



Mid-term Evaluation of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa 2015-2019

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**Mid-term Evaluation of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund
for Stability and Addressing Root Causes of Irregular Migration and
Displaced Persons in Africa 2015-2019**

**This evaluation was commissioned by
the Evaluation and Results Unit of Directorate-General for International
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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission
or by the authorities of the countries involved*

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement – French Development Agency
AfDB	African Development Bank
AICS	Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo – Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
AU	African Union
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
CAMM	Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
(DG) DEVCO	Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development
DG ECHO	Directorate General for Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection
DG HOME	Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
EAM	European Agenda on Migration
EC	European Commission
ECA	Economic Commission of Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EQ	Evaluation Question
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPGC	Global Public Goods and Challenges
HOA	Horn of Africa
ICMPD	International Centre on Migration Policy Development

IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IR	Inception Report
JC	Judgment Criterion
MS	Member State
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NOA	North of Africa
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
REF	Research and Evidence Facility
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SO	Strategic Objective
THB	Trafficking of Human Beings
TOC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WFP	World Food Programme

ANNEX A: PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development-EuropAid
Evaluation and Results

FRAMEWORK CONTRACT COM 2015

Terms of reference

**Midterm evaluation of the
European Union emergency trust fund for stability
and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced
persons in Africa
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ANNEX B: METHODOLOGY

The EUTF efforts to address the causes and consequences of *instability, forced displacement and irregular migration* have been operationalized in four Strategic Objectives, SOs:

- **SO-1:** Improve economic and employment opportunities through establishing inclusive economic programmes, especially for youth and women in local communities, with a focus on vocational training and creation of micro- and small enterprise, including support to returnees after their return to their countries of origin.
- **SO-2:** Strengthen the resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable as well as refugees and displaced people in terms of food security, basic services for local populations, as well as environmental sustainability.
- **SO-3:** Improve migration management in countries of origin, transit, and destination, including protection of migrants and refugees, contributing to the development of national and regional strategies on migration management, containing and preventing irregular migration and fight against trafficking of human beings (THB), smuggling of migrants and other related crimes.
- **SO-4:** Improve good governance, conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development, as well as law enforcement, including border management and migration related aspects.

The *intervention logic* for the EUTF therefore looks at how activities carried out under the four SOs are to deliver on their objectives. Figure B.1 shows an abbreviated version of the intervention logic, representing a reconstructed Theory of Change (ToC) focusing on the desired Outcome of each SO:

- **SO-1:** Local economy more dynamic, benefitting target groups, in particular women and youth, through more and better employment and more dynamic enterprise sector.
- **SO-2:** Households and communities experience greater resilience, in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and displaced persons, who thus feel better able to handle external shocks and stresses.
- **SO-3:** Migration and border management in countries of origin, transit and destination in line with international agreements and norms, including protection and respect for migrants' rights.
- **SO-4:** Strengthened governance capable of handling local conflicts and successfully fighting criminal networks

These Outcomes are expected to contribute to the final Impact of the EUTF, of *reduced instability, forced displacement and irregular migration* by achieving the following results at SO-level:

- **SO-1:** The economic situation and prospects for vulnerable groups is stable and positive.
- **SO-2:** Vulnerable groups are able to handle normal external shocks and stresses.
- **SO-3:** Legal and irregular migrants and refugees encounter rights-based handling of their situation, including protection as appropriate.
- **SO-4:** Better governance ensures local peace, security and the elimination of criminal networks.

The EUTF as a mechanism is represented by the various resource streams and types of interventions it supports. For the sake of simplification, the EUTF can be seen to intervene in the following ways:

- **Support to beneficiaries' rights and resource base:** Many of the interventions are addressing the direct needs of intended beneficiaries, whether it is various groups of migrants in need of protection, nutrition, reintegration, or communities at risk whose resilience and future livelihoods are to be improved.
- **Capacity development of local actors:** Strengthening local actors, whether public authorities or relevant CBOs, is to build the abilities to address and overcome local challenges, whether conflict, natural disasters, poor service delivery.
- **Capacity development of national authorities:** Reforming, improving or developing national institutions – laws, mandates, the organisations to oversee, control and implement them – tend to be long-term processes that involve a range of actors. Capacity development at this level is often as much about political priorities as it is about the expected results and performance, and thus can be quite different from local capacity efforts.
- **Policy and political dialogue:** Migration – regular and irregular; IDPs and refugees; at risk communities from natural and man-made disasters; vulnerable groups and in particular women and youth – all require political attention and support if they are to receive the needed support. Policy and political dialogue, over and beyond the funded interventions, is an important component for ensuring impact and sustainability, supporting cross-border collaboration, upgrading knowledge of international norms and standards, etc.
- **Budget support:** While essentially a funded intervention, the difference is that national authorities are given responsibility for implementation/disbursement, though the purpose and intended beneficiaries are jointly agreed.

Figure B.2 provides a *schematic* overview of the four SO intervention logics in the form of some of the key sub-component delivery chains within each. More complete delivery chains are provided in Attachment 1 to this Annex, *Simplified Results Matrix by Strategic Objective*.

Based on the reconstructed ToC (see below), the Evaluation Matrix presents the Evaluation Questions (EQs) that are to be addressed, the judgment criteria (JCs) that will be applied for answering them, and the indicators that will generate the data required to document findings.

The Evaluation Matrix consists of nine EQs, grouped into two sets of questions: three *Strategic and Transversal Questions* regarding the EUTF as a mechanism, its approach and performance, and six *Thematic or Results Questions* that look at EUTF achievements as against the four SOs (Outcomes) and EUTF's overarching objective (Impact):

- **EQ-1: Relevance** of the EUTF strategic approach.
- **EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added** of EUTF with respect to other EU, Member States and partner country interventions.
- **EQ-3:** The *Efficiency* of EUTF's structure, functions, and modalities.
- **EQ-4:** Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability.
- **EQ-5:** Strengthened Household and Community Resilience.
- **EQ-6:** Improved Migration Management.
- **EQ-7 and EQ-8:** Improved Governance: Conflict Prevention and Rule of Law.
- **EQ-9:** Prospects for the achievement of impact and sustainability.

Key information collection tools used for generating the data for the EQ indicators are interview guides (Attachments 2 and 3) and a survey (the questionnaire is Attachment 4).

Figure B.1: Basic Intervention Logic, EUTF

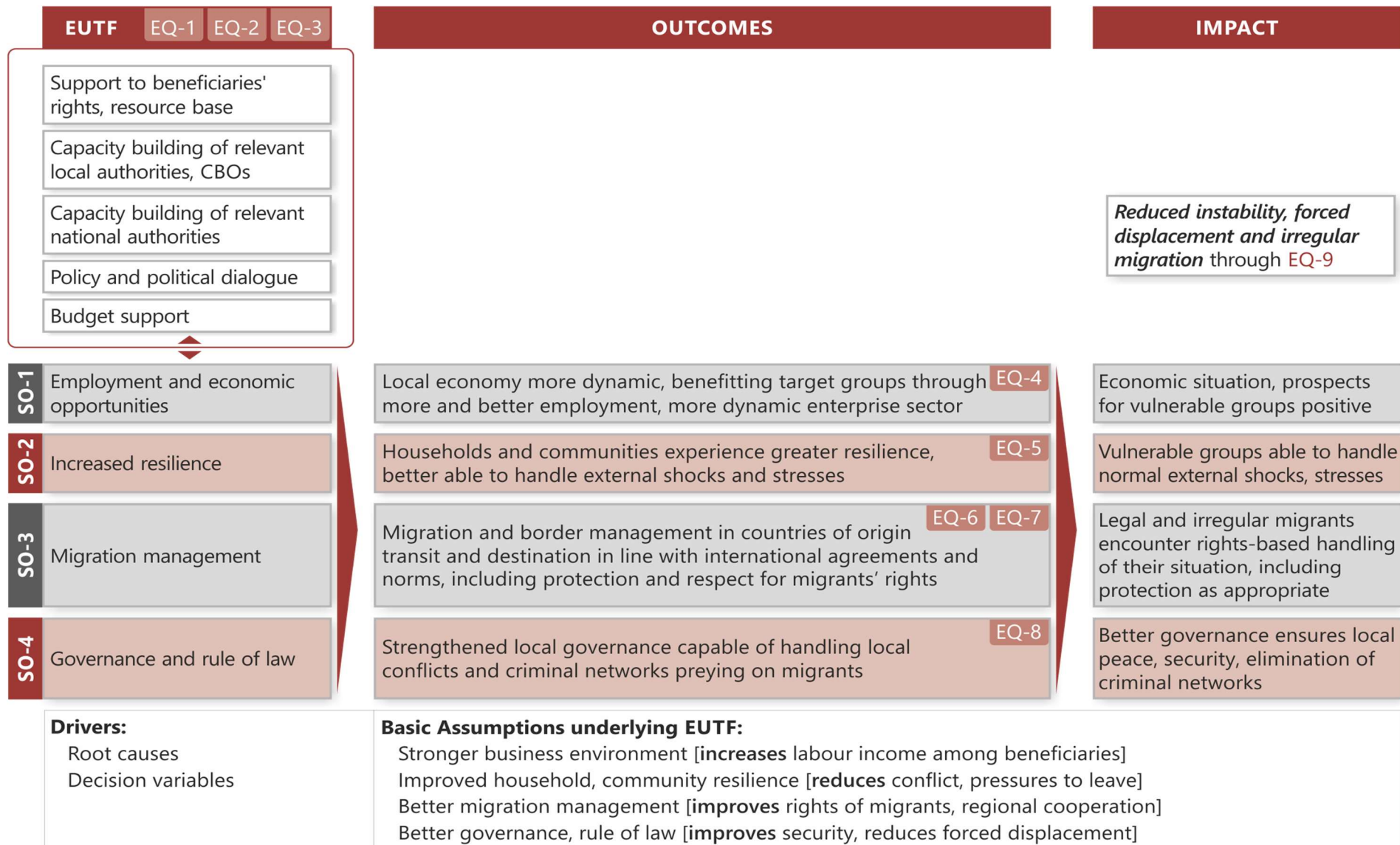
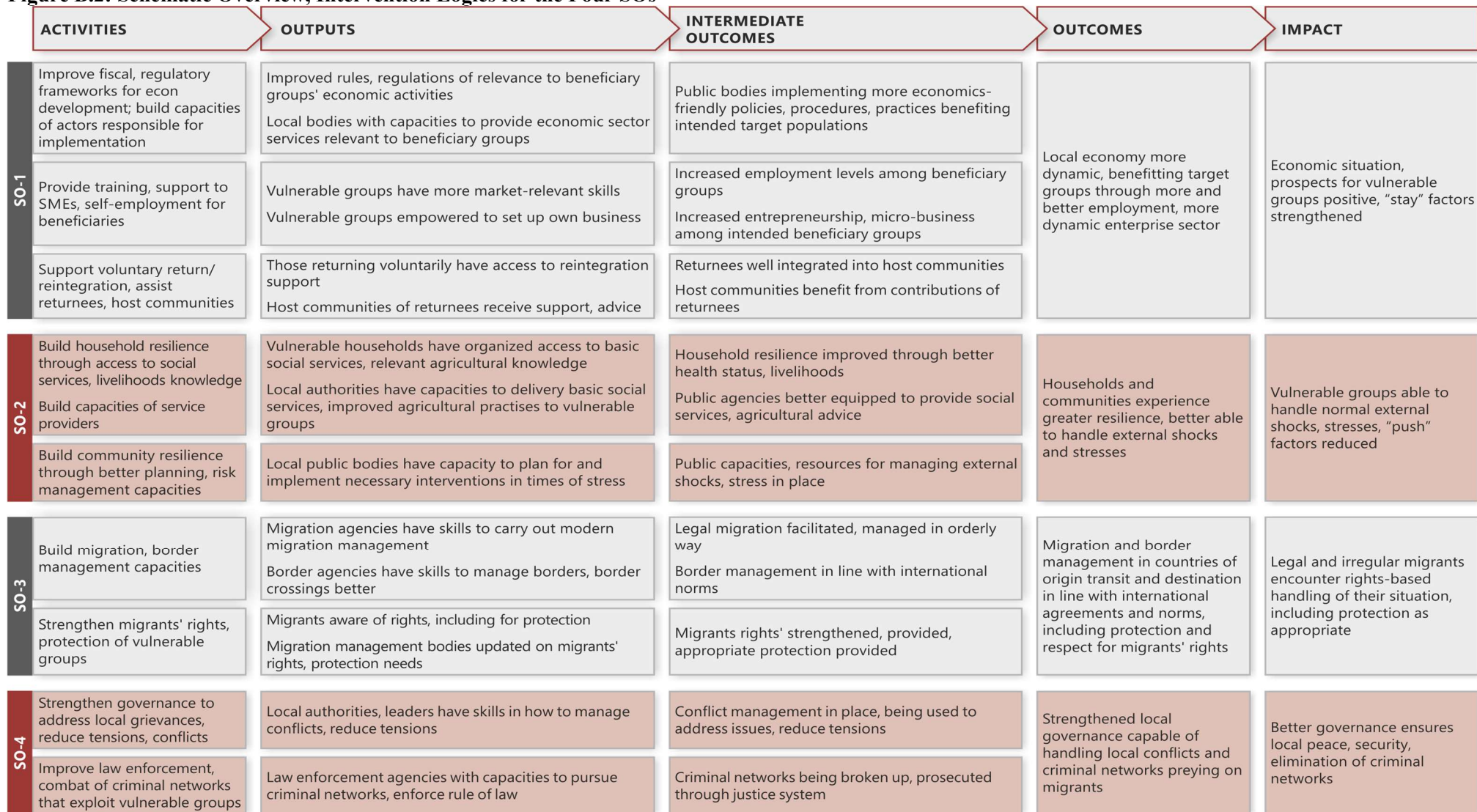


Figure B.2: Schematic Overview, Intervention Logics for the Four SOs



The basic argument for the EUTF is laid out in the *Objective and Strategic Lines of Action for the Trust Fund and its Regional Windows* of the **Strategic Orientation Document**¹. This does not constitute a formal ToC but rather presents a results chain from activities to impacts and resting on some key assumptions²:

- **If the EUTF** can support business environment enablers and bridge the skills gaps for the youth, women and targeted vulnerable groups, **then** additional employment opportunities will be created, thus promoting stability, inclusive economic growth, social cohesion and development in selected regions of migration origins and regions with high growth potential.
- **If the EUTF will sustainably improve** the coping mechanisms by increasing food security and promoting and protecting livelihoods of those displaced by environmental pressures, political oppression and conflict and the host communities, **then** it will contribute to reducing tensions between host and displaced communities and improve protection of vulnerable individuals.
- **If the EUTF will** i) strengthen institutions mandated to manage migration and support partner countries in developing national and regional strategies on migration management in line with international standards, ii) improve capacities to prevent irregular migration and fight against trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling, iii) facilitate sustainable and dignified return and reintegration, iv) contribute to seek durable solutions for people in need of international protection, v) promote legal migration and mobility, and vi) can enhance synergies between migration and development, **then** it will aim i) to stimulate regional economic development, exchanges of knowledge, skills and entrepreneurship, ii) contribute to protect migrants' rights, iii) to tackle trafficking in human beings and forced labour, and to reduce risks of prostitution, forced labour and other abusive situations.
- **If the EUTF will** i) improve governance and support governments to provide more inclusive services to their citizens (in particular in the area of security and justice), ii) increase women's participation in decision-making and in peacebuilding processes, **then** it will aim to create a more peaceful society that is conducive to economic and social development.

These assumptions provide the justification for the four SOs, respectively. All four assumptions are composite and quite complex lines of reasoning that all contain important assumptions: (i) the public sector is interested in capacity development in order to implement an SDG-relevant agenda; (ii) the state can be enticed to allocate additional capacity created with EUTF support to address the problems of marginalised and vulnerable groups; (iii) the factors that contributed to the vulnerability of the intended beneficiary groups in the first place can be addressed through specific interventions; and (iv) the improvements in these groups' situations can be made sustainable through these kinds of interventions.

Because of the absence of an explicit ToC, the Reference Group for this MTE developed a draft ToC in February 2019. This had the four fundamental assumptions given above as its point of departure, and added the important assumption that the EUTF would represent *additionality* and *value added* as an aid delivery instrument. This was due to gaps and important needs and situations that were not covered by other EU instruments but were important if one was to successfully address the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.

The Reference Group went on to note the importance of certain characteristics – in fact assumptions – relating to the interventions: (i) there is strong local ownership, (ii) they are based on deep political economic understanding of contexts, (iii) there is flexibility in responding to

¹ See https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/strategic_document_eutf_africa_1.pdf

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/homepage_en

contextual changes, (iv) there is openness to include actors at formal or informal level, (v) lessons learned are integrated into decisions at strategic and operational levels.

The draft ToC also notes some common assumptions for attaining Outcomes across the SOs:

- **Policy and legislative frameworks:** If realistic, relevant and credible policy and legislative frameworks are created/improved and supported **then** regional, national and local efforts towards the needs and rights of the final beneficiaries will be fostered.
- **Institutional capacity:** If the institutional capacity of regional, national and local institutions (including at individual level) is increased **then** this capacity will be used in practice in order to implement the improved policy and legislative frameworks and as such institutions will better respond to the needs and rights of the final beneficiaries.
- **Governance and enforcement:** If more effective governance and enforcement mechanisms and practices are developed **then** the incentive environment will motivate actors to strive towards a more stable, inclusive and peaceful region. Final beneficiaries' relations with institutions will be fostered.
- **Regional and national cooperation:** If regional and national cooperation between institutions are supported **then** more effective responses in relation to migration management and to the security threats will be provided.

It is noted that result paths are not linear and are influenced by many contextual factors, so it is assumed that the level of ambition of the EUTF and its interventions should be “realistic”. The Reference Group’s draft ToC then presents simplified delivery chains for the four SOs that look essentially at two steps – from activities to Outputs, and from Outputs to Outcomes. There are then three sets of assumptions tied to these: a common set of assumptions regarding moving from activities to Outputs, the common set of assumptions for reaching Outcomes noted above, and then the particular assumptions for reaching the specific Outcomes by SO.

The activities/inputs to Outputs assumptions were stated to be the following (see Annex A, Terms of Reference):

- Programmes are based on a thorough analysis of the specific context and respond to needs (including conflict sensitive) and are of high quality.
- Programmes are flexible and responsive to contextual changes and have integrated clear and realistic exit strategies.
- Implementing partners are capable to intervene in a timely fashion in the areas of operation, when these are often remote, dangerous and under-served.
- Research facility and monitoring and evaluation arrangement foster evidence-based approach and debunking of wrong/unproved assumptions.
- Cross cutting issues are factored in at programme level.

