establishment of a national lawyers’ network and the expanded capacity of legal clinics in cities like Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda, and Tanger have empowered migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers through legal support.

The observed improvements include actions such as the **adoption of migration considerations into local policies and plans** in ten Moroccan cities, which has the potential to foster new interventions and enhance the migration management system. Additionally, new policies have been established by the Delegated Ministry for Moroccan Residents Abroad and Migration Affairs (*Ministère Délégué auprès du Ministre des*

*Affaires Étrangères et de la Coopération Internationale Chargé des Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger et des Affaires de la Migration - MDCMREAM*), local authorities and other relevant agencies to ensure the **urgent provision of shelter for trafficking victims and unaccompanied minors**.

### > Short-term effects

Additional examples of short-term effects are observed in the ongoing contract *Support for Integrated Border and Migration Management in Morocco* (T05.888 - FIIAPP), which aims to contribute to improved integrated border management in Morocco. The short-term effects identified represent **steps towards a higher capacity of the Moroccan government and its institutions** to ensure effective border management control, more efficient rights-respecting procedures at the borders, and reduction of irregular migration. Such short-term effects derive from the technical endowment and operational capacity provided by the contract, such as high-tech surveillance equipment, training of staff, and equipment maintenance.

#### Box 3. Short-term effects generated by the contract *Support for Integrated Border and Migration Management in Morocco. (T05.888-FIAPP)*

Support for Integrated Border and Migration Management in Morocco. (T05.888)		
<p><b>Specific objectives:</b> To establish operational, institutional, and rights-respecting procedural frameworks for border surveillance, including mechanisms for national, regional, and cross-border coordination and cooperation</p>	<p><b>Target groups:</b> National government and their institutions.</p>	
<p><b>EUTF Partner:</b> FIIAPP<sup>147</sup></p>	<p><b>Geographic scope:</b> Morocco</p>	<p><b>EUTF Contribution:</b> EUR 44 million</p>
<p><b>Implementation period:</b> April 2019 to December 2025</p>		
<p><b>Key outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; A collaborative dialogue between the Kingdom of Morocco and Spain was established through the organisation of a study visit to Madrid and Albacete and experience exchange sessions to promote the sharing of knowledge and good practices and deepen the bilateral discussion on humanitarian border management and maritime surveillance.</li> <li>&gt; More than EUR 33 million were invested in technical equipment delivered to Moroccan competent authorities. These included mainly nautical telecommunications, vehicles, semi-rigid boats, and surveillance cameras.</li> <li>&gt; 131 border control officials participated in training, practical exercises, and experience exchanges on the installation, maintenance, and use of the new equipment. These activities emphasised a humanised approach to border management, aligning with procedures that respect migrants' rights, including for the detection, identification, and assistance of individuals in emergency situations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Some short-term effects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The intervention increased the operational capacity of the Ministry of Interior through the provision of high-tech surveillance equipment, which is crucial for effective border control and reducing irregular migration.</li> <li>&gt; Technical training provided to border control personnel improved their technical and operational skills, which could lead to more efficient and rights-respecting procedures at the borders in the short and medium term.</li> <li>&gt; Moroccan authorities were actively engaged in the selection of the surveillance equipment delivered, ensuring that it met their operational needs and directly contributed to the improvement of border control's effectiveness.</li> <li>&gt; The contract aimed to enhance the technical capacities of Moroccan authorities to effectively use and maintain the provided equipment, thereby establishing a foundation for the long-term sustainability of improved border management practices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&gt; The lack of active involvement from some competent authorities in regional and cross-border cooperation efforts presents a significant challenge to achieving the contract's broader goals of regional collaboration and shared best practices.</li> <li>&gt; Ensuring the long-term effectiveness of the technical training programs remains a challenge, particularly if dialogue and cooperation between Spain and Moroccan authorities are not deepened and enhanced.</li> <li>&gt; The political sensitivity surrounding the contract's objectives, particularly regarding the reinforcement of Moroccan borders and the use of technological equipment, highlights the importance of ensuring transparency and strict adherence to human rights standards.</li> </ul>		

147. Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas.

## > Success stories

The EUTF has significantly impacted the lives of individuals with various vulnerabilities in the context of migration in North Africa<sup>148</sup>. EUTF support has been crucial for CSOs operating on various aspects of human trafficking and exploitation in different geographical areas of Morocco. Diverse practices put in place by CSOs have been highlighted and leveraged, offering solutions at different stages in the fight against trafficking: from prevention to identification of victims and potential victims, and supporting these victims in exiting exploitation.

By strengthening the SAVE network, the EUTF has helped rescue people, including many children, from forced begging, criminality, and labour exploitation, particularly in domestic work, which mainly affects women. For example, the *Association Voix de Femmes Marocaines (AVFM)* works to protect victims and potential victims of exploitation by providing various services, including welcoming victims who may contact the association directly or through family, neighbours, or the police; listening to their stories with compassion, analysing the details to determine if the case involves human trafficking for labour exploitation or other violations like domestic violence or labour rights abuses; and informing victims and potential victims of their rights to access services offered by the SAVE project, such as emergency housing, healthcare, financial assistance, and the right to file a complaint against the exploiter. Although many choose not to file complaints, AVFM has helped over 15 women report their cases to the police and public prosecutor.

The Al Karam association in Marrakech uses a dual approach to address child trafficking. They actively work on the ground, raising awareness about education and identifying children forced into begging or petty crime by exploiters, often within their families. They also respond to requests from legal authorities to shelter and support trafficked children.

For the AEO Association, identifying victims of trafficking for labour exploitation and encouraging them to speak about their experiences is already a significant success. Even though the majority of victims do not file complaints, the fact that they go to the centre, talk, share their stories, and seek solutions indicates progress. Previously, the issue of human trafficking was never addressed in Al Hoceima. This requires patience, extensive work, and, in addition, trust—especially from Sub-Saharan women who may be afraid to seek help—so that all victims can file complaints and permanently escape their situations.

Training for associations, support for partnerships, the dissemination of results, and the creation of valuable tools, such as the Practical Guide for Field Actors in the Fight Against Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation, have laid the groundwork for future sustainability.

Two successful cases of young girls who were rescued and recovered, and who received assistance until they rebuilt their lives, are detailed in Annexe 7, dedicated to Success Stories.

The stories of these two young girls show the risks posed by abusers and exploiters, which affect both migrants and Moroccans, often originating from difficult family situations and a lack of awareness about the dangerous unscrupulous individuals. In both cases, compassionate intervention was crucial, whether through an association or a caring individual who alerted the authorities; immediate and comprehensive support became the second key element. This support included the provision of critical assistance, a safe place, international protection if needed, and health assistance. The stories also highlight the importance of legal assistance as well as support for the victims' future lives, such as resettlement or career development to gain independence. The organisations provided them with the strength to overcome their traumatic pasts and embark on a new chapter in their lives, equipped with hope and resilience.

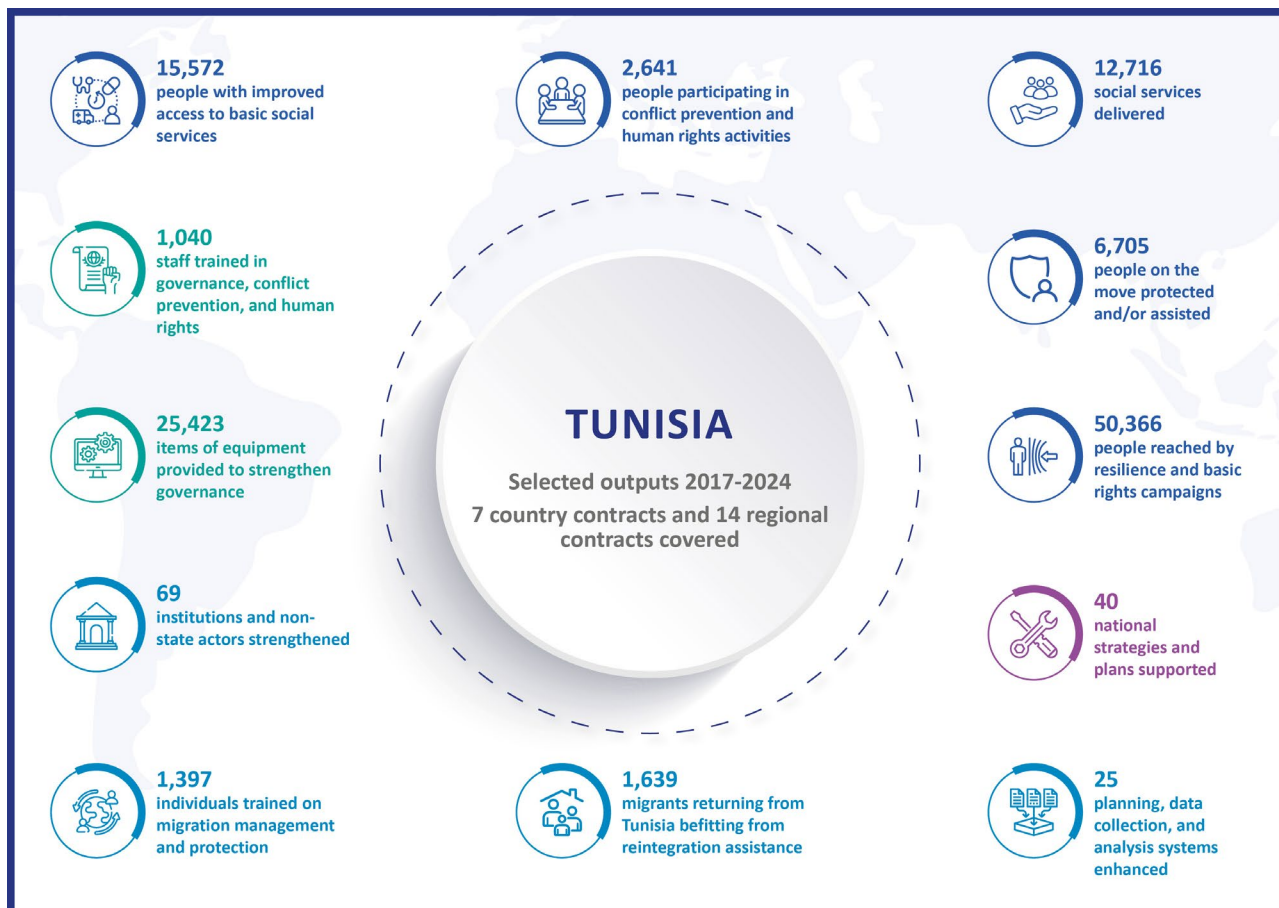
148. This section and the success story are based on the contract "SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains" (T05.1590 -Comite Contre Esclavage Moderne), documents review, interviews with EUTF partner.

## 5.4. Tunisia



### 5.4.1. Outputs Overview

Graph 29. Overview of Outputs of the EUTF in Tunisia



### 5.4.2. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported by 21 contracts implemented in Tunisia from 2017 to May 2024:

Table 28. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 for Tunisia

TUNISIA – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024			
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	142	88	<b>230</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	–	92	<b>92</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities(IGAs)	30	–	<b>30</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	312	<b>1,461</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	–	<b>9</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	–	1	<b>1</b>
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	4	<b>5</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	–	12,716	<b>12,716</b>

2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	–	1,621	<b>1,621</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights.	919	49,447	<b>50,366</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery.	430	53	<b>483</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	9,197	6,375	<b>15,572</b>
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	–	<b>4</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	–	6,705	<b>6,705</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	48	809	<b>857</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	171	<b>185</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,604	35	<b>1,639</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	54	<b>69<sup>149</sup></b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	603	794	<b>1,397<sup>150</sup></b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	–	469	<b>469<sup>151</sup></b>
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	5	8	<b>13</b>
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	25,421	<b>25,423</b>
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	37	1,003	<b>1,040</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	<b>2,641</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	30	10	<b>40</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	19	5	<b>24</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	25	–	<b>25</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	22	14	<b>36</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	1	<b>5</b>
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	–	3,235	<b>3,235<sup>152</sup></b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	29	6,212	<b>6,241</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	6	<b>6</b>

149. EUTF Indicator 3.6 for Tunisia decreased by 8 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

150. EUTF Indicator 3.7 for Tunisia decreased by 292 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to changes in the matching with LFM indicators. Upon review of updated reports, it was determined that the values reported by contract T05.1950 were more appropriately assigned to EUTF Indicator 2.7.

151. EUTF Indicator 3.10 for Tunisia decreased by 494 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

152. EUTF Indicator 6.1 for Tunisia decreased by 610 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to corrected values reported by contract T05.519.

### 5.4.3. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

From the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, seven are country contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia (worth EUR 23 million). In addition, 14 regional contracts also deliver outputs in Tunisia, with a proportional allocation of EUR 64 million. In total, 21 operational contracts are allocating EUR 87 million to deliver outputs in Tunisia. The assessment presented below is organised around the four NoA Strategic Priorities, areas of action, and EUTF Indicators, providing examples of contracts contributing to them.

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

Recent developments in Tunisia have led to shifts of migration patterns in Tunisia. Since early 2023, an increase in security measures and heightened enforcement on migrant status has had a significant impact on migrant communities, particularly affecting individuals from Sub-Saharan Africa, including both documented and undocumented migrants. Throughout the year, security operations around the port city of Sfax have resulted in the detention of numerous migrants. Some have been relocated to less populated areas near Tunisia's borders, where access to basic services and livelihood opportunities is limited<sup>153</sup>.

On May 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> 2024, authorities conducted additional security operations near the offices of the IOM and UNHCR in Tunis, expulsions the relocation of around 400 individuals<sup>154</sup>. An estimated 15,000 to 20,000 migrants remain in rural areas near Tunisia's central coastline, facing challenges in both returning home and accessing migration options. This situation has led to some tensions in local communities and requests from agricultural stakeholders for the government to manage migrant encampments on their lands<sup>155</sup>.

Strategic Priority 1 is the main priority for one country contract implemented in Tunisia, with a budget of EUR 4 million. In addition, seven out of the 14 regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 1, allocating EUR 11 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. EUTF contracts in Tunisia have contributed to expanding access to essential social services for vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, and the local population. These contracts have ensured protection for stranded migrants by offering direct assistance or making necessary referrals. Additionally, they have enhanced service delivery by supporting the development of skills and capacities of local authorities and service providers. Through various sensitisation campaigns, EUTF contracts have reached a broad audience—comprising professionals, social workers, migrants, and host communities—addressing issues related to healthcare, support for victims of trafficking and smuggling, social cohesion, and urban development. Lastly, these contracts have contributed to fostering self-employment skills among youth.

153. Human Rights Watch, July 15, 2023, Tunisia: Crisis as Black Africans Expelled to Libya Border. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/07/06/tunisia-crisis-black-africans-expelled-libya-border>; Meddeb H., Louati F., 2024,

154. <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2024/05/07/tunisia-accused-mass-desert-dumping-migrants>

155. <https://www.africanews.com/2024/06/10/stranded-migrants-face-violence-as-tunisia-blocks-europe-route/>



## > Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services

Access to Basic, Social, and Legal Services EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
2.1.bis Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	4	<b>5</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	–	12,716	<b>12,716</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	–	1,621	<b>1,621</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits (services and transfers)	9,197	6,375	<b>15,572</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	–	6,705	<b>6,705</b>
6.1 Number of Covid-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed	–	3,235	<b>3,235<sup>156</sup></b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	29	6,212	<b>6,241</b>

Two contracts supported the construction or rehabilitation of five social infrastructures (EUTF Indicator 2.1 bis): “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) contributed with the rent, maintenance, and security costs of four IOM/Tunisian Red Crescent shelters in Medenine and Tunis, while “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMITAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) supported one day time centre for migrant children in street situations.

Moreover, two contracts delivered basic social services to 12,716 people so far (EUTF Indicator 2.2). Notably, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile – Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) provided psychosocial support and consultations for 3,515 people, temporary accommodation for 1,458 beneficiaries, and legal aid consultations to 726 individuals. In addition, the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA and Terre d'Asile – T05.1393) delivered 3,809 emergency aid and distributed 3,208 emergency kits to vulnerable migrants and Tunisians. These included hygiene kits, Covid-19 protection kits, accommodation, food assistance, and cash aid. Furthermore, this contract also provided nutrition assistance to 1,621 people (EUTF Indicator 2.3). Ultimately, “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile – Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) reached 1,391 people, while the contract “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA and Terre d'Asile – T05.1393) benefited 230 individuals.

To date, four EUTF contracts have improved the access to basic social benefits for 15,572 people (EUTF Indicator 2.9). The contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMITAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) offered a range of services including legal assistance, social support, healthcare, housing, and referral. A total of 9,197 people benefitted from these services, with 5,725 receiving assistance throughout 2023. Similarly, “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” CEFA and Terre d'Asile – T05.1393) assisted 4,791 migrants with legal and social support and “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile – Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) provided legal assistance to 1,399 refugees and asylum-seekers. Additionally, the contract “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) referred 185 vulnerable migrants, IDPs, and host communities to relevant service providers for essential services, with more than half of the assisted cases involving aid to obtain residence permits.

156. EUTF Indicator 6.1 for Tunisia decreased by 610 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to corrected values reported by contract T05.519.

6,705 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum-seekers, and IDPs have been protected and/or assisted by two contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 3.2). For instance, the “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) provided 4,324 migrants in transit with protection and direct assistance. In addition, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile – Tunisie*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) processed 2,381 referrals.

3,235 Covid-19-related supplies were provided and/or distributed by two contracts: 2,530 by “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region – BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD) and 705 by the “*Programme d'appui à l'autonomisation et à l'inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d'Asile) – EUTF Indicator 6.1. Also, 6,241 people benefited directly from Covid-19 emergency response activities through three contracts (EUTF Indicator 6.2). Notably, the contract “*Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) supported 5,647 people through financial assistance and “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) assisted 565 migrants.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Protection, Conflict Prevention, Human Rights, and Service Delivery	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	–	1	<b>1</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity-building to strengthen service delivery	430	53	<b>483</b>
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	38	<b>38</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and /or directly supported (National level)	4	1	<b>5</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	1	<b>1</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from Covid-19 emergency response activities	–	6	<b>6</b>

The contract “Mediterranean City-to-City – MC2CM – Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) sustained the development of a City Development Strategy for Tunis in the framework of Targeted City Actions, i.e., pilot actions to be implemented by partner cities, based on identified priorities (EUTF Indicator 2.1). This support included facilitating the exchange of best practices with cities like Oujda, Morocco, and Málaga, Spain, and Lebanese municipalities. Additionally, it involved developing a practical guide on integrating participatory processes into strategic urban planning and launching a communication campaign to promote migrant involvement in the strategic planning of the City Development Strategy.

Three contracts contributed to developing the capacities of 483 staff from local authorities and basic service providers to strengthen service delivery to date (EUTF Indicator 2.8). Specifically, the contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMITAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) trained 341 of these individuals. These included 204 lawyers and social workers from Greater Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Medenine trained in migrant protection, 94 participants in workshops in Tunis and Sfax on referral mechanisms, and 43 civil society representatives trained in migrant access to services. Additionally,

the contract “Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie” (T05.186 – AFD) developed the skills of 89 local actors to promote the socio-economic inclusion of migrants. Furthermore, “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) equipped 53 healthcare professionals and social workers with enhanced skills to identify and assist victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants.

Similarly, the contract “Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile) contributed to strengthening 38 local actors through financial, technical, and capacity-building support for the development of social cohesion projects (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Training activities focused on associative governance, project design, monitoring and evaluation, and financial management.

Five plans were developed with the support of two contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.6). The contract “Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMiTAD” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) contributed to the formulation and execution of four referral plans in Tunis, Sfax, Sousse, and Medenine. Moreover, “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) supported the drafting and implementation of one migrant-inclusive health response plan. This contract also established one regional Covid-19 task force composed of representatives from the League of Arab States (LAS), IOM, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) – EUTF Indicator 5.1.

The same contract supplied four entities with personal protective equipment, testing kits, and hygiene products to support the creation and maintenance of safe isolation, quarantine, and other confinement facilities (EUTF Indicator 6.3). In addition, “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) supported the establishment of two decontamination zones.

### > Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities

Social Cohesion, Conflict Prevention, and Human Rights Activities	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	919	49,447	<b>50,366</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	230	2,411	<b>2,641</b>

Seven EUTF contracts reached 50,366 people through sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights to date (EUTF Indicator 2.7). A notable contributor was the contract “Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population” (T05.1552 – IOM) that reached 18,122 people through Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities and an online health platform. Another relevant contract was the “Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile), which contributed to raising the awareness of 15,817 healthcare professionals and social workers on aspects related to the identification and provision of assistance to trafficking victims and smuggled migrants. “Mediterranean City-to-City – MC2CM – Phase II” (T05.412 – ICOMP) also carried out two awareness-raising campaigns, reaching 7,025 individuals in Tunis and Sfax. The “Leave No One Behind” campaign supported the Municipality of Tunis to reach 7,000 migrants in the context of the formulation of the city development strategy, while the “Sharing Migrants Reality” campaign implemented in Sfax involved raising the awareness of 15 journalists and 10 media representatives on the importance of migration narratives.

2,641 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Tunisia (EUTF Indicator 4.3). For instance, the contract “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations (PAAIP) in Tunisia*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile) alone benefited 2,396 migrants and members of host communities with social cohesion projects launched and implemented by CSOs.

### > Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities

Access to Income-Generating and Employment Opportunities EUTF Indicator (code and name)	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	142	88	<b>230</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	–	92	<b>92</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs)	30	–	<b>30</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,149	312	<b>1,461</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	9	–	<b>9</b>

Five EUTF contracts supported the creation of 230 direct jobs and 92 MSMEs to date (EUTF Indicators 1.1 and 1.2). Notably, the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ) contributed to the creation of 142 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises by bolstering innovative businesses. Furthermore, the “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations – PAAIP*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile) aided 13 people in securing jobs by facilitating study grants, internships, and financial support for companies considering hiring the programme’s beneficiaries. This contract also supported the creation and development of 64 MSMEs across various sectors, including metalwork, crafts, gastronomy, and beauty. Moreover, “*MEETAfrica: Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) contributed to creating 53 jobs and supported 23 MSMEs by providing training and financial aid. Additionally, the “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) sustained 20 trained students in entering the Tunisian job market and provided legal assistance to five MSMEs.

Four contracts delivered professional trainings (TVET) and, and/or skills development activities for 1,461 people (EUTF Indicator 1.4). Specifically, “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) enhanced the employability and socio-economic inclusion of 1,013 youths aged 15 to 35 by establishing five Entrepreneurship Clubs and delivering financial education to an additional 136 individuals. This contract also supported 30 people in developing income-generating activities (EUTF Indicator 1.3). Additional contributions came from the “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations – PAAIP*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile), which trained 121 individuals in entrepreneurship project development and provided TVET training to another 64. Meanwhile, the “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) improved the livelihood skills of 78 people.

Finally, the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ) facilitated the creation of nine business infrastructures, including one central incubator and eight regional units (EUTF Indicator 1.5). These regional units offer co-working spaces and facilitate connections between diaspora entrepreneurs and relevant public and private institutions across Tunis, Sfax, Tataouine, Nabeul, Zaghouan, Sousse, Gabès, and Mahdia. The selection of these regions was guided by a study of diaspora investor profiles and an assessment of local incubators’ capacity to support diaspora entrepreneurs.

## > Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	–	<b>11</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	–	3	<b>3</b>

The contract “*Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie – ProMITAD*” (T05.1943 – ASF, STC, MDM, TdA) allowed the development of 11 monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of CSOs receiving grants (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Lastly, three studies were conducted by two contracts in Tunisia: the “*Programme d’appui à l’autonomisation et à l’inclusion des populations – PAAIP*” (T05.1393 – CEFA and Terre d’Asile) produced two white books on the socio-economic inclusion of migrants, and the “*Regional Development and Protection Programme in North Africa – Phase II*” (T05.240 – IOM) conducted a study to assess the economic contributions of migrants in Tunisia.

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

While in 2023, Tunisia held the largest share in the Central Mediterranean Route, Libya has re-emerged as the primary departure point for irregular migration to Europe<sup>157</sup>. After a spike in the first half of 2023, departures from Tunisia to Italy declined in the second half of 2023 and continued into 2024<sup>158</sup>. Between January and March 2024, 11,055 migrants arrived in Italy by sea<sup>159</sup>, a 60% decrease compared to the same period in 2023<sup>160</sup>, when 97,306 migrants arrived, which was over three times the number in 2022<sup>161</sup>. This decline stems from and adverse weather conditions and intensified security controls land borders with Libya and Algeria and in maritime areas, resulting in a surge of interceptions at sea. In 2023, the Tunisian Interior Ministry intercepted 70,000 migrants, a significant increase from the 31,297 intercepted in 2022. Of these, 77.5% were sub-Saharan migrants, while 22.5% were Tunisians<sup>162</sup>.

The post-pandemic period represented an important structural shift for **Tunisian irregular migration patterns**. While from 2011 to 2020, most migration occurred through regular channels and was steadily increasing, 2020 saw a sharp rise in irregular migration, nearly doubling within two years. The factors influencing recent Tunisian irregular emigration are complex, involving economic pressures, limited career opportunities, and social challenges related to unemployment and underemployment.

157. MMC, 2023, Quarterly Mixed Migration Update: North Africa, MMC North Africa, Quarter 1 2023.

158. <https://www.agenzianova.com/en/news/Migrant-arrivals-by-sea-in-Italy-fell-by-469-percent-in-2024/>

159. <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/107630>

160. <https://www.agenzianova.com/en/news/migranti-gli-arrivi-in-italia-scesi-di-oltre-il-60-per-cento-nel-primo-semester-libia-davanti-a-tunisia/>

161. Global Initiative Against Transnational Organised Crime, August 2024, Tunisia. Irregular migration reaches unprecedented levels. Human smuggling and trafficking ecosystems – North Africa and the Sahel - 2024 Series. <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Tunisia-Irregular-migration-reaches-inprecedented-levels-GI-TOC-August-2024.pdf>

162. Charlotte Boitiaux, “Tunis annonce 70 000 interceptions en mer, et reste accusée de renvois vers la Libye” [Tunis Announces 70,000 Interceptions at Sea, and Remains Accused of Referrals to Libya], InfoMigrants, December 11, 2023, <https://www.infomigrants.net/fr/post/53791/tunis-annonce-70-000-interceptions-en-mer-et-reste-accusee-de-renvois-vers-la-libye>

With the increase in the number of sea crossings from Tunisia, a new trend emerged with a notable decline in the percentage of Tunisian nationals among the migrants. In 2022, 56.8% of the migrants departing from Tunisia were Tunisians, with 18,400 out of a total of 32,400. However, in 2023, this proportion significantly decreased. Of the 97,300 migrants arriving in Italy by sea from Tunisia, only 17,300 were Tunisians, representing just 18%<sup>163</sup>.

The surge in demand for departures has resulted in a more complex smuggling ecosystem in Tunisia, with various groups expanding and diversifying their services and changes in the way foreign migrants organise their journeys. An increasing number are now bypassing smugglers altogether, opting instead for self-smuggling by cutting out the middlemen and directly purchasing inexpensive, homemade metal boats to embark on the journey independently, without relying on smuggler services<sup>164</sup>.

In July 2023, the “Memorandum of Understanding on a strategic and global partnership between the European Union and Tunisia” was signed between the EU and Tunisia, covering five pillars: macro-economic stability, trade and investment, green energy transition, people-to people contacts, migration and mobility. The agreement includes financial and technical support to enhance search and rescue operations, improve border management, and facilitate the return of irregular Tunisian migrants from Europe.

The definitive delimitation of Tunisia’s Search and Rescue (SAR) area of responsibility was recently made official through Decree No. 181, published on April 5, 2024, in the Official Journal titled “Help and Rescue of People in Danger at Sea.” A new unit, the National Centre for the Coordination of Maritime Search and Rescue Operations (TNMRCC), was created under the National Coastal Surveillance Service of the Ministry of Defence. This unit is tasked with enhancing the effectiveness of maritime search and rescue services and coordinating operations. Establishing a search and rescue zone at sea implies that a country has a designated area of responsibility and, in accordance with international conventions, is obliged to respond to requests for assistance<sup>165</sup>.

Two regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 2 Support to Integrated Border Management and Fight Against Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Beings, allocating EUR 38 million to this partner country. To date, their efforts have primarily focused on supplying various types of equipment, conducting capacity-building initiatives related to border governance, and supporting the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

163. UNHCR, “Italy Sea Arrivals Dashboard,” UNHCR Operational Data Portal.

164. Meddeb H., Louati F., 2024, Tunisia’s Transformation Into a Transit Hub: Illegal Migration and Policy Dilemmas, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/07/tunisias-transformation-into-a-transit-hub-illegal-migration-and-policy-dilemmas?lang=en&centre=middle-east>

165. <https://www.agenzianova.com/en/news/migranti-la-tunisia-formalizza-la-propria-area-sar-e-rinsalda-lasse-meloni-saied/>

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on International and Human Rights-based Border Management <sup>166</sup>	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	8	<b>8</b>
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	37	1,003	<b>1,040</b>

In terms of capacity, institutional, and policy development activities on international and human rights-based border management, two contracts supported eight partner country institutions (EUTF Indicator 3.6). For example, the “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-Maghreb” contract (T05.519 – ICMPD) contract supported the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia through the delivery of equipment and training (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Moreover, “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) supported seven Tunisian institutions through capacity development of their staff – including the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women, Family, Children and Seniors, and the National Police.