Since EUTF is supporting activities in a region of high fragility, including some failed states, the above assumptions regarding the nature of the state are the ones that appear most problematic, both in the original four key assumptions quoted at the top of this Annex but also the assumptions in the draft ToC relating to achieving Outcomes. Both sets of assumptions assume a rational Weberian state that is rules-based and person-invariant, but furthermore that it is largely bound by the social contract between governed and the government, where transparency in decision making and accountability for results are seen as desirable dimensions to be pursued.

These notions are problematic. One way of dealing with this is detailing the delivery chains more carefully, verifying the achievements at the various steps and then seeing what might explain the results picture. The reconstructed ToC therefore includes the usual steps in a more complete delivery chain:

Inputs: These are the *financial and technical advisory resources* that the EUTF provides. Financing can be for projects, budget support, national programmes, regional and cross-window initiatives. Technical advisory services are those specialist skills and implementation capacities contracted by the EU to support the delivery of results, but also include policy and political dialogue contributions that may not be due to EUTF funding but are provided under the EUTF umbrella. This also includes studies and data collection tasks that provide and analyse information for managers and decision makers across the EUTF. The Inputs are mobilised from the EU aid system, EU MS and other donors, where the technical advisory services may benefit from the insights, skills and knowledge of the larger partnership of the EUTF described in section 2.6.

Activities: These are the *interventions/projects* funded by the EUTF (such as vocational training courses for migrants, training of border management staff) and *policy and political dialogue* (discussing national vocational policies, border management policies) that have been designed to deliver specific results.

Outputs: These are the results that derive directly from the projects (migrants with vocational training certificates, increased number of staff trained in investigations, new/improved procedures for border management). These may generate immediate effects such as improved nutritional status due to food aid, or may take years to produce, such as certain capacity building effects at national level. In either case, the deliverables are specified in the contracts, including the expected time span for final results. Implementing parties report progress on these as against the agreed target values. The quarterly MLS reports provide aggregated data on 41 agreed common output indicators.

Intermediate Outcomes: These are critical results that must occur in order to reach the defined Outcomes. They are transitional results (migrants with employable skills find jobs in the local jobs market, more investigations of criminal networks take place, border management practices have improved). With respect to the EUTF, many projects and processes are in early stages of implementation, so results at Outcome level may be limited. Verification of progress as against Intermediate Outcomes is therefore important for assessing whether performance trends are in the right direction.

Outcomes: These are end-state results that are to arise with the application of the Outputs and basically the reason for the production of the Outputs in the first place. In this case, they relate to the four Strategic Objectives defined for the EUTF (local economy is more dynamic due to better framework conditions and more appropriate skills among job-seekers so that employment levels are increasing and self-employment expanding; border management is carried out according to international agreements with cross-border migrants having their rights respected, etc.).

Impacts: These are the longer-term effects of project results, positive and negative, whether intended or not, usually at societal level. Impact is never a function only of the project alone but the consequence of a confluence of factors, contextual, structural and project produced. For the EUTF, each SO is to provide contributions to the long-term objective of EUTF, namely *reduced instability, forced displacement and irregular migration*.

In the case of the EUTF, these results will be traced along the delivery chains for each of the four SOs. The Outputs, Outcomes etc are therefore largely specific to each of these, as described below.

Sub-ToC for SO-1: Providing greater economic and employment opportunities

The lack of local economic and employment opportunities coupled with perceived or actual economic/ political/ social discrimination is an important driver for migration. To the extent that EUTF interventions can help create sustainable and attractive employment opportunities and livelihoods locally, especially for young people living in areas prone to migration, the pressure to migrate should reduce. Creation of employment possibilities also for migrants, IDPs, refugees and host communities in peripheral areas may contribute to limit local tensions and sources of conflict and contribute to increased resilience at local level, thus also addressing some concerns of SO-2 and SO-4 as well.

The interventions, as noted in section 3.4, include addressing direct needs of the various beneficiary groups through training and assistance in setting up own businesses, general interventions such as providing financing for start-ups and improvements to national framework conditions for business development.

The preliminary document review identified the following **Activities** to be among the most important:

- Policy dialogue with national and local authorities to improve regulatory and fiscal environment particularly for local small-scale (labour intensive) businesses.
- Support to existing and new medium and small-scale enterprises (MSMEs) to access local and regional markets.
- Vocational training offered with a focus on intended beneficiary groups to increase their employability.
- Activities to make more capital available to local businesses, in particular MSMEs.
- Financial management training to improve efficiency and effectiveness of MSMEs.
- Initiatives supporting diaspora involvement in development of countries of origin.
- Capacity building for institutions at local and national level relating to economic development (support to employability and income generation) with particular focus on migrants, returnees, IDPs and refugees.
- Support for assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), including for host communities³.

The **Outputs** resulting from this:

- National policies supportive of local employment creation established/improved.
- Local public sector regulations relevant to local employment creation improved.
- Local MSMEs show improved linkages to markets, better internal efficiency and increased willingness and capacity to hire local labour.
- More relevant skills among beneficiary groups with improved employability.
- Increased number of self-employed and small-scale entrepreneurs due to EUTF financed activities.
- Increased access to financial services at competitive costs.

³ This is again an area that receives funding under several SOs. In the formal mandate of SO-1, AVRR is included but it appears that there may be more funding for AVRR under SO-3.

- Greater diaspora involvement in the development of local economic activities.
- More returnees integrated into their local communities.

The general **assumptions** underlying the production of the Outputs are largely the ones provided in the draft ToC, though at activity/intervention level since that is the level at which the evidentiary information will be collected:

- Interventions are based on a thorough knowledge of the particular context and address the identified needs of the intended beneficiary groups, in particular those of women, youth, IDPs, refugees and other migrant groups, as appropriate.
- Interventions are flexible and responsive to contextual changes and are able to adjust their activities and deliverables if circumstances call for this [the draft ToC included the notion that they should have clear and realistic exit strategies. Given the fragility of many situations and the possibility of recurring negative processes, it may not be realistic to plan for a clear exit strategy for some situations].
- Implementing partners have the skills, resources and access to provide support in a timely fashion also in more remote and under-served areas [the draft ToC states that the partners “are capable of” whereas the ideal requirement is that they in fact *do* intervene expeditiously – an issue that the Court of Auditors report points to as a challenge].

Two other **general assumptions** not in the draft ToC address the importance of the public sector:

- Relevant authorities – local and national level, as appropriate – have been consulted and are supportive of the intervention [this is critical for the successful implementation and possible sustainability of most interventions and goes to the issue of local ownership and engagement but is related to a deliverable *external* to the public sector].
- Public sector officials are interested in strengthening own capacities and performance [this is a key assumption for almost all interventions and assumes that public officials face an organisational culture and management that is supportive of performance related to formal mandates. This goes to *internal* capacity building].

The **Intermediate Outcomes** that are expected are:

- Increased levels of employment amongst beneficiaries including women and youth.
- Increased levels of entrepreneurship and self-employment amongst local beneficiaries including women and youth.
- Strengthened legal/administrative structures/policies/procedures to promote employment and greater economic opportunities relevant to intended beneficiaries are in place.
- Actual practices of public officials in the target areas are supportive of employment enhancing activities relevant to intended beneficiaries.
- Improved integration of returnees into host communities.

The **assumptions** when moving from Outputs to Intermediate Outcomes are:

- Better skills enhance the employment prospects of beneficiary groups in the target locations [the question is whether there are unmet skills needs in these economies].
- The intended beneficiary groups are able to compete successfully in local jobs markets [the issue is if beneficiary groups meet additional barriers in the labour market once they have acquired relevant skills].

- New legal/administrative structures/policies/procedures for business development are applied equally to all groups within the population.

The result of this at **Outcome** level, as noted above, is:

- Local economies become more dynamic, benefitting target groups through more employment possibilities and a more dynamic enterprise sector.

The **assumption** required for this to be attained is:

- As the local economy grows, the beneficiary groups are able to benefit at least to the same extent as the local population [the issue is if the nature of the growing economy is such that vulnerable groups are able to become part of this mainstream dynamic, once their external support and attention is no longer there].

Sub-ToC for SO-2: Strengthening household and community resilience

Large parts of the rural areas in the three regions covered by the EUTF are characterised by a harsh natural environment, long distances to markets and services, recurring droughts and longer-term climate change effects. Public authorities often have a weak presence so basic public services such as health, education, social safety nets and livelihoods support, as well as public order and safety, may be lacking. The combination of a growing population and a fixed but more unpredictable natural resource base increases the likelihood of population movements. If such communities also have to host an influx of refugees/IDPs, the natural resource scarcity can become acute.

Assisting households to improve their resilience through access to more, better and more reliable public resources, information on more appropriate livelihood strategies and production technologies, and assistance to local communities to better plan and implement preventative measures against probable shocks and stresses are all expected to reduce the migration drivers. In some hard-to-reach regions the public sector may not be present at all, with civil society/community-based organisations (CSOs/CBOs) being the lifeline to external resources.

Interventions under SO-2 therefore include short-term support to alleviate the effects of shocks such as drought, as well as longer-term development efforts focusing on building long-term resilience. Activities include direct provision of social services, infrastructure improvements, capacity building of local service providers as well as agricultural advisory services. Some projects address IDPs/refugees directly, sometimes along with the host communities, and extend this aid to include protection for vulnerable migrants.

The main **Activities** are:

- Direct provision of nutritional support.
- Direct delivery of basic social services.
- Support to improve local development plans for basic needs provision.
- Training, technical assistance, provision of equipment and building/rehabilitation of infrastructure to strengthen the capacity of local basic service delivering bodies.
- Agricultural extension providing knowledge and inputs for better land management in areas prone to environmental stress.
- Resilience and rights awareness campaigns carried out.

Key **Outputs** from the interventions:

- Households and communities attain better health, nutritional status due to direct support.

- Households have adopted natural resource management practices more appropriate to the climatic conditions of their area.
- National authorities have more realistic and more relevant intervention plans for situations of local stress and external shocks.
- Local authorities have basic plans, capacities and infrastructure for providing basic needs in situations of local stress and external shocks.
- Improved food availability and nutritional support in areas prone to stress and shocks.
- Local communities more aware of land management practices that help to address potential environmental stress.

The specific **Assumptions** for the realisation of these Outputs are:

- Households are accessible [in marginal areas, reaching “the last household”/ Leaving No-one Behind, can be costly and those most in need may receive the least support].
- The support being provided is timely and appropriate [the range of needs of vulnerable groups, depending on circumstances, may be fairly extensive, and the support offered may cover only some of the needs, leaving the nutritional or health situation precarious].
- Local authorities are committed and have basic capacity to work with EUTF to plan and manage for complex realities.

The **Intermediate Outcomes** are:

- Household resilience has improved through better health status and more predictable livelihoods/primary sector production.
- Public agencies are better equipped to provide social services and livelihoods advice.
- Public capacities and resources for planning for and managing external shocks and stress in local communities are in place.

The key **Assumptions** for the delivery of the Intermediate Outcomes are:

- Staff whose capacities have been developed by EUTF remain within the public service.
- Public agencies are sufficiently stable to allow plans to be implemented and/or services to be delivered to a higher standard (both quantitatively and qualitatively).
- Households apply new knowledge regarding more appropriate agricultural production [new techniques may require additional inputs, different time allocations, etc. – there are often some barriers to efficient application that need to be worked out so support and advisory services should not be withdrawn too soon].

The **Outcome** that is to be achieved is:

- Increased local stability and households and communities with enhanced resource levels that provide greater resilience and thus an increased capacity to handle external shocks and stresses, reducing the pressures to migrate.

The main **assumptions** underpinning the achievement of this outcome are:

- The EUTF strategy of providing short-term direct support for building household resilience (basic social services) combined with longer-term interventions at household (livelihoods) and community (planning, delivery capacity) levels – essentially linking relief,

rehabilitation and development (LRRD) – will improve local conditions sufficiently to change household migratory decisions.

- National authorities see the EUTF LRRD strategy as viable and will begin a more concerted own effort to address under-serviced areas prone to migration.

Sub-ToC for SO-3: Improving migration management

SDG 10.7 is “*facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies*”. This includes a more rights-compliant, efficient and effective process that lowers human and administrative costs, ensures predictability and conforms to general principles of good governance while aligning formal frameworks with actual needs and reducing informal or irregular practices. Problems that often arise in this regard include weak legislative and regulatory frameworks resulting from the lack of a common agreement on goals and objectives due to information deficits or data gaps; insufficient identification/understanding of the impact of migration on different public policies leading to a lack of policy coherence for migration; lack of understanding of the drivers of migratory movements leading to inadequate policy responses and a growth in informal and irregular practices; lack of exchange of best practices, relevant harmonization and communication between countries/institutions; and lack of agreement across international borders/judicial entities regarding inter-dependent policies and practices, e.g. with regards to return and reintegration.

EUTF interventions in this SO are focused on the public sector, to strengthen its ability to fulfil international obligations and norms regarding safe and regulated migration and to fight criminal networks that exploit the vulnerability of migrants through smuggling and THB.

As with other SOs, there are activities funded under SO-3 that are found also under other SOs. Direct support for AVRR overlaps with the similar support provided under SO-1 while the direct support for basic social services is similar to those provided to improve resilience under SO-2. The reason for this apparent “duplication” of areas of responsibility has to do with the status of the beneficiary groups to be reached, which in the case of SO-3 are vulnerable groups among migrants and hence fall under the purview of national migration authorities. Perhaps more important is that support to border management is taking place with resources allocated both under SO-3 and SO-4. For the sake of analytical consistency, what can be considered the capacity building aspects, including changes to frameworks for border management, have been included under SO-3.

The main **Activities** under SO-3 are:

- Policy and political dialogue to encourage legislative and regulatory reform in the areas of migration management, including containing and preventing irregular migration and fight against trafficking of human beings, smuggling of migrants and other related crimes.
- Technical assistance to support legislative and regulatory reform.
- Capacity building for relevant national authorities and regional partners, including NGOs/CSOs, regarding migration management.
- Development of national strategies, policies and inter-agency cooperation on border management as well as training on border management.
- Support for effective return and readmission, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility, enhancing synergies between migration and development
- Creation of platforms for national and regional policy discussion/dialogue/information sharing regarding migration issues.

- Budget support to partner countries for implementation of migration policies.
- Direct support for AVRR.
- Direct support for basic social services, protection, humanitarian aid, and evacuation for eligible migrant groups.

The key **Outputs** to be produced are:

- Capacities of national institutions to manage legal migration, forced displacement, refugee movements/ asylum seeking, irregular migration strengthened.
- Migrant-centred/rights-based approaches introduced.
- Legal/administrative frameworks and institutional capacity to handle AVRR strengthened.
- Adoption of effective border management policies and strategies.
- Local border posts and border infrastructures operational.
- National, regional migration policy dialogue active and effective.
- Awareness raising programmes highlighting the risks of irregular migration and possibilities for legal migration implemented.
- Improved capacities for fighting criminal networks engaged in smuggling and THB.
- Emergency protection and life-saving assistance provided.
- Access to basic social services for forcibly displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and returnees strengthened.
- Regional collaboration mechanisms in the field of migration management have been established and put to use.

The **Assumptions** here, as will be the case under SO-4, focus on the interest and capacity of the public sector to develop its organisational capacities and have them applied in the areas intended:

- National authorities allocate staff time and other necessary public resources for planned capacity development activities to take place in a timely manner.
- Staff assigned to capacity development activities are selected based on motivation, appropriate background skills, and relevant job responsibilities.
- There is an interest in cross-border collaboration among national migration institutions.

The **Intermediate Outcomes** are:

- Reduction of permeability of critical sections of national borders.
- Legal migration is facilitated and managed according to international norms and agreements.
- Migrants' and refugees' rights have been strengthened and migrants/refugees are provided protection as appropriate.
- The public sector is successful in containing and preventing criminal networks from exploiting vulnerable groups through smuggling of migrants and THB.
- Returnees are successfully integrated.

The key **Assumptions** for the delivery of the Intermediate Outcomes are:

- The rights-based approach to migrants' situations is understood, accepted and applied by relevant public authorities and has become part of their institutional culture.
- Increased capacity of public offices in migration management is directed towards supporting migrants and their rights.

The result at **Outcome** level is:

- Migration and border management in countries of origin, transit and destination have reduced the flow of irregular migration while protecting and respecting migrants' and refugees' rights.

The key assumption for the production of this key outcome are:

- The strength of border managements and the efficiency of legal migration systems are key factors affecting the respective flows of irregular and legal migration.

Sub-ToC for SO-4: Strengthening governance and rule of law

The *governance* dimension of this SO is largely focused on conflict prevention to contribute to reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration. Strengthening *the rule of law* concerns law enforcement, including prosecuting criminal networks caught engaged in migrant smuggling and THB, internal security, and border management.

Some support goes to build the capacities of local non-state actors to prevent conflicts and reduce tensions, but most resources are for combatting organized crime and reinforcing the rule of law. While development and support to policy/legal frameworks relating to smuggling of migrants and THB are addressed under SO-3, the enforcement through investigations and prosecution through the court system falls under SO-4.

The **Activities** are:

- Activities for increasing the operational capacity of services responsible for combatting THB and smuggling of migrants.
- Training of enforcement authorities in charge of investigating terrorism.
- Support to the prevention and countering of violent extremism (P/CVE), including development of design and adoption of P/CVE policies, strategies
- Support to judiciary to prosecute those accused of terrorist acts.
- Establishment of monitoring/early warning systems for conflict prevention and peace processes.
- Training of CSOs in conflict prevention.
- Support to CSOs working with at-risk communities.
- Training and equipment for the modernisation of civil registry systems and data management.

The **Outputs** resulting from the activities are:

- Increased capacity to identify and investigate smuggling networks.
- Increased number of officers in charge of investigation trained.
- Early warning systems in place and operational.

- CSOs better able to support conflict prevention in at-risk communities.
- The civil registry system improved with respect to reliability of documents issued.
- Enhanced management of civil registry documents.

The **Assumptions** underlying the processes that converts inputs/activities to Outputs are:

- Leadership in various rule of law institutions (judiciary, police, border guards, etc.) is committed to increasing operational capacity.
- There are CSOs/ local community bodies with a background, legitimacy and professional skills interested in engaging in local conflict prevention and mediation.

The key **Intermediate Outcomes** are:

- Criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants and THB become less widespread and/or less profitable
- Reduced conflict and local tensions through the work of CSOs and other agencies.

The **Assumptions** regarding the delivery of Intermediate Outcomes are:

- Rule of law institutions are provided with the resources and the mandate to pursue criminal networks engaged in migrant smuggling and THB.
- National enforcement authorities and justice systems constitute effective deterrents to would-be-offenders
- Tensions and conflicts that present threats to communities' security can be addressed through local conflict prevention measures.

The expected **Outcome** is:

- Better governance ensures local peace, security and the elimination of criminal networks.