1,040 staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces were trained by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.2). Notably, 616 staff of the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia were trained on a variety of topics also by the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP-Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD). Training topics included audit, management support, decision-making and administration, safety and security, search and rescue, protection, risk analysis, crisis management, investigation, and use and maintenance of purchased equipment, among others. Similarly, the contract “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking” (T05.756 – UNODC) provided training to 390 border, law enforcement, and consular officials on a wide array of topics, including examination and detection of fraudulent documents, identification and interception of criminals involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking, criminal analysis, investigation and prosecution, and forensics.

### > Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use; Prevention of Irregular Migration and Smuggling, and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Supply of Infrastructure and Equipment for Border Management and Training on and Monitoring of their Use	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
4.1.bis Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	25,421	<b>25,423</b>
Prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.11 Number of awareness-raising events on migration	5	8	<b>13</b>

166. In Round 2 (2023), EUTF Indicator 4.6 reported a value of 1 in Area of Action 2.1, and EUTF Indicator 5.2 reported a value of 3 in Area of Action 2.5 for Tunisia, both linked to outputs from regional contract T05.756. Upon review with the EUTF Partner and based on new information, these matchings were deemed incorrect. As a result, in Round 3 (2024), EUTF Indicators 4.6 and 5.2 are not reported within the areas of action linked to Strategic Priority 2 in Tunisia.



Three contracts provided 25,423 items of equipment for border management (EUTF Indicator 4.1bis). Among them, between 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, the contract “Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region / BMP - Maghreb” (T05.519 – ICMPD) provided the Maritime National Guard of Tunisia with a total of 25,418 pieces of equipment, including marine cameras, outboard motors, safety jackets, vehicles, forklifts, and generators. Furthermore, “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1941 – ICMPD) supplied two pieces of IT equipment to Tunisian authorities.

In terms of prevention of irregular migration and smuggling, two contracts conducted 13 awareness-raising events on migration (EUTF Indicator 3.11): the “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1941 – ICMPD) and the THAMM contract implemented by ILO and IOM (T05.981). The first carried out five awareness-raising events on migration: two on the topic of human trafficking in partnership with the National Authority for the Fight against Human Trafficking (INLCTP), and three to disseminate the results of the national survey on international migration in Tunisia conducted from 2020 and 2021. Finally, the latter held eight awareness-raising events on migration: four within the 6th edition of the IOM Summer School on Migration and four in regional and international forums addressing human resources and recruitment standards.

### NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

According to the 2023 Arab Barometer<sup>167</sup>, the aspiration to migrate among Tunisians surveyed in 2023 is the highest among MENA (Middle East and North Africa) countries and the highest ever recorded by the Arab Barometer, with the rate of 46% in 2023 having doubled since 2011 (22%). Economic dissatisfaction is a primary motivator for emigration, with 89% of potential Tunisian migrants citing it as a key reason. Although the majority of these individuals prefer to emigrate with proper documentation, a notable 42% are willing to consider undocumented migration. This trend has emerged in response to the significant reduction in regular labour migration channels and increasingly restrictive immigration policies in Europe.

As the country is experiencing a surge in emigration demand, driven by a combination of economic, social and political factors, Tunisia has established bilateral agreements with countries such as Italy and France, in order to curb irregular emigration and resume regular labour mobility schemes with destination countries.

In June 2024 the country signed a new labour migration agreement with Italy, based on employment opportunities for 2,000 Tunisian workers in the construction and public works sector. Under the agreement, 400 Tunisians qualified in construction will be hired in 2024, followed by 800 more in 2025, and the remaining 800 in 2026. These workers will receive certified linguistic and technical training before being placed in Italian companies affiliated with the National Association of Building Contractors (ANCE)<sup>168</sup>.

The bilateral agreement signed in 2008 with France allows 9,000 skilled Tunisians to be employed each year in France in sectors and positions presenting labour shortages<sup>169</sup>. The agreement includes cooperation mechanisms and structures for facilitating labour migration and improving the employability and skill levels of Tunisian workers, making its structural terms relatively easy to modify in light of the cyclical nature of labour markets in France<sup>170</sup>. Furthermore, Tunisia facilitates labour migration for highly skilled Tunisian experts and consultants mainly to Arab and African countries. The country has set bilateral technical

167. Abufalgha M., Wave VIII Migration Report, August 2024, Arab Barometer.

168. <https://schengen.news/italy-to-hire-400-tunisian-construction-workers-in-2024-following-a-recent-agreement/>

169. Website of the Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment: Les conventions bilatérales en matière d'emploi à l'étranger, <http://www.emploi.gov.tn/fr/node/186>.

170. Sáez, S., ed. 2013. Let Workers Move: Using Bilateral Labour Agreements to Increase Trade in Services. Directions in Development. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/49913146815779290/pdf/Using-bilateral-labour-agreements-to-increase-trade-in-services.pdf>

cooperation schemes with three Gulf countries, namely Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)<sup>171</sup>. To relieve high unemployment among tertiary-educated youth, Tunisia promotes the temporary international placement of skilled and highly skilled Tunisians, especially in Gulf countries (80%)<sup>172</sup>.

The National Strategy for International Employment and the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers (Stratégie Nationale de l'Emploi à l'International et de la Protection des Droits des Travailleurs Migrants, SNEI) was finalised in January 2021 in partnership with the Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment within the framework of the EU-funded THAMM project, though it has yet to be officially endorsed by the authorities.

On 16 July 2023, the European Union and Tunisia signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) “on a strategic and global partnership”. The agreement outlined the creation of a new visa programme for Tunisian citizens to work in Europe under the ‘Talent Partnership’, aimed at attracting skills and talent to the EU. A Tunisia window will also be opened in the Erasmus + programme. This will consist of 300 places for Tunisians coming into Belgium, France and Germany in 2023 and possibly another 700 in 2024 to the same countries<sup>173</sup>.

Four EUTF regional contracts delivering outputs in Tunisia contribute primarily to Strategic Priority 3 Support to Labour Migration, allocating EUR 14 million to deliver outputs in this partner country. These contracts supported the development of SNEI, promoted the integration of labour migration into Tunisia’s broader National Employment Strategy, and helped draft a national roadmap to enhance governance and coordination in skills anticipation for labour migration and mobility through a tripartite approach. Additionally, EUTF contracts have supported labour mobility programs for Tunisian migrants in Germany.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Labour Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	–	5	<b>5</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	–	8	<b>8</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	–	4	<b>4</b>

Five institutions have been strengthened so far through capacity-building or operational support provided by the programme “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (contracts T05.1410 – ENABEL and T05.981 – ILO + IOM) – EUTF Indicator 3.6. The supported institutions included ANETI (*Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi et le Travail Indépendant*), MFPE (*Bureau de l'émigration et la Main d'œuvre étrangère*), the Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts, DGPEMOE (*Direction Générale de Placement à l'Etranger et de la Main d'œuvre Etrangère*), and UGTT (*Union générale tunisienne du travail*). These institutions received training on topics such as fair recruitment, labour mobility schemes, bilateral labour agreements, protection of migrant workers, and orientation services for workers applying for international labour mobility.

171. De Bel-Air, F., 2016, Migration profile: Tunisia. Policy Brief, issue 2016/08, Migration Policy Centre. [https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/45144/MPC\\_PB\\_2016\\_08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/45144/MPC_PB_2016_08.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

172. Ensari, P., Kasavan, C. and Thenot, E., 2023, Migration-relevant policies in Tunisia. MIGNEX. Background Paper (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. <https://www.mignex.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/mbp-d053-migration-relevant-policies-in-tunisia-v2-2023-02-22.pdf>

173. <https://eumigrationlawblog.eu/the-memorandum-of-understanding-between-the-eu-and-tunisia-issues-of-procedure-and-substance-on-the-informalisation-of-migration-cooperation/>

To date, two contracts have contributed to the development of eight strategies, laws, policies, and plans at a national level (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Notably, the contract THAMM Phase II (T05.1950 – OFII) produced three guides and established two career pathways for young professionals, tailoring these plans to suit various job seeker profiles. Similarly, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO + IOM) supported the development of the SNAI, has mainstreamed one labour migration component into Tunisia’s National Employment strategy, and has drafted one national roadmap to improve national governance and coordination of skills anticipation for labour migration and mobility based on a tripartite approach.

Furthermore, four multi-stakeholder groups were created with the support of three contracts (EUTF Indicator 5.1). Among these, one coordination mechanism and one partner committee were formed with the support of the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.1410 – ENABEL). Additionally, one regular exchange mechanism was established between all project stakeholders at the national level on the topic of migration and mobility for employment and training purposes by the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ). Lastly, in 2023, the contract THAMM Phase II (T05.1950 – OFII) also supported the creation of a monitoring and forecasting unit for in-demand professions in Tunisia. This unit, officially formed through a ministerial decree, includes nine public agencies, two civil society partners, and five private sector actors, and aims to address employment needs in critical sectors.

### > **Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance; and Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance**

<b>Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance</b>	<b>From Country Contracts</b>	<b>From Regional Contracts</b>	<b>Total 2017 - 2024</b>
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	–	469	<b>469</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	–	1	<b>1</b>
<b>Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Labour Migration Governance</b>	<b>From Country Contracts</b>	<b>From Regional Contracts</b>	<b>Total 2017 - 2024</b>
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	–	8	<b>8</b>

In Tunisia, 469 individuals benefited from legal migration and mobility programmes developed by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.10). Among these, 405 were trained as prospective labour migrants for Germany through the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.969 – GIZ). This contract provided international placements across various sectors including electronics, healthcare, heating and plumbing, hospitality and gastronomy, construction, and IT. It also facilitated the integration of a reporting mechanism for legal violations experienced by labour migrants in Germany into a mobile application (EUTF Indicator 5.4). The remaining 64 individuals benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes were supported by the THAMM Phase II (T05.1950 – OFII) contract, which facilitated their labour migration in sectors such as healthcare, hospitality, manufacturing, energy, infrastructure, and agriculture.

In the Area of Action related to the collection, management, and analysis of data and the development of information systems for labour migration governance, three contracts produced eight studies (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Notably, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and

Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO and IOM) generated five research outputs: a situational analysis on integrating labour migration into policy frameworks, a mapping of services for migrant workers, a study on the impact of Covid on labour migrants, a software tool for social attachés to enhance services for Tunisian migrant candidates and workers abroad as well as for the central management of OTE (*Office des Tunisiens à l'Étranger*) to improve data consolidation and usage, and a national Pre-Departure Orientation guide for Tunisians migrating to France and Italy. Similarly, the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.1410 – ENABEL) conducted a study on professions facing shortages in Belgium (with implications for Tunisia) and coordinated an exploratory mission to Tunisia in May 2022 to identify potential academic, private, and public partners. Finally, the THAMM Phase II (T05.1950 – OFII) contract produced a socio-economic study that examined the factors influencing seasonal work between Tunisia and France. It was validated by a technical committee, published online, and shared with key partners with the aim of supporting public policy development.

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

While an overall policy for migration has been under discussion since 2012 and more intensely since 2017, with successive attempts to adopt and implement a National Strategy on Migration (SNM), the Tunisian government still lacks an official comprehensive policy to manage migration<sup>174</sup>. Instead, the absence of a comprehensive migration strategy has led to inconsistent approaches and short-term tactics, increasingly emanating from a security mindset and primarily centred on repressive measures<sup>175</sup>.

Emigration is a central focus of Tunisia's national development agenda and a key component of the yet-to-be-enacted SNM. This strategy underscores the diaspora's contribution to development and aims to attract back highly qualified returnees, while various past and ongoing programmes supporting vulnerable returnees have been developed in the country<sup>176</sup>. Meanwhile, the EU aims to increase the return and readmission of Tunisian nationals deemed to be irregularly staying in the EU to Tunisia, privileging so-called assisted voluntary return and reintegration projects for Tunisian nationals over forced returns<sup>177</sup>.

This same policy is increasingly enacted in Tunisia, as in other North African countries, with foreign migrants opting to return to their countries of origin. Between January 1 and June 25, 2024, IOM facilitated the voluntary return of around 3,500 people from Tunisia to their country of origin through the AVRR “Accompanied Voluntary Return and Reintegration” Programme, which provides free return flights to migrants and helps them reintegrate into their origin countries<sup>178</sup>. The program saw a 200% increase in sign-ups in 2024 compared to the same period in 2023, with returns operated mainly in the Gambia, Burkina Faso, and Guinea. As a strategy to promote returns of migrants to their countries of origin, Tunisia has established arrangements with Sub-Saharan African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, and Guinea, by which the Tunisian authorities waive penalties for unauthorised migrants who opt for repatriation<sup>179</sup>.

Strategic Priority 4 is the main priority of six of the seven EUTF country contracts implemented in Tunisia, worth 81% of the total funds committed by EUTF country contracts in Tunisia (or EUR 19 million out of 23). In addition, one regional contract delivering outputs in Tunisia contributes primarily to Strategic Priority 4, allocating EUR 2 million to this partner country. To date, EUTF contracts in Tunisia have delivered training for personnel on both national and international regulations related to the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers, as well as on migration data collection and analysis. These contracts have also played a

174. Ensari, P., Kasavan, C. and Thenot, E., 2023, Migration-relevant policies in Tunisia. MIGNEX. Background Paper (v2). Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. <https://www.mignex.org/sites/default/files/2023-02/mbp-d053-migration-relevant-policies-in-tunisia-v2-2023-02-22.pdf>

175. Meddeb H., Louati F., 2024, Tunisia's Transformation Into a Transit Hub: Illegal Migration and Policy Dilemmas, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Available at: <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/07/tunias-transformation-into-a-transit-hub-illegal-migration-and-policy-dilemmas?lang=en&centre=middle-east>

176. Ibid.

177. <https://www.statewatch.org/news/2024/march/action-file-on-tunisia-outlines-eu-s-externalisation-plans/>

178. <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/58097/more-migrants-in-tunisia-choosing-to-go-home-un-migration-agency>

179. Meddeb H., Louati F., 2024.

key role in developing tools, mechanisms, and methods aimed at supporting employment and investment opportunities for diaspora members. Additionally, they have sustained the establishment and coordination of multistakeholder groups focused on diaspora engagement and return migration to Tunisia. Furthermore, these contracts have facilitated the voluntary return of Tunisian migrants from abroad and their economic reintegration into the country.

### > Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	15	3	18 <sup>180</sup>
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection	603	794	1,397 <sup>181</sup>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported (National level)	26	1	27
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	19	–	19

Five contracts supported and/or contributed to strengthening the capacities on protection and migration management of 18 institutions (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Notably, the contract “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*” (T05.1941 – ICMPD) aided 12 institutions — including ANETI, the Directorate General for Public Employment and Labour Market Observatory (DGPEMOE), and the National Observatory of Employment and Qualifications (ONM), among others — in exchanging and analysing migration data. Furthermore, the contract “*MEETAfrica: Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) supported two institutions by promoting the exchange of experiences and good practices among entrepreneurship actors. In addition, the contracts “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) and “*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*” (T05.139 – Expertise France) promoted the Tounesna mechanism, involving multiple Tunisian institutions dedicated to the reintegration of returning migrants. This mechanism received support through enhancements to infrastructure as well as technical and operational assistance. Finally, the contract “*Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase III*” (T05.1986 – ICMPD) supported the Municipality of Sfax by training public officials in local migration governance.

To date, 1,397 people have been trained on migration management and protection by nine contracts under this Area of Action (EUTF Indicator 3.7). The largest contributor was the contract “*Amélioration de l’accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d’asile (Tunisie)*” (T05.1156 – UNHCR) which provided training to 348 people on national and international legislation relating to refugees and asylum-seekers, international protection, and best practices for implementation and strengthening of referral mechanisms. Furthermore, “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) trained 151 local actors on the nexus between migration and development, as well as on methodologies for data production, and 82 on monitoring migration data. Another example is the contract “*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*” (T05.139 – Expertise France) which trained 179 members of the Tounesna mechanism to support its efforts in reintegrating

180. EUTF Indicator 3.6 for Tunisia decreased by 10 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.

181. EUTF Indicator 3.7 for Tunisia decreased by 292 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to changes in the matching with LFM indicators. Upon review of updated reports, it was determined that the values reported by contract T05.1950 were more appropriately assigned to EUTF Indicator 2.7.

returning migrants. Moreover, the contract “Supporting national strategy in Tunisia” (T05.350 – ICMPD) provided training for 165 enumerators to enhance their skills in migration data collection and analysis, and for 10 public officials in migration policymaking.

So far, 27 strategies, laws, policies, and plans have been developed and/or directly supported by seven contracts (EUTF Indicator 4.6). Notably, the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ) facilitated the development of 12 structures, tools, and methods to promote employment and investment opportunities for diaspora members. Additionally, the “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) supported the design and validation of five institutional capacity-building plans to enhance the Tounesna mechanism for reintegrating returning migrants. Lastly, the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) supported the development of two priority action plans with relevant stakeholders in Béni Khedache and Aïn Draham.

Lastly, 19 multistakeholder groups have been supported by five contracts to date (EUTF Indicator 5.1). Of these, 11 national, regional, and local networks and dialogues on migration were enhanced by the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ). The remaining groups include local consultation frameworks supported by the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD), one coordination and one monitoring mechanism promoted by the contract “Supporting national strategy in Tunisia” (T05.350 – ICMPD), and a stakeholder working group to map existing resources for migrant return and reintegration assisted by the “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France).

### > Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members

Mobilisation, Engagement, and Voluntary Return of Diaspora Members	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)			
3.1 Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	–	<b>4</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	48	809	<b>857</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	14	171	<b>185</b>
3.5.bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	1,604	35	<b>1,639</b>

Under this Area of Action, four initiatives supported by diaspora members were promoted by one contract (EUTF Indicator 3.1) – namely, “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD). Initiatives developed included the equipment of hospitals during the Covid emergency, the design of Local Migration and Development Plans, and the carrying out of two missions to plan common local development initiatives with Tunisians originating from Beni Khedache and Sbeitla and currently residing in Paris, Toulouse, and Marseille.

Moreover, 857 voluntary returns from Tunisia were supported by three contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.4) and 185 migrants returning to their countries of origin benefited from post-arrival assistance provided by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.5). Notably, the contract “Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa” (T05.800 – IOM) assisted 809 migrants with their return via its “Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme” and provided post-arrival support for 171 migrants their countries of origin. Similarly, the contract “*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*” (T05.139 – Expertise France) supported 15 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations, as well as 14 sub-Saharan migrants returning from Tunisia to their countries of origin.



To date, 1,639 migrants returning to their countries of origin from Tunisia benefited from longer-term reintegration support provided by four contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.5.bis). Notably, “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) supported reintegration projects for 1,240 returnees in Tunisia. Other significant contributions came from the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ), which benefited 205 individuals, , and “*Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour*” (T05.139 – Expertise France), which assisted 159 returning migrants.

### > Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance; Collection, Management, and Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems

Improvement of International Cooperation on Migration and Return Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	4	–	<b>4<sup>182</sup></b>
Collection, Management, Analysis of Data and Development of Information Systems for Migration Governance	From Country Contracts	From Regional Contracts	Total 2017 - 2024
<b>EUTF Indicator (code and name)</b>			
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	14	–	<b>14</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	22	3	<b>25</b>

Four regional cooperation initiatives have been created, launched, or supported by three contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 5.4). Among them, “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – Phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France) supported two key initiatives: the signing of an agreement between the *Office des Tunisiens à l’Etranger* (OTE) and the French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) in 2020, and the collaboration between GIZ and the German Office for Migration and Refugees to work with the Tounesna mechanism in Tunisia to support *returning migrants*. Additionally, “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) established a coordination mechanism to enhance investment conditions for members of the diaspora in Tunisia through the creation of strategic partnerships. Furthermore, the contract “*Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora*” (T05.208 – GIZ) developed a platform to mobilise the Tunisian diaspora in several countries to support development projects in Tunisia.

Four contracts contributed to the development of 14 planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems for migration governance to date (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Out of these, six of them were promoted by the contract “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) and five by “*Supporting national strategy in Tunisia*” (T05.350 – ICMPD). These included monitoring tools and systems, migration profiles of key sending areas and destination countries for Tunisian migrants, cartographies, and more.

Finally, 25 field studies, surveys, and other research on migration governance have been conducted by six contracts so far (EUTF Indicator 5.3). The “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1941 – ICMPD) was the most significant contributor, producing 11 studies that include analysis of various migrant and immigrant profiles and trajectories. Additionally, the “*Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie*” (T05.186 – AFD) contract conducted three studies, a methodological guide on integrating migration and diasporas into territorial development plans, three migration profiles across the governorates of Jendouba, Kasserine, and Médenine, and one diaspora

182. EUTF Indicator 5.4 for Tunisia decreased by 1 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections.



mapping. Finally, the contract “Supporting National Strategy in Tunisia” (T05.350 – ICMPD) produced three studies based on the analysis of data from the Tunisia Household International Migration Survey (HIMS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INS) in partnership with the National Migration Observatory (ONM).

#### 5.4.4. Outcomes and Success Stories

This section provides an overview of EUTF contract outcomes in Tunisia, including findings from the Outcome Harvesting exercise, examples of short-term effects reported in ROM reviews, and success stories that illustrate how EUTF support has significantly improved the lives of individuals and groups.

##### > Outcome Harvesting Findings Relevant to Tunisia

Cohort 1 contracts, the focus of the initial Outcome Harvesting exercise, covered four country contracts and three regional contracts producing outcomes in Tunisia. Through these contracts, EUR 18 million was allocated in Tunisia, accounting for 7% of the total funds committed by Cohort 1 contracts. An analysis of the seven contracts allowed for the identification of 18 outcomes in Tunisia representing 12% of the total number of outcomes harvested this year, which are detailed in the table below.

**Table 28. Outcomes occurred in Morocco, harvested in the Cohort 1 exercise**

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)” T05.1156 - UNHCR</b>				
T05.1156-001	The Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (Bureau de l'émigration et la Main d'œuvre étrangère - MFPE) outlined, adopted, and implemented provisions in a manual, aimed at minimising administrative obstacles and legal challenges for access to the formal job market for refugees and asylum-seekers.	SP1/A1.2	Policies	National
T05.1156-002	The regional health department of Médenine issued an internal circular to facilitate access to healthcare services in public hospitals for refugees and asylum-seekers in the governorate of Médenine (Tunisia).	SP1/A1.2	Policies	Local
T05.1156-003	79 asylum-seekers and refugees held in the Al Wardia orientation and reception centre in Tunis and at risk of expulsion were registered as asylum-seekers and refugees under UNHCR and released, out of which 56 in 2020 and 23 in 2021.	SP1/A1.1	Action	Local
T05.1156-004	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Tunisia improved their access to social services as a result of the implementation of a MoU signed with the Ministry of Social Affairs, followed by a partnership agreement with the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS).	SP1/A1.1	Practices	National
T05.1156-005	2,381 people seeking asylum (1,527 in 2020, 854 in 2021) were able to initiate the registration and determination of status procedure in Tunisia, as they were referred to by a network of actors and processed by UNHCR.	SP1/A1.1	Action	National
<b>“Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour” (T05.139-Expertise France)</b>				
T05.139-001	Around 500 Tunisians returnees reintegrated in Tunisia following personalised assistance supplied by the Tounesna Facility created in Tunisia with the support of the intervention.	SP1/A1.3	Practices	Local

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie” (T05.186-AFD)</b>				
T05.186-001	Tunisian youth have targeted access to job opportunities thanks to the Rieda.tn’ ‘Entreprendre Médenine’ platform.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	National
T05.186-002	The National Employment Agency (ANETI) created a new branch in Béni Khedache.	SP1/A1.2	Practices	Local
<b>“Développement des opportunités d’emploi et d’investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora” (T05.208-GIZ)</b>				
T05.208-001	142 Tunisians found a job in Tunisia.	SP1/A1.4	Action	National
<b>“Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240-IOM)</b>				
T05.240-004	CSOs in Tunisia have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions.	SP1/A1.2	Action	Local
<b>“Supporting national strategy in Tunisia” (T05.350-ICMPD)</b>				
T05.350-001	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs created a Directorate General of Migration in 2023.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
T05.350-002	The ONM is recognized as a key institutional actor in the institutional landscape in the field of migration in Tunisia.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
T05.350-003	The Tunisian academic world has strengthened its role in the institutional landscape in the field of migration in Tunisia.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
T05.350-004	The actors who signed data exchange agreements with the National Observatory for Migration (ONM) have improved their procedures for collecting, harmonising, processing, and sharing data.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
T05.350-005	The National Observatory for Migration (ONM) has established a national migration information system.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
T05.350-006	The National Institute of Statistics (INS) modernised its data collection system.	SP4/A4.1	Practices	National
<b>“Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)”- Phase II (T05.412 ICMPD)</b>				
T05.412-003	Local authorities in Tunisian cities have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans.	SP4/A4.1	Policies	Local
T05.412-004	Local authorities in Tunisian cities have increased their engagement with migrant associations in policymaking and implementation processes.	SP1/A1.1	Relationships	Local

In Tunisia, the most frequent types of changes are those consisting of new or improved “Practices” and “Actions”. Changes in practices are observed as improvements in operations in institutions and organisations, improved behaviours or individuals’ life routines reflecting the use of public services, or a stable and economically sustainable mode of living. Examples include improved social service delivery through partnerships, improved data management systems, strengthened academic sector’s role in migration issues, and improved mode of operating of many Tunisian institutions. The outcomes also indicate changes in the individuals’ behaviours, such as improved job search or use of social services by the refugees and asylum-seekers.

Other outcomes harvested have been prominently linked to immediate needs or a singular event that facilitates future crucial interventions. For example, the registration and status determination for asylum-seekers and refugees and the establishment of new branches by the National Employment Agency (ANETI) are both actions that directly address urgent needs and provide tangible benefits. This type of change often involves direct, hands-on efforts to improve conditions and services for individuals.

“Policy” outcome types are less common but still significant for this country. Policies focus on structural adjustments and formal frameworks. For instance, the Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment’s manual to ease access to the job market for refugees and asylum-seekers and the regional health department’s circular to facilitate healthcare access demonstrate how policy changes can create more inclusive and supportive environments.

The areas of action to which outcomes are relevant are employment and economic integration (1.3), social support and protection (1.1), and data management and institutional strengthening. Efforts to enhance employment services include providing job opportunities and improving job market access for refugees, asylum-seekers, and local youth. Enhancing social support involves improving access to healthcare and social services for migrants and refugees, ensuring their basic needs are met. Data management and institutional strengthening focus on improving data collection, harmonisation, and sharing, and establishing new institutions or frameworks to manage migration-related issues better.

The outcomes span various territorial levels, with a notable focus on national and local levels. National outcomes often involve broad, systemic changes such as policy adjustments or new institutional frameworks. Local outcomes are more targeted, addressing specific community needs or improving local services, such as the establishment of a new branch of the National Employment Agency (ANETI) in Béni Khedache or increasing local authorities’ engagement with migrant associations.

Beneficiaries of these changes generally include asylum-seekers, refugees, Tunisian returnees, and local youth. Asylum-seekers and refugees benefit, for example, from improved registration processes, social services, and access to healthcare and employment opportunities. Tunisian returnees gain from reintegration support, while local youth receive targeted job opportunities. Additionally, CSOs and academic institutions also benefit from strengthened capacities and improved practices, which enhance their ability to address migration-related challenges effectively.

### > Short-term effects

Additional examples of short-term effects are observed in the ongoing contract “*Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisie, ProGreS Migration – phase II*” (T05.1925 – Expertise France). Such effects highlight the progress and challenges in supporting the reintegration of returned migrants in Tunisia. However, the sustainability of these outcomes and their long-term effects will largely depend on the political and institutional commitment within the country.

Coordination has improved among Tunisian institutions involved in the reintegration process, such as the Office of Tunisians Abroad (*Office des Tunisiens à l’Étranger* - OTE), the National Employment Agency (*Agence Nationale pour l’Entrepreneuriat et le Travail Indépendent* - ANETI), and the General Commission for Social Protection (*Comité Général pour la Promotion Sociale* - CGPS). This has led to more effective collaboration, streamlining reintegration procedures and initiatives.

The Tounesna mechanism has successfully facilitated the socio-economic reintegration of return migrants, with support for their entrepreneurship projects, indicating that the assistance provided has had a positive effect on their sustainable reintegration.

The operational capacity of regional offices has been significantly improved. This enhancement has allowed the offices to manage better and support the reintegration process, ensuring more effective service delivery to return migrants.

These short-term effects align with the broader harvested outcomes, mainly those enhancing practices and improving the integration of migrants. Moreover, they strengthen effective socio-economic integration. This contract is phase II of one of the contracts included in the harvesting process and the subject of the success stories, suggesting potential links with phase I results.

#### Box 4 Short-term effects generated by the contract Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II (T05.1925)

##### Specific objectives:

To support the institutionalisation of the Tounesna reintegration system and its operationalisation at the national level and to develop a sustainability model for the Tounesna system, integrating into the strategic vision of the OTE.

##### Target groups:

National government and their institutions;  
Migrants.

##### EUTF Partner:

Expertise France

##### Geographic scope:

Tunisia

##### EUTF Contribution:

EUR 3,9 million

**Implementation period:** December 2021 to November 2024

##### Key outputs:

- > 1,240 returned migrants were received at the nine regional branches of the Tounesna system in Tunisia.
- > 318 returned migrants supported through economic and/or social reintegration assistance.
- > 132 grants provided to returned migrants, enabling their social integration, as well as that of their family members in a dignified and sustainable manner.
- > 16 OTE agents trained in institutional communication on the Tounesna system in Europe and Tunisia.
- > 2 agreements or letters of commitment signed between the Member States and the OTE.

##### Some short-term effects:

- > The Tounesna mechanism is increasingly recognised as a national facility, demonstrating a political and institutional commitment to the reintegration of return migrants.
- > Coordination among Tunisian institutions involved in the reintegration process has improved, leading to more effective collaboration around the reintegration procedures and initiatives for returned migrants.
- > The Tounesna mechanism has successfully supported the socio-economic reintegration of return migrants, with projects demonstrating a 71% retention rate after 12 months, indicating positive outcomes for sustainable reintegration.
- > The operational capacity of regional offices has been significantly enhanced, enabling them to manage and support the reintegration process for return migrants effectively.

##### Challenges:

- > The institutionalisation of the Tounesna mechanism within the Office of Tunisians Abroad (OTE) is still fragile, posing a challenge to the long-term sustainability of the reintegration efforts.
- > The inconsistent commitment and engagement of European Member States in supporting the Tounesna mechanism limits the effectiveness and scalability of the reintegration program.
- > Ensuring effective coordination between key Tunisian institutions (particularly OTE, ANETI, and CGPS) is crucial to the success of the Tounesna mechanism and remains a significant challenge.

### > Success stories

The EUTF's support has impacted the lives of individuals with various vulnerabilities, providing as well significant opportunities for a new start in the context of migration to and from Tunisia (see Success Stories, Annexe 7)<sup>183</sup>.

The EUTF has facilitated the establishment of Migrant Information and Orientation Desks, where young migrants took on roles that greatly enhanced their own lives while benefitting others. For example, young migrants were able to work at these desks while pursuing their studies. This role allowed them to gain practical experience and provide vital support to fellow migrants. They offered crucial information and guidance on legal matters and healthcare access, drawing on their own experiences to connect more effectively with those in need. This role not only enriched their understanding and skills but also created a

183. This section and the success stories are based on the contracts following three contracts: "Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II" (T05.139 – Expertise France) documents review, interviews with EUTF partner; "Towards a holistic approach to labour migration governance and labour mobility (THAMM)" (T05.969 – GIZ) documents review, interviews with EUTF partner, local NGOs and participants; and "Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM – Phase II)" (T05.412 – ICMPD).

supportive environment that helped both themselves and their peers navigate complex challenges. Their work had a ripple effect, enhancing their own job prospects and empowering them to make meaningful contributions to their community<sup>184</sup>.

Valuable opportunities abroad have led to success stories among young Tunisians. Several individuals were given the chance to undertake apprenticeships in Germany<sup>185</sup>. This included comprehensive support such as language courses, intercultural training, and assistance with visa processes. For instance, apprentices were placed in various sectors, including hospitality and electronics, where they benefited from a dual training system that combined practical work experience with formal education. This approach improved their technical skills and integrated them into local communities, enhancing their overall experience and career prospects. The successful completion of these apprenticeships often led to guaranteed job opportunities, contributing to their professional development and personal fulfilment.

The EUTF has also opened new avenues for engaging the Tunisian diaspora in Germany in the country's development through investment, entrepreneurship, and job creation<sup>186</sup>. A system has been established to support sustainable entrepreneurship, focusing on nurturing and guiding innovative startups and businesses that generate jobs. The "Diaspora for Development (D4D) by Afkar Incubator" was set up to assist project leaders at every stage of launching their businesses. In addition, regional units of this incubator, complete with co-working spaces, were established in several areas across Tunisia.

A digital platform called Njano was also introduced to gather, analyse, and share reliable information about investment opportunities in different sectors and regions, market potentials, the legal framework, and available support for entrepreneurship. The platform offers personalised consulting, coaching, and training for project leaders, removing the need for travel and making it easier for beneficiaries to access expert advice without geographical limitations. It also enables the Tunisian diaspora to connect, collaborate on development initiatives, and launch business projects, fostering partnerships among entrepreneurs and creating synergies for project funding. Additionally, a guarantee fund for graduates of various incubation cohorts was created (Flywheel - AirD4D), with 30 grants awarded to entrepreneurs from the diaspora.

Among the beneficiaries, there is a start-up co-founded by Mr. Boubaker Siala and Mr. Faisal Saidane, members of the Tunisian diaspora, who have joined forces with a shared vision for a greener and more sustainable Tunisia. Their start-up developed the Bako B10, a tricycle vehicle powered by an electric battery with an integrated solar panel. This innovative concept offers an alternative to traditional electric cars, harnessing abundant solar energy to address climate challenges.

Additionally, the EUTF has played a crucial role for many Tunisians who migrated to Europe and later returned home, whether by choice or circumstance. Through the creation of the Tounesna national facility, vital support has been provided to migrants, including those in vulnerable situations, as they navigate reintegration challenges.

Some returnees were assisted in finding employment, while others received support to start their own businesses. Small enterprises were launched with financial aid and guidance from CSOs and small consulting firms. But, it wasn't just about professional support—meaningful human connections developed between the operators and beneficiaries, leading to unexpected forms of support and networking.

As highlighted in the stories of three returning migrants in Annexe 7, the reintegration facility Tounesna, through targeted economic assistance and job opportunities, has significantly impacted their lives. The support addressed immediate needs and transformed the return experience into a new beginning.

Tounesna public agents have been capacitated to implement and coordinate reintegration support programmes. Nine regional branches are now up and running, offering personalised advice to returning migrants and mobilising social support when needed. Notably, these agents have also gained experience in handling difficult cases, often managing the frustration and vulnerability that come with working with a challenging target group.

184. Contract "Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM – Phase II)" (T05.412 – ICMPD).

185. Contract "Towards a holistic approach to labour migration governance and labour mobility (THAMM)" (T05.969 – GIZ).

186. Contract "Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II" (T05.139 – Expertise France).

## 5.5. Regional Contracts

Out of the 90 operational contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio, 31 are regional contracts, accounting for EUR 233 million. These contracts can be categorised into three sub-groups:

- 1. Contracts implemented in a single country but with a regional perspective:** These contracts address issues that require a regional approach, involving target groups from various nationalities and/or origins who face interconnected needs.
- 2. Contracts implemented in more than one country:** These aim to address similar or interconnected issues in two or more countries within the NoA region, or extend to other countries in Africa, the Middle East, or Europe.
- 3. Contracts implemented in the whole region:** These contracts are designed with a broad regional scope, intended to benefit the entire NoA region.

Most outputs from regional contracts are detailed in the country sections (sections 5.1 to 5.4), where they are broken down by country. However, not all outputs can be disaggregated by country. This may be because they inherently cover the entire region (like a regional strategy or conference), there is no data available on a country-specific basis, or the outputs relate to countries outside the NoA region.

### 5.5.1. EUTF Indicators

The table below shows the aggregated and cumulative regional values for each EUTF Indicator, as reported from 2017 to May 2024:

**Table 29. EUTF Indicators Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024 at the regional level**

REGIONAL – EUTF Indicator Cumulative Values 2017 – May 2024	
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Total 2017 - 2024
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	69
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	96
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	79
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management	169
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection	1124
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	2
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	3

### 5.5.2. Outputs by Strategic Priorities

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

NoA Strategic Priority 1: Protection of Vulnerable Migrants, Asylum-seekers and Refugees and Community Stabilisation	Total 2017 - 2024
EUTF Indicator (code and name)	
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1124
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	3

Within this Strategic Priority, contract “Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2 MEET Africa” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) facilitated the creation of 69 jobs in Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Senegal, and Mali (EUTF Indicator 1.1). It also promoted 96 entrepreneurship projects in these countries, with 79 entrepreneurs receiving tailored training through this initiative (EUTF Indicators 1.2 and 1.4).

### ➤ NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration

NoA Strategic Priority 3: Support to Labour Migration		Total
EUTF Indicator (code and name)		2017 - 2024
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported		2
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted		3

Regarding labour migration (SP3), the contract “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO + IOM) supported two regional initiatives and produced three studies. The initiatives included the launch of the Joint Labour Migration Programme in 2022 and the standardisation of skills anticipation training. The studies conducted were: one documenting best practices and lessons learned from south-south mobility initiatives, another on pre-departure orientation guides and services, and the First Arab Maghreb Union (UMA) report on labour migration statistics.

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

Capacity, Institutional, and Policy Development on Migration and Return Migration Governance		Total
EUTF Indicator (code and name)		2017 - 2024
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity-building or operational support on protection and migration management		169
3.7 Number of people trained on migration management and protection		1,124
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened		2
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported		4
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted		1

Concerning Strategic Priority 4, two contracts supported a total of 169 institutions (EUTF Indicator 3.6). Specifically, the “Mediterranean City-to-City (MC2CM) Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) contract assisted 144 local institutions across 22 cities from 11 countries from North Africa, the Middle East, and the EU by promoting international dialogue, funding for Targeted City Actions, and developing research. Furthermore, the “Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2 MEETAfrica” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) contract facilitated cooperation among 25 support organisations and public entities promoting entrepreneurship at regional, bilateral, and national levels, including actors from France, Mali, Cameroon, Senegal, and Côte d’Ivoire.

To date, 1,124 people have been trained in migration management by two contracts (EUTF Indicator 3.7). For example, the “Mediterranean City-to-City (MC2CM) Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) provided training to 1,099 municipal stakeholders to enhance their capacities to address migration challenges. Moreover, the “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa” (T05.981 – ILO + IOM) trained 25 members of the Mediterranean Sub-Saharan Migration Trade Union Network (RSMMS) on International Labour Organisation (ILO) standards concerning Fair Recruitment, Bilateral Labour Agreements, and migrant worker protection.



Lastly, two contracts created two data collection and analysis systems (EUTF Indicator 5.2): the “Mediterranean City-to-City (MC2CM) Phase II” (T05.412 – ICMPD) established an interactive platform to facilitate access to migration data in the Mediterranean region, while “*Mobilisation européenne pour l’entrepreneuriat en Afrique – Phase 2 MEETAfrica*” (T05.1464 – Expertise France) launched a digital tool to connect diaspora entrepreneurs with support and funding opportunities. This last contract also produced four studies (EUTF Indicator 5.3) and promoted the creation of the MEET Network spread across Europe and Africa to promote diaspora entrepreneurship (EUTF Indicator 5.4).

### 5.5.3. Outcomes and Success Stories

This section provides an overview of EUTF regional contracts outcomes occurred in the NoA region or outside the region, including findings from the Outcome Harvesting exercise, examples of short-term effects reported in ROM reviews, and success stories that illustrate how EUTF support has significantly improved the lives of individuals and groups.

#### > Outcome Harvesting Findings Relevant at the Regional Level

Cohort 1 contracts, the focus of the initial Outcome Harvesting exercise, covered 11 regional contracts and one country contract (in Morocco) which generated outcomes at the regional level. Through these contracts, EUR 7 million was allocated at the regional level, accounting for 2% of the total funds committed by Cohort 1 contracts. In total, 13 outcomes were harvested at the regional level (10), in Algeria (1), and other countries outside of the NoA region (1), which are detailed in the table below.

**Table 31. Outcomes occurred at the regional level, harvested in the Cohort 1 exercise**

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification” (T05.1533-UNHCR)</b>				
T05.1533-003	Refugees and asylum-seekers, especially UASC have improved their access to family reunification processes.	SP4/A4.3	Action	Regional
<b>“Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II” (T05.240-IOM)</b>				
T05.240-001	Since 2021, Libya’s Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and Niger’s Minister of Employment and Social Protection have signed and been implementing a Bilateral Labour Agreement.	SP3/A3.3	Policy	Regional
T05.240-005	Media actors in Algeria have increased and improved evidence-based reporting on migration issues.	SP1/A1.3	Practices	DZA
T05.240-006	99 people in North Africa have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities.	SP1/A1.4	Action	Regional
<b>“Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)”- Phase II (T05.412 ICMPD)</b>				
T05.412-001	Municipal institutions representing cities in the Mediterranean have become active actors in the Rabat Process.	SP4/ A4.1	Practice	Regional
T05.412-006	Municipal authorities of the city of Zarqa and the district of Marka (Jordan) have involved migrants, refugees, and members of host communities in the participatory design of public spaces.	SP1/A1.3	Action	Local
T05.412-007	The Municipality of Beirut (Lebanon) has operationalised its recently established “Municipal Social Cell”.	SP1/A1.3	Relationships	Local
T05.412-008	Local authorities of the city of Ramallah (Palestine) have involved migrants in the participatory design of a Social Inclusion Policy.	SP1/A1.3	Policy	Local

Outcome code	Harvested Outcome Statement	Strategic Priority/ Area of Action	Type of change	Territorial level
<b>“Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration” T05.501-GIZ</b>				
T05.501-001	Young professionals in fish-farming from Morocco, Senegal, and Ivory Coast created a multi-country network following a training on fish-farming in Morocco.	SP3/A3.2	Practice	Regional
T05.501-002	19 migrants from Sub-Saharan countries and Moroccan returnees found employment in Morocco in the sports sector.	SP1/A1.4	Action	Regional
T05.501-003	9 volunteers found employment in the frame of the South-South volunteer programme in the four target countries (Morocco, Senegal, Mali, and Ivory Coast).	SP3/A3.2	Practice	Regional
T05.501-004	Professional women from Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal created a South-South sub-regional network to exchange practical advice, information, challenges and expertise on agricultural production and transformation.	SP1/A1.4	Practice	Regional
<b>“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)” (T05.796)</b>				
T05.796-001	National Governments, especially from African countries (Rwanda, Niger, and African Union), and other relevant institutions have increased their articulation for the development of durable or interim solutions for the protection and resettlement of the refugees and asylum-seekers.	SP4/A4.3	Relationships	Regional

The harvested outcomes that occurred at the regional level include a **more balanced distribution of types of changes than in other countries**. The interventions lead to changes in “Actions” (specific support or initiatives), “Practices” (improvements in methods or procedures), “Policies” (new or updated regulations), and “Relationships” (enhanced coordination or partnerships).

Several outcomes include **changes in living conditions or practices for the target groups**, such as improving access to employment and income-generating opportunities. For example, about a 100 individuals in North Africa gained access to employment, self-employment, or income-generating activities, enhancing their socio-economic inclusion and resilience. Another outcome includes the improvement in access to family reunification processes for refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly unaccompanied minors (UASC).

At the **policy level, the outcomes reflect changes** related to **migration management and protection frameworks**. Notable examples include the Bilateral Labour Agreement between Libya and Niger, which enhances regional migration management and protection for Nigerian migrants. Additionally, local authorities in various cities have developed and implemented social inclusion policies and participatory design involving migrants, learning from their international partners.

**Changes in procedures and practices** are significantly less numerous than at country level and reflect, for instance, municipal institutions across Mediterranean cities have become more active in the Rabat Process, reflecting enhanced engagement in migration governance. Moreover, networks have been created among professional women and young professionals in fish-farming across multiple countries, fostering regional cooperation and knowledge exchange.

The harvested outcomes also include **changes in relationships**, like increased connections and coordination among institutions. An example is the increased articulation among national governments and relevant institutions for the development of durable solutions for the protection and resettlement of refugees and asylum-seekers.

The outcomes are implemented at various levels, including **local, regional, and national**. Local outcomes focus on specific cities or municipalities, such as municipal authorities’ involvement in social inclusion policies or the operationalisation of municipal social cells. Regional outcomes cover broader geographic areas, such as North Africa or the Mediterranean, and involve multi-country collaborations and agreements.

The primary beneficiaries of these changes are migrants and refugees, national and local governments, and professional networks.

### > Short term effects

In addition to the above-mentioned harvested outcomes, short-term effects have been produced by two other contracts: “Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration and Mobility Governance in North Africa THAMM Phase II” (T05.1950 – OFII) and “EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the North of Africa” (T05.800 - IOM) as follows:

**Enhanced Awareness and Capacity Building:** Both initiatives have successfully increased awareness and understanding of migration and reintegration among stakeholders. For instance, the THAMM Phase II project has familiarised 307 stakeholders with circular migration concepts and trained 146 individuals through a new vocational system. Similarly, the EU-IOM initiative has provided training to 268 staff members on migrant protection and reintegration, which improves the overall capacity to manage migration.

**Support for Migrants and Returnees:** The initiatives have offered crucial support to migrants and returnees. The THAMM project enabled 58 migrants to travel for seasonal work and trained 1,838 people on professional opportunities and mobility programs. Meanwhile, the EU-IOM initiative assisted 16,655 migrants with protection services and facilitated the voluntary return of 8,330 individuals. Additionally, 5,064 returnees received reintegration assistance, showcasing a concerted effort to support migrants both during their return and upon reentry into their home countries.

**Institutional and Policy Advancements:** Significant institutional and policy advancements have been achieved. The THAMM project contributed to the development of Tunisia’s National Strategy for International Employment and established a new institutional framework within the National Observatory on Employment and Qualifications. On a broader scale, the EU-IOM initiative has fostered regional cooperation and improved institutional frameworks for managing voluntary returns, enhancing the overall effectiveness of migration governance.

#### Box 5 Short-term effects generated by the contract Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration and Mobility Governance in North Africa – THAMM Phase II (T05.1950)

**Specific objectives:**

To promote circular mobility programmes, develop the attractiveness of the Tunisian territory for expatriate skills, strengthen cooperation between Tunisian and French/ European administrations on skills shortages and enhance skilled jobseekers’ employability in Tunisia and abroad.

**Target groups:**

National governments and their institutions.

**EUTF Partner:**

French Office of Immigration and Integration (OFII)

**Geographic scope:**

Regional

**EUTF Contribution:**

EUR 6 million

**Implementation period:** January 2022 to December 2025

**Key outputs:**

- > 307 Tunisian stakeholders and European partners are familiar with the concept of circular migration.
- > 58 first-time migrants have travelled for seasonal work to France and/or European countries.
- > 5 working meetings have been organised under the framework of Tunisia’s National Employment Strategy.
- > 146 people have been trained through the vocational training system developed with the support of the contract.
- > 1,838 teachers and learners in training institutions with increased awareness-raising on youth professional opportunities and existing mobility programmes.
- > 14 key partners from governmental bodies and the private and social sectors have been actively involved in the design and development of the circular migration pilot project.

**Some short-term effects:**

- > The project has facilitated the development and operationalisation of Tunisia’s National Strategy for International Employment, influencing political dialogue and policy making in the country.

- > The creation of the “Cellule de Veille et d’Anticipation” (Monitoring and Anticipation Unit) within the National Observatory on Employment and Qualifications represents a key institutional advancement, likely to improve alignment with international standards and practices.
- > Increased capacity of the Job Market Monitoring and Anticipation Unit by 13 staff trained and pilot project for career transition into the job of manufacturing equipment setter-operator (26 beneficiaries).
- > Public-private partnerships have been strengthened, particularly in the training and employment sectors, which is crucial for the sustainability of migration-related initiatives and the alignment of local skills with international labour market demands.

**Challenges:**

- > Significant challenges persist in the alignment between the qualifications of Tunisian candidates and the expectations of European employers, mainly in language skills and technical competencies.
- > Frequent changes in political leadership and administrative personnel within the Tunisian partner institutions threaten the continuity and effectiveness of some long-term policy developments.
- > The restrictive visa issuance processes, influenced by European migration policies, continue to pose significant barriers for candidates.

**Box 6 Short-term effects generated by the contract EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the North of Africa (T05.800)**

**Specific objectives:**

To improve protection and enable the voluntary return of stranded migrants and migrants in transit in North Africa; support targeted countries to enhance the sustainability of reintegration through an integrated approach addressing economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions; and increase the capacities of North African countries and relevant stakeholders to develop or strengthen return and reintegration policies and processes, including identification and referral.

**Target groups:**

National governments and their institutions.

**EUTF Partner:**  
IOM

**Geographic scope:**  
Regional

**EUTF Contribution:**  
EUR 58 million

**Implementation period:** August 2018 to December 2022

**Key outputs:**

- > 16,655 stranded migrants and migrants in transit in North Africa received protection and assistance services.
- > 8,330 Migrants are assisted to return voluntarily from Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia to their countries of origin.
- > 31,252 stranded and vulnerable migrants in Libya are provided with Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) assistance to return to their countries of origin.
- > 5,064 returning migrants received reintegration assistance when arriving in non-EUTF countries.
- > 68 people, staff of the competent authorities and/or other key stakeholders, trained on migrant protection and sustainable reintegration.

**Some short-term effects:**

- > The initiative fostered regional cooperation among North African countries, enhancing the ability to manage migration collectively and ensuring better governance of current migration flows.
- > The establishment of new institutional frameworks that enable the voluntary return of stranded migrants improved the capacity of North African countries to manage returns effectively.
- > By supporting economic, social, and psychosocial reintegration, the EU-IOM joint initiative improved the long-term reintegration success of returnees, reducing the likelihood of re-migration.
- > The capacity-building strategies for governmental staff allow the development and implementation of migration policies that support sustainable voluntary return and reintegration.

**Challenges:**

- > The heavy reliance on IOM for direct assistance and the absence of other entities ready to take over these roles raise concerns about the continuity of essential services for migrants.
- > The lack of involvement of private stakeholders in the reintegration framework threatens the viability of economic initiatives, limiting opportunities for sustainable livelihoods for returnees.
- > The recently developed policies and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the return and reintegration of migrants have not been fully endorsed by competent institutions.
- > The weak engagement of partner governments decision-makers in adopting and implementing reintegration policies, hampers the effectiveness and sustainability of the intervention.

## > *Success stories*

In addition to the individual success stories resulting from regional contracts mentioned in the sections dedicated to each country, there have been inspiring signs of change emerging from collaboration and knowledge-sharing within the frameworks of the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM)<sup>187</sup> and Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (THAMM) initiatives.

MC2CM was crucial for exchanging experiences on how to manage migration at the city level. Some cities face the phenomenon of migration daily, often dealing with emergencies, but they lack knowledge, skills, resources, and often government support.

The experience of Sfax, a city of departure, destination, and transition for migrants, demonstrates how local-level results can be achieved through willingness to learn and commitment to managing migration humanely. The city understood the need to comprehend the phenomenon, act positively, and, above all, learn from other cities. Through seminars and meetings organised by the contract, Sfax gained insights into how other cities operate, even when their actions are not aligned with national policies. The opportunity to establish and enhance international cooperation was not limited to just 10 cities but extended to universities - for example in Barcelona, Palermo, Madrid, Marseille, and Perpignan. The proactive approach of Sfax not only led to collaboration with cities in the network, like Tangier, Casablanca, Torino, Milano, and Marseille, but also brought migration issues into another Mediterranean city organisation, MedCities, which previously had not focused on social issues like migration.

MC2CM also enabled networking at the local level, fostering connections and discussions that were previously non-existent: the local administration improved relations with other stakeholders working in the city, leading to better coordination with organisations like the IOM. Sfax also succeeded in raising awareness among municipal agents about the need to act positively on this issue.

On the awareness side, the contract involved door-to-door visits in poorer neighbourhoods where migrants lived, fostering dialogue between migrants and the local population to bridge gaps. While it did not achieve full integration, it at least facilitated communication.

As a result of the participation in MC2CM, the city of Ramallah could create a unified vision among stakeholders by introducing a Local Inclusion Policy, aiming to empower refugees to actively participate in the social and economic life of Ramallah and to foster a stronger sense of belonging among all citizens. Although Ramallah does not have marginalised areas, the city includes diverse lifestyles and social classes, with two to three refugee camps surrounding it.

The stakeholders were encouraged to participate in the planning process. A work plan and action plan were developed through a participatory process that involved municipal staff and neighbourhood focus groups involving neighbourhood committees, people with disabilities, seniors, and residents of refugee camps. Through discussions with people from different backgrounds and various committees, the focus was on how Ramallah could be seen not just as a municipality but as a welcoming city for everyone. Ramallah's strength lies in its diversity, which is the city's brand and identity. Besides the Inclusion Policy, MC2CM supported the creation and launch of a mobile application and web platform that enable the population to access information about city services and participate in activities organised by the municipality. The app includes an e-services feature designed to be inclusive, offering additional support for people with disabilities.

THAMM had a significant influence on the governance of labour migration in Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt, marked the establishment of collaborative frameworks as well as the implementation of impactful policies and progress in fair recruitment practices.

<sup>187</sup> This section and the success stories are based on the contract "Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM – Phase II)" (T05.412 – ICMPD).

Government authorities have gained the knowledge and tools necessary to integrate labour migration into employment and education/training sectors, thereby enhancing policy coherence. In Tunisia, for example, the National Strategy for International Employment and the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights (SNEI) has been developed, offering a strategic vision for the integration of labour migration governance aligned with the principles of tripartism and international labour standards.

Key stakeholders have also improved their understanding of issues related to fair and ethical recruitment of migrants. Nearly all participants in project activities felt they could apply the skills and knowledge gained from the training to promote fair and ethical recruitment. Overall, the primary beneficiaries of the training and awareness-raising were the main trade unions, including the Mediterranean Sub-Saharan Migration Trade Union Network (RSMMS), major employers' organisations across all countries, and the public sector. Journalists and, in some cases, universities were also involved.

Additionally, significant progress has been made towards improving the effectiveness of official systems (e.g., ANAPEC, ANETI, OTE) in helping migrants finding opportunities and informing them before departure. Overall, the support has strengthened these institutions in providing more comprehensive services. For example, a regional pre-departure orientation (PDO) guide was developed, and Tunisia and Egypt have adapted their national guides accordingly. In Tunisia, IOM contextualised the PDO for France and began doing the same for Italy. ANAPEC received extensive support through additional tools, such as Pre-Employment Orientation (PEO) services, a CV generator, mobility materials, as well as staff exchange visits.

Stakeholders within the institution noted its successful role in integrating migrants due to THAMM, particularly highlighting the “exceptional migration certificates” as a significant achievement. Progress in Tunisia was also remarkable, especially in terms of the digitalisation of activities. The staff of ANETI received support from ILO and the General Directorate of Placement Abroad (*Bureau de l'émigration et la Main d'œuvre étrangère* - MFPE) through a job-seeking application for migrants, and the work permit platform for the recruitment of migrants in Tunisia has been supported by IOM. OTE implemented an online application to assist labour attachés in supporting migrants living abroad with essential services.

## 6. TECHNICAL SUPPORT CONTRACTS

As mentioned in Section 3 Portfolio Overview, out of the 116 contracts funded by the EUTF in the NoA region, 26 are technical support contracts (22% of the total) with a combined budget of EUR 22 million (2% of the total). These were mainly implemented by private sector companies and CSOs for the provision of services such as monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL); communication and visibility; research; and overall technical assistance. To date, 10 technical support contracts have reported outputs contributing to three EUTF Indicators:

**Table 31. Contributions of technical support contracts to EUTF Indicators**

EUTF Indicator (code and name)	Values 2017 - 2024
5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection, and analysis systems set up, implemented, and/or strengthened	5
5.3. Number of field studies, surveys, and other research conducted	74

Technical support contracts supported communication, programming, and the execution of operational contracts. For example, the contract “Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EUTF” (T05.530) aimed to improve public awareness of the support of the EUTF in the NoA region between 2018 and 2020. Furthermore, the contract “*Étude de formulation et identification d’un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc*” (T05.304) produced a study to guide EUTF programming in Morocco between 2017 and 2020. Additionally, the contract “Building, disseminating and operationalising evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa” (T05.637) developed research. It promoted the creation of the Migration Academic Network (NAMAN) between 2019 and 2021 (EUTF Indicator 5.1).

In the area of MEL, five contracts supported the development of five monitoring systems (EUTF Indicator 5.2). Between 2016 and 2017, the contract “Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa” (T05.170) established the foundations for the system subsequently implemented by the contract “Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for the NoA Window” (T05.216), which produced six reports from 2017 to 2021. Since 2021, the contract “Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EUTF” (T05.1635) updated the prior system, developed an online data collection and reporting tool (called NOASYS), and generated two NoA MLS Annual Reports in 2022 and 2023. Additionally, the contract “Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya” (T05.1076) issued six biannual and ad-hoc reports, while the “Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya” (T05.1117) produced 29. Regarding external evaluations, two contracts have ended and delivered their reports between 2023 and 2024: “Evaluation Protection in Libya” (T05.2118) and “Evaluation Protection Regional” (T05.2138). Two evaluations are currently ongoing (T05.2273 and T05.2284) with more forecasted in the coming months.

Furthermore, six technical support contracts conducted a total of 72 field studies and other research (EUTF Indicator 5.3). Notably, three contracts under the title “Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara” (T05.236) produced a total of 27 reports, with 13 completed between 2022 and 2023, covering topics such as human smuggling, irregular migration, and organised crime. Lastly, four contracts supported the operational contract T05.252 implemented by MSMEDA in Egypt: one developed an audit system (T05.385), two supported the design of an organisation-wide Risk Management Policy and Guidelines (T05.1025), and another provides evaluation support, having produced a baseline and mid-line study in 2022 and 2023, respectively (T05.1862).



# 7.

## PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The current section presents findings on the performance of a sample of EUTF NoA contracts based on reports from the EU Results Oriented Monitoring System (ROM)<sup>188</sup>. The analysis presented below is based on the findings of the nine ROM Reviews carried out during 2023, which represent 8% of the overall EUTF NoA portfolio. All the insights presented below are sourced from the final ROM Reports.

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS FROM ROM REPORTS

- > Most of the interventions are considered highly relevant in addressing the specific needs of the target populations, particularly in areas such as poverty reduction, migration, and local governance. However, updates to needs assessments and intervention strategies are often necessary to reflect changing contexts.
- > Coordination between donors, EUTF partners and international organisations is generally present but often discontinuous and shallow, reducing the opportunities for joint planning and action and diminishing the EU's added value in some cases.
- > While the rationale for interventions is often sound, their monitoring systems are sometimes weak, lacking a sufficiently precise and robust measurement framework and rigorous data collection and analysis, which sometimes hinders effective evaluation and learning.
- > Delays and redefinition of activities and strategies are recurrent issues in many interventions, often due to complex decision-making processes, insufficient resources, and external factors such as currency devaluation or political and institutional instability.
- > The interventions generally achieved their intended outputs. Still, their effectiveness is often compromised by delays, resource constraints, and a lack of interconnected and sustainable strategies to achieve mid-term outcomes, and long-term policy and institutional changes.
- > Sustainability of project outcomes is a concern in most projects, which require better exit strategies, more robust multi-stakeholder partnerships and more capacity-building to ensure long-term impacts.
- > Gender equality and environmental considerations are significantly integrated, but some challenges remain in monitoring and following up on the safeguarding of human rights, especially in very complex and sensitive contexts.
- > Communication and visibility requirements are properly applied, but strategies often need enhancement to adapt better to local contexts and improve the perception of EU involvement.
- > Although most of the interventions demonstrate significant results, dependency on external funding remains high, and there is a need to improve adaptive management and the development of sustainability strategies integrating authorities, local partners and donors.