The assumption underpinning the achievement of this outcome is:

- Local governance structures and CSOs are sufficiently robust after EUTF support to be effective in fighting crime and in preventing local conflict.

Delivering on EUTF Impacts

The expectation is that the Outcomes listed above will lead to the final Impacts stated in the intervention logic/ToC – see Figure B.1. These are:

- Reduced instability
- Reduced irregular migration
- Reduced forced displacement

As shown in the Intervention Logic, the structure of the hypothesized chain from Outcomes to the composite Impact is that the Outcomes from the four SOs will *all* contribute to the three-part Impact – the issues of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration are inter-linked.

Key assumptions underlying each SO's possible contribution to Impact are thus seen to be:

SO-1:

- The overall economic situation is improving [otherwise EUTF specific intervention will be swamped by a more general negative macro-economic environment].

- The economic and employment opportunities generated by EUTF will benefit a significant share of the at-risk population that envisages migration [otherwise these groups may remain marginalised and thus still see migration as a better alternative].

SO-2:

- EUTF support is sufficient to overcome structural deficiencies in the resilience situation of vulnerable groups – individuals and households [otherwise the groups will remain dependent on continued support, and if/when this disappears any positive effects on instability and migratory pressures dissipates].
- EUTF support helps re-establish community-level mutual support mechanisms [without improvements in more systemic – community-level – ability to handle stresses, the effects of EUTF support will be fragmented and not help the community as a whole to become more resilient].

SO-3:

- Beneficiary authorities will accept to put in place and fund necessary changes to their migration policies in line with international standards [if improved public sector capacities do not translate into experienced improvements in life situations of the intended beneficiary groups, there is no reason to believe unwanted responses like irregular migration will abate].

SO-4:

- The faster intervention in conflict areas due to EUTF support has reduced conflicts from spreading [this requires a realistic counter-factual that can somehow be made plausible – “given previous conflict situations, it can be seen that without the EUTF support the situation would have been more difficult” or similar].
- Improved local governance capacity is successful in tackling the underlying causes of local conflicts [if the sources of conflict go beyond what local actors can in fact address the net effects on instability, irregular migration etc may be negligible].
- The fundamental sources of radicalisation and criminal activities are local [if the drivers/incentives for radicalisation and criminal activity are largely external to the local environment, local interventions will only have marginal consequences].

The Evaluation Team

Mr. Pauric Brophy is an economist with 30 years' experience in international development. He has served as Managing Director of GDSI since 1998. A fluent Russian speaker, Pauric has been an influencer of public policy in more than 25 countries in Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, Africa and the Caribbean. With 5 years' experience as a university researcher in the social sciences, Pauric has produced a large body of published and confidential work in private sector development, administrative reform, labour market policy, spatial planning, tourism development, trade and investment. As project manager, Pauric has been responsible for providing technical quality control, thematic guidance and overall steering on the report.

Mr. Arne Disch (MA, PhD) is a development economist with 40 years' experience who for the last 20 years has worked as evaluator and advisor, having done nearly 100 reviews and evaluations for over 15 different clients with field work in over 45 countries, team leader on 70% of these. As team leader, he has been responsible for the overall process, drafting of the first three chapters, addressing EQs 1-3 and 9 in chapter 4, drafting the final chapter, the methodology annex, the Somalia country case (Annex M) and the thematic case studies (Annexes N and O).

Ms. Ana García-Femenía (PhD) is a development sociologist and political scientist with 30 years' experience. For the last 12 years she has worked as an evaluator and researcher, having done around 40 evaluations for different clients with fieldwork in 50 countries. As senior evaluator, she has been responsible for addressing EQ 4 and contributing to the different phases of the evaluation: analysis of context and theory of change in the Inception Phase; review of projects on economic opportunities and employment creation; and the Senegal country case note (Annex L).

Ms. Aurelie Larquemin (MRes, MSc) is a development economist and sociologist with 10 years' experience. Her recent roles include senior evaluator positions for various institutions such as the EC, ADB, AfDB and MasterCard Foundation. As research assistant, she was involved in the portfolio analysis, preparation of chapter 2 and provided support in data collection and analysis.

Mr. Andrew Lawday (MA) has 27 years of experience in the fields of forced migration, humanitarian affairs, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. He has delivered some 70 projects for government donors, UN organizations, international NGOs, the Red Cross movement, and others, and has worked in dozens of fragile and conflict-affected states. As team expert, he has been responsible for addressing EQs 7 and 8, and the Niger country case (Annex K).

Mr. Landis McKellar (PhD) is an economist and lawyer whose research and writing span demography, the economics of the social sector, natural resource and environmental economics including climate change. He serves as editor of *Population and Development Review*, with a Masters in demography and a PhD in regional science. As senior evaluator for Libya and Morocco, he was responsible for both country notes (Annexes I and J) and addressing EQ-6 in chapter 4.

Mr. Huib Poot is a development economist with over 40 years' experience, particularly in private sector development, trade, and the formulation of broader economic strategies. He has worked in countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean and Europe with assignments for the EU, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UN agencies and bilateral development agencies. As senior evaluator he was responsible for EQ 5 in chapter 4 and for leading the Ethiopia country case (Annex H).

Mr. Stephen Yeo (MA) has experience managing policy research institutions and designing tools for research communications, planning new policy research institutions and supporting these institutions in their strategic planning processes. He has led evaluations of a range of major policy influencing initiatives and participated as a team member in a wide range of project reviews and evaluations. As support expert, he has been responsible for overall quality assurance for this evaluation, and for the drafting of Annex N on the Research and Evidence Facility.

Attachment 1: Simplified Results Matrix by Strategic Objective

SO-1	SO-2	SO-3	SO-4
Impacts			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic prospects for vulnerable groups positive, “stay” factors strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable groups able to handle usual external shocks, stresses, “push” factors reduced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and irregular migrants encounter rights-based management, including protection as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local conflicts, voluntary reintegration managed to parties’ satisfaction, reducing “push” factors
Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local economic scene more dynamic, benefitting target groups through more and better employment, more dynamic enterprise sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households and communities experience greater resilience, better able to handle threats from external shocks and stresses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration and border management in countries of origin, transit, destination in line with international agreements and norms, including protection and respect for migrants’ rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened local governance capable of handling local conflicts, voluntary reintegration
Intermediate Outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened legal/administrative structures/policies/procedures to promote employment and greater economic opportunities relevant to intended beneficiaries are in place. Actual practices of public officials in the target areas are supportive of employment enhancing activities relevant to intended beneficiaries. Increased levels of employment amongst beneficiaries including women and youth. Increased levels of entrepreneurship and self-employment amongst local beneficiaries including women and youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public capacities, resources for situations of stress, shock in place. Public policies, practices for ensuring basic needs for vulnerable groups, including women and youth, in place. Probabilities of malnutrition in vulnerable groups decreased. Appropriate agricultural practices for environmental stress introduced. Household and community knowledge on rights and how to address basic needs in situations of stress and shocks improved. Improved integration of displaced persons and returnees in communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal migration facilitated and managed in an orderly way. Migrants’ human rights strengthened. Better support and protection systems for displaced persons, refugees/asylum seekers, and vulnerable migrants. Host communities better able to deal with population influx. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved capacity to control border, prevent illicit traffic while facilitating licit transit. Improved capacity to fight criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants. Increased effectiveness of authorities to fight terrorism. Improved capacity of local communities to facilitate peace and reconciliation among communities. Improved border management capability. Smuggling and trafficking networks identified, weakened, disrupted.

Outputs			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policies supportive of local employment creation established/improved. • Local public sector regulations relevant to local employment creation improved. • Local MSMEs show improved linkages to markets, better internal efficiency and increased willingness and capacity to hire local labour. • More relevant skills among beneficiary groups with improved employability. • Increased number of self-employed and small-scale entrepreneurs due to EUTF financed activities. • Greater diaspora involvement in the development of local economic activities. • Increased access to financial services at competitive costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities have realistic and relevant intervention plans for situations of local stress and external shocks. • Local authorities have basic plans, capacities and infrastructure for providing basic needs in situations of local stress and external shocks. • Improved food availability and nutritional support in areas prone to stress and shocks. • Households have received training and inputs for improved land management in light of environmental stress. • Local communities have received awareness and land management training in order to address potential for environmental stress. • Households and communities have received awareness training regarding basic needs provisions in times of need. • Households and communities have received awareness training regarding how to address violence and extremism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacities by national institutions to manage legal migration, forcible displacement, refugee movements/ asylum seeking, irregular migration strengthened. • Migrant-centred/rights-based approaches introduced. • Legal/administrative frameworks and institutional capacity to handle AVRR strengthened. • National, regional migration policy dialogue active and effective. • International networks for sharing experiences, information active - improved information sharing. • Programmes, systems to support returnees and host communities in place and resourced. • Access to basic social services (health, education, psycho-social, legal) for forcibly displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and returnees strengthened. • Awareness raising programmes of risks of irregular migration and possibilities for legal migration implemented. • Emergency protection and life-saving assistance provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local border posts and border infrastructures operational. • Increased capacity to identify and stop irregular migration while respecting the rights of the migrants. • Reduction of permeability of critical sections of national borders. • Increased capacity to identify and investigate smuggling networks. • Increased number of officers in charge of investigation trained. • Adoption of effective policies and strategies. • Early warning system in place and operational. • CSOs trained and supported to implemented measure benefiting to population at risks. • Increased number of issuances of civil registry and identity documents. • Enhanced management of civil registry documents.

Activities			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue with national and local authorities to improve regulatory and fiscal environment particularly for local small-scale (labour intensive) businesses. • Support to existing and new medium and small-scale enterprises (MSMEs) to access local and regional markets. • Vocational training offered with a focus on intended beneficiary groups to increase their employability. • Activities to make more capital available to local businesses, in particular for MSMEs. • Financial management training to improve efficiency and effectiveness of MSMEs. • Initiatives supporting diaspora involvement in development of countries of origin. • Capacity building for institutions at local and national level relating to economic development (support to employability and income generation) with particular focus on migrants, returnees, IDPs and refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to prepare/strengthen national authorities' ability to address basic needs in times of local stress. • Support to improve local development plans for basic needs provision. • Training, technical assistance, provision of equipment and building/rehabilitation of infrastructure to strengthen the capacity of local basic service delivering bodies. • Direct provision of nutritional support. • Direct delivery of basic social services. • Agricultural extension providing knowledge and inputs for better land management in areas prone to environmental stress. • Schemes for the delivery of financial transfers to target beneficiaries in place. • Resilience awareness campaigns carried out, including how to respond to threats of violence and extremism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political dialogue to encourage migration legislative and regulatory reform. • Technical assistance to support legislative and regulatory reform. • Capacity building for relevant national and regional partners, including NGOs/CSOs. • Creation of platforms for national and regional policy discussion/dialogue/information sharing supported regarding migration issues. • Budget support to partner countries for implementation of migration policies. • Direct support for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR). • Direct support for basic social services, protection, humanitarian aid, and evacuation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national strategies / policies on border management. • Rehabilitation/construction of border posts/ infrastructures. • Provision of detection and communication equipment. • Provision of vehicles/vessels for improved border management. • Support to inter-agency coop for improved border management. • Provision of training on border control and border management. • Operational capacity of services responsible to combat THB, smuggling of migrants in place. • Training of enforcement authorities in charge of investigating terrorism. • Support to judiciary to prosecute those accused of terrorist acts. • Support to design, adoption of new anti-terrorist policies, strategies. • Establishment of monitoring /early warning systems for conflict prevention, peace agreements. • Training CSOs in conflict prevention. • Support to CSOs working with at risk communities. • Training and equipment for the modernisation of civil registry systems and data management.

Most Common Implementation Partners			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU MS agencies • UN agencies • NGO consortia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU MS agencies • UN agencies • NGO consortia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU MS agencies • UN agencies • Consortia of national authorities and NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU MS agencies • UN agencies • Consortia of national authorities and NGOs • Bodies working cross-border
Target Groups – Final Beneficiaries			
<p>Target Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities, through policy and political dialogue, to improve framework conditions for employment creation and business development relevant to beneficiary groups. • Local authorities, through capacity development and dialogue, to improve practices that benefit employment creation and self-employment opportunities. • The business sector, to encourage and provide incentives to investments and hiring that benefit the beneficiary groups. <p>Final beneficiaries are households and individuals that wish to improve their livelihoods situation and who need to be involved in defining priorities and the instruments to be applied.</p>	<p>Target Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities, through capacity building and provision of resources, to strengthen capacities to respond to communities and households under stress. • Local authorities and civic organizations, both to empower them to act and to provide the resources needed to ensure that basic needs are covered. <p>Final beneficiaries are households and individuals not able to satisfy basic needs due to adverse external circumstances. They are typically the most vulnerable populations that have exhausted own resources.</p>	<p>Target Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities, through capacity building and provision of resources, to strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks regarding regular and irregular migration, and the operational capacities to implement these. • Actors at community level – local authorities, civic organizations – to empower them to play an active role in managing migration flows in their respective communities. <p>Final beneficiaries are refugees and migrants, regular and irregular, and to some extent the communities from which they came or to which they have migrated.</p>	<p>Target Groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities tasked with internal and border security, also those responsible for identifying, arresting and prosecuting criminal networks involved in human trafficking and migrant smuggling. • Bodies and organizations at local level with similar responsibilities. • Actors engaged in addressing radicalization, often local CSOs. <p>Final beneficiaries are in particular groups susceptible to engaging for smuggling and trafficking for livelihoods reasons, and the population groups vulnerable to being trafficked, in particular women and youth.</p>

Attachment 2: Conversation Guide, EU Staff / Brussels (a similar guide, slightly modified, was used for interviewing staff in EUDs)

Conversation Guide – EUTF Mid-term Evaluation, MTE

The EUTF programme:

- What have been the most important EUTF programme achievements to date, and what can account for these?
- Have there been any disappointments, shortcomings? If so, what can account for those?
- Does your EUTF programme complement other efforts by the EU, MS (NIP, IcSP, CPPB, other programmes)? How has this complementarity come about? Is the EUTF value-adding and complementing, or substituting and duplicating other efforts? Any examples of complementarities? Of overlaps/duplication?
- How have EUTF programmes/projects been developed? What were roles of the Delegation, national authorities, Brussels, MS embassies in identifying, prioritising, elaborating the programme/ projects? Has this process changed over time? If so, how?
- Is the experience that EUTF projects are more efficient and/or effective than other EU instruments? What are the cases, and how can we document this?
- Does EUTF monitoring (MLS, ROM reports) add value to your work? EUTF research and evaluation (REF studies)? Could these be made more useful? In general, does EUTF allow for more innovation, experimentation, and if so, do you have any concrete experiences with this?

Thematic / sector achievements (to the extent they are relevant for your EUTF experience):

- How has EUTF contributed to **improve employability and economic opportunities** of target populations? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improving household and community resilience**? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improved migration management** in partner countries? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improved internal security and border control and the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks**? Examples, cases?
- How has EUTF contributed to **improved prevention and management of conflict and the growth of radicalization**? Examples, cases?

Summing up / Lessons learnt:

- How is EUTF support likely to contribute to the overall goal of reducing ***instability, forced displacement and irregular migration***? What are some examples, cases?
- Are there changes, improvements to the EUTF programme or programming process that you would like to propose? Other issues you think the MTE should be aware of?

Thank you very much for your time!

Attachment 3: Conversation Guide, Implementing Partners

Conversation Guide – EUTF Mid-term Evaluation, MTE

The EUTF programme:

- Which EUTF-funded projects has your organization been contracted to implement? What was the background for your organisation becoming involved with EUTF? How long have **you** been involved in EUTF funded projects, and in which capacity?
- What have been the most important achievements to date on these projects, and what can account for these?
- Have there been any disappointments, shortcomings? If so, what can account for those?
- Does your EUTF funded activities complement other projects you are implementing in the country/ region/ thematic field? What are the differences and similarities to these other projects? Do you see the EUTF as value-adding and complementary, or substituting and duplicating other efforts? Any examples of complementarities? Of overlaps/duplication?
- How was the EUTF project developed? What were roles of your organisation, national authorities, beneficiary groups, the national EU Delegation, EU in Brussels in identifying, prioritising, elaborating the projects? Has this process changed over time? If so, how?
- How would you compare the EUTF projects in terms of efficiency and results achievements to other projects you have in similar circumstances? What are strengths and what is problematic about EUTF funded activities?
- How would you rate EUTF financial and results reporting compared to that of other projects? Does it take more, less, about the same time? What is most positive, what is most negative about EUTF reporting, oversight, control?

Thematic / sector achievements (to the extent they are relevant for your EUTF projects):

- How has EUTF contributed to **improve employability and economic opportunities** of target populations? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improving household and community resilience**? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improved migration management** in partner countries? Examples, cases?
- How has the EUTF contributed to **improved internal security and border control and the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks**? Examples, cases?
- How has EUTF contributed to **improved prevention and management of conflict and the growth of radicalization**? Examples, cases?

Summing up / Lessons learnt:

- How is EUTF likely to contribute to the overall goal of reducing **instability, forced displacement and irregular migration**? What are some examples, cases?
- Are there changes, improvements to the EUTF programme or programming process that you would like to propose? Other issues you think the MTE should be aware of?

Thank you very much for your time!