### SUMMARY OF MOST FREQUENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ROM REPORTS

- > Continue or expand capacity-building efforts for local CSOs and municipal actors to ensure the sustainability and scalability of project outcomes and strategies
- > Address economic challenges, such as inflation or currency devaluation, by exploring financial strategies like adjusting budgets or negotiating foreign currency agreements
- > Strengthen coordination and synergies between international organisations, CSOs and government partners to optimise the effectiveness and strategic cohesion of the interventions
- > Improve communication strategies, particularly on social media and other platforms, to enhance visibility, share success stories, and engage more effectively with stakeholders and beneficiaries.

188. ROM reviews are external and impartial assessments of ongoing contracts, aimed at enhancing result-based management. Based on a thorough documentary review and consultations with key informants in the field, ROM experts analyse the performance of contracts according to eight standardised criteria and monitoring questions, presenting a set of conclusions and recommendations. For more information, see: [https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-and-evaluation_en)



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## Annexe 1: List of Contracts in the EUTF NoA Portfolio as of August 31<sup>st</sup>, 2024



### EGYPT

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

EUTF contracts in Egypt	EUTF Overall Portfolio Egypt				NoA MLS 2023 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ongoing	7	100	60,000,000	100	7	100	60,000,000	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60,000,000</b>	<b>100</b>



## LIBYA

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
<b>Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>						
<b>T05.156</b>	Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, migrants and host communities	UNHCR	13,000,000	2017	2018	ENDED
<b>T05.714</b>	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya		13,000,000	2018	2019	ENDED
<b>T05.1234</b>	Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya		13,000,000	2020	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.1506</b>	Managing mixed migration flows: protection, health assistance, resilience and community engagement		13,000,000	2021	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.141</b>	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities	IOM	38,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.141</b>	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities		16,800,000	2017	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.141</b>	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya		16,000,000	2019	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1629</b>	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilising communities in Libya – Phase 2		13,900,000	2021	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1447</b>	Supporting Libyan authorities to address Covid-19 related challenges and assisting vulnerable groups		8,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.157</b>	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10,000,000	2017	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.1453</b>	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration Phase 2		10,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.62</b>	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC	5,829,685	2017	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.511</b>	Improving Overall Resilience of Migrants and Host Communities through Improved Access to Quality Health Services in Libya	IRC	2,992,993	2018	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1357</b>	Strengthening protection and resilience of vulnerable groups in Covid-19 emergency	IMC	985,109	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1778</b>	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid-19 pandemic in Libya		1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1418</b>	Strengthening national TB response across Libya with a focus on most vulnerable populations	WHO + IOM	3,300,000	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1445</b>	Strengthening Libyan authorities' capacity to address Covid-19 related challenges and ensure protection of Libyan population	WHO	7,100,000	2020	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.1211</b>	PEERS: Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services	CESVI	4,991,483	2020	2022	ENDED

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.1968	Provision of air services in Libya in response to Covid-19	WFP	1,000,000	2021	2022	ENDED
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11,000,000	2017	2023	ENDED
T05.144	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children - Phase 2		7,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1443	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the Covid 19 pandemic in Libya		6,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.468	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)		10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1868	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		4,000,000	2021	2024	ENDED
T05.1185	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilisation		UNFPA	5,000,000	2019	2023
T05.466	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)	UNDP	18,000,000	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.1871	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		6,120,000	2021	2024	ENDED
T05.149	Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		17,083,271	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.1253	Top-up - Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		18,000,000	2020	2024	ONGOING
T05.437	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 1)	AICS	22,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1849	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic development in Libya (phase 2)		16,000,000	2021	2025	ONGOING
<b>Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings</b>						
T05.213	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya (phase 1)	IT MoI	42,223,927	2017	2024	ONGOING
T05.1637	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya (phase 2)		16,800,000	2020	2024	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Libya	EUTF Overall Portfolio Libya				NoA MLS 2024 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	29	88%	298,102,541	76%	29	100%	298,102,541	100%
Ongoing	4	12%	93,023,927	24%	4	100%	93,023,927	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>391,126,468</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>391,126,468</b>	<b>100%</b>

 **MOROCCO**

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
<b>Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>						
T05.138	Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre	AECID	5,500,000	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.431	Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	ENABEL	4,580,000	2018	2023	ENDED
T05.1481	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Fundación Entreculturas Fe y Alegria	1,833,771	2020	2024	ENDED
T05.1479	Pour une protection durable des personnes migrantes au niveau régional et national dans le respect de leur dignité	Handicap International	1,805,000	2020	2023	ENDED
T05.1477	Protection et Santé des migrants (PROSAM-Maroc)	MDM Belgique	1,900,000	2020	2024	ENDED
T05.2021	Assistance Technique en consolidation du programme d'Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	Niras AS	921,000	2022	2024	ONGOING
<b>Strategic Priority 2: Border management - Fighting against smuggling and trafficking in human beings</b>						
T05.1191	Appui aux actions des autorités marocaines sur la gestion des flux migratoires (...) pour améliorer la protection des migrants et la sensibilisation des jeunes aux risques de la migration irrégulière	Gouvernement du Royaume du Maroc	97,857,143	2020	2021	ENDED
T05.1590	SAVE : Soutien dans le repérage/l'identification, l'accompagnement et la prise en charge des victimes de traite des Êtres humains	Comite c/ l'Esclavage Moderne (CCEM)	600,000	2021	2024	ENDED
T05.2029	AT auprès des membres de la Commission nationale, chargée de la coordination des mesures ayant pour but la lutte et la prévention de la traite des êtres humains au Maroc, et de son secrétariat	Altair Asesores	936,421	2022	2024	ENDED
T05.888	Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	FIIAPP	44,000,000	2019	2025	ONGOING
<b>Strategic Priority 3: Labour Migration and Mobility</b>						
T05.501	Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	GIZ	8,613,500	2018	2022	ENDED
<b>Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance - Assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>						
T05.1055	Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	ENABEL	8,000,000	2020	2025	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Morocco	EUTF Overall Portfolio Morocco				NoA MLS 2024 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	9	75%	123,625,835	70%	8	89%	25,768,692	21%
Ongoing	3	25%	52,921,000	30%	3	100%	52,921,000	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>176,546,835</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>78,689,692</b>	<b>45%</b>



## TUNISIA

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
<b>Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>						
T05.1943	Protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité en Tunisie - ProMiTAD	ASF, STC, MDM, FTdA	4,320,000	2021	2024	ONGOING
<b>Strategic Priority 4: Migration governance - Assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>						
T05.208	Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora	GIZ	4,000,000	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.139	Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour	Expertise France	2,432,675	2017	2021	ENDED
T05.186	Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire en Tunisie	AFD	3,249,740	2017	2022	ENDED
T05.350	Supporting national strategy in Tunisia	ICMPD	3,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
T05.1941	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II	Expertise France	1,800,000	2021	2025	ONGOING
T05.1925	Programme Gouvernance Stratégie Migration Tunisien, ProGreS Migration – phase II		3,900,000	2021	2024	ONGOING

EUTF contracts in Tunisia	EUTF Overall Portfolio Tunisia				NoA MLS 2024 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	4	57%	12,682,415	69%	4	100%	12,682,415	100%
Ongoing	3	43%	5,700,000	31%	3	100%	5,700,000	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,382,415</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18,382,415</b>	<b>100%</b>

## REGIONAL

Legal Code	Contract title	EUTF Partner	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
<b>Strategic Priority 1: Protection of vulnerable migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees and community stabilisation</b>						
<b>T05.59</b>	Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt	Save the Children	987,723	2017	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.1400</b>	MASAR EGABY		800,000	2021	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.366</b>	Renforcement de la protection et la resilience des personnes plus vulnérables sur la route migratoire	Médecins du Monde	736,943	2018	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.1389</b>	Promoting Social Cohesion in Libya <sup>1</sup>	DRC/IRC/DDG	1,997,381	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.796</b>	Enhancing protection, live saving assistance and solutions, including resettlement for persons of concern with international protection needs in Libya and West Africa (Niger and Burkina Faso)	UNHCR	8,000,000	2017	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1152</b>	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Egypt)		8,805,000	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1154</b>	Enhancing access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa (Morocco)		2,210,000	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1156</b>	Amélioration de l'accès aux services de base et aux droits pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile (Tunisie)		2,935,000	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1156</b>	Emergency response to Covid-19 in NoA countries for the most vulnerable populations (0,6 MEUR top-up to Morocco - 0,75 MEUR top-up to Tunisia - 1,1 MEUR top-up to Egypt)		-	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1533</b>	Durable solutions for Refugee Unaccompanied and Separated Children (Libya and Egypt) and Family Reunification		3,700,000	2021	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.800</b>	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa		10,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.800</b>	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15.000 additional stranded migrants from Libya	IOM	24,000,000	2018	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.800</b>	EU-IOM Joint Initiative in North Africa - Top up to VHR and Reintegration Assistance		24,000,000	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.240</b>	Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa - Phase II		8,000,000	2019	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1552</b>	Regional Response to Covid-19 in North African Countries for the most vulnerable population		7,550,000	2020	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.1391</b>	Municipality development and integration initiative in Libya (MUNDIL)		NRC	2,000,000	2020	2022
<b>T05.1396</b>	Building Resilience, Inclusion and Social Cohesion in the Fezzan - Libya	ACTED/ Impact Initiative	2,000,000	2020	2023	ENDED

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

EUTF regional contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio Regional contracts				NoA MLS 2024 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	28	90%	219,582,033	94%	28	100%	219,582,033	100%
Ongoing	3	10%	13,000,000	6%	3	100%	13,000,000	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>232,582,033</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>232,582,033</b>	<b>100%</b>

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Legal Code	Contract title	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
<b>5. Technical Support</b>					
<b>T05.304</b>	Étude de formulation et identification d'un projet de déploiement des politiques migratoires dans le développement local au Maroc	298,023	2017	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.170</b>	Development of a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	226,040	2016	2017	ENDED
<b>T05.216</b>	Support for the completion and implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation System for NoA Window (MENOA)	2,039,474	2017	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.637</b>	Building, disseminating and operationalising evidence-driven migration governance policy and practice in North Africa (eMGPP)	2,300,038	2019	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.385</b>	System Audit of the MSMEDA in Egypt	38,826	2018	2018	ENDED
<b>T05.530</b>	Communication and visibility support to the North of Africa window of the EUTF	293,100	2018	2020	ENDED
<b>T05.1025</b>	TA to set up risk management procedures at the MSMEDA (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	90,108	2019	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1025</b>	Top-up -TA to set up risk management procedures at the MSMEDA (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	47,500	2021	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.236</b>	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	701,113	2018	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.236</b>	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,700,000	2018	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.236</b>	Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara	2,499,952	2018	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.2015</b>	Altai Lessons learned contract - NOA share (contracted by HoA window)	115,500	2020	2021	ENDED
<b>T05.1117</b>	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase I	1,499,707	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.1117</b>	Third Party Monitoring Local Impact in Libya - Phase II (top-up line 80)	750,133	2020	2022	ENDED
<b>T05.2118</b>	Evaluation Protection Libya	238,602	2022	2024	ENDED
<b>T05.2138</b>	Evaluation Protection Regional	118,552	2022	2023	ENDED
<b>T05.2281</b>	Third Party Monitoring of Local Impact in Libya – Phase III	2,100,000	2023	2025	ONGOING
<b>T05.1076</b>	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase I	2,000,000	2019	2024	ONGOING
<b>T05.1076</b>	Third Party Monitoring of Results in Libya - Phase II	1,000,000	2019	2024	ONGOING
<b>T05.1862</b>	MSMEDA impact research (related to T05.252 in Egypt)	569,860	2021	2025	ONGOING
<b>T05.1862</b>	MSMEDA impact research - top up (funding source 1)	131,394	2021	2025	ONGOING

Legal Code	Contract title	Committed amount (EUR)	Start year	End year	Contract status
T05.1862	MSMEDA impact research - top up (funding source 2)	93,444	2021	2025	ONGOING
T05.1635	Monitoring and Learning System for the North of Africa Window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (MLS NoA)	1,863,042	2021	2024	ONGOING
T05.2273	Evaluation Covid Response	143,636	2023	2024	ONGOING
T05.2287	Audit contract 2023	73,186	2023	2025	ONGOING
T05.2284	Evaluation MC2CM	99,582	2024	2025	ONGOING

EUTF technical support contracts	EUTF Overall Portfolio technical support contracts				NoA MLS 2024 Report Coverage			
	Contracts		Committed funds		Contracts		Committed funds	
	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total	Number	% of total	Value (EUR)	% of total
Ended	16	62%	13,956,668	63%	16	100%	13,956,668	100%
Ongoing	10	38%	8,074,144	37%	10	100%	8,074,144	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,030,812</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>22,030,812</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Annexe 2: EUTF NoA Contribution to the Global Europe Results Framework Indicators

In this year's data collection process for the report, the NoA MLS Team also assessed the contributions of EUTF contracts within the NoA region to key indicators outlined in the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF). This assessment was conducted following these steps:

### 1. Communication of the GERF migration-related indicators DG NEAR:

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

### 2. Communication of additional GERF indicators relevant in the EUTF NoA context and their potential visibility:

- 2.13 Number of (a) jobs (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU.
- 2.29 Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support.

### 3. Matching of the contracts' indicators to the EUTF Indicators and GERF indicators as part of the NoA MLS data collection, matching, and aggregation process.

### 4. Double-counting verifications. This risk exists since several EUTF Indicators contribute to a reduced number of GERF indicators (especially to GERF 2.20). A two-phased quality control process has been implemented at the contract level and aggregated level.

### 5. Reporting on the contribution of EUTF contracts to the GERF indicators using the table format below.

GERF indicators	Number of contracts	Partner countries involved	Cumulative values 2017 – 2024
2.13 Number of (a) jobs (b) green jobs supported/sustained by the EU	13	4	<b>7,226</b>
2.20 Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or people from host communities protected or assisted with EU support	43	4	<b>5,835,204</b>
2.21 Number of migration management or forced displacement strategies or policies (a) developed/revised, or (b) under implementation with EU support	27	4	<b>286</b>
2.23 Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported by the EU on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights	33	4	<b>687<sup>1</sup></b>
2.29 Number of government policies developed or revised with CSO participation through EU support	2	1	<b>24</b>

1. EUTF Indicator 3.6, corresponding to GERF indicator 2.23, decreased by 25 from Round 2 (2023) to Round 3 (2024) due to double counting corrections in the values reported for Tunisia and at the regional level (see page 30 of the 2024 NoA MLS Report).



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

### Introduction: Purpose of this Methodological Note

#### **NoA MLS: why, what, how**

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

- > **Why** the NoA Monitoring and Learning System (NoA MLS) is needed.
- > **Who** are the key stakeholders of the System.
- > **How** it works.

### Why is the NoA MLS Necessary?

#### > Monitoring and Learning: A Necessity and a Requirement

#### **An MLS to support a sound management**

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

#### **Previous phase: the MENOA system**

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

#### **Recommendations from the ECA**

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

#### **Current phase: the NoA MLS**

The new NoA MLS is anchored on a set of standardised processes and indicators linking different reporting systems without generating additional workloads for the EUTF Partners. These standardised indicators encompass mainly the EUTF Results Framework<sup>2</sup> and the Global Europe Results Framework<sup>3</sup>.

#### > The NOA MLS Project

#### **Addressing ECA recommendations: From MENOA to NoA MLS**

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

2. EUTF Africa Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en)

3. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi>

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

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

The specific objectives are:

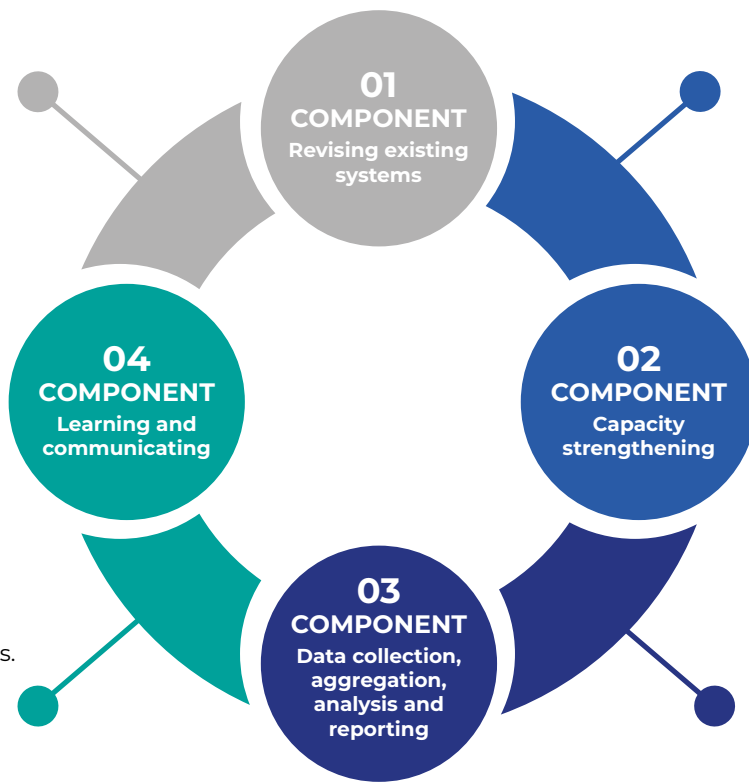
1. To provide DG NEAR with an efficient MLS monitoring and reporting on the progress of the EUTF activities in the North of Africa window.
2. To develop a learning strategy generating evidence-based knowledge to inform policymaking and future programming in the region.

**...through four interlinked components**

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

### The four components of the NoA MLS

- **Main outputs:** Methodological Note and NoA Results Reporting Framework.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **LOW**



- **Main outputs:** Capacity Building Strategy and NoA MLS Helpdesk Support.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **MEDIUM**, linked to Component 3.

- **Main outputs:** Learning Strategy, case studies, outcome analysis, communication events.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **MEDIUM** (to be developed).

- **Main outputs:** NOASYS online platform and EUTF NoA monitoring reports.
- **Stakeholders involvement:** **HIGH**, data reporting and quality control.

### > Implementation Principles of the NoA MLS

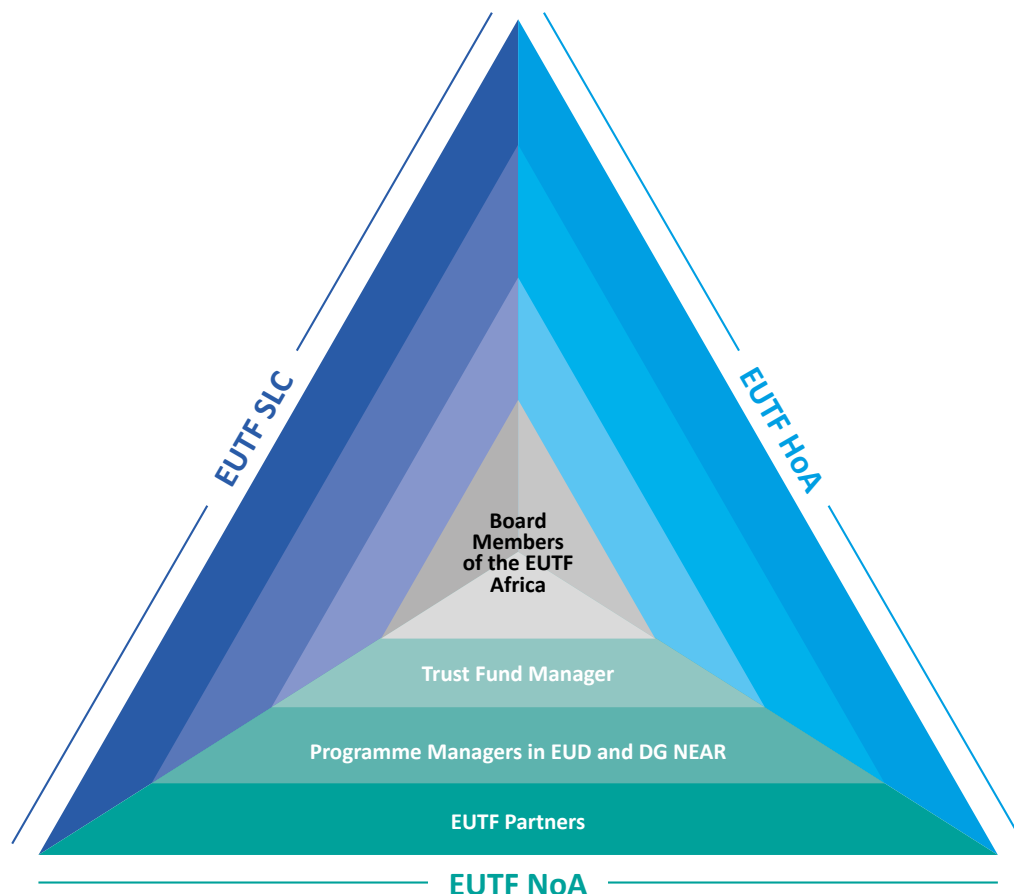
**Meaningful changes, personalised support**

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

## Who are the Stakeholders?

### **EUTF NoA key stakeholders...**

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



### **...with different needs and expectations**

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

**Stakeholders in EUTF NOA, expectations and roles**

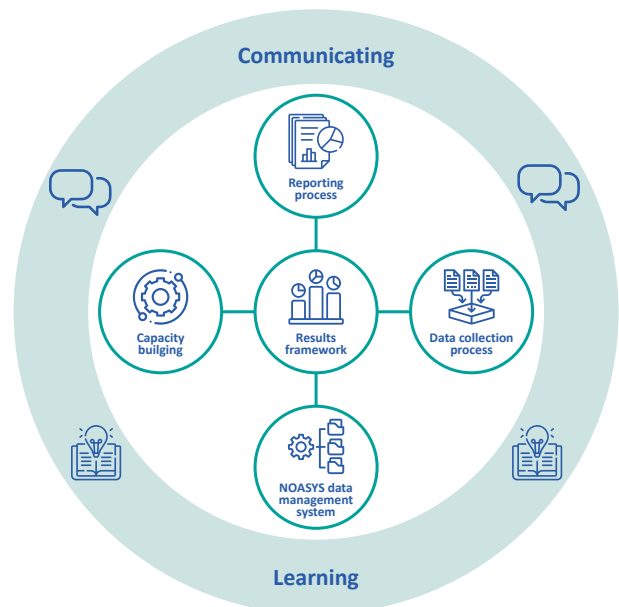
Stakeholder/s	Expectations regarding the NoA MLS	Roles
<b>Board Members of the EUTF Africa</b>	Based on key sources of information, including the EUTF Monitoring Reports from the three regions...	...reviews the strategy of the EUTF; adjusts the geographical and thematic scope; decides upon amendments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

## How it Works: The Methodological Approach for the NoA MLS

### > Overview

The backbone of the NoA MLS is the new **Results Reporting Framework**, a key element to organise the collection, matching, aggregation, analysis, and reporting of results data from all EUTF NoA interventions<sup>4</sup> (finished and ongoing). Once the Framework has been designed and agreed upon between the NoA MLS Team and the EUTF Team, the online platform **NOASYS** is set up and tested with a group of volunteer EUTF Partners. Thereafter, the full results data collection process will begin to get all the necessary information to elaborate the annual **NoA Monitoring Report due in September 2022**. In parallel, capacity strengthening actions are being conducted, in 2022 focusing on bilateral and personalised meetings: EUTF Partners – NoA MLS Team. Finally, the learning and communication component will be refined and implemented, starting at the end of 2022.

The NoA MLS System at a glance



### > Component 1: Revising Existing System and Data

#### Objectives of Component 1

##### **A straightforward Result Monitoring Framework**

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

#### Overview of Tasks in Component 1

##### **Assessing, adjusting, designing**

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

#### Groups of tasks under Component 1



##### **Assess the previous MENOA**

- > Intervention Logic
- > Processes
- > Monitoring Reports



##### **Build / streamline**

- > New Results Reporting Framework
- > Linkage with EUTF and GERF indicators
- > Processes

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

## Assess the Previous MENOA System

### **Ensuring continuity and harmonisation wherever possible**

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

> **A complex and rigid intervention logic**, with too many levels in the results chain and an insufficient linkage with the four EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities<sup>5</sup>. This hindered the data collection and reporting processes and the efficacy of the NoA Monitoring Reports.

### **Shortcomings to be addressed**

> **A limited use of the 38 EUTF Common Output Indicators (COI)**<sup>7</sup>, with instructions provided to the EUTF Partners to report only on one to three common output indicators per intervention. This approach limited MENOA's capacity to report on the full contribution of interventions to the EUTF NoA objectives as a whole (i.e. to get the full picture) and aggregate data with the other two EUTF regions.

> **A prevalent top-down approach**, with EUTF Partners requested to align the LFM of their ongoing interventions to the new MENOA Intervention Logic. This approach generated some discrepancies between the data reported and the reality in the field.

> **A complex and cumbersome data collection process and workflow**, involving 27 steps and based on offline data collection tools (DCT), making it prone to human errors and generating resistances from EUTF Partners.

### **Consequence: Not fully comprehensive and robust reports**

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

## Build and / or Streamline the NoA Results Reporting Framework

### **A new / more straightforward NoA Results Reporting Framework**

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

> **Straightforward and comprehensive:** Including all the necessary elements to collect, match, aggregate, analyse, and report data based on the EUTF indicators<sup>8</sup>.

> **Linked to the EUTF Africa and NoA strategic levels:** Taking into consideration the strategic objectives and priorities agreed in the strategic documents (a minimum necessary top-down approach)<sup>6</sup>.

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

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

- > **Introducing “Areas of Action”:** Identified from all NoA interventions’ overall and specific objectives and accomplished or expected results (a crucial bottom-up approach).
- > **Simpler and yet linked to the previous intervention logic:** Harmonisation and continuity, e.g.: by maintaining the same overall objective and by matching the previous five specific objectives with the current four NoA Strategic Priorities.
- > **Aligned with and incorporating lessons learned** from the other EUTF Africa windows and EU trust funds, e.g.: EUTF Colombia and EUTF Syria.

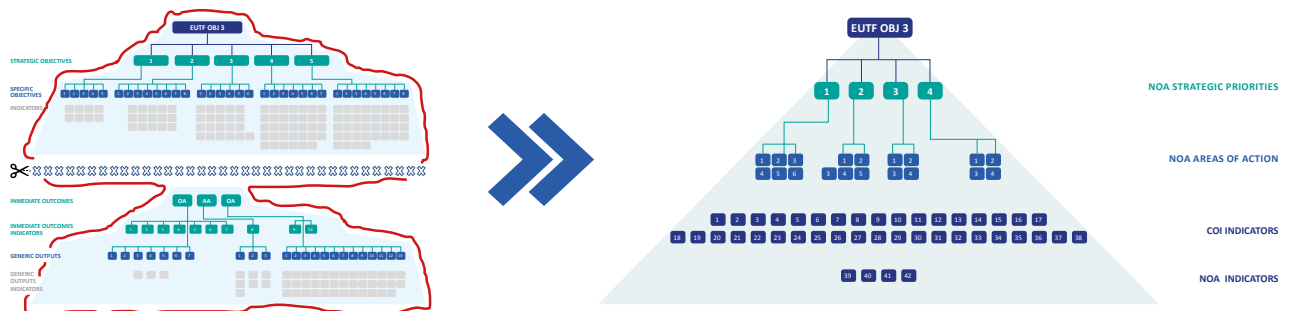
### A three-level NoA Results Reporting Framework

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

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

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

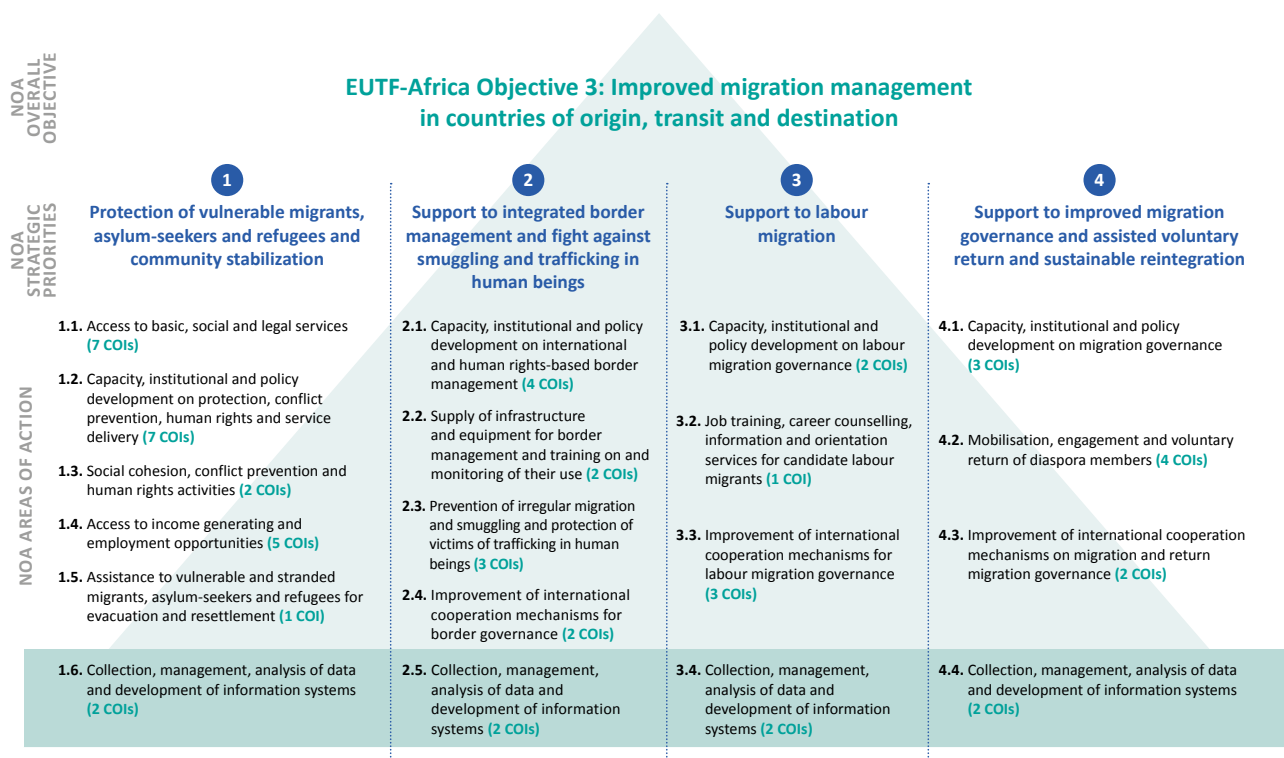
...to a Simplified, Harmonised, User-friendly, Responsive to needs, Efficient & synergetic system



### A key feature: Introducing “Areas of Action”

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

## EUTF NoA Results Reporting Framework



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

All Areas of Action have been preliminarily linked to the EUTF indicators (currently: the COI)<sup>7</sup>. This exercise was done based on the following criteria: 1. Respecting the definitions and guidelines provided in each COI's methodological note; 2. Linking the largest possible number of COI (37 out of 38 were linked); 3. A single COI should be reported under one NoA Strategic Priority only (except for the crosscutting ones), to avoid confusion of results and potential double counting of values, and 4. Consolidated across the four NoA Strategic Priorities, to avoid overlaps of COI while allowing the use of crosscutting ones. This complex and delicate exercise will be under continuous scrutiny by the NoA MLS Team to check its validity and efficiency thus proceeding with eventual adjustments.