Attachment 4: Survey Questionnaire

EUTF Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) – Survey Questionnaire

*As part of the EUTF MTE, we are conducting this survey of key stakeholders, and hope that you will take the time to respond by **10 December** – it will be of great help to this evaluation.*

1 I represent/work for (please tick one box):

- DG DEVCO
- DG NEAR
- EEAS
- Other EU offices in Brussels
- EU Delegation
- EU Member State
- Partner country government
- Implementing Partner:
 - UN agency
 - Member state agency
 - NGO/CSO

Please rate your level of agreement with the statements below by marking the appropriate answer:

- 1 Strongly disagree
- 2 Disagree
- 3 Neither agree nor disagree
- 4 Agree
- 5 Strongly agree
- 9 Not relevant / do not know

2 Relevance of EUTF

EUTF’s strategic approach is based on updated knowledge/research and lessons learned.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF’s strategic approach has evolved in response to changes in context and partner country needs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are designed based on the needs/concerns of the intended beneficiary groups.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are based on partner country plans and priorities.	1	2	3	4	5	9
The EUTF ensures that the “Do no harm” principle is followed.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

3 Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.	1	2	3	4	5	9
The EUTF complements and adds value to other bilateral interventions financed by Member States and those of other donors.	1	2	3	4	5	9
The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed.	1	2	3	4	5	9
The EUTF has enabled the EU to reach beneficiary groups that would otherwise not be sufficiently addressed.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

4 Efficiency of EUTF

Having Member States and partner country representatives on the EUTF's Strategic Board improves the quality of decision-making.	1	2	3	4	5	9
Organizing the EUTF according to three different windows ensures more efficient programme management.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF's intervention selection process is more efficient/quicker than those of other EU programmes.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF's intervention selection process is more inclusive (local stakeholders, national authorities, other donor partners) than those of other EU programmes.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF's contracting process is faster than those of other EU programmes.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF projects are faster to start up activities than those of other EU programmes.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF has been good at finding appropriate/"best fit" implementing partners.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF has been good at identifying projects that actually address root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

Please note that the questions under sections 5-9 refer to the EUTF’s Strategic Objectives

5 Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by women from the target population.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by youth from the target population.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to find jobs/employment.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to find jobs/employment.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching youth entrepreneurs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching women entrepreneurs.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

6 Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services are delivered to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF is strengthening the capacity of local institutions to improve household and community resilience.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

7 Improved Migration Management

EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities develop/ improve migration governance policies, procedures and practices. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully supporting local authorities develop/ improve migration governance practices at local level. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully contributing to establishing/ improving national systems and policies for dignified voluntary return and reintegration. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully supporting dignified voluntary return and reintegration practices at local level. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully supporting more effective protection for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB. 1 2 3 4 5 9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

8 Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks

EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities to improve the management of their borders. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully contributing to increasing the ability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is successfully contributing to increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks. 1 2 3 4 5 9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

9 Improved Local Governance and Conflict Prevention

EUTF is increasing the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts. 1 2 3 4 5 9

EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities. 1 2 3 4 5 9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

10 Impact and Sustainability

EUTF is contributing to improved responses by national authorities to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF is contributing to local authorities improving their response to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF is contributing to more regional (cross-border) collaboration for addressing root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF has contributed to EU member states and their implementing agencies becoming more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	1	2	3	4	5	9
EUTF has contributed to more collaboration among MS donors and partner countries in addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	1	2	3	4	5	9

Please provide any comments to the issues above in the box below

Thank you very much for your time!

Attachment 5: Additional Projects Reviewed

Decision	Budget	Country	Window	OPCOM decision	Strategic Objective
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth	15,000,000	Kenya	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25: Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process	45,000,000	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia	HOA	15/12/2016	1,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26: Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region	63,500,000	Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan	HOA	15/12/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Towards Free Movement and Transhumance in the IGAD region	10,000,000	Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09: Better Migration Management Programme	40,000,000	Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda	HOA	16/12/2015	2, 3
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13: Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan	12,000,000	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21: Strengthening Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda	28,000,000	South Sudan	HOA	21/10/2016	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07: Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	20,000,000	Uganda	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05: Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	15,000,000	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt	NOA	04/12/2017	3

Decision	Budget	Country	Window	OPCOM decision	Strategic Objective
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04: Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	65,000,000	Libya, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	REG	26/02/2018	3
T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso	30,000,000	Burkina Faso	SAH	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07: Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue	9,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SAH	13/12/2017	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun	3,300,000	Cameroon	SAH	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03 - Building a future - Make it in The Gambia	23,000,000	Gambia	SAH	29/05/2018	1
T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)	65,000,000	Guinea	SAH	13/12/2017	1
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-02: Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro	13,576,233	Mali	SAH	14/01/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-05: Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine	6,000,000	Mali	SAH	18/04/2016	1

Decision	Budget	Country	Window	OPCOM decision	Strategic Objective
T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06: Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)	29,000,000	Mali	SAH	13/06/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie	6,000,000	Mauritania	SAH	14/12/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08: L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie	25,000,000	Mauritania	SAH	30/11/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria	21,000,000	Nigeria	SAH	18/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01: Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun	20,000,000.00	Cameroon	SAH	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07: Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains	10,000,000	Burkina Faso, Mali	SAH	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16: Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	100,000,000	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	SAH	29/05/2018	3
T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02: Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)	18,000,000	Chad	SAH	18/04/2016	2

ANNEX C: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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4	EU	COM 2016 960 Second Progress Report on the Partnership Framework	2016	All	EU Policies & Comms
5	EU	COM (2017) 350 final Fourth Progress Report on the Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration	2017	All	EU Policies & Comms
6	EU	COM on_migration_on_the_central_mediterranean_route_-_managing_flows_saving_lives_en	2017	All	EU Policies & Comms
7	EU	com_2016_700_f1_COM 1st progress report European agenda on Migration	2016	All	EU Policies & Comms
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Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
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51	EU	Cross Border Cooperation Flyer	2009	All	EU studies and documents
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173	EU	Minutes_5th OpCom NoA Window_07_2018	2018	NoA	OPCOM Minutes - NoA
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Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
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194	EU	Gambia	2019	Gambia	Country Fiches
195	EU	Ghana	2019	Ghana	Country Fiches
196	EU	Guinea	2019	Guinea	Country Fiches
197	EU	Kenya	2019	Kenya	Country Fiches
198	EU	Mali	2019	Mali	Country Fiches
199	EU	Mauritania	2019	Mauritania	Country Fiches
200	EU	Niger	2019	Niger	Country Fiches
201	EU	Nigeria	2019	Nigeria	Country Fiches
202	EU	Senegal	2019	Senegal	Country Fiches
203	EU	Somalia March 2019	2019	Somalia	Country Fiches
204	EU	South Sudan	2019	South sudan	Country Fiches
205	EU	Sudan	2019	Sudan	Country Fiches
206	EU	Uganda	2019	Uganda	Country Fiches
207	EU	Z. G5 Sahel	2019	SLC	Country Fiches
208	EU	Consolidated ROM MIGRANT RESOURCE AND RESPONSE MECHANISM	2019	SLC	ROM - Sahel
209	EU	Consolidated ROM AMÉLIORATION DE L'EMPLOYABILITÉ DES PME	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel

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210	EU	Consolidated_ROM DÉVELOPPER L'EMPLOI AU SÉNÉGAL RENFORCEMENT DE LA COMPÉTITIVITÉ DES ENTREPRISES	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
211	EU	Consolidated_ROM DÉVELOPPER L'EMPLOI AU SÉNÉGAL: RENFORCEMENT DE LA COMPÉTITIVITÉ DES ENTREPRISES ET DE L'EMPLOYABILITÉ DANS LES ZONES DE DÉPART - VOLET 2 FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE ET INSERTION DES JEUNES	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
212	EU	Consolidated_ROM RELANCE DE L'ECONOMIE ET APPUI AUX COLLECTIVITES DANS LE NORD DU MALI II	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
213	EU	SAH_T05.25_T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03-01_Consolidated_ROM - PROJET DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE DANS LA RÉGION DE MATAM	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
214	EU	Consolidated_ROM - PROJET DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA RÉSILIENCE ET DE LA COHABITATION PACIFIQUE AU TCHAD (PRCPT)	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
215	EU	Consolidated_ROM - AMÉLIORATION DE LA RÉPONSE DES COMMUNAUTÉS LES PLUS VULNÉRABLES FACE	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
216	EU	Consolidated_ROM Renforcement de la Gestion Durable des Conséquences des Flux Migratoires au Niger	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
217	EU	SAH_T05.245_T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-01_Consolidated_ROM		SLC	ROM - Sahel
218	EU	tdr for monitoring and learning system for Sahel	2016	SLC	ROM - Sahel
219	EU	Consolidated_ROM RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITÉS POUR UNE MEILLEURE GESTION DE LA MIGRATION AFIN DE PROTÉGER L'ENFANCE MIGRANTE CONTRE L'EXPLOITATION ET LA TRAITE	2018	SLC	ROM - Sahel
220	EU	T05.333_Consolidated_ROM Report_Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour	2018	NoA	ROM - NOA
221	Prospera	Identifying Programmes for Impact Assessments within the EUTF Portfolio - Part 1 Next Steps	2019	All	MLS
222	Prospera	Identifying Programmes for Impact Assessments within the EUTF Portfolio - Part 2 - Next Steps	2019	All	MLS
223	EU	Migration drivers and new trends in Europe and Africa - EUTF SO1 Results	2019	All	MLS
224	EU	WORKSHOP - EUTF RESULTS - Agenda	2019	All	MLS
225	EU	STUDY ON RESULTS FROM ROM REVIEW OF TRUST FUND PROJECTS 2017-2019.docx		All	MLS
226	EU	SR_EUTF_AFRICA_EN - Audit Report.pdf		All	MLS
227	EU	risk_register_eutf_0.pdf		All	MLS
228	EU	eutf_results_indicators_41.pdf		All	MLS
229	EU	EUTF common output indicators.pdf		All	MLS
230	EU	EUTF annual report 2018-compressed.pdf	2018	All	MLS

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231	EU	eu-emergency-trust-fund-results-framework-25042016_en_2.pdf	2016	All	MLS
232	EU	2017_annual_report_eutf_africa_final_en_compressed_0.pdf	2017	All	MLS
233	EU	1. Annex 1-MLS - Contract- Annex II - ToR-clean_revised 29.08.2018		All	MLS
234	EU	Annex II-REF - ToR rider #1-clean		All	MLS
235	EU	Monitoring and evidence-based framework_Sahel		SLC	MLS - SLC
236	EU	tdr monitoring and learning system for Sahel		SLC	MLS - SLC
237	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System - Sahel and Lake Chad - 2018 Report	2018	SLC	MLS - SLC
238	EU	eutf_slc_mls_2018_executive_summary	2018	SLC	MLS - SLC
239	EU	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad _ EU webpage		SLC	MLS - SLC
240	EU	DRAFT EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: Quarterly report – Q3 2018	2019	HoA	MLS - HoA
241	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa QUARTERLY REPORT – Q1 2018 – ANNEXES	2018	HoA	MLS - HoA
242	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa QUARTERLY REPORT – Q1 2018	2018	HoA	MLS - HoA
243	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa Quaterly Report Q1 2018 – Exec Summary		HoA	MLS - HoA
244	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa QUARTERLY REPORT – Q2 2018	2018	HoA	MLS - HoA
245	EU	MLS presentation Q2 MASTER 18092018	2018	HoA	MLS - HoA
246	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa QUARTERLY REPORT – Q3 2018		HoA	MLS - HoA
247	EU	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa Annual Report– Q4 2018		HoA	MLS - HoA
248	EU	reset_ii_case_study_final		HoA	MLS - HoA
249	EU	mls_kenya_youth_case_study_021219		HoA	MLS - HoA
250	EU	2019 regional seminar - MLS REF Learning		HoA	MLS - HoA
251	EU	Application Form Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) Component 1 on the Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (MENOA)		NoA	MLS - NoA
252	EU	EU Result matrices of the EU TF NoA window - Revision Matrix_PA 1_2018-08-31	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
253	EU	EU Result matrices of the EU TF NoA window Revision Matrix_PA 2_2018-08-31	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
254	EU	EU Result matrices of the EU TF NoA window Revision Matrix_PA 3_2018-08-31	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA

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255	EU	EU Result matrices of the EU TF NoA window Revision Matrix_PA 4_Fin	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
256	EU	EU Result matrices of the EU TF NoA window Revision Matrix_PA 5_2018-08-31	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
257	EU	EU TF - North of Africa window (overview)	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
258	EU	EU TF NAW_ Intervention logic_FINAL_2016-12-01	2016	NoA	MLS - NoA
259	EU	EUTF Global Objective Matrix_2018-05-20	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
260	ICMPD	EUTF Immediate Outcomes_matrix_2018-05-21_EU	2018	NoA	MLS - NoA
261	EU	Strategic Evaluation of the EU approach to resilience to withstand food crises in African Drylands (Sahel and Horn of Africa) 2007-2015		SLC and HoA	Other evaluations
262	EU	External strategic evaluation of the European Union's cooperation with the Republic of Ivory Coast (2007-2015)		SLC	Other evaluations
263	EU	Strategic evaluation of the EU aid delivery mechanism of delegated cooperation (2007-2014)		All	Other evaluations
264	EU	Mid-term review report of the External Financing Instruments		All	Other evaluations
265	EU	TOR Final External Evaluation of EU's Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace Building	2018	All	Other evaluations
266	EU	Revised Workplan External Evaluation of EU's Support to Conflict Prevention and Peace Building	2018	All	Other evaluations
267	EU	190502 CPPB Inception Report - Final	2019	All	Other evaluations
268	EU	Evaluation Burundi - Rapport de Demarrage	2012	SLC	Other evaluations
269	EU	Evaluation of the Implementation of the African Peace Facility as an Instrument supporting African Efforts to manage Conflicts on the Continent	2018	All	Other evaluations
270	EU	Evaluation of the Implementation of the African Peace Facility as an Instrument supporting African Efforts to manage Conflicts on the Continent - Annexes	2018	All	Other evaluations
271	EU	External Evaluation of the European Union's Policy Coherence for Development (2009-2016) – Annexes	2018	All	Other evaluations
272	EU	External Evaluation of the European Union's Policy Coherence for Development (2009-2016)	2018	All	Other evaluations
273	EU	thematic evaluation of ec support to pb and conflict prevention 2011 en Annexes	2011	All	Other evaluations
274	EU	thematic evaluation of ec support to pb and conflict prevention 2011 en	2011	All	Other evaluations
275	EU	Evaluation Questions Budget Support funded programmes under the EUTF for Africa		All	Other evaluations
276	EU	Migration Evaluation - ToR starts in April 2019	2019	All	Other evaluations
277	EU	Migration Evaluation - ToR starts in Nov. 2018 version	2018	All	Other evaluations
278	OECD	OECD Development Co-operation peer reviews 2018	2018	All	Other evaluations
279	EU	SSR Evaluation Final Report		All	Other evaluations
280	EU	SSR Evaluation Final Report Executive Summary		All	Other evaluations
281	EU	SWD(2015) 500 final Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy		All	Other evaluations

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282	EU	4- Eval UE-AfO Rapport final2 EN nov 2018	2018	SLC	Other evaluations
283	EU	CPPB eval - Field Note NER 190708.docx	2019	All	Other evaluations
284	EU	CPPB eval - Field Note APF 190708.docx	2019	All	Other evaluations
285	EU	External Evaluation of the 11th European Development Fund		All	Other evaluations
286	EU	ToR MLS and Research and Evidence Facility		HoA	REF - SOAS
287	SOAS	Assessing the impact of migration management systems on livelihoods and migration – Evidence from Puntland		HoA	REF - SOAS
288	SOAS	Changing Places- Migration and Displacement in the Horn of Africa		HoA	REF - SOAS
289	SOAS	Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster - West Ethiopia- East Sudan		HoA	REF - SOAS
290	SOAS	Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 1- Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya		HoA	REF - SOAS
291	SOAS	Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 2-Kenya Somalia Ethiopia Cluster		HoA	REF - SOAS
292	SOAS	Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 4 - Eastern Sudan and North-West Ethiopia		HoA	REF - SOAS
293	SOAS	Cross Border Analysis Report-Summary		HoA	REF - SOAS
294	SOAS	Darfuri migration from Sudan to Europe- from Displacement to Despair - full report		HoA	REF - SOAS
295	SOAS	Darfuri migration from Sudan to Europe- from Displacement to Despair - Summary		HoA	REF - SOAS
296	SOAS	Disrupting the Finances of Criminal Networks Responsible for Human Smuggling and Trafficking		HoA	REF - SOAS
297	SOAS	Eldoret, a City on the Move; Drivers, Dynamics and Challenges of Rural to Urban Mobility		HoA	REF - SOAS
298	SOAS	Expectations and Belonging in Dire Dawa; Drivers, Dynamics and Challenges of Rural to Urban Mobility		HoA	REF - SOAS
299	SOAS	Migration and Conflict in the Horn of Africa; A Desk Review and Proposal for Research		HoA	REF - SOAS
300	SOAS	Migration Between the Horn of Africa and Yemen (Executive Summary)		HoA	REF - SOAS
301	SOAS	Migration Between the Horn of Africa and Yemen (Full Report)		HoA	REF - SOAS
302	SOAS	Mobility and Crisis in Gulu; Drivers, Dynamics and Challenges of Rural to Urban Mobility		HoA	REF - SOAS
303	SOAS	Policy Brief- Perilous Journeys, Migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen		HoA	REF - SOAS
304	SOAS	Rapid Review of the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa's Research and Evidence Facility, and Web and Social Media Analytics Report		HoA	REF - SOAS
305	SOAS	REF Research Brief 04		HoA	REF - SOAS
306	SOAS	Research Brief 01- Taking stock of REF work		HoA	REF - SOAS
307	SOAS	Research Brief 2 HoA Yemen Migration		HoA	REF - SOAS
308	SOAS	Research Brief 03- Update of Research Activities and Publications		HoA	REF - SOAS
309	SOAS	Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement: Belonging, Labelling and Livelihoods in Three Somali Cities		HoA	REF - SOAS
310	SOAS	Summary-Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement; Belonging, Labelling and Livelihoods		HoA	REF - SOAS

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		in Three Somali Cities			
311	SOAS	The Lure of the City; Synthesis report on rural to urban migration in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda		HoA	REF - SOAS
312	SOAS	The Impact of Youth Training and Employment on Migration Dynamics in the Horn of Africa		HoA	REF - SOAS
314	ICMPD	Action Knowledge Transfer on Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking by Air and Document Fraud		All	ICMPD study
315	ICMPD	Analysis of the political commitments of the Rabat Process, the Khartoum Process and the Africa-EU Dialogue on Migration		All	ICMPD study
316	ICMPD	Expert Voice: Taking stock of the Joint Valletta Action Plan		All	ICMPD study
317	ICMPD	Rabat Process		All	ICMPD study
318	ICMPD	The Strength to Carry On Resilience and Vulnerability to Trafficking and Other Abuses among People Travelling along Migration Routes to Europe		All	ICMPD study
319	ICMPD	ICMPD Migration Outlook 2019	2019	All	ICMPD study
320	ICMPD	Policy Brief - Crossing borders in the next 15 years		All	ICMPD study
321	ICMPD	Policy Brief - The Demand-Side in Anti-Trafficking - Current measures and ways forward		All	ICMPD study
322	ICMPD	Global Compact for Migration - An Agenda for Tomorrow and Beyond		All	ICMPD study
323	ICMPD	ICMPD Policy Brief What are the protection concerns for migrants and refugees in Libya?		NoA	ICMPD study
324	ICMPD	Policy Brief - Past, Present and Future Solidarity- Which Relocation work and which do not		All	ICMPD study
325	ICMPD	Policy Brief - How to Ensure Inter-State Cooperation on Safe, Orderly and Dignified Return		All	ICMPD study
326	ICMPD	EU's Return Policy: Mission Accomplished in 2016?		All	ICMPD study
327	ICMPD	How are the war in Syria and the refugee crisis affecting human trafficking?		All	ICMPD study
328	ICMPD	From Policy Coherence to Delivery Coherence Proposals for Valetta Action Plan		All	ICMPD study
329	ICMPD	Common Political basis Analysis for Valletta		All	ICMPD study
330	ICMPD	Promoting free movement in West Africa for regional integration and development: stepping up efforts to harmonise migration policies		SLC	ICMPD study
331	ICMPD	Tip of the Iceberg - Improving interpretation of trafficking data		All	ICMPD study
332	ICMPD	Lost in Categorisation - Smuggled and Trafficked Refugees and Migrants on the Balkan Route		All	ICMPD study
333	ICMPD	COMMUNICATION ON MIGRATION - an issue of local governance		All	ICMPD study
334	ICMPD	The Migration Policy cycle and migration crisis response - a comparative report Germany Italy Russia Sweden and UK		All	ICMPD study
335	ICMPD	Bridging refugee protection and development		All	ICMPD study
336	ICMPD	Comparative study - Resilience in the Face of Adversity: A Comparative Study of Migrants in Crisis Situations		All	ICMPD study