### ***Taking also into consideration GERF indicators***

Finally, EUTF indicators have been matched with the indicators of the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)<sup>8</sup>, so that the whole process of linking results from the interventions level to the EU corporate level is completed. This process will be facilitated by the new online platform NOASYS.

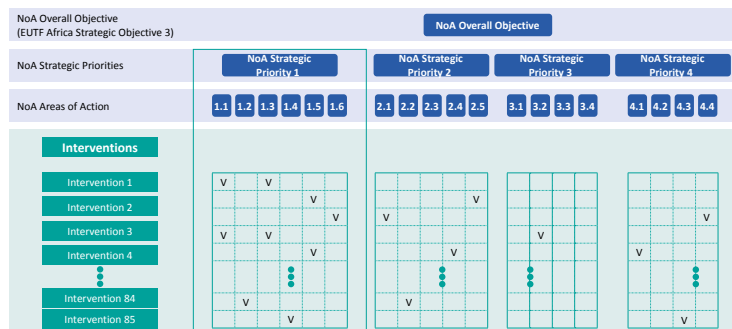
7. There is a horizontal or crosscutting Area of Action: "Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information system", relevant to all NoA Strategic Priorities, and linked to two specific COIs.

8. Global Europe Results Framework: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/parau/eu-rfi>

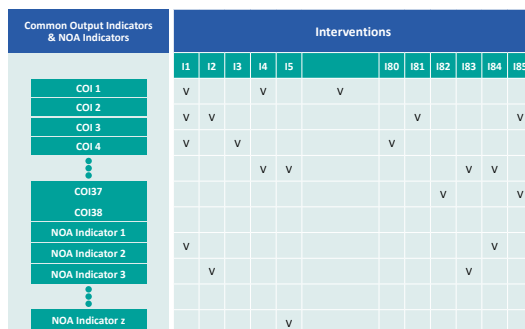


## NoA MLS data collection, matching, aggregation, analysis and reporting process in visual terms

### I. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH AREAS OF ACTION



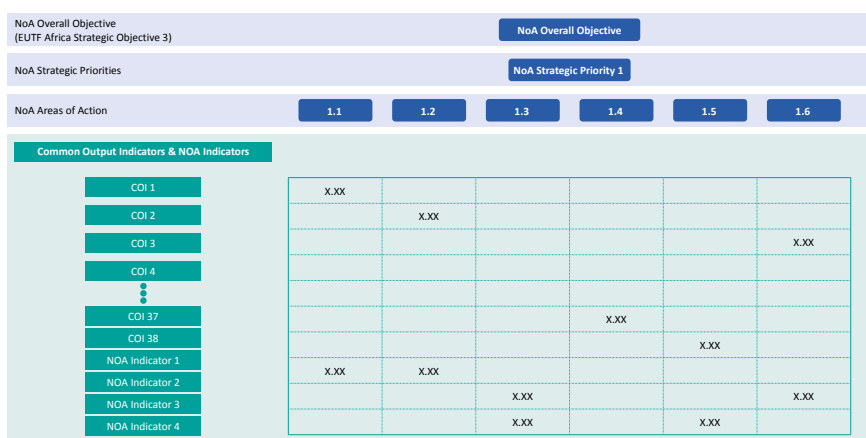
### II. MATCH EUTF NOA INTERVENTIONS WITH EUTF COI + AUTOMATIC MATCH WITH GERF; IDENTIFY NEW NOA INDICATORS



### III. REPORT RESULTS OF INTERVENTIONS



### IV. AGGREGATE RESULTS BY AREAS OF ACTION AND NOA STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## > Component 2: Capacity Strengthening

### Objectives of Component 2

**A key component to understand and use the new NoA MLS**

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

### Main Features of the Capacity Strengthening Component

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

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

### A two-fold capacity strengthening strategy

#### Capacity building



ML capacity building modules responding to general needs

Ad Hoc support via help desk or via tailored one on one support responding to specific needs

- > **Flexible:** Some needs are recurrent, therefore they are best addressed in group sessions, whereas other needs should be dealt with individually because they are context specific.
- > **Progressive:** The Strategy will be developed step-by-step, based on the evolving needs and demands of the stakeholders and the changes in the context.
- > **Practical:** Successful capacity building programmes deliver direct benefits to the participants, i.e. in their daily work.

## Overview of Tasks in Component 2

### A pragmatic and progressive approach

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

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

### Groups of tasks under Component 2



#### 2022: Targeted support

- > Support to report data in NOASYS
- > Launch Helpdesk
- > First development of the strategy



#### End of 2022

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



#### 2023

Further design and implementation of the Capacity Building Strategy

## 2022: Providing Targeted Support

### Personalised Support

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

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

### NoA MLS Helpdesk is already available

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

### Users' guidelines and video tutorials

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

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

### Ongoing capacity strengthening

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

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

### Objectives of Component 3

#### The path to generate the key monitoring outputs

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

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

#### Facilitating inputs from EUTF Partners

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

#### Ensuring data quality

The overall quality of the data to be reported in the system is a key precondition for delivering robust monitoring outputs. Therefore, the NoA MLS Team will work closely with the EUTF Partners to ensure that the whole process is done according to the EU quality standards<sup>9</sup>, including the crucial aspect of avoiding double counting of values<sup>10</sup>.

#### Ensuring analysis robustness

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

#### Keeping everyone informed

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

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

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

### Results Reporting Roadmap: Status in May 2022

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

## Overview of Tasks in Component 3

### Groups of Tasks under Component 3



#### One-off in 2022

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



#### 2023 onwards

##### Before March:

Reporting and validating results data in NOASYS (EUTF Partners, supported by NoA MLS Team)



#### Annually

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

### One-off group of activities to be conducted in 2022

#### A solid preparation and test phase

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

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

NOASYS replaces the previous Data Collection Tool (DCT, in spreadsheets), aiming to streamline and improve the whole process. The final goal of NOASYS is to provide the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners with up-to-date, comprehensive, and aggregated information on the achievements of all the interventions of the EUTF in the NoA region. Based on the results data entered by the EUTF Partners, the system will provide a series of information for monitoring purposes. The development of NOASYS follows the Agile methodology<sup>11</sup>. The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners have been invited to participate in the development and testing of NOASYS to ensure its efficiency, effectiveness, and user-friendly approach.

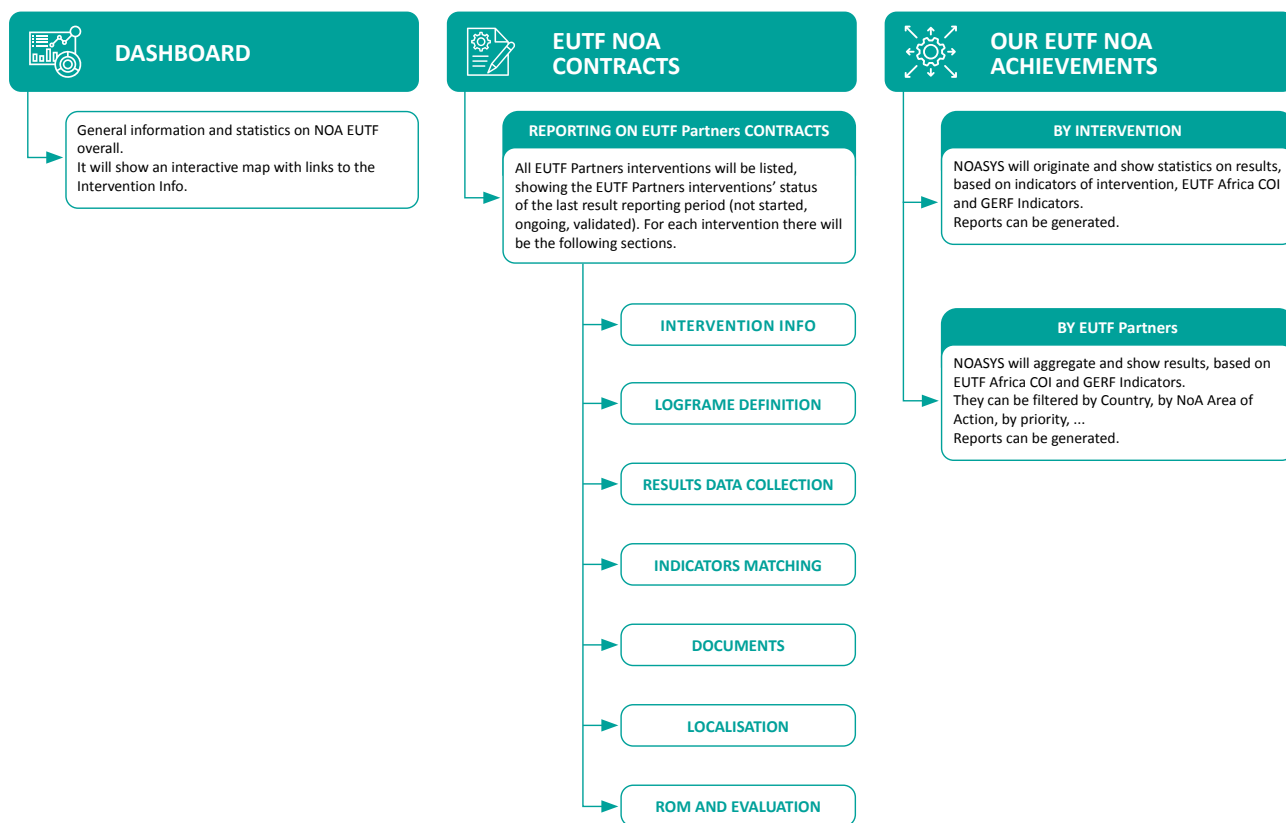
NOASYS reflects two key elements of the NoA MLS new approach: 1. Now, the focus is on the results and indicators of the interventions' LFM (instead of focusing on a limited number of COI, as in MENOA), while the NoA MLS Team assumes the responsibility to match them with the corresponding EUTF indicators;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

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

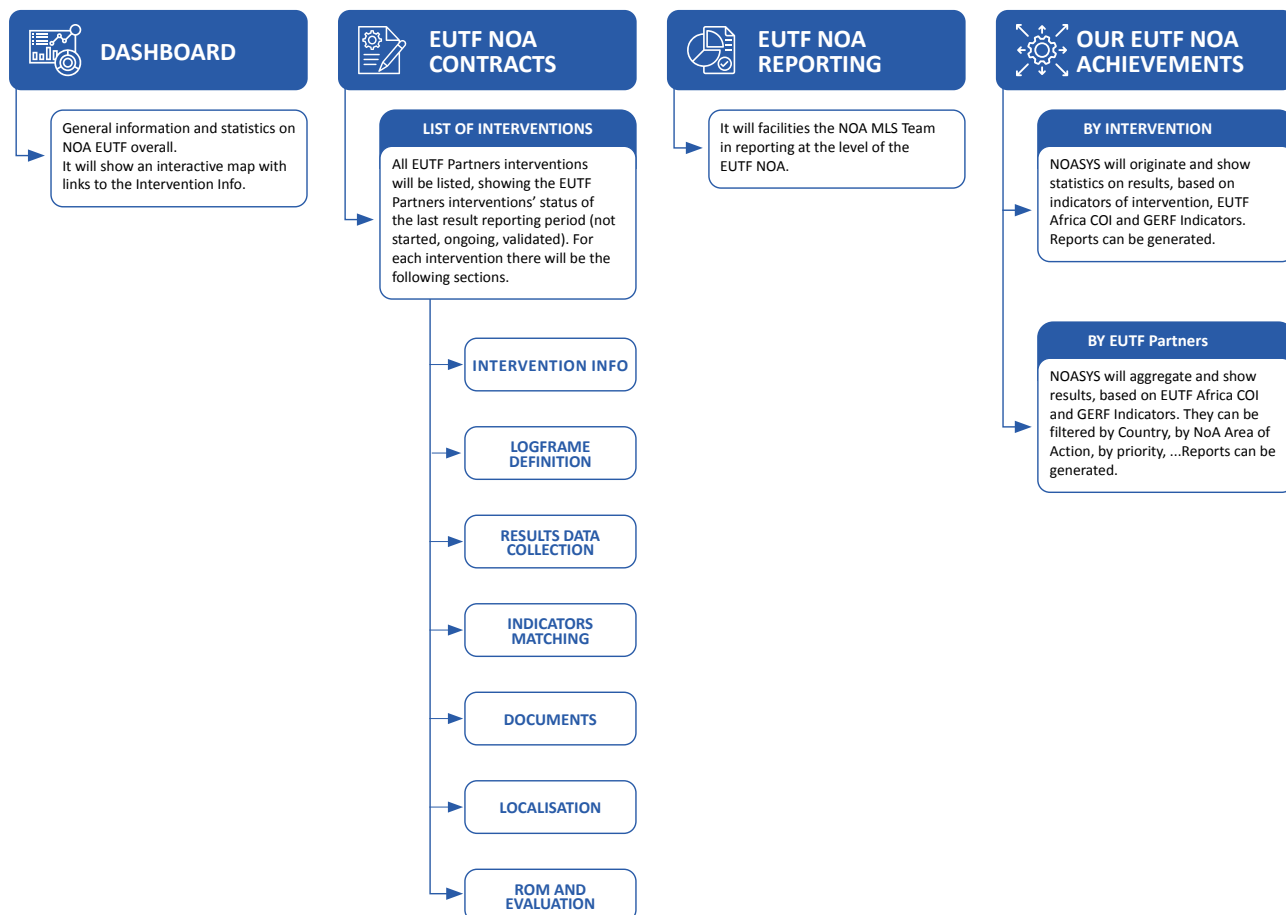


11. Agile software development refers to a group of software development methodologies based on iterative development, where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organising cross-functional teams.

## For EUTF Partners



## For EUTF Team



**For each intervention, NOASYS will comprise the following sections**

**Comprehensive presentation of individual interventions**

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

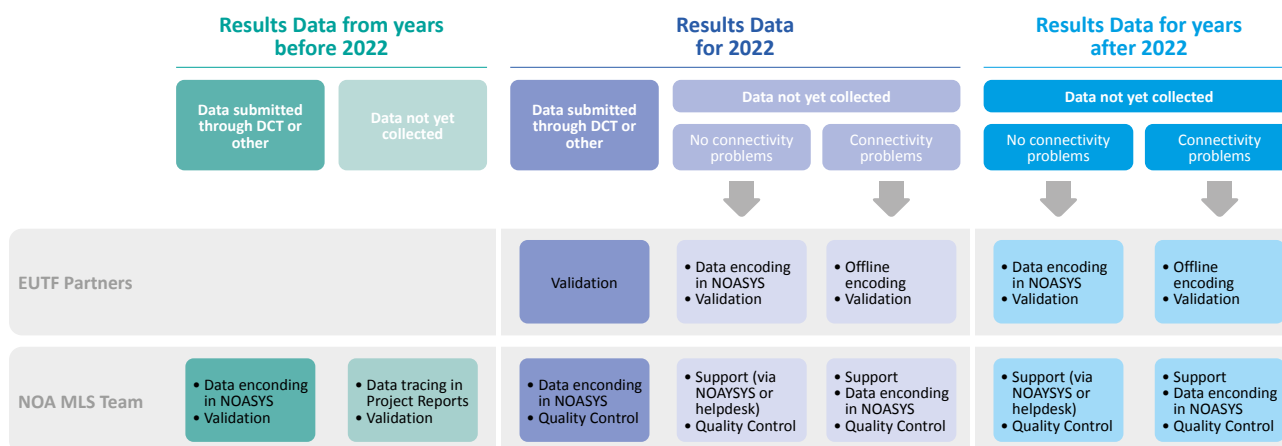
**Security and privacy ensured**

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

**Support provided in all situations**

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

**Role of EUTF Partners and NoA MLS Team support**





## **Activities to be conducted in 2023 and onwards**

### **Reporting results data values by EUTF Partners**

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

### **Matching with EUTF indicators and identifying potential new/additional indicators**

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

## **Analysis and Reporting**

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

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

### EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2022 - 2023

#### Outlook of the EUTF Portfolio in NoA

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

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

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

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

### EUTF NoA Monitoring Report 2024 and beyond...

#### Same as in 2023 +

**Outcomes at contract level:** Short term effects collected from ROM review reports covering all the countries.

**Outcomes at NoA EUTF level:** Outcomes collected using the Outcome Harvesting approach, analysed and reported (in 2024 for a cohort of 38 contracts, in 2025 for another cohort of 28 contracts).

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

#### *EUTF Partners and EUTF Team may comment on the draft report*

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

- > Quantitative data will only be presented in an aggregated manner for each EUTF indicator. This means that quantitative data will not be presented in a disaggregated manner for individual interventions and/or EUTF Partners. This is important to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information and/or personal data.
- > Qualitative data will be presented in the form of case studies, success stories or other similar tools. The involvement, explicit consent and approval of EUTF partners will be required to include this information in the NoA Monitoring Reports.
- > The EUTF Team and EUTF Partners will receive the draft version of the annual NoA Monitoring Report in early October to be able to provide their feedback.

## > Component 4: Learning and Communication

### *Objectives of Component 4*

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

### *Main features of the Learning and Communication approach*

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

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

### *Overview of tasks in Component 4*

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

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

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

### > General overview

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

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

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

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

NoA Strategic Priorities	Areas of Action	EUTF Indicators (COI)
<b>3. Support to labour migration</b>	<b>3.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance</b>	<b>3.6.</b> Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management <b>4.6.</b> Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported <b>5.1.</b> Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	<b>3.2. Job training, career counselling, information and orientation services for candidate labour migrants</b>	<b>3.10.</b> Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes
	<b>3.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms for labour migration governance</b>	<b>5.4.</b> Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	<b>3.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance</b>	<b>5.2.</b> Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened <b>5.3.</b> Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted
<b>4. Support to improved migration governance and assisted voluntary return and sustainable reintegration</b>	<b>4.1. Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance</b>	<b>3.6.</b> Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management <b>3.7.</b> Number of people trained on migration management and protection <b>4.6.</b> Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported <b>5.1.</b> Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
	<b>4.2. Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members</b>	<b>3.1.</b> Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members <b>3.4.</b> Number of voluntary returns supported <b>3.5.</b> Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance <b>3.5.bis.</b> Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance
	<b>4.3. Improvement of international cooperation mechanisms on migration and return migration governance</b>	<b>5.4.</b> Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
	<b>4.4. Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance</b>	<b>5.2.</b> Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened <b>5.3.</b> Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted



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

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
<b>1.1.</b> Number of direct jobs created or supported through EUTF-funded projects	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
<b>1.2.</b> Number of MSMEs created or supported	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
<b>1.3.</b> Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
<b>1.4.</b> Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
<b>1.5.</b> Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	1	1.4	Access to income generating and employment opportunities
<b>2.1.</b> Number of local development plans directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
<b>2.1.bis.</b> Number of social infrastructures built and or rehabilitated	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
<b>2.2.</b> Number of basic social services delivered	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
<b>2.3.</b> Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
<b>2.4.</b> Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
<b>2.5.</b> Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
<b>2.6.</b> Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems...			
<b>2.7.</b> Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
<b>2.8.</b> Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
<b>2.9.</b> Number of people having improved access to basic social benefits	1	1.1	Access to basic, social and legal services
<b>3.1.</b> Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members	4	4.2	Mobilisation, engagement and voluntary return of diaspora members

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

COI/EUTF Indicator	Relevant Strategic Priorities (SP) and Areas of Action		
	SP		Areas of Action
<b>4.1.</b> Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
<b>4.1.bis.</b> Number of items of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	2.2	Supply of infrastructure and equipment for border management and training on and monitoring of their use
<b>4.2.</b> Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
<b>4.3.</b> Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1	1.3	Social cohesion, conflict prevention and human rights activities
<b>4.6.</b> Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and human rights-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
<b>5.1.</b> Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1	1.2	Capacity, institutional and policy development on protection, conflict prevention, human rights and service delivery
	2	2.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on international and right-based border management
	3	3.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on labour migration governance
	4	4.1	Capacity, institutional and policy development on migration and return migration governance
<b>5.2.</b> Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	1	1.6	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems on population characteristics and needs of target displaced persons, migrants and host communities; mapping and assessments of services and institutions
	2	2.5	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for border management & prevention and fight against trafficking
	3	3.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for labour migration governance
	4	4.4	Collection, management, analysis of data and development of information systems for migration governance

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

## Annexe 4: Methodological Notes of the EUTF Common Output Indicators

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

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

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



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

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

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

4.3	Conflict prevention and HR	<b>Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities</b>	Number of individuals from local communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue and/or activities on human rights, gender, civilian mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	<p><b>Gender, Disability, Age group, Migration status, Location</b></p> <p><b>Action</b> (Community dialogues; Civil mediation activities; Awareness raising; Community-based management of resources; Cross-community groups or activities)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Conflict prevention/peacebuilding; CVE/PVE; Human rights and protection; Gender)</p>
4.6	Strategies and laws	<b>Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported</b>	Strategies, laws, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded by the EUTF.	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Geographical scope</b> (Local policy/strategy; National policy/strategy; International policy/strategy; Regional policy/strategy)</p> <p><b>Action</b> (Legislation/laws adopted; Long-term policies; SOPs/protocols; Strategies/plans)</p> <p><b>Support</b> (Advocacy; Operational support/financial support; Technical assistance; Package support)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Sectors: Agriculture / Veterinary; Border management; Education; Employment; Energy; Health; Housing; Legal; Nutrition; WASH; Conflict prevention and security: Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Protection (including GBV); Border management; Migration: Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other)</p>

### 5. Cross-cutting

Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Multi-stakeholder groups	<b>Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering</b>	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multistakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions. Groups that are supported are also counted here (not only formed).	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Action</b> ( Coordination group/platform; Learning group/platform)</p> <p><b>Support type</b> (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p> <p><b>Type of actor</b> (Community representatives; Community/volunteer service providers; Journalists; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs / CSOs; Regional institutions; Service providers; Multi-stakeholders)</p>

5.2	Data systems	<b>Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened</b>	Number of information collection, sharing or reporting systems directly supported, shared with the community of practitioners with the aim to improve project design and implementation. This indicators also includes periodic publications and reports.	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Action</b> (Skills assessment; Reporting; Statistics and information system; Training manuals/curriculum; Mapping; Periodic publication)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p>
5.3	Studies	<b>Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted</b>	This indicator refers to research activities shared with the public or the community of practitioners with the aim of improving knowledge for project design or implementation, and that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Action</b> (Research paper; Survey; Field study aiming at informing policy)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Agriculture / Veterinary; Energy; Education; Health; WASH; Employment; Nutrition; Housing; Legal; DRR; Border management; Conflict prevention / peacebuilding; CVE; Security; Protection (including GBV); Migration management – human trafficking/migrant smuggling; Migration management – legal migration; Migration management – other; Cross-border issues)</p>
5.4	Regional cooperation initiatives	<b>Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported</b>	Coordination bodies, groups, dialogues, networks and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and/or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) on regional cooperation.	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Support</b> (Operational support; Technical assistance; Advocacy)</p> <p><b>Subject</b> (Cross-border cooperation initiative; Regional cooperation initiative; Regional migration management initiative)</p> <p><b>Type of actor</b> (Community representatives; Local civilian institutions; Local security forces; National civilian institutions; National security forces; NGOs/ CSOs; Regional institutions; Multi-stakeholder)</p>

## 6. COVID-19 activities

Code	Short title	Title	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
6.1	Supplies	<b>Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided and/or distributed</b>	Number of COVID-19 pandemic-related medical supplies or personal protection equipment distributed to end users.	<p><b>Location</b></p> <p><b>Type of supplies</b> (Personal protection equipment (PPE); Virus and serological testing supplies; Virus and serological testing equipment; Treatment medications, plasma; Treatment supplies; Hospital beds; ICU beds)</p> <p><b>Type of action</b> (Supply; Distribution)</p> <p><b>Unit cost of supplies</b> (€0 – €4; €5 – €99; €100 – €499; €500 – €999; €1,000 – €9,999; €10,000 – €19,999; €20,000+)</p> <p><b>Type of entities</b> (Health centres; Hospitals; Governmental institutions; CSOs; Local communities)</p>

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

**NOTE:**

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

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

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

## Annexe 5: Methodological Note on Outcome Harvesting

### 1. Context and Overview of the Outcome Harvesting Methodology

The NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy – a key deliverable of the NoA MLS contract – highlights the need to generate information at the level of outcomes beyond outputs. Outcomes, rather than outputs, allow the capturing and understanding of the changes generated by the EUTF on the ground.

Having an estimation of the outcomes (changes) that have been generated across the EUTF portfolio, their extent (scope, recurrence, concentration), and how and why some changes and not others are generated is crucial for the EUTF. This is necessary for accountability purposes (examining and reporting what has been achieved beyond outputs) and for institutional learning linked to future programming.

Previous attempts to collect outcomes data have not succeeded for three main reasons:

1. The EUTF does not feature common outcome and/or impact indicators (the same variable is looked at from different perspectives or indicators).
2. The feasibility of aggregating results from different interventions depends on EUTF Partners' methodological choices, which are not necessarily aligned.
3. Aggregated quantitative outcome indicators do not sufficiently capture the extent of the change, which is a very relevant aspect (depth/intensity and breadth of the change), and the direction of the change, positive and negative.

Given the EUTF context, its design and structure, the complexity of the endeavour, and the attempts conducted so far, the Outcome Harvesting (OH) approach was identified as a feasible and meaningful one to incorporate outcome monitoring and reporting into the NoA Monitoring and Learning System.

OH is a way of thinking about monitoring and evaluation in complex contexts, and decision-makers are interested in learning what changes the programme/intervention contributed to and how it happened.

Unlike some monitoring and evaluation approaches, OH does not focus on measuring progress towards predetermined outcomes. Instead, it collects evidence of what has changed and then, working backwards, attempts to determine whether and how the intervention contributed to these changes.

This approach is used in complex environments, where objectives and the paths to achieve them are unpredictable and predefined objectives, and theories of change (or intervention logic) must be modified over time to respond to changes in the context. Another key feature of OH is its participatory nature. It gathers inputs from evaluation/monitoring users, partners, intervention participants/users, and other external stakeholders to validate and better understand the outcomes achieved. The OH methodology can be used both as an evaluation and as a monitoring tool linked to programme learning.

In line with the original approach<sup>12</sup>, the OH methodology described in the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy consists of six steps, as described in Table 1. Although the steps are described sequentially, the process could be iterative, including feedback loops.

12. Outcome Harvesting methodology was developed by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and his colleagues in the early 2000s. It was first formally introduced in the paper: Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome Harvesting. Ford Foundation. See also <https://www.betterevaluation.org/methods-approaches/approaches/outcome-harvesting>.



**Table 1. The Six Standard Steps in Outcome Harvesting**

<b>The Six Standard Steps in Outcome Harvesting</b>	
<b>1. Design the harvest</b>	Decide the scope and inquiry questions (or Outcome Harvesting questions) to guide the process of discovering what we want to know. Define who should engage in the process, when and where.
<b>2. Review documentation and draft outcomes</b>	This involves reading reports, minutes, past evaluations and monitoring reports, or press releases, which might lead to the formulation of outcome statements. When writing outcome statements, think about all types of outcomes in your sphere of influence.
<b>3. Engage with informants</b>	This involves talking and discussing with those most knowledgeable about the changes that have occurred or are occurring. The goal is to obtain further information to formulate and collect data on outcome statements. The main guiding question is, "What changes in behaviour have we contributed to?" Guiding sub-questions would be who changed because of the intervention? Whom did we influence with the intervention? What changed? For whom? When and where? Why do these (changes) matter to our objectives? In what ways did the intervention contribute to the change? For data collection could be used interviews, surveys, focus groups, workshops, or email exchanges.
<b>4. Substantiate</b>	This is an external review or fact check of the outcome statements – and the information you use to support them. People who are independent and knowledgeable about the changes you have achieved provide information to verify your outcomes. This strengthens the credibility and deepens understanding of the outcomes. External documents could be used to substantiate outcomes.
<b>5. Analyse and interpret</b>	This step is to answer the inquiry/harvesting questions formulated in step one. Here the outcomes are usually sorted and categorised to make sense of what changed, which actors were influenced, and what worked well and what did not. Then, the outcomes are mapped to identify patterns and trends.
<b>6. Support the use of findings</b>	This is the step of making decisions based on the answers to your harvesting questions. Such choices may imply revising the implementation of the current intervention/programme or using the lessons learned and/or good practices in future programming of similar interventions/programmes.

OH also allows for adjustments and can be customised, provided that the basic standard process is respected. Customisation can take place in several ways: in how we define the typology of outcomes we seek to harvest, in the combination of data collection methods we use (study of documentation, surveys, focus groups, key informant interviews, sensemaking sessions), and in how many iterations to conduct and when.

## **2. An Innovative Approach to Outcome Harvesting: the NoA MLS OH Method**

The implementation of OH in the NoA MLS contract (hereinafter referred to as NoA MLS OH) is defined by three key characteristics:

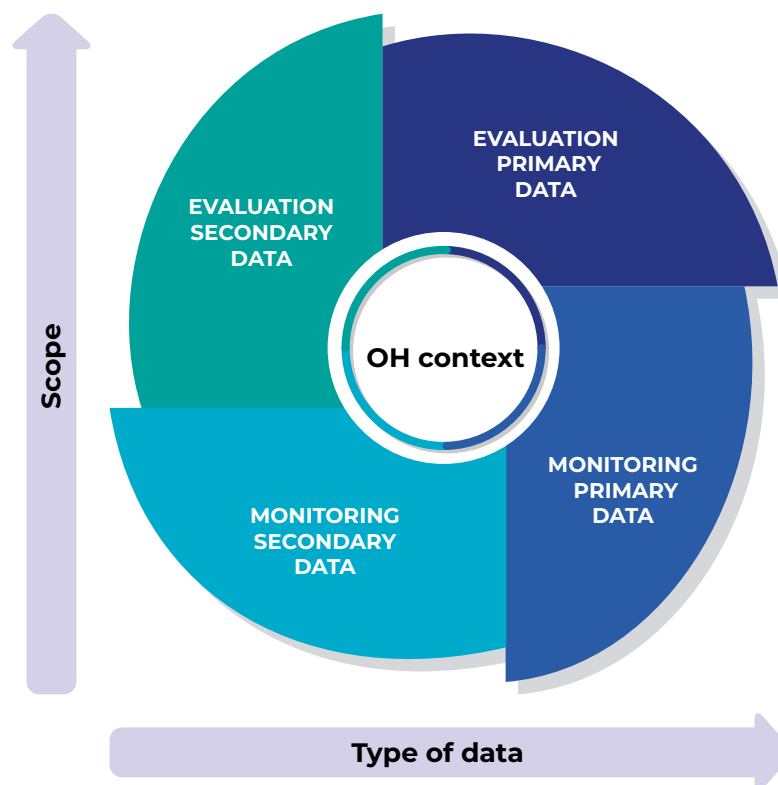
- The exercise has a monitoring scope.
- The data available are secondary data with very limited additional primary data possibly collected during the harvesting process.
- The NoA MLS has a strong learning feature that is transferred to the Outcome Harvesting scope.

Annexe 5 Figure 1 Outcome Harvesting methodological matrix illustrates the range of possibilities offered by OH, the exercise's scope, and the types of data used. As depicted, OH can be employed for either monitoring or evaluation purposes, with the data utilised potentially being primary, secondary, or both.

The first two features of this OH exercise position the methodological approach in the red quadrant of the OH methodological matrix, defined by a monitoring scope and the predominant availability of secondary data. This quadrant is highlighted in red because it represents the most challenging context of the four quadrants. This is for two reasons. The first is that observing changes is most challenging when using secondary data. The second reason is that OH was originally designed as an evaluation method that put the focus on how the intervention contributed to the observed changes which, in turn, is better assessed with primary data than with secondary data.

The original OH methodology, developed in the early 2000s<sup>13</sup>, was designed for evaluation contexts with primary data corresponding to the dark blue quadrant. In our case, the NoA MLS defines the OH scope as monitoring. To align more closely with the original and most suitable context (the dark blue quadrant), is to add to the secondary data available also primary data, which can be collected during the OH process.

**Figure 1. Outcome Harvesting methodological matrix**



The NoA MLS OH methodology is an innovative one; it is a tailored methodology, adapting the theoretical model of Ricardo Wilson-Grau to the conditions of an MLS, particularly the NoA MLS and EUTF interventions.

Furthermore, the OH methodology adds value to the traditional monitoring processes because it goes beyond the "expected results", capturing different types of changes for different groups. This allows for a broader perspective of what the EUTF can deliver, what it cannot, and what makes the interventions more effective and more impactful.

13. Outcome Harvesting methodology was developed by Ricardo Wilson-Grau and his colleagues in the early 2000s. It was first formally introduced in the paper: Wilson-Grau, R., & Britt, H. (2012). Outcome Harvesting. Ford Foundation.

## 2.1. Key features of the Adapted NoA MLS OH Methodology

The method developed for the NoA MLS exercise is a desk-based Outcome Harvesting approach primarily focused on secondary data. It ensures a systematic scanning of the sources and identification based on rigorous criteria, formulation and tagging of key features, allowing for validation, revision, fact-checking and structured analysis at any stage of the process. This approach keeps the rigour of the original OH methodology, applying it to a context where most data are secondary.

70 EUTF operational contracts were included in the OH. They represent 84% of the overall universe of EUTF operational contracts (83 in total). The remaining 13 contracts could not be included because their implementation was scheduled to finish at the end of 2024 or in 2025. Thus, there would not be enough time to complete all the OH steps before the end of the NoA MLS Contract (December 2025).

The process was organised in two waves based on two different cohorts of EUTF contracts. This approach has been adopted because EUTF contracts must have ended their implementation period to conduct the OH exercise, and their final reports must be available for analysis. The 42 contracts that ended before the 31st of March 2023 were included in Wave/Cohort 1, and 28 contracts that ended/ planned to end after this date and before the 30 of June 2024 were included in Wave/Cohort 2.

The expected results of the first NoA MLS OH exercise were formulated as follows:

- To provide a reliable snapshot of the changes the interventions generated beyond outputs.
- To inform how the outcomes have been distributed at a regional level, territorial level, strategic priorities and areas of action.
- To understand how the outcomes occur, examining the EUTF partners, the types of contracts, and other intervention features that could enhance the number of outcomes, their effectiveness, and the overall contribution of the interventions.

From a methodological perspective, the first exercise (Wave/Cohort 1) was designed to offer valuable insights for the next round, Wave/Cohort 2. The goal is to refine the methodology while preserving consistency with the first round, facilitating the collection of more data, and gaining deeper insights into the effectiveness of the contracts.

## 2.2. Limitations of the NoA MLS OH method

While this study offers insights into the effectiveness of EUTF support in the NoA region, a number of limitations must be acknowledged.

**Timing of OH system implementation.** The OH system was introduced halfway through the EUTF implementation rather than from the beginning. This means that the OH system could not establish a continuous and sequential outcome monitoring and learning process from the start, which would have provided a more cohesive and comprehensive understanding of the EUTF effectiveness over time. For instance, Cohort 1 includes contracts that ended over an extended period from 2020 to 2023. For most of the more recently completed contracts, medium-term effects may not be as observable compared to those of contracts that ended earlier.

**Limited interlinked outcomes.** Due to the EUTF's design, outcomes are not always interlinked, often arising from individual interventions rather than from a combination of them. As a result, the OH could not consistently explore and map change pathways across multiple interventions, limiting the ability to understand how different outcomes interact and contribute to broader effects.

**Biases towards particular outcomes.** The NoA MLS OH methodology designed relies heavily on contracts' documentation and stakeholders' inputs for identifying and validating outcomes. This dependency may introduce bias, as the outcomes identified are likely limited to those known and reported by programme stakeholders. The documentation does not typically cover unintended or negative effects (which is a distinctive feature of the original OH methodology), meaning these types of outcomes were generally not included, except for some unintended outcomes identified during the Engagement phase by EUTF partners.

**Stakeholders' institutional memory.** In some cases, the EUTF partner teams changed after the contract ended, making it difficult to formulate opinions on some outcomes. Additionally, contact information for stakeholders in the field could not be obtained or was no longer valid.

**Validation of the outcomes.** For many of the stakeholders involved in this participatory exercise, the OH was new. Therefore, initial discussions were dedicated to understanding the method and how it could best contribute. The interviewees' contributions consisted mainly of opinions on identified outcomes and less on new outcomes observed from their perspective.

**Negative outcomes.** Negative outcomes are more difficult to harvest and require more time investment in collecting primary data. This resulted in an appreciative approach focusing on positive outcomes.

**Analysis.** The nature of outcomes varies significantly. Some changes represent broader, aggregated outcomes, while others are more specific. Additionally, the number of outcomes identified from an intervention can be influenced by factors such as the availability of knowledgeable informants and time constraints, so the harvested outcomes may not fully reflect the contract's effectiveness.

### 3. NoA MLS OH Methodological Framework

In this section, we present the OH methodology concisely, explaining the approach, starting with the scope and the boundaries, we continue with the process, informing on what was designed and how it was implemented in this first exercise.

#### 3.1. Scope and Boundaries of the Outcome Harvest

- The **NoA MLS OH scope** is defined by the 70 EUTF operational contracts selected.
- The **time frame** is the duration of the EUTF operational contracts, with a time limit of the 30th June 2024, the latest time for the operational contracts to end, justified by the feasibility of going with the related outcomes through the entire process by the end of MLS contract (December 2025).
- **Geographical scope** is North of Africa, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, and other countries where outcomes could be found due to the regional contracts or the specific international features of the migration processes.
- **At the territorial level**, the outcomes are harvested from all territorial levels, local, country regions, national and regional (cross-country).

#### 3.2. The NoA MLS OH Process with Methodological Steps

This section presents the methodological steps for implementing OH in the NoA MLS context and explains the methods and tools applied at each step.

## > Step 1. The harvest design<sup>14</sup>

This step involved five key tasks, which were completed in 2023. This document highlights these tasks to demonstrate the methodological rigour and the foundational elements of the overall methodological framework, grounded in both theory and practice and informed by a deep understanding of the interventions within their specific contexts.

### **Task 1.1 - Review of the OH theory and practice**

This was a preparatory task that enabled the development of a methodology tailored to the needs of the NoA MLS contract. The results of this task are described in sections 1 and 2 of this methodological document.

### **Task 1.2 - Definition of the scope and boundaries of the OH**

This task aimed to establish and communicate:

- The contracts that are subject to the harvesting,
- The harvesting boundaries in terms of the geographical location of the outcomes, the territorial level where they occurred, and the time frame of the contracts' implementation, including a time limit for ended contracts.

### **Task 1.3 - Formulation of the inquiry/analysis questions**

The inquiry/analysis questions, which we will refer to as the OH questions, guided the OH methodology design. They ensure that the generated results align with the expected information and learning that must be integrated into the NoA MLS. The outcomes characteristics, are selected, defined, and integrated in the framework to directly address and answer these analysis questions, thereby ensuring coherence with the expected results of the process.

The NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy defined three key analysis questions, detailed into several sub-questions.

**Table 2. Outcome Harvesting questions**

Question	Sub-question
<b>1. How do outcomes distribute across the EUTF NoA portfolio, and what does that tell us about what worked, what did not, for whom, and where?</b>	<b>1.1.</b> How do outcomes distribute in terms of their significance?
	<b>1.2.</b> Analysis of the concentration: in which NoA strategic priorities and areas of action do we see more concentration of outcomes – and for which types of outcomes?
	<b>1.3.</b> What is the relationship between outcomes and outputs (COIs)?
	<b>1.4.</b> How do outcomes distribute in terms of their geographic contractual scope (country/regional).
	<b>1.5.</b> How do outcomes distribute in terms of their geographic outcome scope (local/national/regional).
	<b>1.6.</b> How do outcomes distribute in terms of EUTF Partners?
	<b>1.7.</b> How do outcomes distribute in terms of the target groups?
	<b>1.8.</b> How do outcomes distribute regarding costs (including funds spent, cost per contract, and main SP)?
	<b>1.9.</b> How do outcomes distribute by type of change?
	<b>1.10.</b> How sustainable in time are outcomes (medium-term versus short-term)?
<b>2. What stands out in the outcome data (outcome heat map) that would deserve a deep dive (case studies)?</b>	<b>2.1.</b> Do we observe any concentration/lack of concentration of types of outcomes by areas of action, SP, geographic contractual and outcome scope, EUTF partner, target group, allocated budget, etc.?

14. Also referred to as framing and design.

Question	Sub-question
<b>3. To what extent do EUTF outcomes represent patterns of progress towards strategic priorities?</b>	<b>3.1.</b> In what Areas of Action are there more or less positive outcomes (expected and unexpected)? What are the implications for future programming?
	<b>3.2.</b> What are the patterns in positive unexpected outcomes, and what are the implications for future design?
	<b>3.3.</b> What are the patterns in negative unexpected outcomes, and what are the implications for future design?
	<b>3.4.</b> To what extent do outcomes represent areas of intervention/action that can be deepened or further developed through new EU funding instruments?

These three questions and related sub-questions constituted the outcome harvest inquiry framework and were crucial in operational terms because they determine the outcome characteristics of interest, for which data is collected, and the tagging structure used in the methodology is determined.

### **Task 1.4 - Definition of the outcome and tags corresponding to the inquiry questions**

This key task ensures that the data required by the analysis questions for each outcome are effectively reflected in the data structure and data collection tools. More exactly, the methodology was developed from the approach and concept stage to methodological tools and processes.

Two methodological components are designed to set the frame and guide the implementation:

1. The outcome definition and formulation.
2. The outcome characteristics of interest used as tags.

For both components, definition and characteristics, the methodological framework sets:

- The definition of the outcome throughout the process, starting with the lead outcome and ending with the validated outcome.
- The conditions to qualify as an outcome and the checks required for the harvesters.
- The minimum criteria for compliance checks throughout the process.

### **Task 1.5 - Planning of the OH process**

This task built on the six-step process of the original OH methodology (Table Annexe 5 1) and integrated the methodological components already designed (Task 1.4) into a coherent flow of tasks, which are outlined in the process described in the following sections of this chapter.

At the end of this step, the methodology was tested, guiding tools for harvesters were prepared, and intermediary quality checks were integrated throughout the process, as explained in the subsequent step descriptions.

## **> Step 2. Documents review and outcomes drafting**

This step includes several tasks described in this section.

### **Task 2.1 - Outcome lead identification and verification**

**The outcome leads were identified** through the systematic review of the relevant contract documents (progress and final reports, final evaluation reports, ROM reports, etc.). An outcome lead is defined in our methodology as a clue, a pointer, a signal, or a suggestion in the text that what we are reading may be an outcome. Following the agreed definition of the outcome, a lead will be a signal in the text of an observable change in behaviour that an EUTF intervention might have contributed to.

**The availability of information** required for outcome formulation is then verified: what is the change, for whom, when and where it occurred, why does it matter, and contract contribution. Outcome leads not satisfying the minimum information needed were excluded from the process.

**Compliance check** was based on the following requirements:

- Short to medium term change.
- Change in behaviour.
- Effects on relevant areas.
- Changes are under the influence of the intervention but not under its direct control.

**Two additional requirements** are verified:

- The evidence is sufficient to confirm the reality of the lead outcome.
- The evidence found is minimally adequate and credible. Pieces of evidence should be plausible, verifiable, and obtained from reliable sources. If the evidence is clearly unreliable, the outcome lead is disregarded.

The outcome leads not complying with all the requirements are dismissed disregarded and do not progress towards an outcome formulation.

### **Task 2.2 - Outcome formulation, statement, description**

According to the methodological framework, each outcome has attached three elements: a statement, a description, and a set of characteristics, that are further detailed.

**Outcome statement formulation.** The outcome statement serves as an outcome heading. It summarises the outcome in a single, simple sentence and at least states what has changed and for whom.

**Outcome description drafting.** This is a full description of the observable change in the behaviour: relationships, activities, or actions of a social actor (a person or organisation) influenced by the activities and outputs of the intervention over a certain period. It describes who changed, what changed, when and where. The description provides only facts with no additional value-judgement and adjectives from the harvester himself/herself. It is mandatory to assess the strength of the evidence on three levels: high, medium, and low. A guiding tool was prepared to help the harvesters assess the evidence's strength (see the table below). Furthermore, the source of evidence **is provided, indicating where the evidence can be found.**

**Table 3. Outcome strength of evidence guiding tool**

Strength of evidence - outcomes		
Guiding probe	Answer	Strength
<b>Is the change observable and verifiable?</b>	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
<b>Does the evidence point to something being done differently?</b>	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
<b>Does the evidence point to something being done differently?</b>	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low



### Task 2.3 Outcome tagging

For each outcome, the information based on 15 tags was provided for each outcome. The tags have predefined options, from which the harvester selected the appropriate one, based on the documentary review as explained in the table below.

**Table 4. Outcome tags**

No	Outcome Tag	Method and requirements for the harvesters
1	<b>Type of change</b>	<p>All outcomes should fit into one of the predefined categories: Action, Relationship, Policies, Practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actions are: one time event, non-repetitive actions indicating what actors do or how they do it because of increased capacity, awareness, or perception. (This includes changes in narratives/discourse as “an action.”).</li> <li>• Relationships are ways in which people or organisations interact.</li> <li>• Policies are public policies that actors develop or enact.</li> <li>• Practices are actions implemented as a process or regularly (in the mid/long term) and in a systematised and structured manner instead of a one-off.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Social actor (target group)</b>	<p>All outcomes should fit into one category of the predefined list of individuals and groups, that experience the change described in the outcome.</p> <p>The predefined list considered the specific EUTF contracts’ individuals, groups and entities that could experience the change.</p>
3	<b>Change agent (EUTF partner)</b>	<p>The EUTF partners were grouped into five categories. The harvester identifies the corresponding EUTF partner’s category for each outcome.</p>
4	<b>Type of outcome</b>	<p>This tag allows to identify outcomes that can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intended/unintended.</li> <li>• Positive or negative.</li> </ul> <p>The harvesters have three options from which to select one:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive intended (planned outcomes). This corresponds to the contracts’ objectives and goals, including planned outcomes in the LFM and/or planning/design documents.</li> <li>• Positive unintended. They are unforeseen spillover effects. These positive changes were not intended (planned deliberately), but they occurred.</li> <li>• Negative unintended. They are non-predicted changes and side effects, including mishaps and backlashes. They are negative (affect stakeholders adversely). This type of outcome can include foreseen and unforeseen negative changes. Foreseen negative outcomes would be changes implicit in identified risks that materialise, e.g.: as per the risk matrix in the contracts’ DoA (Description of Action).</li> </ul>
5	<b>Area of Action</b>	<p>In principle, all contracts fit within the areas of action described in the <b>NoA Results Reporting Framework</b>. If, exceptionally, this is not the case, the harvester will select and indicate the new area. These exceptional cases are discussed within the Team or during the quality assurance process.</p>
6	<b>NOA Strategic Priority</b>	<p>This tag indicates the strategic priority to which the outcome contributes the outcome, as the most relevant strategic priority. The harvester selects one of the four strategic priorities.</p>
7	<b>Geographic contractual scope (country/regional)</b>	<p>This refers to the country or region where the contract is implemented as specified in the EUTF contract conditions. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria<sup>15</sup>.</li> <li>• Egypt.</li> <li>• Libya.</li> <li>• Morocco.</li> <li>• Tunisia.</li> <li>• Regional contract.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Country where the outcome occurred</b>	<p>The country where the outcome occurred could be different from the contractual country of implementation. The information is already collected in the outcome statement defining where the outcome occurred.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algeria.</li> </ul>

15. Even if Algeria is not a EUTF Partner country, there might be some outcomes identified in this country, thus it is worth considering this possibility, at least from a theoretical point of view and with cautious.

No	Outcome Tag	Method and requirements for the harvesters
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Egypt.</li> <li>• Libya.</li> <li>• Morocco.</li> <li>• Tunisia.</li> <li>• Regional contract.</li> <li>• EU member states.</li> <li>• Other countries.</li> </ul>
9	<b>Geographic outcome scope</b>	This tag indicates the territorial level where the outcome occurred and is observed. Three levels are considered: local, national and regional (cross-country, i.e. NoA region).
10	<b>Mainstreaming focus</b>	<p>This tag indicates the focus of the outcome on the equal opportunities and non-discrimination perspective. The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender focus.</li> <li>• Youth focus.</li> <li>• Disability focus.</li> <li>• Not applicable (N/A).</li> </ul>
11	<b>Sustainability of the outcome</b>	This tag indicates the outcome sustainability, i.e. presence of the change on short term or medium term. Practice shows that relatively frequently, the secondary data do not capture information about the sustainability of the identified outcomes.
12	<b>Level of significance</b>	<p>Outcome significance is a brief explanation of why this outcome matters in relation to the EUTF NoA Strategic Priorities (SO) and Overall Objective (OO), namely, “Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination”.</p> <p>The level of significance is based on the harvester assessment’s three guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given the purpose and rationale of the EUTF in the NoA region, does the outcome exemplify something of particular importance to it?</li> <li>• Does the outcome explain or elucidate how progress towards the EUTF NoA overall objective and its four SPs can be made?</li> <li>• Does the outcome demonstrate what can go wrong or work particularly well regarding changes related to the EUTF – NoA OO and SPs?</li> </ul> <p>To each question, the harvester can answer a) Yes, it is clear of a clear example, b) To some extent, or c) Partially/indirectly. Predefined options for the question on the overall level of significance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High.</li> <li>• Medium.</li> <li>• Low.</li> </ul>
13	<b>Degree of contribution</b>	<p>This tag describes what the intervention or EUTF Partners did to influence the change (outcome), whether directly or indirectly, intentionally or not. In one or two sentences, it responds to: What was the intervention/organisation’s role in influencing the outcome? How did it inspire, persuade, support, facilitate, assist, pressure, or even force or otherwise contribute to the change in the social actor? Here we specify the intervention/organisation’s activities, processes, products, and services influencing the outcome.</p> <p>For each outcome degree of contribution, the harvester will indicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strength of evidence: high, medium and low.</li> <li>• The source of evidence: Name of the report or documentary source and page number from where the information was collected.</li> </ul> <p>The evidence strength is assessed by the harvester using two guiding questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Was the EUTF Partner’s influence a factor behind the change observed?</li> <li>• Is the evidence credible (believable)?</li> </ul> <p>The closer the evidence to the source of the contribution, the higher the strength. Triangulation also makes evidence more credible.</p> <p>Predefined options for the overall degree of contribution are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High.</li> <li>• Medium.</li> </ul>

For the most challenging tags from the point of view of consistent assessment, guiding questions were developed as assessment tools to ensure consistency among the harvesters and a systematic way of rating, as illustrated in the tables below.

**Table 5. Guiding tool for level of significance assessment**

Level of Significance		
Guiding probe	Answer	Strength
Given the purpose and rationale of the EUTF in the NoA region, does <b>the outcome exemplify</b> something of particular importance to it?	Yes, it is a clear example.	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the outcome <b>explain or elucidate how progress</b> towards the EUTF - NoA overall objective and its four SPs can be made?	Yes, very clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly.	Low
Does the outcome demonstrate what can <b>go wrong or work particularly well</b> regarding changes related to the EUTF – NoA OO and SPs?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low

**Table 6. Guiding tool for the contribution strength of evidence assessment**

Strength of evidence - contribution		
Guiding probe	Answer	Strength
Does the piece of evidence <b>explicitly describe</b> the contribution (influence) of the EUTF Partner?	Yes, it does clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It can be inferred but is not explicit	Low
Does the evidence point to something being <b>done differently</b> ?	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It does, but quite indirectly	Low

**Table 7. Guiding tool for the degree of contribution assessment**

Degree of contribution		
Guiding probe	Answer	Strength
Was the EUTF Partner’s influence <b>a factor behind the change</b> observed?	Yes, it was one major factor	High
	It was a factor to some extent	Medium
	It was a modest factor	Low
Is the evidence <b>credible</b> (believable)? The closer the evidence to the source of the contribution, the higher the strength. Triangulation also makes evidence more credible.	Yes, clearly	High
	To some extent	Medium
	It is, but with many caveats.	Low

**STEP 2 RESULTS:**

- A set of harvested outcomes’ leads, each defined with all relevant attributes and tags.
- A number of validated outcomes passed the compliance check based on the documentary review. Invalidated outcomes do not progress to the next steps and are stored in a separate data set, for the record, for transparency and accountability purposes.

### > Step 3. Engagement with the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners

The aim of this step is two-fold: to complete the outcome harvest with additional outcomes and to refine and validate the harvested outcomes in the previous step through a participatory process with representatives of the EUTF team and EUTF representatives knowledgeable about the contracts implemented included in the harvest scope.

#### Task 3.1. Engaging with key informants

**Data Extraction.** The harvester begins by extracting existing data from NOASYS, focusing on the EUTF team and partners responsible for respective contracts and their contact details. For older, completed projects, it may be necessary to update contact information, as project managers may no longer be with the organisations.

**Preparation of Introductory Materials for the Key Informants.** This action aims to inform the interviewee in advance about the method and the outcomes collected that will be discussed so that the interview is efficient and productive. An informative PowerPoint presentation is prepared to introduce the Outcome Harvesting method. Additionally, a straightforward document outlining the outcomes and relevant details is created to facilitate discussion, clearly outlining expectations, required efforts, and the benefits of participation.

**Initiate contact.** The identified individuals are then contacted via email, provided with the necessary details, and offered support for any clarifications. Follow-up reminders may be needed to ensure engagement.

**Engagement and Outcome Refinement.** This subtask aims to identify new outcomes, and refining or validating the existing ones in a participatory process with the key informants (EUTF team and partners). Discussions can be conducted remotely through a videoconference platform, with individual or group interviews depending on what the representative deems most effective.

**Follow-up communication.** Interviews may be supplemented by email exchanges before or after the sessions, allowing interviewees to prepare written responses, share opinions, or provide additional documentation as needed.

#### Task 3.2 - Update the NOASYS records

After completing the participatory process, including data collection, defining new outcomes, refinement and verification checks for the existing ones, the harvesters **uploaded data into the NOASYS online platform.**

This process started with **adding new outcomes** identified during the recent interviews or discussions. These outcomes, which may not have been captured during earlier document reviews, had to be thoroughly documented and integrated into the existing data set. This ensures that the OH process remains comprehensive and up-to-date.

For the new or refined outcomes identified, the tasks outlined in Step 2 of the process were revisited and applied to the new information. Instead of relying solely on document reviews, the information provided by the interviewees is the primary data source at this stage. This involved **refining the definitions or tags associated** with each outcome to ensure they accurately reflect the insights gained from the interviews. Detailed information justifying any changes was uploaded, ensuring that the rationale behind each modification is transparent and traceable. NOASYS structure and functions facilitate the association of new data with each OH step.

In addition to refining the outcomes and tags, **records about the key informants** who provided the data are uploaded. NOASYS has a dedicated section for key informants. This includes their names, roles, relevant contact details, and notes on their contributions to the Outcome Harvesting process. By recording this information, the platform clearly records who contributed to the data and how their input has shaped the outcomes.

Finally, the outcomes discussed during the interviews were **marked as progressing to the Engagement** step and indicated that these outcomes are ready for the Substantiation step. By following this sequence of tasks, the harvester ensures that all relevant data is accurately uploaded and organised within NOASYS, setting the stage for the next phases of the Outcome Harvesting process.

### **Task 3.3 - Quality assurance check**

To ensure consistency among the harvesters, the following measures were undertaken:

- A template for the preparatory materials were shared and discussed with the harvesting team to identify the most effective approaches; after ensuring a common approach, each harvester was free to adapt to the key informants. A general structure for the interview was available to all harvesters.
- The initial interviews were conducted in pairs, allowing each harvester to observe their colleagues conducting an interview at least once.
- Review meetings were held after the first round of interviews and at harvesters' request to exchange experiences and ensure uniformity in how outcomes are recorded in NOASYS.

### **STEP 3 RESULTS:**

- A set of harvested outcomes, identified in step 2, revalidated, or refined and revalidated, meaning that the information collected in the engagement phase did not change the arguments of compliance already used in the review phase.
- A set of outcomes invalidated based on the negative opinion of the EUTF team and EUTF partners engaged in the process.
- New outcomes defined.

### **> Step 4. Substantiation**

This step aims to engage additional key informants, if possible independent from the intervention or those directly experiencing the change, to analyse the outcomes defined in the previous stages, refine them, gain a deeper understanding, revalidate them, and incorporate any new outcomes observed in the field.

The substantiation involved:

- Including all outcomes identified during the engagement phase in the substantiation process.
- Engaging through:
  - Long-distance videoconference interviews.
  - Telephone calls.
  - Email exchanges.