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337	Geneva Centre for the democratic control of armed forces	Analyse des secteurs de la sécurité et de la justice au Sahel		SLC	REF - Other authors
338	ICG	Centre du Mali enrayer le nettoyage		SLC	REF - Other authors
339	ICG	Speaking with the “Bad Guys” - towards dialogue with central Mali's Jihadists		SLC	REF - Other authors
340	ICG	Tchad : sortir de la confrontation à Miski		SLC	REF - Other authors
341	IPA	t05-eutf-reg-sah-01-02_ Impact d'un programme multidimensionnel sur la resilience a l insecurite alimentaire BF		SLC	EUTF project studies
342	Save the Children	t05-eutf-sah-mr-02-01_save_the_children_ Etude mobilite enfants Mauritanie		SLC	EUTF project studies
343	Oxfam	t05-eutf-sah-td-01-01_oxfam_reste Etude sur le Genre et la Resilience Tchad		SLC	EUTF project studies
344	Positive Planet International	t05-eutf-sah-sn-04-05_positive_planet_2 Rapport -DES BESOINS EN ACCOMPAGNEMENT FINANCIER Senegal		SLC	EUTF project studies
345	Enabel	t05-eutf-sah-sn-08-01_enabel_parerba		SLC	EUTF project studies
346	GIZ	t05-eutf-sah-cm-02-01_giz_parse RAPPORT D'ETUDE SUR LES RELATIONS ENTRE LES jeunes et les autorites locales Nord Cameroun		SLC	EUTF project studies
347	GIZ	t05-eutf-sah-cm-02-01_giz_parse_adamaoua Etude sur les métiers rentables		SLC	EUTF project studies
348	GIZ	t05-eutf-sah-cm-02-01_giz_parse_nord Etude sur les métiers rentables		SLC	EUTF project studies
349	GIZ	t05-eutf-sah-cm-02-01_giz_parse_extreme-nord Rapport Final		SLC	EUTF project studies
350	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	EUTF project studies
351	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_Cote d'Ivoire		Ivory Coast	EUTF project studies

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352	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_Cameroon		Cameroon	EUTF project studies
353	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_gambia		Gambia	EUTF project studies
354	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_ghana		Ghana	EUTF project studies
355	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_guinea		Guinea	EUTF project studies
356	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_mali		Mali	EUTF project studies
357	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_mauritania		Mauritania	EUTF project studies
358	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_nigeria		Nigeria	EUTF project studies
359	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_senegal		Senegal	EUTF project studies
360	EU-IOM	eu-iom-ji_cartographie_Biannual reintegration_report 2017-2019			EUTF project studies
361	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20 - Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Action Document		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
362	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11 - Regional Development and Protection Programme Sudan - RDPP.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
363	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12 - Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur - - Support to IDPs, returns and hosts.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
364	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13 - Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan - Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs, and host communities in Eastern Sudan (incl. rider).pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
365	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13 - Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan - Support to refugees, IDPs and hosts.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
366	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14 - Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed Decision-Making in Food Security - Greater Stability through increased Food Security in East Sudan.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
367	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17 - Regional Development and Protection Programme Kenya - RDPP.pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA
368	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth – Kenya-Rider-to-Youth-Opportunities_en.pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA

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369	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth – Youth Opportunities.pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA
370	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19 - Towards Free Movement and Transhumance in the IGAD region		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
371	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – RDPP e3a_guidelines_en_ref_152810_20160629_final_PDF.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
372	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – RDPP.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
373	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Corrigendum No 1 CFP 152810 RDPP.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
374	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23 - RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia ad_somalia_restore_2_cle23nc.pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
375	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50 - Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan 2018-2020 – AD SOUTH SUDAN - Tech Cooperation Facility (1).pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
376	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-34 - Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy - CVE_en.pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA
377	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36 - IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR) – IPPSHAR (incl. rider).pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
378	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36 - IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR)-IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR).html		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
379	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36 - IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR) - Promoting-Peace-and-Stability_en.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
380	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29 - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels du secteur dans la filière transport-logistique-portuaire - Djibouti-Professionaliser-les-jeunes_en.pdf		Djibouti	Decision doc - HOA
381	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-41 - Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti - AD DJIBOUTI - CRRF and Migration.pdf		Djibouti	Decision doc - HOA
382	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-70 - Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques - Autonomisation et épanouissement...pdf		Djibouti	Decision doc - HOA
383	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ER-66 - Reconnecting Eritrea and Ethiopia through rehabilitation of the main arterial roads in Eritrea - - Eritrea road rehabilitation (1).pdf		Eritrea	Decision doc - HOA
384	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II) - RESET II (incl. Rider).pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
385	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II) RESET II.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA

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386	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24 - Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño (RESET plus) – Action Document-El Nino-Ethiopia_en.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
387	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40 - Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia - AD ETHIOPIA - CRRF (1).pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
388	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-42 - Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation (LISEC) in Ethiopia - AD ETHIOPIA - LISEC.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
389	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51 - Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia - AD ETHIOPIA - ENERGY ACCESS IN SHIRE.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
390	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52 - Sustainable Reintegration support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe - ETHIOPIA REINTEGRATION_FINAL.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
391	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60 - Ethiopia Job Compact sector reform and performance contract Ethiopia Job Compact.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
392	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72 - Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia - DRR in Ethiopia (1).pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
393	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-58 - Piloting private sector solutions for refugees and host communities in North-West Kenya Piloting Private Sector Solutions (1).pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA
394	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69 - Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya – Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya (1).pdf		Kenya	Decision doc - HOA
395	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process) – Better Migration Management.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
396	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10 - Research and Evidence Facility - Research and Evidence (1).pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
397	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25 - Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process - Regional-Return-and-Reintegration-Facility_en.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
398	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25 - Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process -Return-and-Reintegration-Facility.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
399	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26 - Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Regional-Collaboration-in-Cross-Border-Areas_en.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
400	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-27 - Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative (ROCK) - Regional-Operational-Centre_en.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
401	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28 - Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa – Regional-Monitoring-and-Learning-System_en.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
402	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28 - Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa – RIDER MLS.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA

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403	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-62 - Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks through increased anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacity in the Greater Horn of Africa - Disrupting Trafficking networks.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
404	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67 - CRRF Urban Development and Mobility - CRRF Urban Development and Mobility (1).pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
405	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-71 - Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC - Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC.pdf		HoA	Decision doc - HOA
406	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22 - Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur - EUTF-Action Document-El Nino-Sudan_en.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
407	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31 - Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP-Sudan) - Sudan-Education-Quality-Improvement-Programme_en.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
408	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32 - Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach - Sudan-Nutrition-Stunting-Food Security_en.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
409	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33 - Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP) - Sudan-Livestock-Support Livelihoods-Rural-Smallholders-Pastoralists_en.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
410	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37 - Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) – EUTF-HoA-SD-37-Sudan-Wadi-El-Ku_en.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
411	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38 - Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan 2018-2020 - EUTF-HoA SD-38-Sudan-TCF_en (1).pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
412	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-43 - PROTECT – Protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan - AD SUDAN - PROTECT IN DONGOLA.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
413	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-44 - Integrated Measures to promote rural-urban value addition and Employment (IMPROVE-EU) – East Sudan - AD SUDAN - IMPROVE_EU.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
414	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45 - Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur - Final F2M contract 3 September		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
415	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45 - Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur - AD SUDAN- MARKET ACCESS DARFUR.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
416	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53 - Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, spatial, survey method (S3M) for Sudan_S3M.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
417	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-54 - Youth, employment, skills (YES) _YES.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
418	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-55 - Provision of air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan_UNHAS (AD).docx		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
419	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-63 - Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan (BRICK) – Sudan BRICK.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
420	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-64 - Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State (JNRP-RS) - Sudan JNRP-RS.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
421	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-65 - Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System – CRRF- Integrated Education Sudan.pdf		Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
422	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03 - RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia’s responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows - RE-INTEG.pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
423	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16 - Dulqaad iyo wada hadal - Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia - Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia (incl. rider).pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
424	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16 - Dulqaad iyo wada hadal - Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia - Somalia - CVE (1).pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
425	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23 - RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia _RIDER RESTORE clean.pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
426	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23 - RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia – Action Document-EI Nino-Somalia en.pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
427	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-56 - Somalia operational support (air transport) services D- Operational Support Air Transport Services (1).pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
428	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57 - Inclusive Local and Economic Development - ILED - ILED(1).pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
429	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59 - Somalia state and resilience building contract- Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract (1).pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
430	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46 - Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia - Increasing Security and Rule of Law.pdf		Somalia	Decision doc - HOA
431	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04 - Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan - Health Pooled Fund 2.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
432	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05 - Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan - Economic Stabilisation (1).pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
433	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05 - Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan - ADDENDUM SOUTH SUDAN PFM.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
434	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21 - Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan’s cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda – Action Document-EI Nino-South Sudan en.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
435	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48 - Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan- AD SOUTH SUDAN - Education in Emergency.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
436	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49 - South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience - SORDEV SSR		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
437	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49 - South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience - SORDEV SSR- RIDER Strengthening Smallholders Resilience.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
438	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49 - South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience - SORDEV SSR - AD SOUTH SUDAN - Rural Development.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
439	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-61 - Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan – Building Sustainable Peace SS.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
440	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07 - Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - Uganda-Rider-to-RDPP en.pdf		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
441	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - Strengthening Social Cohesion.pdf		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
442	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - IOM_Special Conditions.pdf		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
443	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - IOM_Logframe_matrix.doc		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
444	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - IOM_Annex III_Budget.xlsx		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
445	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - IOM_Annex I_Description of the Action.doc		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
446	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39 - Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE)		Uganda	Decision doc - HOA
447	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia SINCE.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
448	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia-SINCE - Logical framework_FINAL_012018.docx		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
449	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia-SINCE - Final Call for Proposals_31July2017.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
450	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia-SINCE - 1st Year Implementation Report Feb.2017.pdf		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
451	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia-SINCE - Annex 2. SINCE the joint UNIDO-ILO final report.docx		Ethiopia	Decision doc - HOA
452	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06 - IMPACT South Sudan - AD IMPACT South Sudan, Addendum.pdf		South Sudan	Decision doc - HOA
453	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01 - Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya		Libya	Decision doc - NOA

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454	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02 - Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya		Libya	Decision doc - NOA
455	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 - Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development		Libya	Decision doc - NOA
456	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 - Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya		Libya	Decision doc - NOA
457	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06 - TOP UP: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya		Libya	Decision doc - NOA
458	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07 Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya – second phase		Libya	Decision doc - NOA
459	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basee sur les droits de l'homme et la dimension de genre		Morocco	Decision doc - NOA
460	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes		Morocco	Decision doc - NOA
461	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01 - DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa		NoA	Decision doc - NOA
462	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II		NoA	Decision doc - NOA
463	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-03 - Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and Communication activities		NoA	Decision doc - NOA
464	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa		NoA	Decision doc - NOA
465	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking		NoA	Decision doc - NOA
466	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 - Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la strategie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie		Tunisia	Decision doc - NOA
467	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01 - Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa		All	Decision doc - REG Window
468	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-02: Facilité de Coopération technique		All	Decision doc - REG Window
469	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route		All	Decision doc - REG Window
470	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-05 - Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa		All	Decision doc - REG Window

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
471	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
472	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-02: Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et Femmes dans la Province du Séno		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
473	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-03: Programme d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières au Burkina Faso (PROGEF)		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
474	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
475	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05: Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
476	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06: TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
477	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07: Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
478	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08: Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
479	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09: Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Decision doc - SLC
480	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CI-01 Contrat de réforme sectorielle / Appui à la réforme de l'état civil en Côte d'Ivoire		Ivory Coast	Decision doc - SLC
481	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01: Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun		Cameroon	Decision doc - SLC
482	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02: Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua)		Cameroon	Decision doc - SLC
483	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-03: Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes		Cameroon	Decision doc - SLC
484	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun		Cameroon	Decision doc - SLC
485	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-01: The Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme		Gambia	Decision doc - SLC
486	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02: Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia		Gambia	Decision doc - SLC
487	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03 - Building a future - Make it in The Gambia		Gambia	Decision doc - SLC
488	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)		Guinea	Decision doc - SLC

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489	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01: Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
490	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-02: Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
491	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-03: Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
492	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-04: Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
493	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-05: Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
494	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06: Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
495	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-07: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
496	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-08: Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali: appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
497	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-09: Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
498	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-10: Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation – PROJES – régions du centre du Mali		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
499	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-11: Programme d'actions à impact rapide pour la stabilisation des régions du Centre Mali		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
500	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-12 ADEL - Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao		Mali	Decision doc - SLC
501	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-01: Projet PECOBAT: Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
502	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-02: Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
503	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03: Contribuer au renforcement de la gouvernance et de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants en Mauritanie		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
504	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04: Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
505	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-05: Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
506	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
507	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-07: Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
508	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08 - L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie		Mauritania	Decision doc - SLC
509	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-01: Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
510	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-02: Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
511	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-03: Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
512	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-04: Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions.		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
513	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-05: Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants.		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
514	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06: Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
515	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour durable au Niger (Sustainable Return from Niger – SURENI)		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
516	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08: Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez (PAIERA)		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
517	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-09: Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
518	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-10: Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
519	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11: Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
520	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-12: Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger		Niger	Decision doc - SLC
521	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01: Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
522	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02: Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (I-SING)		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
523	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
524	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04: Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
525	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-05: The Right to Write Nigeria Project		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
526	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-06: Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
527	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-07: EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
528	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-08: Skills Development for Youth Employment – SKYE		Nigeria	Decision doc - SLC
529	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01: Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 et au Collège Sahélien de sécurité		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
530	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03: Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region (WAPIS)		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
531	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04: GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
532	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05: Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
533	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06: Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
534	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07: Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
535	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08: Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Chad		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
536	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09: La voix des jeunes du Sahel		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
537	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-10: Erasmus+ in West Africa		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
538	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-11: IPDEV2: Soutenir les entrepreneurs et les petites PME en Afrique de l'Ouest		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
539	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-12: Appui a la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du golfe de Guinée		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
540	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-13: Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
541	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-14: Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security (GESTDOC)		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
542	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-15: ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
543	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16: Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
544	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-17: Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
545	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18: Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel		SLC	Decision doc - SLC
546	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19 La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)		SLC	Decision doc - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
547	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01: Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
548	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-02: Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en Casamance		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
549	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03: Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
550	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04: Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
551	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05: Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire.		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
552	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
553	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07: Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique.		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
554	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-08: Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués – PARERBA		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
555	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-0: PASPED – Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal.		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
556	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10: Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière, la traite et le trafic de migrants au Sénégal		Senegal	Decision doc - SLC
557	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01: Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
558	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02: Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
559	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-03: Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
560	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05: Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
561	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-06: Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
562	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07: Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
563	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-08: SECURité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)		Chad	Decision doc - SLC
600	Clingendael	CRU Report- Multilateral Damage The impact of EU migration policies on central Saharan routes	2018	Niger, Chad,	External Research – Clingendael

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
				Sudan, Libya	
601	Clingendael	Policy Brief - Incoherent Agendas Do European Union migration policies threaten regional integration in West Africa?	2019		External Research – Clingendael
602	Clingendael	Alert Brief - New studies by international organisations feature migration as a consequence of land, food and water scarcity	2018		External Research – Clingendael
603	Clingendael	Policy Brief - Climate-migration-security: Making the most of a contested relationship ¹	2017		External Research – Clingendael
604	Clingendael	Policy Brief - Roadmap for sustainable migration management in the Sahel: lessons from Agadez	2017	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
605	Clingendael	Policy Brief - Why the EU should help former smugglers get a job An integrated approach for Agadez	2018	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
606	Clingendael	CRU Report - A Line in the Sand Roadmap for sustainable migration management in Agadez	2017	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
607	Clingendael	Report - Innovation in EU migration policy: towards a truly comprehensive approach to migration	2018	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	External Research – Clingendael
608	Clingendael	Alert Brief - The Future of the European Migration System: unlikely partners?	2018	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	External Research – Clingendael
609	Clingendael	CRU Report - Turning the tide: The politics of irregular migration in the Sahel and Libya	2017	SLC, Libya	External Research – Clingendael
610	Clingendael	CRU Report - Irregular migration and human smuggling networks in Mali	2017	Mali	External Research – Clingendael
611		FMU Policy Brief - Why Securitising the Sahel Will Not Stop Migration	2018	SLC	External Research – Other Authors
612	DIIS	Policy Brief - The EU's desert front against migration	2017	Niger	External Research – DIIS
613	DIIS	Brief - Migrant deaths on the Mediterranean soar to new heights EUROPE IS LOSING THE FIGHT AGAINST HUMAN SMUGGLING IN LIBYA	2016	Libya	External Research – DIIS
614	ECPDM	Discussion Paper - Understanding African and European Perspectives on Migration Towards a better partnership for regional migration governance?	2016	All	External Research – ECPDM
615	ECPDM	Discussion Paper - The nexus between food and nutrition security, and migration Clarifying the debate and charting a way forward	2017	All	External Research – ECPDM
616	ECPDM	DISCUSSION PAPER - Migration and the next EU long-term budget: key choices for external action	2019	All	External Research – ECPDM