The following tasks are planned in this step.

### **Task 4.1 - Identify the key informants for the substantiation process**

The primary source for key informants in the substantiation step is the EUTF partners. During the Engagement phase, all EUTF partners involved in the interviews were asked to provide key informants and their contact details. A discussion invitation was prepared in an informative and motivational way.

### **Task 4.2 - Contact the identified persons by email or phone as is the case**

The preparatory activities for the discussion are crucial for several reasons:

- Key informants have knowledge of certain aspects of the outcome, requiring the discussion to be tailored to their expertise.
- The harvester must understand the context to effectively explore additional outcomes or connections between the outcome under discussion and other interventions or factors.
- Preparing for the discussion with a clear understanding of the outcomes and their details enables the conversation to be directed toward the key informant's relevant experience and knowledge while staying aligned with the outcome definitions and tags.

Interpretation services were provided to ensure clear communication. These preparations were made with the specific outcomes and details in mind, allowing the conversation to be guided effectively and focused on the relevant aspects of the outcome.

#### **Task 4.3 - Discuss with the key informants**

The discussions were conducted remotely, using a videoconference platform, or by phone, in either individual or group interviews.

These interviews were supplemented by email exchanges either before or after the discussion, especially if the interviewees preferred to provide written responses, share opinions, or offer documentary sources. When the key informant used email, it was beneficial to agree on a follow-up exchange of emails to validation conclusions or to address any gaps in the discussion.

Given the diverse backgrounds of key informants—some more familiar with monitoring processes than others—the interviews were adapted accordingly. For those less knowledgeable about monitoring or Outcome Harvesting, it is best to avoid technical terminology and instead focus on the benefits of understanding changes. This approach encouraged a more open and free-flowing discussion.

#### **Task 4.4 - Update the NOASYS records**

The harvesters uploaded data into the NOASYS online platform during and after completing the substantiation process.

For the outcomes discussed, the tasks outlined in Step 2 of the process were revisited and applied to the new information. This involved **refining the definitions or tags associated** with each outcome to ensure they accurately reflect the insights gained from the interviews. Detailed information justifying these changes was essential to ensure that the rationale behind each modification was transparent and traceable. The NOASYS structure allowed the association of new data with each OH step.

In addition to refining the outcomes and tags, it was also necessary to **add records about the key informants** in the dedicated section. This includes their names, roles, relevant contact details, and notes on their contributions to the Outcome Harvesting process. By recording this information the platform clearly documents who contributed to the data and how their input has shaped the outcomes.

Finally, the outcomes discussed during the interviews were **marked as progressing to the end of the Substantiation step, indicating that these outcomes are ready for analysis**. By following this sequence of tasks, the harvester ensured that all relevant data is accurately uploaded and organised within NOASYS, setting the stage for the next phases of the OH process.

#### **Task 4.5 - Quality assurance**

To ensure consistency across the harvesters, the following measures were applied:

- A generic interview invitation was prepared and shared with the harvesting team.
- A list of topics recommended for structure the interview was prepared for the harvesters.
- The minutes of the interviews were distributed.
- Review meetings were scheduled after the initial set of interviews to exchange experiences in conducting the interviews and to ensure consistency of records in NOASYS.

#### **STEP 4 RESULTS:**

- A set of harvested outcomes, identified in previous steps, refined/revalidated, meaning that the information collected in the engagement phase did not change the arguments of compliance already used in the desk review phase.
- No outcomes were invalidated, and no new outcomes were identified.

## > Step 5. Analysis and interpretation

This step consisted of analysing all the collected data and providing answers to the Outcome Harvesting questions based on descriptive analysis of the harvested outcomes. The analysis and interpretation rely on two key methods and tools: heat maps and pattern analysis, as introduced in the NoA MLS Learning and Communication Strategy.

The following tasks are planned in this step.

### **Task 5.1 - Preparing data for analysis**

Data collected and stored in NOASYS was quality-checked, identifying errors such as missing values, outdated progress status, inconsistent tagging, and “to be determined” options. The data was then exported in Excel format for advanced processing.

### **Task 5.2 - Structuring the analysis coherently with the harvesting questions**

The main criterion for structuring the analysis is to ensure that the findings enable the formulation of responses to the harvesting questions. The analysis relies on:

- The key variables derived from the harvesting questions.
- The key heat maps.

**The variables** used in the analysis corresponding to the outcome’s features are the following:

- Type of change.
- Social Actor or target group.
- Country where the outcome occurred.
- Territorial level where the outcome occurred.
- Type of change agent, EUTF partner.
- Type of outcome: positive/negative, intended/unintended.
- NoA Strategic Priority relevance.
- NoA Area of Action.
- Sustainability.
- Level of significance.
- Degree of contribution.
- Contract committed budget.

**The following heat maps are key for visualising the relevant distributions** to the harvesting questions:

1. Distribution of the outcomes by geographical scope of the EUTF country.
2. Distribution of the outcomes by the country where the outcome occurred.
3. Distribution of the outcomes by EUTF Strategic Priority and Area of Action.
4. Distribution of the outcomes by type of change/ territorial level where the outcome occurred.
5. Distribution of outcomes by social actors/target groups.
6. Distribution of outcomes by level of significance.
7. Distribution of outcomes by level of sustainability.
8. Distribution of outcomes by intended/unintended, positive/negative outcomes.
9. Distribution of outcomes by EUTF partner and contract budget.
10. Distribution of outcomes by degree of contribution.

### **Task 5.3 - Analyse data, create visual representations for distribution, analyse patterns**

The analysis was based on Outcome Harvesting (OH) specific concepts, utilising heat maps and pattern analysis to gain insights.



Heat maps served as visual representations of pairs of variables, illustrating the distribution of outcomes. In this context, the variable “number of outcomes” was paired with one or two other variables from the list of desired distributions to create these visualisations.

The NoA MLS Team conducted a pattern analysis using the OH Map. This method identifies significant trends, such as the concentration of specific types of outcomes within particular NoA strategic priorities, areas of action, or countries; the concentration of unexpected outcomes under a specific NoA strategic priority in each country; the concentration of long-term versus short-term outcomes; or the prevalence of certain types of outcomes associated with another variable.

In summary, the Outcome Heat Map provides a visual overview of the factors influencing outcomes, while the subsequent Pattern Analysis delves deeper into these factors to identify which ones significantly contribute to the patterns or trends observed in the data.

Possible or plausible associations are then identified, providing further insights into the relationships between variables.

#### **Task 5.4 - Identification of areas of further exploration and deep dive**

The specific findings of the heat maps, distributions and pattern analysis that are worth further exploration could be related to the following types:

- Concentration of the number of outcomes for a specific variable.
- Potential association of variables.
- Areas with missing outcomes.
- Contribution of the EUTF partners.
- Correlation with the reported outputs.

In addition to the areas of further exploration, the formulation of inquiry questions could be helpful in the future, not only for the case studies design but also for the other monitoring and evaluation exercises.

#### **> Step 6. Deliver and present findings**

This step was designed with the specific scope of sharing the analysis results and main insights with the “EUTF Family”, to ensure that the learning accrued from the OH exercise is communicated to be used and applied to design future similar interventions.

There are two planned formats for sharing these results:

- The NoA MLS Annual Report 2024
- Ad hoc workshops with the EUTF Team and/or EUTF Partners, as considered and included in the NoA MLS Capacity Development Component.

## **4. MLS OH Wave/Cohort 1 Implementation process summary**

The Wave/Cohort 1 implementation followed the methodological steps and tasks presented above. Specific features of the process and deviations from the initial planning are further described.

### ***Scope and boundaries***

The initial plan anticipated a two-wave process. The first wave would address 42 completed contracts, followed by the second wave, which involves harvesting an additional 28 contracts expected to be completed by June 30, 2024.

As summarised in the table below, due to the unavailability of contract documents at the start of the documentary review for outcome identification and formulation, four contracts were transferred to Wave / Cohort 2. Subsequently, in Cohort 1 outcomes from 38 contracts were harvested.

**Table 8. Outcome Harvesting Cohorts**

Waves/Cohorts	Number of EUTF Operational Contracts Planned	Number of EUTF Operational Contracts Effective	Implementation Phase I (Steps 1 to 3)	Implementation Phase II (Steps 4 to 6)
<b>Wave/Cohort 1</b>	42 contracts (ended before 31 March 2023)	38* contracts (ended before 31 March 2023)	Finalised at the beginning of 2024	Finalised by mid-2024
<b>Wave/Cohort 2</b>	28 contracts (ended before 30 June 2024)	32* contracts (ended before 30 June 2024)	Finalised at the beginning of 2025	Finalised by mid-2025
<b>Total</b>	<b>70 Contracts</b>	<b>70 Contracts</b>	<b>Outcome Harvesting Final Results by the end of 2025</b>	

**Note:** \*Documentation was not available for four contracts at the start of the process, therefore they were postponed to Cohort 2. In Cohort 2, instead of 28 contracts, there will be 32 contracts.

## 5. Wave/Cohort 1 key facts of the implementation

The implementation process started early in 2023 with the design of the harvest (Step 1), while the outcome identification based on the desk review started in the last quarter of 2023. The identification, formulation, tagging, refinement, and validation through desk review (Step 2), Engagement with key informants (Step 3), and Substantiation (Step 4) extended over three quarters, being finalised on the 30th of June 2024 (see implementation plan below in Table 9).

**Table 9. Wave/ Cohort 1 implementation plan**

WAVES/COHORTS AND STEPS	2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Wave/Cohort 1 (42 contracts):</b>								
S1: Design of the harvest and test of guidelines								
S2: Review docs/draft outcomes								
S3: Engage with informants								
S4: Substantiation								
S5: Analysis and Interpretation								
S6: Deliver and present findings								

At the end of the Engagement Step, an intermediary analysis of distributions and heat maps were conducted as outlined in the Learning and Communication Strategy. This analysis aimed to inform the selection of outcomes for the Substantiation Step and to identify potential case studies.

Given the risk of unsuccessful contact with key informants during the Substantiation Step, the team decided to include all outcomes from the Engagement Step in the substantiation process and to suggest themes for case studies after completing the full analysis in Step 5.

### > *Wave/Cohort 1 OH implementation in numbers*

**All 148 outcomes harvested in Wave/Cohort 1 were validated** in different phases of the process, proving compliance with the definition features.

**The outcomes progress in the refinement and validation process is summarised in the four numbers detailed below:**

- **148 outcomes identified and formulated**, out of which 141 were in the desk phase and 7 in the Engagement phase.
- **148 outcomes refined and validated** (compliant with outcome features relevant criteria) in different phases of the process.
  - **141 outcomes were refined and validated in the desk review phase**; 28 outcomes could not be further included in the engagement and substantiation phases due to the unavailability of knowledgeable representatives from the EUTF team or partners, likely due to staff turnover.
  - **120 outcomes refined and validated in the desk review and in the engagement phase** (113 identified in the desk review phase and 7 in the engagement phase).
  - **64 outcomes were refined and validated in all three phases consecutively** in the desk review phase, in the engagement phase and in the substantiation phase.

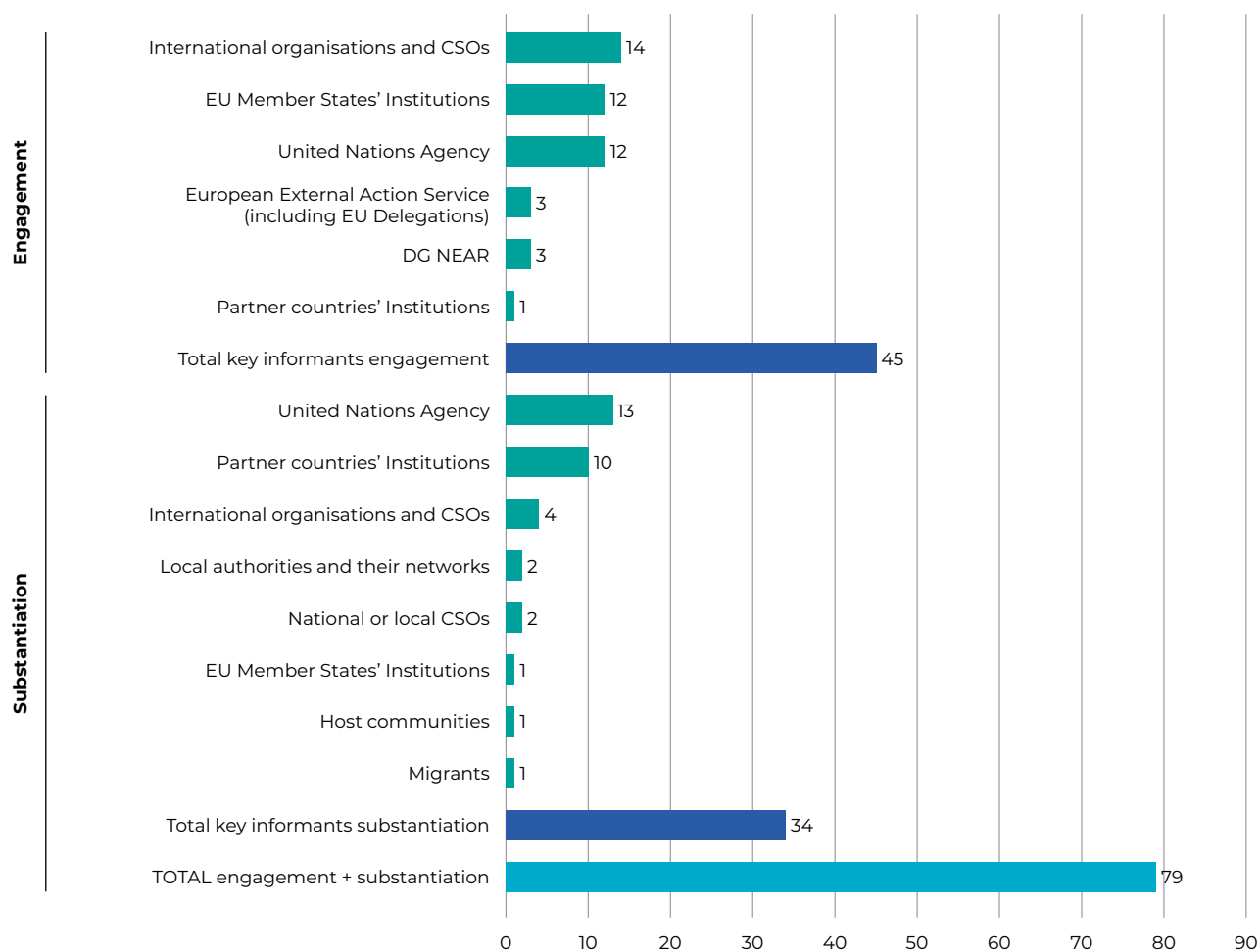
**The participation of key informants in the process (Engagement and Substantiation): A total of 79 key informants were interviewed during the Outcome Harvesting process.**

The engagement step included interviews with 45 individuals, including six members of the EUTF Team (three from DG NEAR and three from EU Delegations in target countries) and 39 representatives from EUTF partners, including international organisations, CSOs, EU Member States' Institutions, UN agencies, and partner countries' institutions.

For the substantiation phase, interviews were conducted with 34 key informants, based on contacts provided by EUTF partners. These informants represent a diverse range of international, national, and local institutions, as well as groups like host communities and migrants. Additionally, 27 informants were contacted but could not be interviewed due to issues such as non-responsive contact details, and 26 could not be contacted.

Among key informants identified for the substantiation phase, 34 were interviewed, 27 were contacted but could not be interviewed for different reasons (the contact email and numbers did not work or did not reply to the request to meet remotely), and 26 were not contacted. Most of the key informants are representatives of EUTF Partners, UN Agencies, EU Member States Institutions or Partner countries' institutions.

**Graph 1. Key informants interviewed by Outcome Harvesting step**



## 6. Wave /Cohort 2 OH implementation steps

The implementation of the OH for the second wave/cohort of contracts will follow the same steps as for Cohort 1, but with some particularities and a different timing, as outlined below.

**> Step 1. The harvest design. This step was completed in 2023 and applies to the second wave/cohort of contracts as well**

**> Step 2. Documents review and outcomes drafting**

This includes outcomes in the original planning/design documents and unintended/unplanned outcomes referred to in reports (progress, final, evaluations, ROM, etc.) for a second group of 28 EUTF contracts finalised before the 30th June 2024, for which final reports are already available. This step will be completed at the beginning of 2025.

Note: Because in Wave/Cohort 1 the documents of four contracts were not made available for the Documents review process. They were transferred into Wave/Cohort 2, therefore the effective number of contracts in the two cohorts will be 38 in Wave/Cohort 1 and 32 in Wave/Cohort 2.

### > Step 3. Engagement with the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners

This aims at completing the mapping of all possible outcomes. Upon completing the initial outcome descriptions, the NoA MLS Team will reach out to the EUTF Team and EUTF Partners to refine and validate these initial outcome descriptions and gather feedback from them on outcomes (changes) they had observed (planned, unplanned, positive, and negative). This engagement will be done by surveys, interviews or focus groups, depending on the availability of the involved stakeholders and the advantages of each option, and will be completed in the first quarter of 2025.

### > Step 4. Substantiation

Once the outcomes are validated, substantiation will be undertaken. To that end, the outcomes identified, and the patterns observed will be revalidated with organisations and individuals as much as possible independently of the EUTF, but with a strong understanding of the interventions. This is a crucial step in terms of the credibility of the approach, as it reduces bias. This step will be completed by June 2025.

### > Step 5. Analysis and interpretation

This step will involve the analysis of all the data collected and to provides answers to the Outcome Harvesting questions. This step will be completed by September 2025.

### > Step 6. Deliver and present findings

This step will include sharing the analysis results and main insights with the “EUTF Family”, to ensure that the learning accrued from the outcome harvesting exercise is communicated so as to be used and applied to design future similar interventions. This will take place in three interlinked deliverables: 1. The NoA MLS Annual Report 2025; 2. The overall report “Learning Lessons from the EUTF in NoA”; and 3. The final workshop “Learning lessons from the EUTF in NoA (See Component 3 “Communication” below).

Table 10. Wave/Cohort 2 implementation plan

WAVES/COHORTS AND STEPS	2024				
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Wave/Cohort 2 (32 contracts):					
S1: Design of the harvest (N/A, done in 2023)					
S2: Review docs/draft outcomes					
S3: Engage with informants					
S4: Substantiation					
S5: Analysis and Interpretation					
S6: Deliver and present findings					

## 7. Wave/Cohort 1 lessons learned

One of the **key lessons** from the Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting process is the **importance of early planning and proactive stakeholder engagement**. The successful identification and validation of outcomes depended heavily on the availability and participation of knowledgeable stakeholders. In instances where stakeholders were no longer accessible due to significant time lapses since the conclusion of contracts, staff turnover, or other reasons, the ability to refine and revalidate the outcomes was significantly hindered. Building on the participatory experience of the first exercise, the next harvesting exercise should focus on early identification of key stakeholders and continuous engagement throughout the process.

The Cohort 1 process also highlighted the **challenges of relying on secondary data** for outcome identification and analysis. While secondary data provided a foundation for identifying outcomes, it often lacked the depth and specificity needed to assess sustainability and long-term effects fully. This underscores **the need for more primary data collection or direct field observations** to complement secondary data, ensuring a more comprehensive understanding of outcomes.

**Unintended effects are generally not reported** in monitoring and evaluation exercises. Therefore, Outcome Harvesting that relies solely on secondary data (mainly contract-level reports) is often unable to capture unintended outcomes, mainly negative ones. As demonstrated in this exercise, unintended outcomes can provide a deeper understanding of how outcomes and impacts are generated. Therefore, it would be beneficial to include unintended effects in monitoring and evaluation reports consistently.

**Harvesting processes work best when tailored to the unique contexts** of different regions, taking into account local dynamics, needs, and challenges, the EUTF partners and the mix of stakeholders involved or influenced by the intervention. Substantiation phase activities require adaptation, starting with accessibility in the field, accessibility and communication with the key informants, and the appropriate timing and communication approaches.

Finally, the challenges faced during the Cohort 1 process, such as difficulties in stakeholder engagement and data limitations, point to the **need for flexibility in Outcome Harvesting processes**. Future processes should allow for adjustments based on real-time challenges and opportunities, ensuring that the methodology can adapt to varying conditions on the ground. This could involve actions that prove to work and should be extended and better exploited, such as incorporating more pause-and-reflect points and iterative feedback loops and allowing for mid-course corrections in the harvesting strategy.

These lessons learned from the Cohort 1 Outcome Harvesting process provide valuable insights that can inform and **improve future Outcome Harvesting exercises**, ensuring that they are **more effective, comprehensive, and contextually appropriate**.

## Annexe 6: List of Harvested EUTF NoA Outcomes (Cohort 1)

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.1152-001</b>	Public health and education institutions started providing services to refugees, asylum-seekers and foreign residents under Covid-19, thanks to new procedures approved by the National Government.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	EGY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1152-002</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers improved their access to secondary, tertiary and vaccination services provided by public health facilities run by the Ministry of Health during the pandemic Covid-19 related services.	Action	Migrants	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1152-003</b>	Victims of gender-based violence and women in situations of extreme vulnerability increase their reports through the emergency help lines against sexual and gender-based violence.	Action	Migrants	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1152-004</b>	Extremely vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers and women exposed to gender-based violence have increased their levels of protection and community integration.	Action	Refugees	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1152-005</b>	Refugees and/or asylum-seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience.	Action	Refugees	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1154-001</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers, including the LGBTIQ population have reduced the barriers to accessing public services provided by the Government of Morocco.	Practices	People on the move	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1154-002</b>	Refugees and/or asylum-seekers who have participated in psychosocial accompaniment processes have reduced the incidence of the post-traumatic stress they experience.	Action	Refugees	Local	MAR	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1156-001</b>	The Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment (MFPE) outlined, adopted and implemented provisions in a manual, aimed at minimizing administrative obstacles and legal challenges for access to the formal job market for refugees and asylum-seekers.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1156-002</b>	The regional health department of Médenine issued an internal circular to facilitate access to healthcare services in public hospitals for refugees and asylum-seekers in the governorate of Médenine (Tunisia).	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2



Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.1156-003</b>	79 asylum-seekers and refugees held in the Al Wardia orientation and reception center in Tunis and at risk of expulsion were registered as asylum-seekers and refugees under UNHCR and released, out of which 56 in 2020 and 23 in 2021.	Action	Refugees	Local	TUN	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1156-004</b>	2,381 people seeking asylum (1,527 in 2020, 854 in 2021) were able to initiate the registration and determination of status procedure in Tunisia, as they were referred to by a network of actors and processed by UNHCR.	Action	Refugees	National	TUN	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1156-005</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in Tunisia improved their access to social services as a result of the implementation of a MoU signed with the Ministry of Social Affairs, followed by a partnership agreement with the Tunisian Union of Social Solidarity (UTSS).	Practices	Refugees	National	TUN	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1211-001</b>	Improved living conditions of beneficiaries and reduced protection risks thanks to cash-based activities, case management services and specialized individual psychosocial support sessions.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1211-002</b>	Vulnerable migrants saw an improvement in their living conditions due to the community placement model.	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.1234-001</b>	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights.	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1234-002</b>	Persons held in Libyan detention centres increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1234-003</b>	Most vulnerable and at-risk POCs increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1234-004</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban settings have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs.	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1357-001</b>	Primary Healthcare Centres in Tripoli and the Tripoli Central Hospital in Libya have increased and improved the provision of quality Covid-19-related healthcare services to migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced People, and host communities.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1357-002</b>	Migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker communities in Tripoli have increased their involvement in the Covid-19 response.	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.138-001</b>	The IMR (Institution of the Mediator of the Kingdom) is able to identify incidents of racist or xenophobic nature for the protection of migrants in Morocco, refugees and asylum-seekers, through the enhancement of its complaint system.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.138-002</b>	The HACA (High Authority for Audiovisual Communication) strengthens cooperation with migration stakeholders (OSC and other institutions) as well as associations of journalists.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	MAR	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.138-003</b>	The AREFs (Regional Academy of Education and Training), the DENF (Directorate of Non-Formal Education), and educational institutions have created web radios and cultural festivals that incorporate the language and culture of migrant students.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	National	MAR	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.138-004</b>	Civil society associations detect cases of racism and xenophobia among their beneficiaries and refer them to the complaint services of the concerned ministries, the IMR (Institution of the Mediator of the Kingdom), the National Human Rights Council (CNDH), or the HACA (High Authority for Audiovisual Communication).	Practices	National or local CSOs	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1389-001</b>	4 Primary Health Care Centres in Tripoli (Libya) have increased and improved the provision of quality healthcare services to migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and host community members.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.139-001</b>	Around 500 Tunisians returnees reintegrated in Tunisia following personalized assistance supplied by the Tounesna Facility created in Tunisia with the support of the intervention.	Practices	Returnees	Local	TUN	SP4/4.2
<b>T05.1391-001</b>	Community Centre in Ajbadiya (Libya) has increased and improved its provision of protection and basic social services to IDPs and host community members.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1396-001</b>	Migrants, Internally Displaced People, returnees, and host community members in the Fezzan (Libya) have increased their workforce participation.	Action	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.1396-002</b>	Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in the Fezzan (Libya) have increased their production and sales, thereby contributing to enhanced local economic growth.	Action	Private sector companies and institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.1396-003</b>	Civil society organisations in Fezzan (Libya) have improved referrals to protection services provided for migrants and other vulnerable populations.	Action	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.141-001</b>	Humanitarian, development and policy actors improved their understanding of the humanitarian context and needs and take informed decisions.	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.6
<b>T05.141-002</b>	The local population in Libyan municipalities has improved their living conditions.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.141-003</b>	The beneficiaries of the livelihood grants have improved their work/ business situation, personal financial confidence, and access to job and business markets.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.141-004</b>	Mobilised and coordinated national and humanitarian actors contributed to counter trafficking.	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP2/2.5
<b>T05.141-005</b>	Migrant children and women staying in host families experienced improved well-being in Libya in 2022-2021.	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1418-001</b>	The National Tuberculosis Programme of the National Centre for Disease Control in Libya has increased and improved its provision of tuberculosis detection and treatment service.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1418-002</b>	The National Tuberculosis Programme of the National Centre for Disease Control and the Hospitals Department of the Ministry of Health of Libya have strengthened their interinstitutional cooperation in tuberculosis management.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1418-003</b>	TB centres and laboratories follow a unified approach to TB across Libya.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1418-004</b>	TB Units have increased their capacity to provide health services to TB patients.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.1418-005</b>	National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) Units have increased the TB case notification rate in Libya.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1418-006</b>	National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) in Libya has enhanced its management at the programmatic level.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1418-007</b>	Journalists and media officers on TB have enhanced the communication on TB.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1418-008</b>	The government of Libya since 2022 was declared eligible for the Global Fund funding in the fight against tuberculosis.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.144-001</b>	National and international stakeholders involved in the child protection system have improved their coordination.	Relationship	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.144-002</b>	The institutions that are part of the child protection system have improved the quality in the provision of services and protection measures.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.144-003</b>	Non-Libyan children have better access to the national education system.	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.144-004</b>	Young people in Tripoli and Sebha have new jobs created for them.	Action	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.1443-001</b>	The National Centre for Disease Control (NDC) has increased and improved the provision of Covid-19-related immunisation services to the general population in vaccination sites across 35 municipalities in Libya.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1443-002</b>	22 Primary Healthcare Centres in Libya have enhanced their implementation of Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) measures.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1443-003</b>	At-risk and vulnerable individuals in 12 Libyan municipalities have adopted enhanced preventive and health-seeking behaviours to mitigate the risks posed by the Covid-19 virus.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.1443-004</b>	Primary Healthcare Centres in Libya have ensured the continuity of maternal and child health care services during the pandemic.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1443-005</b>	The Primary Healthcare Institute of the Ministry of Health of Libya has established and developed a Nutrition Unit.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1445-001</b>	The Libyan population became aware and changed behaviour when dealing with Covid.	Practices	General population	National	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.1445-002</b>	Rapid Response Teams (RRT) enhanced Covid-19 detection.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1445-003</b>	Undocumented migrants and refugees have access to the NCDC registration platform.	Practices	People on the move	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1445-004</b>	The MOH and the NCDC developed a policy for the rollout of antigen-based testing.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1447-001</b>	The National Centre for Disease Control (NDC) in Libya established an Early Warning, Alert, and Response System during the pandemic.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.1447-002</b>	The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC) in Libya endorsed and implemented Standard Operating Procedures at Points of Entry during the pandemic.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP2/2.1
<b>T05.1447-003</b>	Border agencies of Libya and Tunisia increased their cooperation at shared Points of Entry during the pandemic.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP2/2.4
<b>T05.1447-004</b>	Laboratories in Libya have increased the number of Covid-19 tests conducted while also having reduced their time and cost during the pandemic.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1447-005</b>	Staff from the National Coast Guard, Detention Centres, and Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration in Libya implemented and complied with Infection Prevention Control (IPC) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) standards during the pandemic.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1447-006</b>	Health authorities in Libya included migrants and other foreign nationals in the National Vaccination Plan.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1447-007</b>	Migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Libya reduced their vaccine hesitancy and increased their vaccine uptake during the pandemic.	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.149-001</b>	CSOs, local authorities and citizens have improved their coordination to plan and implement priority actions for rehabilitation, social cohesion and socio-economic development.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.149-002</b>	Local authorities, relevant agencies and service providers have increased the continuity, coverage and quality of the public services they provide in the supported municipalities.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.149-003</b>	The police force in Hai Andalus has established a model station that implements new operational practices and ways to relate to the public.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.149-004</b>	Young people in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha, including women, have accessed new jobs and sources of income through business start-ups or the local labour market.	Action	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.149-005</b>	Start-ups in Benghazi, Tripoli and Sebha have a stronger ecosystem for acceleration and business development and coordination with other public-private actors.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.149-006</b>	Municipalities and local service providers have increased efficiency and effectiveness in their response to the Covid 19 emergency.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1506-001</b>	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights.	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1506-002</b>	Persons held in Libyan detention centres increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1506-003</b>	Most vulnerable and at-risk POCs increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights.	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1506-004</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban settings have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs.	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1506-005</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers improved their access to Covid 19 vaccination services provided by health centres and Libyan competent institutions.	Practices	Refugees	National	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1533-001</b>	Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and refugee children have been included in the National Protection Systems, improving their access to a wide range of services provided by competent authorities and child protection partners.	Practices	Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	National	EGY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1533-002</b>	International organisations and other key relevant actors of the Child Protection ecosystem are better coordinated and have improved their level of influence to improve the legislation protecting the rights of UASC and refugee children in Egypt.	Practices	International organisations	National	EGY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1533-003</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers, especially UASC have improved their access to family reunification processes.	Action	Refugees	Regional NoA	Regional	SP4/4.3
<b>T05.156-001</b>	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.156-002</b>	Persons held in Libyan detention centres increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.156-003</b>	Most vulnerable and at-risk POCs increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights.	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.156-004</b>	Humanitarian actors that provide financial support to refugees and asylum-seekers have improved their coordination.	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP1/1.1

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.157-001</b>	Women from the Libyan municipalities increased exchanges, networking, organisation, support for economic inclusion.	Relationship	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.157-002</b>	Public authorities, CSOs, private sector representatives and other stakeholders increased dialogue and coordination for the Local economic development strategies elaboration and implementation.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.157-003</b>	Young people and vulnerable groups increased their integration on the labour market.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.157-004</b>	Some municipal authorities have increased their commitment to address gender-related issues and have improved their perception towards women potential and capacities.	Action	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.157-005</b>	Municipalities accelerated and deepened the devolution of functions and competencies.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.157-006</b>	CSOs have increased their articulation with local authorities and are more involved in the implementation of socioeconomic inclusion and social cohesion strategies in some of the targeted municipalities.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1629-001</b>	Migrants, IDPs and host communities have increased their resilience to respond to local challenges and deal with the difficulties they face in their daily lives.	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1629-002</b>	Migrants intercepted at sea by Libyan SAR authorities and returned to Libya have increased their chances of survival and recovery through access to improved emergency assistance and support.	Practices	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1629-003</b>	International, national and local institutions have increased their access to and use of relevant and up-to-date information on the migration situation in their programming and decision-making.	Practices	International organisations	National	LBY	SP4/4.4
<b>T05.1629-004</b>	Public institutions and their local networks have improved the quality and efficiency in the provision of basic services, adapting them to the current conditions of the country and the needs of the most vulnerable populations.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1629-005</b>	Host communities, migrants, and local authorities have improved their relations and their dialogue/negotiation dynamics.	Relationship	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.1629-006</b>	Libyan and migrant youth have improved their livelihoods and sources of income.	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.4



Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.1778-001</b>	Primary Healthcare Centres in Tripoli and the Tripoli Central Hospital in Libya have increased and improved the provision of quality Covid-19-related healthcare services to migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced People, and host communities leading to strengthened public health.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.1778-002</b>	Migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker communities in Tripoli have increased their involvement in the Covid-19 response.	Practices	People on the move	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.1778-003</b>	Public health facilities in Tripoli, Libya have reinforced their implementation and adherence to Covid-19 protocols, guidelines, and systems.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.1778-004</b>	Public Health facilities in Tripoli (Libya) have increased and improved Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services and referrals for Covid-19 suspected patients, their family members, and relevant frontline responders.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.186-001</b>	Tunisian youth have targeted access to job opportunities thanks to the 'Rieda.tn' 'Entreprendre Médenine' platform.	Practices	General population	National	TUN	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.186-002</b>	The National Employment Agency (ANETI) created a new branch in Béni Khedache.	Practices	General population	Local	TUN	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.208-001</b>	142 Tunisians found a job in Tunisia.	Action	General population	National	TUN	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.240-001</b>	Since 2021, Libya's Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation and Niger's Minister of Employment and Social Protection have signed and been implementing a Bilateral Labour Agreement.	Policies	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.3
<b>T05.240-002</b>	The Delegated Ministry for Moroccan Residents Abroad and Migration Affairs, local authorities, and other relevant government agencies in Morocco have established and enforced Standard Operating Procedures for the urgent and safe provision of shelter for Victims of Trafficking and Unac.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP2/2.3
<b>T05.240-003</b>	Civil society organisations in Morocco have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.240-004</b>	Civil society organisations in Tunisia have increased and improved their implementation of migration-related interventions.	Practices	National or local CSOs	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.240-005</b>	Media actors in Algeria have increased and improved evidence-based reporting on migration issues.	Practices	Private sector companies and institutions	National	DZA	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.240-006</b>	99 people in North Africa have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities.	Action	General population	Regional NoA	Regional	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.240-007</b>	Local health and education delegations in Marrakesh have increased their participation and engagement in migrant protection networks.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.350-001</b>	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs created a Directorate General of Migration in 2023.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.350-002</b>	The National Observatory for Migration (ONM) is recognised as a key institutional actor in the institutional landscape in the field of migration in Tunisia	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.350-003</b>	The Tunisian academic world has strengthened its role in the institutional landscape in the field of migration in Tunisia.	Practices	Academia	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.350-004</b>	The actors who signed data exchange agreements with the National Observatory for Migration (ONM) have improved their procedures for collecting, harmonizing, processing, and sharing data.	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.350-005</b>	The National Observatory for Migration (ONM) has established a national migration information system	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.350-006</b>	The National Institute of Statistics (INS) modernised its data collection system	Practices	National governments and their institutions	National	TUN	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.412-001</b>	Municipal institutions representing cities in the Mediterranean have become active actors in the Rabat Process.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Regional NoA	International	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.412-002</b>	Local authorities in 10 Moroccan cities have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.412-003</b>	Local authorities in Rabat, Nador, and Oujda (Morocco) have established and developed institutionalised dialogue mechanisms with civil society organisations.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	MAR	SP4/4.1
<b>T05.412-004</b>	Local authorities in Tunisian cities have increased the integration of migration considerations into local policies and plans.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	TUN	SP4/4.1

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.412-005</b>	Local authorities in Tunisian cities have increased their engagement with migrant associations in policy-making and implementation processes.	Relationship	Local authorities and their networks	Local	TUN	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.412-006</b>	Municipal authorities of the city of Zarqa and the district of Marka (Jordan) have involved migrants, refugees, and members of host communities in the participatory design of public spaces.	Action	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.412-007</b>	The Municipality of Beirut (Lebanon) has operationalised its recently established "Municipal Social Cell".	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.412-008</b>	Local authorities of the city of Ramallah (Palestine) have involved migrants in the participatory design of a Social Inclusion Policy.	Policies	Local authorities and their networks	Local	Other countries	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.431-001</b>	Moroccan lawyers created the national lawyers' network in Morocco to cooperate and discuss cases, questions, and referrals for the legal assistance of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.431-002</b>	The legal clinics of Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda and Tangier (who and where) expanded their capacity to assist migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers.	Practices	Academia	National	MAR	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.431-003</b>	Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers in Morocco are juridically empowered as a result of having participated to awareness workshops or focus groups or as members of migrants' organisations involved by the intervention.	Practices	Migrants	National	MAR	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.437-001</b>	Municipalities and other competent agencies at the local level have increased the quality, coverage, and continuity of the provision of public services.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.437-002</b>	Local communities that include the most vulnerable groups have improved the use of decentralised basic public services of the municipalities in Libya, between 2018 and 2020.	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.437-003</b>	Municipalities and local service providers increased the effectiveness of their response and their mitigation/emergency measures in the framework of the Covid-19 emergency.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.468-001</b>	Students, children, and patients using education and health facilities have gained access to safer and better-quality drinking water and sanitation services.	Practices	Host communities	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1

Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.468-002</b>	Teachers, school principals and other education professionals have improved classroom management, child-centred pedagogy and/or life skills curriculum.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.468-003</b>	Hospitals and health facilities have increased the quality in the provision of responsive maternal, neonatal and child health and nutrition services.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.468-004</b>	Children of the 6 targeted municipalities, including migrants and refugees, have improved their recreational dynamics and practices.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.501-001</b>	Young professionals in fish-farming from Morocco, Senegal and Ivory Coast created a multi-country network following a training on fish-farming in Morocco.	Practices	Diaspora members	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.2
<b>T05.501-002</b>	19 migrants from Sub-Saharan countries and Moroccan returnees found employment in Morocco in the sport sector.	Action	Returnees	Regional NoA	International	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.501-003</b>	9 volunteers found employment in the frame of the South-South volunteer programme in the four target countries (Morocco, Senegal, Mali and Ivory Coast).	Practices	Migrants	Regional NoA	International	SP3/3.2
<b>T05.501-004</b>	Professional women from Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal created a South-South sub-regional network to exchange practical advice, information, challenges and expertise on agricultural production and transformation.	Practices	General population	Regional NoA	International	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.511-001</b>	12 Primary Healthcare Centres in Tripoli, Gharyan, and Zliten (Libya) have increased and improved the provision of quality healthcare services to host community members	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.511-002</b>	The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Health and Primary Healthcare Institute of Libya have reinforced the implementation of national health policy reforms	Policies	National governments and their institutions	National	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.59-001</b>	Youth and children in Greater Cairo have increased their pursuit of legal pathways for migration.	Action	General population	Local	EGY	SP1/1.3
<b>T05.59-002</b>	Service providers in Greater Cairo have enhanced their implementation of Child Protection Standards Operating Procedures.	Practices	Local authorities and their networks	Local	EGY	SP1/1.1

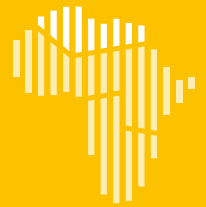
Outcome code*	Outcome statement	Type of change	Social actor or target group	Territorial level	Country where the outcome occurs	Relevant strategic priority/ Area of Action
<b>T05.59-003</b>	At-risk Egyptian, migrant, and refugee youth in Greater Cairo have accessed employment, self-employment, or have income-generating activities.	Action	General population	National	EGY	SP1/1.4
<b>T05.62-001</b>	Community mobilisers trained by the project were able to build trust with communities, gain access to migrants, and raise awareness on health and protection issues.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.2
<b>T05.62-002</b>	A wide range of beneficiaries have access to quality services.	Practices	General population	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.714-001</b>	Persons intercepted and/or rescued at sea increased their chances of survival and/or protection of their rights.	Action	Migrants	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.714-002</b>	Persons held in Libyan detention centres increased their chances of advocacy, respect of their rights and even release	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.714-003</b>	Most vulnerable and at-risk POCs increased their safety, dignity and protection of rights.	Action	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.714-004</b>	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban settings have access to a more effective assistance and protection network to address their emergencies and needs.	Practices	Refugees	Local	LBY	SP1/1.1
<b>T05.796-001</b>	National Governments, especially from African countries (Rwanda, Niger & African Union), and other relevant institutions have increased their articulation for the development of durable or interim solutions for the protection and resettlement of the POCs.	Relationship	National governments and their institutions	Regional NoA	International	SP4/4.3
<b>T05.796-002</b>	Some of the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers held in Detention Centres, urban settings or temporary shelters in Libya have reduced life-threatening risks.	Action	Refugees	National	LBY	SP4/4.3

\* The Outcome code consists of the contract legal number followed by the outcome number.

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## SUCCESS STORY

# Building dreams in Cairo: starting a small business over irregular migration



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

#### T05.59 - Addressing unsafe mixed migration from Egypt



**EUTF PARTNER:**  
Save the Children.



**COUNTRY:**  
EGYPT



**BUDGET:**  
EUR 1M



From **09/2017**  
to **06/2020**

### Objective of the project

Children and youth at risk of unsafe mixed migration from Egypt benefit from increased access to safe economic and educational alternatives<sup>1</sup>.

### Key successes

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

## The story of transforming lives

Amar, a young man from Sudan, left his homeland with nothing but a dream to reach Europe. He had heard that the journey was perilous, and the only way was through irregular means via Egypt. His lucky day came when he was invited to join the Save the Children programme supporting young refugees. Initially sceptical, Amar accepted, seeking a glimmer of hope. The project opened doors he could never have imagined. Thanks to workshops and mentoring, Amar discovered his strengths and potential. He had a natural talent for design, especially working with African fabrics. With newfound confidence, Amar decided to start his own business. *“He poured his heart into creating unique, vibrant designs that tell the story of his heritage”*, says his mentor. He started buying fabrics from his allowance savings and spent nights sewing every single piece of clothing himself. Slowly but surely, his business began to thrive. The colourful fabrics drew attention, and soon, Amar was running a successful small business.

Sara<sup>2</sup> is another refugee who came to Cairo from Sudan after many years of life in refugee camps in Sudan. Eager to start a new life, she joined the Save the Children program with determination. Persistence and hard work were the keys to her success, walking from home to training for two hours every day to save her allowance. Her dream is to one day have her own



©EUTF Partner: Save the Children

bakery. However, for now, helping others is so rewarding that she continues to work with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Cairo to help other refugees find their feet. *“There are so many impressive life stories that we see as community mentors, and we would be so happy if the donors and the public knew about them as a reward for the efforts made. This will create trust for future actions”*, says Sara.

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





## How did the EUTF help?

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

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

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

## Keys to Success

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

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

testimonials from other refugees has proven to be the most persuasive tool in this endeavour.

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

## Building on Success

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

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

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



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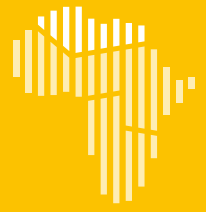
1. The contract's objective was broadly defined to include goals such as increased community participation, cohesion, improved practices, and access to quality protection services. However, this document specifically focuses on the parts of the objective that pertain to children and youth.  
2. Real name replaced with pseudonym to protect privacy.

### Disclaimer

This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union through the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF). Its contents are the sole responsibility of InProvE and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union. The research for this success story was conducted between February 2024 and August 2024, based on documents reviews, interviews, and email correspondence, and presents the situation at that moment.

# SUCCESS STORY

## How medical services are changing the lives of children in conflict areas



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

#### T05.437 - Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya - Baladiyati



#### EUTF PARTNER:

Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)



#### COUNTRY:

LIBYA



#### BUDGET:

EUR 22M



From **10/2018**  
to **12/2022**

### Objective of the project

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

### Key successes

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

### The story of transforming lives

Thirteen-year-old Amal<sup>1</sup> can finally look forward to a stable childhood. Amal suffers from type diabetes and has long depended on regular insulin injections to manage her condition. However, the health centres are meant to serve a large number of people and their inability to do so has been a real disaster for the people living there. In the past, erratic insulin supplies and improper storage at the Attia Alkasah Hospital in the Al Kufra region led to frequent health crises, including dehydration and weight loss. This uncertainty cast a shadow over Amal's life, preventing her from enjoying the carefree days of her childhood. *"We were always worried about Amal's next insulin shot, wondering if it would be available",* said her father, Omar. *"Now, with the pharmacy's rehabilitation, Attia Alkasah Hospital will have a steady supply of insulin, ensuring Amal and other patients receive the care they need".*

Thanks to the support from the EUTF, not only Amal but also many other individuals, including migrant children in Al Kufra, now have a reason to hope. One such example is Ifrah, a Somali girl whose name means happiness. Like Amal, Ifrah suffers from diabetes, and was unable to get a constant supply of insulin. *"My family was constantly worried about my health. Now the hospital can provide me with the necessary medicine, and I can play with my friends",* she says.



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



## How did the EUTF help?

**Awareness raising.** Among the many support measures aimed at enhancing stability and fostering recovery in local communities in Libyan communities for many like Amal and Ifrah, awareness raising was an essential component in improving health and quality of life. Efforts were made to raise awareness about inclusive access to basic health services for vulnerable people from both Libya and non-Libyan communities. Numerous migrants from Sudan, Niger, Syria, Morocco, Ghana, Chad, Bangladesh, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Palestine, Tunisia, Egypt and Nigeria were reached through community mobilisers. Awareness sessions were held on communicable and non-communicable diseases: symptoms, prevention and the importance of early treatment and medication.

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

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

## Keys to Success

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

**Community mobilisers.** Community mobilisers (115 in total) proved to be the most effective means to engage with all communities in an inclusive way. It was also important to have an appropriate gender balance and representation from various migrant communities

in the selection of community mobilisers who were able to raise awareness among their own communities.

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

## Building on Success

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

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

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



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

### Disclaimer

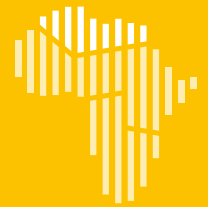
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## SUCCESS STORY

# Rescued from trafficking: two girls' journey from tragedy to recovery



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

#### T05.1590 - Support in the Identification and Assistance of Victims of Human Trafficking - SAVE



#### EUTF PARTNER:

Comité Contre l'Esclavage Moderne (CEEM).



**COUNTRY:**  
MOROCCO



**BUDGET:**  
EUR 0.6M



From **02/2021**  
to **02/2024**

### Objective of the project

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

### Key successes

- > 140 individual aids have been awarded to victims of human trafficking and 7 hosting centres have been financed.
- > 5 partner civil society organisations have been trained to provide specialised support to victims of human trafficking and assisted in opening over 10 legal cases (civil, criminal, child protection).
- > 2,645 people have been sensitised by 65 interventions in 53 Moroccan towns and villages.

### The story of transforming lives

Kesia and Fatima<sup>1</sup>, two girls bound by a tragic childhood, were supported by two organisations that not only helped them endure the horrors of their past but also paved the way for their survival and recovery.

Kesia, a courageous young girl from the Democratic Republic of Congo, survived a brutal attack on her home, where her father was killed. Fleeing with her mother's encouragement, she joined a group of street children and later trusted smugglers to get her irregularly to Europe. Instead, she became a victim of trafficking, was forced into labour and abuse, and became pregnant. After escaping, she received critical support from a women's group which referred her to the Moroccan association Droits et Justice. They helped her move to Rabat, provided her protection and essential support during her pregnancy. Kesia is now safe in the USA with her two kids. *"Kesia was resettled in the USA, and we were in contact with her until the final days before her departure. A few weeks after her arrival, the organization handling her case contacted us to request our support for the administrative follow-up of her two babies' files",* says a representative from Droit et Justice association.

Fatima's story began when she was 11 years old, living in a small village near Casablanca. Everything was fine until her family asked her to spend the summer with her teacher. It was far from home, and she didn't



©alamy

want to go, but her teacher's promises of care and gold jewellery convinced her parents. *"Once at her house, I understood the purpose of my presence: to do the cleaning and take care of the small errands nearby! This is how my suffering began and my destiny as a little maid continued from one house to another. I gradually detached myself from my family and my former life, but there is one thing I never managed to accept: the permanent loss of my right to education..."*. The exploitation lasted for years during which she endured all forms of violence and abuse, which escalated from one employer to the next, until she found a compassionate woman who addressed her to the National Institute for Solidarity with Women in Distress (INSAF), which alerted the police to intervene and rescue her. Fatima now lives happily in Casablanca in an apartment with a friend and works as a hairdresser-aesthetician.





## How did the EUTF help?

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

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

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

## Keys to Success

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

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

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

## Building on Success

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

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

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



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1. Real names replaced with pseudonyms to protect privacy.

### Disclaimer

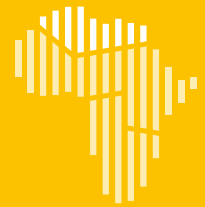
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# SUCCESS STORY

## Triple-win for Tunisia, migrant workers and German employers



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

#### T05.969 - Towards a holistic approach to labour migration governance and labour mobility (THAMM)



**EUTF PARTNER:**  
GIZ.



**COUNTRY:** EGYPT,  
MOROCCO, TUNISIA



**BUDGET:**  
EUR 8M EUTF  
EUR 4.2M BMZ<sup>1</sup>



From **8/2019**  
to **8/2023**

### Objective of the project

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

### Key successes

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

### The story of transforming lives

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

After being successfully admitted to the THAMM project implemented by GIZ, Farid participated in a German language course and intercultural trainings. With the help of THAMM, he was selected by a four-star hotel in Germany for an apprenticeship. *“The apprenticeship lasts three years and I am currently completing my first year in Germany. I’m getting used to my new life, my language level is improving, and I am happy to be here. I am constantly learning a lot of new things”*. The vocational training in Germany alternates between the hiring company and the vocational school. *“I am not the only Tunisian here. This gives me the feeling of having a bit of Tunisia with me”*.

Sirine, another THAMM participant from Tunisia specialises in system catering and she also enjoys her stay in Germany. For her, the apprenticeship provides new opportunities. *“In my free time I go out with my friends, discover new restaurants, or go for a walk along the Moselle. I’m happy with my life here!”*.



©EUTF Partner: GIZ

Electrical companies in Germany are in similar situations as hotels and restaurants. They also need young talents. Yessin is an apprentice in electronics for a company producing electronic boards and control cabinets. His boss did not receive any applications for the trainee position. Eventually, he found an excellent candidate from Tunisia through the THAMM GIZ project. *“What I really like about the vocational training in Germany is the dual system: two days a week you attend classes at school and three days you work at the company. This way, you have the possibility to gain more expertise, to learn faster, and you are well prepared for the job market, which is requiring a lot of skilled workers”*.

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



This programme is funded by the European Union and co-funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

For other EUTF for Africa success stories and more learning materials, please consult the [EUTF website's Library page](#)

## How did the EUTF help?

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

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

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

## Keys to Success

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

**A network of key stakeholders.** THAMM helped establish a wide network of employers, chambers of commerce and industry, trade associations, and other

actors representing business sectors that can hire young migrant workers. This created a robust entry point for effectively matching selected apprentices and skilled workers with their future employers, ensuring better alignment between skills and job opportunities.

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

## Building on Success

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

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

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



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1. Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany.

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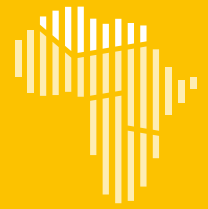
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## SUCCESS STORY

# How Tunisian migrants started a new life back home



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

**T05.139 - Support the economic and social reintegration of returning Tunisian migrants (ProGreS Migration, Component III)**



**EUTF PARTNER:**  
Expertise France.



**BUDGET:**  
EUR 6.4M



**COUNTRY:**  
TUNISIA



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

### Objective of the project

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

### Key successes

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

### The story of transforming lives

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

Mehereg has a similar story. Upon his return from Germany, he was able to open a small company that manufactures aluminium frames. *"Thanks to financial assistance, I resumed the work I had already learned from my father before emigrating. My father is no longer with us now, but I was able to rely on an already established network. I am*



©EUTF Partner: Expertise France

*satisfied with this business, but I would need additional resources to move to a larger location". Nadir is another returning migrant who runs a small grocery store in a peripheral neighbourhood of Tunis. Thanks to Tounesna, he was able to open his business with his father. However, his gaze reveals a bit of sadness: "I would have liked to have a job that was closer to my heart. I was a blacksmith, but due to health problems, I can no longer pursue that profession". Despite the challenges and difficulties return migrants face, the stories of Ben, Mehereg, and Nadir illustrate that with the right support and determination, returning home can become a new opportunity. These young men have not only found a new direction for their lives but have also shown that some success is attainable even amidst change and uncertainty.*



## How did the EUTF help?

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

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

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

## Keys to Success

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

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

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

## Building on Success

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

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

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



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### Disclaimer

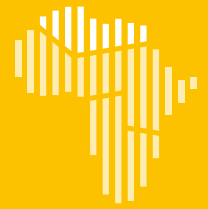
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# SUCCESS STORY

## Empowering Pathways: young migrant students helping others as a foundation for their future



### EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa

#### T05.412 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM – Phase II)



#### EUTF PARTNER:

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).



#### BUDGET:

EUR 5.6M



**COUNTRY:** North Africa and Middle East regions with special focus on Lybia, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Lebanon.



From **7/2018** to **06/2022**

### Objective of the project

Foster rights-based migration governance-systems in the region.

### Key successes

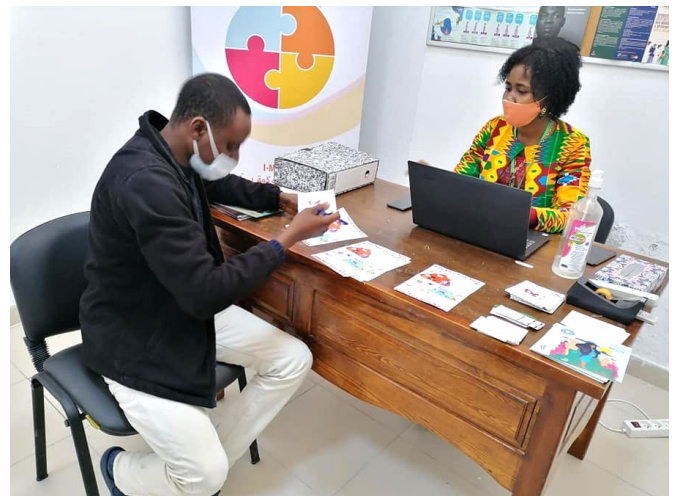
- > 13,650 people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights.
- > 144 institutions and non-state actors supported through 21 Targeted City Actions in 33 cities across 5 countries.
- > In Tunisia: 12 legal cases handled; 192 migrants received social assistance; 146 migrants served by physical and digital desks.

### The story of transforming lives

Awa and Amadou are just two among hundreds of young migrants in Tunisia who dream of a better future, pursuing education and securing good jobs. When they were offered the opportunity to work at the Migrant Information and Orientation Desk alongside their university studies, they eagerly accepted. This role not only provided them with a chance to support fellow migrants but also to gain practical experience in a field closely related to their own challenges.

Their primary responsibilities included offering information and advice on legal matters and documentation relevant to their status as migrants. They also provided guidance on how to access essential healthcare services, which was often a lifeline for those in need. However, their role extended beyond these technical aspects. *“It should be noted that some migrants came to talk because the agents were peers—they were also migrants, and they felt comfortable talking to someone who shared their experiences”*, explains the head of the partner NGO.

Through their work, Awa and Amadou learned how to connect with individuals in vulnerable situations, often facing a lack of trust due to their difficult circumstances. They found deep satisfaction in witnessing the positive impact of their efforts, whether it was helping someone



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navigate complex legal issues or simply being there to listen. In some cases, just providing moral support was crucial.

*“The students we are in contact with have decided to return to their country. Their experience working with us was important for finding employment, as they gained international experience certified by us, even though they were in challenging conditions”*. This experience not only enriched Awa and Amadou's own lives but also empowered them to make a tangible difference in the lives of their peers, creating a ripple effect of support and encouragement within the migrant community.



## How did the EUTF help?

### **Fostering a rights-based approach to migration.**

The project accompanied the advocacy and awareness raising efforts of local authorities at national, regional and global levels, to ensure that the urban dimension of migration governance is fully considered, and that municipalities identified as key interlocutors. Cities and their local actors were provided with spaces for dialogue, knowledge resources, and action-oriented tools. Representatives from civil society and migrants' associations were exposed to peer-learning events and webinars.

**Migrant Information and Orientation Desks.** Migrant support centres were set up in three municipalities of Tunis Governorate (Raoued, La Marsa and Ariana) and managed by multicultural agents from migrants' associations. They offered assistance to migrants, legal counselling—primarily for those in irregular situations—and access to public services, with health services being the most frequently requested, such as health assistance during pregnancy.

**Online support tools.** The mobile application has played a crucial role in disseminating information to users. Additionally, the digital service desk launched through the Facebook page successfully guided many migrants to the appropriate services.

## Keys to Success

**Migrant to migrant.** The operators providing information and counselling services to migrants were also migrants themselves. This ensured a high quality of service, as they understood the needs of migrants seeking support. Additionally, migrants tended to trust their peers more, especially in sensitive cases involving legal issues.

**Municipal support.** While the municipalities were not directly responsible for assisting migrants, they were deeply committed to resolving their issues. They actively collaborated with NGOs and played a key role in establishing the information centres. Other project activities facilitating international networking and learning were important drivers for the local municipalities, creating interest and motivating their representatives to engage in the support provided to migrants.

**Synergies with other NGOs.** Numerous other initiatives were taken at the municipal level to support migrants. For instance, there was significant collaboration with Médecins du Monde on the health aspects of migrant support. The project shared space with this partner, which provided direct healthcare assistance to migrants, enhancing the overall support network through combined efforts.

## Building on Success

**Cities' support to civil society.** Support provided to civil society is crucial because associations have an in-depth understanding of the local context and are closely attuned to the needs and problems of local populations. They also play a significant role in raising awareness and promoting shared values of coexistence. Southern Mediterranean countries still need financial support to enable their civil societies to play a significant role in implementing migration governance and addressing the rights of beneficiaries.

**Agents as reference points.** After 2022, the political context in Tunisia changed, and local authorities shifted their stance, reducing their level of engagement. The three municipal centres closed, and the service is no longer available. However, contact remains ongoing with most of the agents, who continue to serve as reference points for migrants within the different communities.

**Potential resources for future activation.** Although the services are no longer operational, aspects of the capacity built during the project are still in place and could be utilized to revive cooperation and support services. A guide for agents remains valid and can still be used effectively. The service and rights map is also up-to-date and could be refreshed as needed. Additionally, a mobile application is available, which can be expanded and utilised if reactivated.



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