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
617	ECPDM	Briefing Note - EU Trust Funds – Shaping more comprehensive external action?	2015	All	External Research – ECPDM
618	ECPDM	Discussion Paper - Tackling the triggers of violence-induced displacement	2018	Nigeria, South Sudan	External Research – ECPDM
619	ECPDM	Making Waves: Implications of the irregular migration and refugee situation on Official Development Assistance spending and practices in Europe	2017	All	External Research – ECPDM
620	ECPDM	Great Insights Vol 7, issue 1 - Focus on Migration: Moving Backwards, Moving Forwards?	2018	All	External Research – ECPDM
621	ECPDM	Great Insights Vol 7, issue 4 - NORTH AFRICA HOPE IN TROUBLED TIMES	2018	NoA	External Research – ECPDM
622	GI	Research Report - Smuggled Futures: The dangerous path of the migrant from Africa to Europe	2014	All	External Research – GI
623	GI	ISS Paper - Survive and advance: The economics of smuggling refugees and migrants into Europe	2015	All	External Research – GI
624	GI	ISS Paper - At the edge Trends and routes of North African clandestine migrants	2016	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia	External Research – GI
625	GI	ISS Paper - The Niger-Libya corridor	2016	Libya, Niger	External Research – GI
626	GI	Policy Brief - Understanding and Responding to the Role of Human Smugglers in Migration	2016	All	External Research – GI
627	GI	Policy Brief - The Khartoum Process A sustainable response to human smuggling and trafficking	2016	All	External Research – GI
628	GI	Research Report - Integrated Responses to Human Smuggling from the Horn of Africa to Europe	2017	HoA	External Research – GI
629	GI	Policy Note - For protection or profit? Free trade, human smuggling and international border management	2018	All	External Research – GI
630	GI	Policy Note - Responding to the Human Trafficking – Migrant Smuggling Nexus with a focus on the situation in Libya	2018	Libya	External Research – GI
631	ICMPD	A Comparative Study of Six Crisis Situations	2016	Côte d'Ivoire, Libya	External Research – ICMPD
632	ICMPD	A Survey on Migration Policies in West Africa	2016	SLC	External Research – ICMPD

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
633	ICMPD	Trafficking along Migration Routes to Europe Bridging the Gap between Migration, Asylum and Anti-Trafficking	2018	All	External Research – ICMPD
634	ICMPD	COMMUNICATION ON MIGRATION: AN ISSUE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE The benefits and challenges of promoting a realistic narrative on migration and fostering intercultural dialogue in cities	2018	All	External Research – ICMPD
635	ICMPD	Policy Brief - How to Prevent Human Trafficking among People Travelling along Migration Routes to Europe	2019	All	External Research – ICMPD
636	ICMPD	Research Brief - Long-Term Socio-Economic Implications of ‘Crisis-Induced’ Return Migration on Countries of Origin	2016	All	External Research – ICMPD
637	IOM	Evaluating the impact of information campaigns in the field of migration: A systematic review of the evidence, and practical guidance	2018	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
638	IOM	Data Briefing Series - African migration to Europe: How can adequate data help improve evidence-based policymaking and reduce possible misconceptions?	2017	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
639	IOM	Assessing the evidence: Migration, Environment and Climate Change in Kenya	2016	Kenya	External Research – IOM GMDAC
640	IOM	Migration and the 2030 Agenda A Guide for Practitioners	2018	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
641	IOM	IOM NIGER 2016 MIGRANT PROFILING REPORT	2016	Niger	External Research – IOM GMDAC
642	IOM	WORLD MIGRATION REPORT: UPDATE Migration and Migrants: Africa (4pager)	2018	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
643	IOM	WORLD MIGRATION REPORT 2018 (Full report)	2018	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
644	IOM	Global Compact Thematic Paper - INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION STATISTICS	2017	All	External Research – IOM
645	IOM	Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base	2016	All	External Research – IOM
646	IOM	Migration Policy and Practice Journal Special issue 34	2018	All	External Research – IOM EurAsylum
647	IOM	Migration Policy and Practice Journal Special issue 35	2018	All	External Research – IOM EurAsylum
648	IOM	More than numbers How migration data can deliver real-life benefits for migrants and governments	2018	All	External Research – IOM GMDAC
649	IOM	Policy Brief - Migration and Natural Resource Scarcity within the Context of Climate Variability in West Africa	2015	SLC	External Research – IOM

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
650	IOM	Trafficking in Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants in ACP Countries: Key Challenges and Ways Forward Informing discussions of the ACP-EU Dialogue on Migration and Development	2018	All	External Research – IOM
651	ODI	Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2018	All	External Research – ODI
652	ODI	Working Paper - Protection of displaced Libyans Risks, responses and border dynamics	2019	Libya	External Research – ODI, HPG
653	RMMS	Migrant Smuggling in the Horn of Africa & Yemen: the social economy and protection risks	2013	HOA	External Research – RMMS
654	RMMS	Mixed Migration in Kenya: The scale of movement and associated protection risks	2013	Kenya	External Research – RMMS
655	RMMS	Responses to mixed migration in the Horn of Africa & Yemen: policies and assistance responses in a fast changing context	2013	HOA	External Research – RMMS
656	RMMS	Going West: contemporary mixed migration trends from the Horn of Africa to Libya & Europe	2014	HOA, Libya	External Research – RMMS
657	RMMS	Blinded by Hope: Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Ethiopian migrants	2014	Ethiopia	External Research – RMMS
658	RMMS	Abused & Abducted: the plight of female migrants from the Horn of Africa in Yemen	2014	HOA	External Research – RMMS
659	RMMS	Behind bars: the detention of migrants in and from the East & Horn of Africa	2015	East Africa + HOA	External Research – RMMS
660	RMMS	A Certain Catalyst: an overview of the (mixed) migration and development debate with special focus on the Horn of Africa region	2015	HOA	External Research – RMMS
661	RMMS	Young and on the Move: children and youth in mixed migration flows within and from the Horn of Africa	2016	HOA	External Research – RMMS, Save the Children
662	RMMS	Research Paper - Protection Fallout How Increasing Capacity for Border Management Affects Migrants' Vulnerabilities in Niger and Mali	2017	Mali, Niger	External Research – RMMS, DRC, GPPI
663	RMMS	Extended Summary - Mixed Migration in West Africa Data, Routes and Vulnerabilities of People on the move	2017	SLC	External Research – RMMS, DRC, IOM
664	RMMS	Hidden Figures Women on the Move in Libya	2017	Libya, Mali, Niger	External Research – RMMS, 4MI
665	RMMS	Invisible Labour Women's labour migration to Libya	2017	Libya	External Research – RMMS, 4MI
666	RMMS	Living On The Edge: The everyday life of migrant women in Libya	2017	Libya	External Research – RMMS, 4MI

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667	MMC	Mixed Migration Review 2018	2018	All	External Research – MMC, DRC
668	MMC	Young and on the move in West Africa	2018	SLC	External Research – MMC, Save the Children
669	MMC	Main Report - The new ‘public enemy number one’ Comparing and contrasting the war on drugs and the emerging war on migrant smugglers	2019	All	External Research – MMC
670	MMC	CRU Report - Southbound Mixed Movement to Niger: An analysis of changing dynamics and policy responses	2018	Niger	External Research – MMC, Clingendael
671	MMC	Briefing Paper - Players of many parts: The evolving role of smugglers in West Africa’s migration economy	2019	West + NOA	External Research – MMC
672	MMC	Policy Paper - The policy tap fallacy: Lessons from the Central Mediterranean Route on how increasing restrictions fail to reduce irregular migration flows	2019	All	External Research – MMC
673	MMC	Briefing Paper - Everyone’s prey: Kidnapping and extortionate detention in mixed migration	2019	HOA	External Research – MMC
674	MMC	MIGRATION IN WEST AND NORTH AFRICA: SCENARIOS Possible evolution of migration dynamics within and via West and North Africa to June 2019	2018	West + NOA	External Research – MMC, DfID
675	MMC	MMC North Africa 4Mi Snapshot What drives migrants and refugees to and through Libya?	2018	Libya	External Research – MMC, 4Mi, DfID, DRC
676	MISC	PRELIMINARY FINDINGS RESEARCH REPORT Youth on the Move Investigating decision-making, migration trajectories and expectations of young people on the way to Italy	2017	All	External Research – MMP, Nor Emb, MHUB, REACH, DfID
677	Home Office	Country Policy and Information Note Nigeria: Trafficking of women	2016	Nigeria	External Research – IAGCI
678	MPC	Policy Brief - Five Misconceptions About Migrant Smuggling	2018	All	External Research – MPC
679	UNODC	GLOBAL STUDY ON SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS	2018	All	External Research – UNODC
680	EASO	The Push and Pull Factors of Asylum Related Migration: A Literature Review	2016	All	External Research European Asylum Support Office, IOM GMDAC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
681	International Crisis Group	Africa Report N°227 - The Central Sahel: A Perfect Sandstorm	2015	All	External Research – ICG
682	EU	HoAT05.135_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03 SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO THE REFUGGEE SETTLEMENTS.pdf		Uganda	ROM - HOA
683	EU	HoAT05.119_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03 - KRCS- CONFLICT PREVENTION, PEACE AND ECONOMIC.pdf		Kenya	ROM - HOA
684	EU	HoAT05.116_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02- EU - GIZ – YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND EMPLOYMENT.pdf		Kenya	ROM - HOA
685	EU	HoAT05.111_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01 EU- RUSI – STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE TO VIOLENCE AND.pdf		Kenya	ROM - HOA
686	EU	HoAT05.108_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION IN KENYA.pdf		Kenya	ROM - HOA
687	EU	HoAT05.106_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 – RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
688	EU	HoAT05.105_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07 – IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS AND BUILDING RESILIENCE IN.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
689	EU	HoAT05.104_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS &.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
690	EU	HoAT05.103_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 INCREASING RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
691	EU	HoAT05.102_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04 PROMOTING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN BORANA.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
692	EU	HoAT05.101_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 BULDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
693	EU	HoAT05.99_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 02 RESILIENT ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOODS (REAL).pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
694	EU	HoAT05.97_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND STABILITY.pdf		Uganda	ROM - HOA
695	EU	HoAT05.91_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 INTEGRATED MULTI SECTORAL APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
696	EU	HoAT05.88_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO THE REFUGGEE SETTLEMENTS - April 2018.pdf		Uganda	ROM - HOA
697	EU	HoAT05.28_Consolidated_ROM Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01 SUPPORT PROGRAMME TO THE REFUGGEE SETTLEMENTS - March 2018.pdf		Uganda	ROM - HOA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
698	EU	HoA/T05.6_Consolidated_ROM_Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
699	EU	HoA/T05.4_Consolidated_ROM_Report_T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL.pdf		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
700	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\SN\SN-05\EVAL_MID_T05-EUTF-SAH-SN 05_PACERSEN.pdf		Senegal	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
701	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\SN\SN 05\20180802_Note_Evaluation_PACERSEN.pdf	2018	Senegal	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
702	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\SN\SN 05\20180802_Note_Evaluation_PACERSEN.docx	2018	Senegal	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
703	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\SN\SN-04\EVAL_MID_T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04 02_Développer_l'emploi.pdf		Senegal	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
704	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\NE\NE 08\Rapport_Evaluation_Finale_PASSERAZ_vf(1).doc		Niger	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
705	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\NE\NE-08\20180831 Rapport bilan AGAPAIR_final.pdf	2018	Niger	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
706	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\NE\NE-01\Rapport d'évaluation intermédiaire – RT 12.58 - OIM Niger - Fev 2018.pdf	2018	Niger	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
707	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\ML\ML-03\EVAL_MID_T05-EUTF-SA-ML-03 01.pdf		Mali	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
708	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\CM\CM-02\EVAL_Mid_T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02 01_PARSE.pdf		Cameroon	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
709	EU	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts)\Sahel\BF\REG-SAH-01-02\EVAL_Imp_T05-EUTF REG-SAH-01-02_IPA.pdf		Burkina Faso	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - Sahel
710	EU	T05.119_T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03 - KRCS- CONFLICT PREVENTION, PEACE AND ECONOMIC		Kenya	ROM - HOA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
711	EU	T05.126_T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-03-01 PROJET D'APPUI AUX FILIERES AGRICOLES DANS LES		Niger	ROM - Sahel
712	EU	T05.149_NOA_ Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		NoA	ROM - NOA
713	EU	T05.169_T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01 - GIZ - Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in		HoA	ROM - HOA
714	EU	T05.171_T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01 - TOWARDS FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS AND		HoA	ROM - HOA
715	EU	T05.178_T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20 STRENGTHENING IGAD'S ABILITY TO PROMOTE RESILIENCE IN		HoA	ROM - HOA
716	EU	T05.186_T05-EUTF -HoA-REG-27-Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process		HoA	ROM - HOA
717	EU	T05.198_NOA_ Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya		Libya	ROM - NOA
718	EU	T05.208_NOA_ Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de		NoA	ROM - NOA
719	EU	T05.213_NOA_ Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase		Libya	ROM - NOA
720	EU	T05.227_T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02 - ILO-Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD		HoA	ROM - HOA
721	EU	T05.234_Mali_ RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES DE RESILIENCE A L INSECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET		Mali	ROM - Sahel
722	EU	T05.235_T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 PARTENARIAT POUR LE RENFORCEMENT DE LA RESILIENCE A		Mali	ROM - Sahel
723	EU	T05.244_T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE		Mali	ROM - Sahel
724	EU	T05.278_T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-01 - Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to		Sudan	ROM - HOA
725	EU	T05.285_T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05-01 APPUI À LA FORMATION ET À LA SÉCURITÉ PUBLIQUE AU		Chad	ROM - Sahel
726	EU	T05.299_T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-01 STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE OF		Nigeria	ROM - Sahel
727	EU	T05.308_T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01 FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR		Sudan	ROM - HOA
728	EU	T05.329_T05-EUTF-HOA-SU-11-04 STRENGTHENING PROTECTION SERVICES FOR REFUGEES AND			ROM - HOA
729	EU	T05.336_NOA_ Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host		Libya	ROM - NOA
730	EU	T05.337_NOA_ Vivre ensemble sans discrimination une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la		NoA	ROM - NOA
731	EU	T05.345_NOA_ Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		Libya	ROM - NOA
732	EU	T05.351_T05-EUTF -HoA-REG-25 Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and		HoA	ROM - HOA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
		Reintegration in			
733	EU	T05.353_NOA Municipal development in the context of mixed migration		NoA	ROM - NOA
734	EU	T05.354_T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21 STRENGTHENING THE LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE OF PASTORAL		South Sudan	ROM - HOA
735	EU	T05.386_EUTF05 HOA SD 32.1 Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through		Sudan	ROM - HOA
736	EU	T05.425_T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-01 INITIATIVE EUTF-OIM POUR LA PROTECTION ET LA		Burkina Faso	ROM - Sahel
737	EU	T05.714_NOA_Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded		NoA	ROM - NOA
738	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL		Ethiopia	ROM - HOA
739	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-SS-05-01 - PCR report EU-TAPP extension Final.pdf		South Sudan	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
740	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-SS-04-01 MTE_2019.07.10_South Sudan HPF Evaluation_Final Version.pdf	2019	South Sudan	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
741	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-18- BMM (L1, HOA-REG-09) MTR_Final Report_06 FEB 2019.pdf	2019	HoA	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
742	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Midline Evaluation Report Dec 2018.pdf	2018	Uganda	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
743	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Mid Term Review Report -Dec 2018.pdf	2018	Uganda	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
744	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03 (T05.168) - MTE Flash Report - UNHCR.pdf		Somalia	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
745	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03 - MTE IOM - Flash Progress Report - FLASH - IOM.pdf		Somalia	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA
746	EU	Evaluation T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17(-02) - RDPP Kenya MTR Final report 170119.pdf	2019	Kenya	Evaluation studies (of EUTF contracts) - HoA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
747	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-03-01 - Initiative FFUE - OIM pour le renforcement de la gestion des frontières, la protection et la réintégration des migrants : Mauritanie		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
748	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01-03 Etat des lieux des connaissances sur le religieux au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
749	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01-05 Addressing the roots of insecurity in the Greater Sahel		SLC	Contracts - SLC
750	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-02-01 Identification et formulation d'un cadre d'intervention pour la création d'emploi et d'opportunités économiques et le renforcement de la résilience au Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
751	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02-05 - EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa – IT Reporting system		SLC	Contracts - SLC
752	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-02-09 Burkina Faso Bon achat Communication "histoires de vies"		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
753	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02-09 - Communication et visibilité des projets FFU au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
754	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-01-01 - État des lieux et analyse des besoins en matière de sécurité et de justice dans les pays de la fenêtre Sahel et lac Tchad		SLC	Contracts - SLC
755	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-01-02 - LRRD de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones septentrionales au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
756	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-01-02 - Centre pour la sécurité et le développement		SLC	Contracts - SLC
757	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-01 - Matériel de support pour la communication du fonds fiduciaire d'urgence pour l'Afrique		SLC	Contracts - SLC
758	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-05 - Article journalistique sur le projet PECOBAT pour le site web du Fonds fiduciaire de l'UE pour l'Afrique		SLC	Contracts - SLC
759	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-07: TCF - Consultance technique pour la formulation d'un Appel à Manifestation		SLC	Contracts - SLC
760	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-10 - Animated Video		SLC	Contracts - SLC
761	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-12: TCF - Assistance technique pour l'élaboration d'un dispositif conjoint de suivi évaluation dans le domaine de la pêche et l'emploi		SLC	Contracts - SLC
762	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-01 - Projet Multisectoriel Intégré de Résilience des ménages pauvres et très pauvres face à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle dans les provinces septentrionales de la Boucle du Mouhoun au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
763	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-02 - Projet de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables du Sahel et du Nord		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
764	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-03: renforcer durablement et de manière intégrée la résilience des populations vulnérables à l'insécurité nutritionnelle dans la région de l'Est au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
765	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-01-04 - Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables dans les provinces du Soum et du Loroum BURKINA FASO		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
766	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-05-01 - Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques		Burkin Faso	Contracts - SLC
767	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-02-01 - Insertion et stabilisation socio-économique des jeunes et des femmes dans la province du Séno (région de Sahel)		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
768	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-03-01 - Programme d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières au Burkina Faso (PROGEF)		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
769	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-04-01 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
771	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-06-01: TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
772	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-01 - Projet d'amélioration de l'inclusion sociale des apprenants des foyers coraniques par l'éducation et le dialogue "Dialogue et changement social"		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
773	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07-02 - Appui à la modernisation de l'enseignement franco arabe au Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
774	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-08-02 - Renforcement de l'Etat sur le fait religieux		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
775	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-01: Appui à la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel (PUS)		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
776	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-09-02 - Assistance à maîtrise d'ouvrage dans le cadre du PUS et communication		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
777	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-01: Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun		Cameroon	Contracts - SLC
778	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-02 - Projet de renforcement de la résilience des populations des régions septentrionales du Cameroun (PRESEC)		Cameroon	Contracts - SLC
779	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-02-01 - Projet d'Appui à la Résilience Socio-Économique des Jeunes Vulnérables (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua): PARSE		Cameroon	Contracts - SLC
780	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-03-01 - Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes (approche HIMO)		Cameroon	Contracts - SLC
781	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04-01 - Initiative FFUE - OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants : Cameroun		Cameroon	Contracts - SLC
782	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-01-01 - The Gambia Youth Empowerment Project		Gambia	Contracts - SLC
783	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-02-01 - EUTF-IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration: The Gambia		Gambia	Contracts - SLC
784	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01-01 - Alliance pour la Résilience Communautaire Nord Mali		Mali	Contracts - SLC
785	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01-02 - Partenariat pour le Renforcement de la Résilience à l'Insécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle au Nord Mali (PRIAN)		Mali	Contracts - SLC

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786	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01-03 - Renforcement des capacités de résilience à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle des populations vulnérables des régions de Gao et Mopti		Mali	Contracts - SLC
787	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-02-01 - Projet d'Appui à la Filière de l'Anacarde au Mali (PAFAM)		Mali	Contracts - SLC
788	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-03-01 - Relance de l'Economie locale et Appui aux collectivités II		Mali	Contracts - SLC
789	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-04-01 - Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2 (SDNM 2)		Mali	Contracts - SLC
790	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-05-01 - Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine		Mali	Contracts - SLC
791	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06-02 - PARSEC (phase de mise en oeuvre) - Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)		Mali	Contracts - SLC
792	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-09-01 - Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali		Mali	Contracts - SLC
793	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-01-01 - PECOBAT: Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
794	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-02-01 - Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger les enfants migrants contre l'exploitation et la traite		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
795	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-01 - Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
796	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-04-02 - Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
797	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-05-01 - Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
798	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-01-01 - Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants		Niger	Contracts - SLC
799	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-02-01 - Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires		Niger	Contracts - SLC
800	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-03-01 -Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez		Niger	Contracts - SLC
801	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-04-01 - Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions		Niger	Contracts - SLC
802	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-05-01 - Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants		Niger	Contracts - SLC
803	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-01 - Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
804	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-06-02 - Volet sécurité du Programme d'Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
805	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-07-01 - Initiative EUTF - OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants : Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
806	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-01 - Pilotage du Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide dans la Région d'Agadez - AGAPAIR		Niger	Contracts - SLC
807	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-02 - Projet d'Appui à la Stabilité Socioéconomique dans la Région d'Agadez - PASSERAZ		Niger	Contracts - SLC
808	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-03 - Projet d'intégration économique et sociale des jeunes: Emploi pour le patrimoine d'Agadez (EPPA) - PAIERA		Niger	Contracts - SLC
809	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-08-04 - Marché d'assistance technique en soutien à la Haute Autorité pour la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP) dans son rôle de mise en œuvre et de coordination du programme PAIERA		Niger	Contracts - SLC
810	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-09-01 - Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
811	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-10-01 - Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa, Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
812	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-01 - Les jeunes entreprennent et s'emploient au Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
813	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-02 - DURAZINDER - «programme de création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de départ et de transit au Niger », à Zinder		Niger	Contracts - SLC
814	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-01 - Promoting Stability in Nigeria's Northeast		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
815	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-02 - Multi-sector support to the displaced in Adamawa and Borno States		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
816	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-01-03 - Promoting Resilience and Peaceful Coexistence Among Displacement Affected Communities in Northeast Nigeria		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
817	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-02-01 - Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (I-SING)		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
818	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03-01 - Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
819	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-04-01 - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
820	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-05-01 - The Right to Write Nigeria Project		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
821	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-06-01 - Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
822	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-07-01 - Restoring and promoting sustainable agriculture-based livelihoods for food security, employment, and nutrition improvement in Borno State		Nigeria	Contracts - SLC
823	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-01-01 - Appui au G5 pour la sécurité au Sahel		SLC	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
824	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02-01 - Voices of youth for Sahel/Logistique		SLC	Contracts - SLC
825	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02-02 - Voices of Youth for Sahel/preparation et animation		SLC	Contracts - SLC
826	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-02-04 -Landell-Mills Communication material for 3 windows		SLC	Contracts - SLC
827	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-03-01 - Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region		SLC	Contracts - SLC
828	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-01 - GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)		SLC	Contracts - SLC
829	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-02 GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
830	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-03 - GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Mali		Mali	Contracts - SLC
831	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-04 GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Niger		Niger	Contracts - SLC
832	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-04-05 GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel) - Sénégal		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
833	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-05-01 - Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad		SLC	Contracts - SLC
834	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-01 - Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – MALI		Mali	Contracts - SLC
835	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-02 - Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – BFASO		Burkina Faso	Contracts - SLC
836	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-03 - Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali - MAURITANIE		Mauritania	Contracts - SLC
837	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-06-04 - Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali – NIGER		Niger	Contracts - SLC
838	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-07-01 - Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de micro entreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du « lifestyle » et aménagement d'intérieur		SLC	Contracts - SLC
839	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-01 - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire		Ivory Coast	Contracts - SLC
840	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-02 - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Ghana		Ghana	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
841	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-03 - Initiative FFUE – OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants: Guinée Bissau		Guinea Bissau	Contracts - SLC
842	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-04 - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Guinea		Guinea	Contracts - SLC
843	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-08-05 - Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Chad		Chad	Contracts - SLC
844	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-09-01 - La voix des jeunes du Sahel (2017)		SLC	Contracts - SLC
845	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-12-01: Appui à la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du Golfe de Guinée		SLC	Contracts - SLC
846	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-17-01: Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad		SLC	Contracts - SLC
847	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-18-02 - Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel		SLC	Contracts - SLC
848	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-19-01 La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel (phase II)		SLC	Contracts - SLC
849	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01 - Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanél		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
850	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-02-01 - Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en Casamance		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
851	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-03-01 - Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
852	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-01 - Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
853	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02 - Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
854	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-03 - Développer l'emploi au Sénégal : renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
855	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-04: MISE EN OEUVRE DES ACTIVITÉS ET LA PRODUCTION DE SUPPORTS DE COMMUNICATION DANS LE CADRE DU PROJET : DÉVELOPPER L'EMPLOI AU SÉNÉGAL		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
856	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-05 - Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
857	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-06 - Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ		Senegal	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
858	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-01 - Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la création d'emploi ruraux par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) dans les régions à haute potentialité migratoire		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
859	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-05-02 - Projet d'appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la création d'emploi ruraux, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes Natanguées) dans les régions à haute potentialité migratoire		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
860	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-01 - Initiative FFUE – OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants : Sénégal		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
861	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
862	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
863	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-04 EUTF IOM Initiative for migrant protection and reintegration: regional proposal		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
864	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-01 - Phase de diagnostic du Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique.		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
865	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-02		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
866	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-07-03		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
867	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-08-01 - Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués – PARERBA		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
868	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09-01 - Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal (PASPED)		Senegal	Contracts - SLC
869	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-01 - Emploi, résilience et cohésion sociale dans la bande sahélienne et la zone du Lac Tchad (RESTE)		Chad	Contracts - SLC
870	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-02: maitre d'ouvrage délégué		Chad	Contracts - SLC
871	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-01-03: Assurer les activités de gestion et de coordination du projet RESTE		Chad	Contracts - SLC
872	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02-01: PRCPT - Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad		Chad	Contracts - SLC
873	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-03-01 - Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité		Chad	Contracts - SLC
874	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-05-01 - Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad		Chad	Contracts - SLC
875	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-06-01 - Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables		Chad	Contracts - SLC
876	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-01: Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA) – zone Est		Chad	Contracts - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
877	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-02: Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA) – zone Sud		Chad	Contracts - SLC
878	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-07-03		Chad	Contracts - SLC
879	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01-01 - Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya		Libya	Contracts - NoA
880	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-01 - Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya		Libya	Contracts - NoA
881	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-02 - Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children		Libya	Contracts - NoA
882	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-03 - Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery		Libya	Contracts - NoA
883	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-04 - Reinforcing International Protection and Delivery of Assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and vulnerable host communities in Libya		Libya	Contracts - NoA
884	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03-05 - Municipal development in the context of mixed migration		Libya	Contracts - NoA
885	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01-01 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension genre		Morocco	Contracts - NoA
886	EU	T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01-01 - Accompagner la réinsertion économique et sociale des migrants tunisiens de retour, de façon à garantir la dignité des personnes et la pérennité de leurs projets de réinsertion.		Tunisia	Contracts - NoA
887	EU	EUTF-NOA ongoing contracts results 26 March 2019 (2)		NoA	Contracts - NoA
888	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-03-01	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
889	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-03	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
890	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-02	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
891	EU	T05-EUTF-HoA-UG-39-01 - Response to Increased Demand on Government Services and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Uganda (RISE) - GIZ component	2018	Uganda	Contracts - HoA
892	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01 - Strengthening Social cohesion and Stability in slums populations in Kampala - Uganda	2018	Uganda	Contracts - HoA
893	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03 - Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - WASH component led by ADA	2019	Uganda	Contracts - HoA
894	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01 - Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - ENABEL component	2019	Uganda	Contracts - HoA
895	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-02- Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community (EAC) Provisions	2016	South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
896	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-01-Technical Assistance to the EU funded infrastructure actions in South Sudan (III)		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
897	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49.01 - South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience - SORDEV SSR		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA

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898	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48.02 - Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
899	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01 - Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
900	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-02 - IMPACT South Sudan - Mid-term Evaluation		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
901	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01 - IMPACT South Sudan		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
902	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01 -Technical Assistance for Sub-national Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and bridging phase		South Sudan	Contracts - HoA
903	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59.03 - Technical Assistance to Support Budget Support Operations		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
904	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59.01 - Support to the Financial Governance Committee Somalia		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
905	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-03 - Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation II, Somalia		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
906	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-02 - Stabilisation and Peace Dividends - Nordic International Support Foundation		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
907	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-01 - Somali Stability Fund II - SSF II		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
908	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57.07 -Somalia UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN JPLG III)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
909	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-02 - From Surviving to Thriving - Strengthening Resilience of Vulnerable Households and Communities in Northern Somalia		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
910	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-01 - Community resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (CRISP) - DFN		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
911	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-05 Somalia UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (Security sector governance – SSGP 4.3M €)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
912	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-04 Somalia UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (Corrections –JCP 1M €)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
913	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-03		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
914	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-02 - Support to Joint Police Programme - UNOPS		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
915	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-02 - Bosaso Spring Water Sources Development		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
916	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01 - RESTORE-Building Resilience in Northern Somalia		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
917	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16-01 - Scoping Study: Dulqaad iyo wada hadal - Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
918	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03.12 Somalia UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (Corrections – JCP 1M €)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
919	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-11 Somalia UN Multi Partner Trust Fund (Justice JPP 1M €)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
920	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-11 - Amplifying Durable Solutions in Somalia (ADSS)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
921	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10 - Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia - Baidoa (EIDACS-B)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA

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922	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09 - Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees - IDLO		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
923	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08 - Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia.		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
924	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07 - Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
925	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-06		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
926	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05 - Wadajir - Enhancing Durable Solutions for and Reintegration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somaliland		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
927	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04 - Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
928	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03 - RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management of mixed migration flows		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
929	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02 - Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundation for Somalia in Horn of Africa (FLASH)		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
930	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-01		Somalia	Contracts - HoA
931	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-55-01		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
932	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53-01 - Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
933	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45-01 - WFP Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
934	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-04- Support to the establishment of the European Chamber of Commerce (ECC)		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
935	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-03 - Technical Assistance to the EU Delegation for Cooperation in Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
936	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-02 - Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
937	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37-01 - UN Environment Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project Phase 2		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
938	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33-01 - Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
939	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01 - Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in Eastern Sudan through and integrated nutrition and food security approach		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
940	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05 - EQUIP - Pre-Service Teacher training component of the Education Quality Improvement Program in Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
941	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-04 - EQUIP - Quality Learning Environment for Access and Retention (EQUIP-QLEAR)		Sudan	Contracts - HoA

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942	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03 - EQUIP-Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment (EQUIP-I LEARN)		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
943	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02 - EQUIP - Education Quality Improvement Programme through In Service Teacher Education Programme - Sudan (EQUIP-ISTEP)		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
944	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01 - EQUIP Capacity Building and Coordination		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
945	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03 - Mitigate the effect of El Nino for host and IDP population in North Darfur State		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
946	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02 - Mitigate the effect of El Nino in White Nile State		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
947	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01 - Mitigate the effect of El Nino for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
948	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01 - Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed Decision-Making in Food Security		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
949	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01 - Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
950	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02 - Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik - West Darfur		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
951	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01 - Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
952	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04 - Strengthening protection services for refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
953	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03 - Vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
954	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02 - Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seeker and host communities in Khartoum State (EEDK-RDDP SUDAN)		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
955	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01 - Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation -Eastern Sudan		Sudan	Contracts - HoA
956	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-02 - IGAD promoting peace and stability in the Horn of Africa region (IPPSHAR)		HoA	Contracts - HoA
957	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-01 - Supporting the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security		HoA	Contracts - HoA
958	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01 - Monitoring and Learning System to the HoA window of the EUTF		HoA	Contracts - HoA
959	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-27-01 - Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative (ROCK)		HoA	Contracts - HoA
960	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-06 - Cross-border cooperation between Ethiopia and Kenya for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Marsabit-Moyale cluster		HoA	Contracts - HoA

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961	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-05 - Support for effective cooperation and coordination of cross border initiatives in southwest Ethiopia-northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya Somalia-Ethiopia (seccci)		HoA	Contracts - HoA
962	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-04 - Collaboration in cross-border areas: Cluster I - LOT 2 VSF – Omo Delta		HoA	Contracts - HoA
963	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-03 - Collaboration in cross-border areas: Cluster I - LOT 1 PACT UK		HoA	Contracts - HoA
964	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-02 - Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA)		HoA	Contracts - HoA
965	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-01 - Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mendera triangle		HoA	Contracts - HoA
966	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01 - Facility on Sustainable And Dignified Return And Reintegration In Support Of The Khartoum Process		HoA	Contracts - HoA
967	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-03 - Strengthening IGAD's ability to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa		HoA	Contracts - HoA
968	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02 - IGAD-Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa		HoA	Contracts - HoA
969	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01 - GIZ - Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa		HoA	Contracts - HoA
970	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02 - ILO-Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region: Improving opportunities for regular labour mobility		HoA	Contracts - HoA
971	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01 - Research and Evidence Facility Contract		HoA	Contracts - HoA
972	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01 - Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process)		HoA	Contracts - HoA
973	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-34-01 Kenya EU Partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
974	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03 - Conflict Prevention, Peace And Economic Opportunities For Youth In Kenya		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
975	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02 - Youth Empowerment and Employment Project in Kenya		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
976	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01 - Strengthening resilience to violence and extremism (STRIVE) II		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
977	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-02 - Mid-term Evaluation of RDPP Support to the Development of Kalobeyei Settlement		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
978	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme		Kenya	Contracts - HoA
979	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60-01 - Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform and Performance Contract		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
980	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-01 - Sustainable reintegration support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA

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981	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51-01 - Shire alliance: energy access for host communities and refugees in Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
982	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-42-01 - UNIDO EUTF HOA-ET-42-1 Leather initiative for sustainable employment creation (LISEC) in Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
983	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-01 - Capacity building and technical assistance to a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) structure and Ethiopian government institutions		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
984	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-05 RESET PLUS - Comprehensive Development Framework and Investment Plan Preparation for the Agro-Commodities Procurement Zones (ACPZS) of the four Pilon Integrated Agro - Industrial Parks (IAIPS) in Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
985	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-03 - Youth empowerment for successful transitions to decent work in Amhara and Somali regions of Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
986	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-02 - RESET PLUS - Family Planning for Resilience Building Amongst Youth and Women in Drought Prone and Chronically Food Insecure Regions of Ethiopia		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
987	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-01 - Improving access to safely managed water supply in the resilience building program for Ethiopia RESET II		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
988	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Major Urban Centers		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
989	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Bahrale and Aysaita areas		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
990	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Jijiga Area		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
991	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Dollo Ado Area		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
992	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Shire Area		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
993	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia_ SINCE		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
994	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-11 RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II) : CRISIS MODIFIER FUN		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
995	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-09 - Innovation in water development Borena zone Oromoya regional state (RESET II)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
996	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - RESET II Cluster Siti (Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
997	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07 - RESET II Cluster Afar (Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA

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998	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 - RESET II Cluster South Omo (Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods& Transformation (RESULT))		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
999	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 - RESET II Cluster Bale (Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1000	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04 - RESET II Cluster Borana (Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1001	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 - RESET II Cluster Liben (Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1002	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02 - RESET II Cluster Woleyta (Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (REAL))		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1003	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01 - RESET II Cluster Wag Himra (Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia)		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1004	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-41-01 - PAM WFP - SOLUTIONS PERENNES SOCIALES POUR LES POPULATIONS HOTES, LES REFUGIES ET LES MIGRANTS LES PLUS VULNERABLES SUR LE TERRITOIRE DJIBOUTIEN		Djibouti	Contracts - HoA
1005	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29-01 - AFD-TRANSFORM-Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels du secteur dans la filière transport-logistique-portuaire		Djibouti	Contracts - HoA
1006	EU	EUTF portfolio - info available en AKVO website		All	Contracts
1007	Global Initiative	Global Initiative September brief_Libya.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1008	Global Initiative	Global Initiative October Brief - Final.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1009	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya-Sahel-Sep 2019-30sep.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1010	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya-Sahel-Nov2018-FIN.pdf	2018	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1011	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya-Sahel-July-2019-web.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1012	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya-Sahel-Dec2018-Web.pdf	2018	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1013	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya-Sahel-Aug 2018-FIN_Libya.pdf	2018	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1014	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya Sahel May 2019 (1).pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1015	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya Sahel August 2019 FINAL.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA

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1016	Global Initiative	Global Initiative Libya Sahel April.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1017	Global Initiative	Global Initiative July Brief_MS.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1018	Global Initiative	Global Initiative July Brief_EC.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1019	Global Initiative	Global Initiative - Libya Sahel June 2019.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1020	Global Initiative	Global Initiative June Monthly Brief_FINAL.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1021	Global Initiative	Global Initiative EUTF Libya-Sahel March2019.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1022	Global Initiative	Global Initiative EUTF Libya-Sahel Feb2019.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1023	Global Initiative	Global Initiative EUTF Libya Sahel Jan 2019.pdf	2019	Libya	Briefing notes - NOA
1024	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad_q1_master_as_at_110618	2018	HoA	MLS - SLC
1025	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad - Q1 2019 REPORT	2019	SLC	MLS - SLC
1026	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa - QUARTERLY REPORT – Q1 2019	2019	HoA	MLS - HoA
1027	ICMPD	EUTF NORTH OF AFRICA WINDOW - First Monitoring Report June 2019	2019	NoA	MLS - NoA
1028	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Contrat sign? + annexes part 3-3 - Ares(2019)6017035.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1029	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Contrat sign? + annexes part 2-3 - Ares(2019)6017035.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1030	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Contrat sign? + annexes part 1-3 - Ares(2019)6017035.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1031	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Conditions particulieres – Ares(2019)5395360.docx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1032	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe VII - Declaration de gestion - Ares(2019)5395360.docx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1033	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe VI - Plan de communication visibilite – Ares(2019)539536.docx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1034	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe V – Modle de demande de paiement – Ares(2019)5395360.docx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1035	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe IV - Formulaire signaltique financier – Ares(2019)539536.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1036	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe III - Budget - Ares(2019)5395360.xlsx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1037	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe IIa - Ares(2019)5395360.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA

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1038	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe II - Conditions Genrales - Ares(2019)5395360.pdf	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1039	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-NE-11-03 - Annexe I - Description de action - Ares(2019)5395360.docx	2019	SLC	Contracts - NoA
1040	EU	T05 EUTF-HoA-SO-03 - Flash Progress Report - FLASH - IOM.pdf	2018	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1041	UN	Report Jan-June 2019 Joint Justice Programme.doc	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1042	UN	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Somalia Semi-Annual Report 2019.pdf	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1043	EU	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 Interim Report EUFLASH_FINAL.PDF	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1044	IOM	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 IOM 2nd Interim Narrative report March-Aug 2017.pdf	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1045	IOM	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 Interim financial report Sept 2016 - Aug 2017.pdf	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1046	EU	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 Fourth interim report.pdf	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1047	EU	EU Assistance to Somalia - EUTF HOA - Nordic International Support Foundation	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1048	IOM	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 EU FLASH Results Matrix_Final.pdf		HoA	Contracts - HoA
1049	IOM	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03 EU FLASH Interim Report - April 30.DOCX	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1050	KAALO	RESTORE project Annex VSLA Training meeting.docx		HoA	Contracts - HoA
1051	KAALO	Annex Draft Agreement -Kaalo- Amal Bank.docx		HoA	Contracts - HoA
1052	IOM	EUTF HOA - Somalia - Annex Cudbi Awale Success Story.docx		HoA	Contracts - HoA
1053	IOM	Annex 6 - Joint Justice Programme Jan-June 2019 report.doc	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1054	IOM	Annex 3 - IOM Rollup #saynototrafficking.pdf	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1055	IOM	Annex 2 - Comprehensive Border Management Assessment ToRs.pdf	2017	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1056	AMADPOC	Annex 1 - Inception Report - Border and Migration Management Assessmentpdf	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1057	EU	EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01 RESTORE Quarterly Update 05-08 2019.docx	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1058	UN	BRCiS RESTORE - Strengthening the Resilience of Communities in Puntland and Somaliland Interim Report - Reporting period: 11th November 2018 – 10th May 2019	2019	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1059	UN	Somalia UN MPTF Joint Rule of Law project report 2018-12.docx	2018	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1060	UN	Somalia UN MPTF 2018-12 Joint Justice Programme report.docx	2018	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1061	EU	T05 - EUTF-HOA SO-03-02 Addendum to Grant No.1 - No-Cost Extension.pdf	2018	HoA	Contracts - HoA
1062	OECD	OECD Long Term Sahel Trends Security-Development 2019-09	2019	SLC	External research - OECD
1063	UE	T05.102 - (005) - RESETII Annual Report Y2 - CNL.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1064	CARE	Final-Fianl-RESET-2-Evaluation Report 26 March 2019.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1065	CARE	FINAL NARRATIVE REPORT CARE Nederland.docx	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1066	EU	Contract special conditions - SIGNED.pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1067	EU	Annex III Budget.pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1068	EU	Annex I Description of the Action for GiZ project.pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1069	GIZ	190524_1st annual report.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1070	GIZ	190205_Factsheet_CBCES.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
1071	GIZ	190117 Update on implementation.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1072	GIZ	181109 Inception report revised.pdf	2018	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1073	GIZ	DCA RDPP 2019 Quarter 2 Report.zip	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1074	GIZ	RDPP DCA Afar 1st Quarter 2019 Report.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1075	ARS Progetti	RDPP - MTE - Core document - Final-.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1076	EU	FINAL Annual Interim RDPP T05.192(T005).pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1077	EU	DCA RDPP Afar Mid Term Evaluation Report 2019.doc	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1078	EU	DCA T05 192(T005) Interim Narrative Report.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1079	EU	RESET Plus report Year1.pdf	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1080	EU	RESET PLUS Baseline Report FV 27.03.2019.docx	2019	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1081	EU	CTR T05.433 Contract Annex III Budget.pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1082	EU	CTR T05.433 Contract Annex I Description of the actions (Part 2).pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1083	EU	CTR T05.433 Contract Annex I Description of the actions (Part 1).pdf		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1084	EU	2.LogFrame Updated Reset Plus.xlsx		Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1085	Cordaid	RESET-II Cordaid first interim narrative report.doc	2018	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
1086	Cordaid	2018 11 30 Second interim narrative report contract T05.101-(T005).pdf	2018	Ethiopia	Contracts - HoA
	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa QUARTERLY REPORT – Q2 2019	2019	HoA	MLS - HoA
	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad Q2 2019 REPORT	2019	SLC	MLS - SLC
	Altai Consulting	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Horn of Africa and Sahel Lake Chad, Key achievements and perspectives	2019	HoA & SLC	MLS - HoA & SLC
	Clingendael	Roadmap for sustainable migration management in the Sahel: lessons from Agadez, CRU Policy Brief, Fransje Molenaar	2017	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
	Clingendael	Why the EU should help former smugglers get a job: An integrated approach for Agadez (and beyond), CRU Policy Brief, Fransje Molenaar*	2018	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
	Clingendael	A Line in the Sand: Roadmap for sustainable migration management in Agadez, CRU Report, Fransje Molenaar, Anca-Elena Ursu, Bachirou	2017	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
	Clingendael	Innovation in EU migration policy: towards a truly comprehensive approach to migration, Willemijn Tiekstra, Wouter Zweers, Clingendael Report	2018	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
	Clingendael	The Future of the European Migration System: unlikely partners? Strategic Alert, Willemijn Tiekstra, J U L Y 2 018, Clingendael	2018	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
	Clingendael	Turning the tide: The politics of irregular migration in the Sahel and Libya: Fransje Molenaar, Floor El Kamouni-Janssen, CRU Report February 2017	2017	SLC	External Research – Clingendael
		Evaluation de mi-parcours du projet Migrant Response and Resource Mechanism (MRRM) Phase	SLC	SLC	

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
		II			
	AGAPAIR	Agadez - Pilotage du Plan d'Action a Impact Economique Rapide, AGAPAIR, 1er Bilan du Plan de Reconversion juillet 2018	2018	SLC	Non-EU studies
		Rapport Final D'évaluation Externe Du « Projet d'Appui à la Stabilité Socioéconomique dans la Région d'Agadez (PASSERAZ) »		SLC	EU document
	CRU	Multilateral Damage: The impact of EU migration policies on central Saharan routes Jérôme Tubiana Clotilde Warin Gaffar Mohammud Saeneen, CRU Report		SLC	Non-EU studies
		Incoherent Agendas: Do European Union migration policies threaten regional integration in West Africa?		SLC	Non-EU studies
		Planetary Security Initiative, Climate-migration-security: Making the most of a contested relationship ¹ , November 2017	2017	SLC	Non-EU studies
	University of Nottingham	FMU Policy Brief No. 02/2018 Why Securitising the Sahel Will Not Stop Migration, By Daria Davitti & Anca-Elena Ursu, University of Nottingham, Human Rights Law Centre	2018	SLC	Non-EU studies
		ROM Report, Renforcement de la Gestion Durable des Conséquences des Flux Migratoires au Niger, T05.136, 07/12/2018	2018	SLC	Decision Doc – SLC
	GIZ	GIZ, Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger (ProGEM), Rapport intermédiaire 2018-2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	GIZ	GIZ PROGEM Learning Cycle	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	GIZ	PROGEM Update Dec 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	GIZ	PROGEM Briefing Dec 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	GIZ	PROGEM GIZ reporting Nov 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	GIZ	PROGEM GIZ DOC 3 Dec 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	CTR - Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger, T05-EUTF SAH-NE-06-03	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
		PASSERAZ Final Report 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	UNHCR	UNHCR (2019), Responding to housing, land and property obstacles and opportunities for the achievement of solutions: An internal reflective exercise. Division of Resilience and Solutions. Geneva, 7 – 8 November 2019		SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	UNHCR	UNHCR & Government of Niger, Bonne pratique de mise en oeuvre du Nexus (n.d.)		SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	AJUSEN FIXED TRANCHE 2017	2017	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	AJUSEN Note de Décaissement 2018 (Variable tranche 1)	2018	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	AJUSEN Note de Décaissement 2018 (Variable tranche 1)	2018	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	AJUSEN Technical Committee Report Dec 2018	2018	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	Avenant 3 a la Convention de Financement n.T05/EUTF/SAH/NE/06 Niger 'Appui Budgetaire a la Justice, Securite Interieure et Gestion des Frontieres au Niger', signed 15 September 2019	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
	EU	Appendice 1: Indicateurs de performance pour le déboursement	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	Appendice 2: Calendrier indicatif pour les décaissements de l'appui budgétaire"	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	UNHCR	Document d'action du Fonds fiduciaire de l'UE, Soutien à la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région de Diffa, UNHCR	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	SO-59-02 EU Budget Support (EUBS)_update_October_2019.pptx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 EUBS_update_March_2019.pptx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 EUBS_update_December_2019.pptx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 EUBS_update_August_2019.pptx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 EU budget support - FMS_DG_meeting_14092019.pptx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 Disbursement note 2019-10.docx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-59-02 Disbursement note 2019-04.docx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-46-02 JPP UNSOM Newsletter.pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-46-02 JPP Biometric Briefing Paper.pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-46-02 JPP Achievements year 1.pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	SO-03 REINTEG Final report.pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	EU	Rapport IntermédiaireT05-EUTF-SAH-ML-052.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	Rapport 3ème Aneeé projet PAFAM T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-02-rev final 3.docx	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-01-01 Rapport intermédiaire 1	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08 J10_addendum action document en.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08 - Avenant 1.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-SAH-GM-03 - Building a future - Make it in The Gambia 2019.09 Letter to GK Partners.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 J10_addendum_1.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 J10_addendum2 action document en.doc.pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	EU	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - conflict prevention Youth (incl. 2 riders).pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC

Doc No.	Author/ Institution	Title	Date	Window/ Country	Type of document
	EU	Final_T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-16_AVENANT 1 .pdf	2019	SLC	Contract Doc - SLC
	HDG & ODI	Report on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	Oxfam	Oxfam Research main report Final.pdf	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	RESET	FINAL WASH IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY-FINAL - (RESET II).doc	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	IGAD	FactSheet-IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Regio....docx	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA
	RESET	DRM comprehensive strategic planning document_ RESET II .doc	2019	HoA	Contract Doc - HoA

ANNEX D: PERSONS INTERVIEWED

EU Staff, Brussels

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EEAS

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Ms. Silvena Pesta, Deputy Head of Unit, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs - Strategy and General Affairs - International Strategy

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ECHO

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EU Staff, EU Delegations

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Mr. Hans-Christian Beaumont, Développement rural – Environnement

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EUD Chad

Mr. Arnaud Borchard, Chef de Coopération

EUD Côte d'Ivoire

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EUD Djibouti

Mr. Bernard Francois, Head Cooperation EUD

EUD Eritrea

Mr. Gabriel Octavian Leonte, Head Cooperation

EUD The Gambia

Mr. Ridwane Abdul-Rahman, Programme Manager - EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

EUD Ghana

Mr. Emmanuel Soubiran, Programme Officer / Governance Section

EUD Guinea

Mr. Christoph Pelzer, Chargé d'Aide et de Coopération Internationale, EUTF

EUD Mali

Mr. Geza Strammer, Head Cooperation

EUD Mauritania

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Mr. Jorge Valiente: Focal point on Employment & formation, Resilience

EUD South Sudan

Mr. Christer Hermansson, Head Cooperation

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Ms. Claudia Marinaro, Desk Officer

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ICMPD

Ms. Jacqueline Berman, Team Leader

Ms. Katharina Demel, Consultant

IOM

Ms. Beth Masterson, Team Leader

Ms. Anouk Albinovanus, Reporting and Programme Officer

German Development Institute (DIE)

Mr. Niels Keijzer, Senior Researcher

GIZ

Mr. Philip Kusch, Brussels Representative

UNHCR

Ms. Annabelle Roig Granjon, Deputy Head of EU Unit

Mr. Marc Fawe, External Relations Officer

Persons Interviewed, Ethiopia case

EUD Ethiopia

Ms. Sabrina Bazzanella, Team Leader Migration Section, EUD Ethiopia

Mr. Erik Habers, Head of Cooperation

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Ms. Emanuela Parisciani, Programme Manager, Migration

Ms. Claire Douchet, Programme Manager

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EU Delegation to the African Union

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ECHO

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Embassy of Austria (IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR) project)

Mr. Stefan Hlavac, Head of Office, Austrian Development Agency

Ms. Doris Gebru-Zeilermayr, Programme Manager Peace building and Conflict Prevention

Embassy of Denmark

Mr. Soren Knudsen Moller, First Secretary Migration and Human Affairs

Embassy of the Netherlands

Mr. Jan Bade, Regional Coordinator Horn of Africa for Refugees and Migration (by telephone)

Embassy of Italy (SINCE programme)

Mr. Pierpaolo Bergamini, Head of Office, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation

Mr. Tewodros Kasaya, SINCE Field Coordinator

Mr. Tigist Adane, PIN Project Coordinator

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Mr. Tezeta Marelign, Edukans, Finance Director

Ms. Federica Farne, VIS, Project Coordinator

Mr. Ayalu Admas, ILO, Project Coordinator

Mr. Samson Gebre, UNIDO, National Project Expert

Mr. Gianfanu Pulino, VIS, C.R.

Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)

Mr. Francisco de Asis Lopez Sanz, AECID-Ethiopia, General co-ordinator

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Mr. Gerhard Mai, Programme Manager, Cross-Border Collaboration Programme in Western Ethiopia and Eastern Sudan

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National Authorities

Mr. Belachew Beyene, Director, European Union Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Mr. Getachew, Job compact

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Mr. Tadelle Ayenew, Director TVET Bureau, Addis Ababa

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Oxfam RESET II Siti project

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Ms. Houda Mouhammed, Project Manager, Dire Dawa

Mr. Hussien Mohamoud, Project Director, Save the Children, Dire Dawa

Mr. Faysel, PWO Field Coordinator

Mr. Muluken, ECHO Program Manager

Mr. Afewrok, ECC-SADCO

Mr. Belete, Oxfam

Mr. Azaria, Oxfam

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DanishChurchAid

Mr. Zenebe Mekonen, Head of Program

Mr. Challa, Humanitarian Coordinator

Plan International

Mr. Rekik B. Getahun, Consortium Manager

Mercy Corps

Mr. Tilahun Asmare, Evaluation and Learning Manager

CARE

Mr. Benedict Irwin, Pastoral Programme Coordinator

Ms. Martha Alemayehu, CARE

Mr. Abomsa Kebede, CARE

Ms. Fatma Wakil, CARE Netherlands

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Ms. Teodora Borghoff, Innovation Fund

Persons Interviewed, Libya case

EUD Libya

Ms. Lucia Santuccione, EUTF focal point at the EUD Libya

Ms. Janis.AIZSALNIEKS, Deputy Head of Operations, EUD Libya

Ms. Nille OLESEN, Political Officer Migration, EUD Libya

National Authorities

Dr. Abdulgader Mehat, GD of Abusitta hospital- Tripoli, MoH

Mr. Ismail Ali, GD of the Sabratah health facility, MoH

Mr. Abdulhamid Abougrara, Ministerial Advisor, MoLG

Dr. Fathi Omar Alkewash, GD of Sabratah hospital, MoH

Mr. Salah Fatah, Director of Provinces and Municipalities Affairs, MoLG

Mr. Mohammed Al- Sheebani, Deputy Minister, MoI

Mr. Hesham Hawesa, Organizations Affairs Directorate, MOF

Colonel Abdulsalam Alewan, Deputy Acting of DCIM branches, DCIM-MoI

Local Authorities

Mr. Ahmed Elherik, Acting Sabratha Mayor, Sabratha municipality

Mr. Abo baker al-Tommi, Under-Secretary of the municipality, Sabratha municipality

Dr. Mohammed Abo-Ajela, Director of Department of Antiquities (DoA) in Sabratha, Sabratha municipality

Mr. Rawad Alsheen, Head of Medical Services in Sabratha, Sabratha municipality

Mr. Mohamed Elkawash, Engineer at Municipality Projects Office, Sabratha municipality

Mr. Adel Elmanoubi, Antiquities restorer at DoA, Sabratha municipality

Mr. Muftah Elbreshni, Mayor of Sabatah municipality, Sabratha municipality

Implementing partners

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Ms. Meret Weyermann, Senior Project Manager, UNHCR, Tunis Office

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Ms. Lodovica Tranchini, Programme Development & Quality Specialist, Danish Research Council Tunis Office

Ms. Hara Caracostas, M&E Specialist, Danish Research Council Tunis Office

Mr. Tawfeak Alghanoudi, UNDP Engineer

Mr. Ibraheem Agerib, UNDP Site Engineer

Persons Interviewed, Morocco case

EUD Morocco

Ms. Anne Simon, EUTF Focal Point

Ms. Nathalie Houlou, Chargée de Programmes Gouvernance et Migration

Mr. Severin Strohal, Chef de la Section Gouvernance

Mr. Dirk Buda, Chef de la Section Politique

Mr. Calin Ilie, Conseiller Politique

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Implementing partners

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Mr. Mouloud El Kamel, Chargé de Programme, Coopération Suisse
Mr. Ignacio Martinez Boluda, Responsable de Programmes, AECID/FIIAPP
Ms. Concha Badillo Valle, Responsable de Projet Vivre Ensemble sans discrimination, AECID/FIIAPP
Mr. José Mayorga Galvez, Directeur de Projet, Justice et Sécurité, AECID/FIIAPP
Mr. Tobias Metzner, Regional Portfolio Manager, ICMPD
Mr. Lamine Abbad, Project Manager MC2CM, ICMPD
Mr. Abderahmane El Bhioui, Chargé de Programme, ENABEL
Ms. Ana Polanco Porras, Experte en coopération technique, Programme d'appui à la gestion de la thématique migratoire, ENABEL
Mr. Olivier van Eyl, Desk Officer Maroc, Medecins du Monde Belgique
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Civil Society

Mr. Oussama Chakor, Alianza por la Solidaridad, Plateforme Nationale Protection Migrants (PNPM)

Persons Interviewed, Niger case

EUD Niger

Dr Denisa-Elena Ionete, EU Ambassador
Mr. Matthieu Zamecnik, Justice, Security and Resilience
Mr. Abdou Manou, Budget Support, Délégation de l'Union Européenne
Mr. Idi Haoua Mai, Justice, Délégation de l'Union Européenne
Ms. Gisela Spreitzhofer, Chargée de Programmes – Migration & Société civile, Délégation de l'Union Européenne
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Embassy of Germany

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Local Authorities

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Mr. Illo Adamou, Regional Council President, Tahoua
Mr. Sidi Sidi Aklou, Regional Council Vice President, Agadez
Mr. Hamed Billou Mohamed Moctar, Mayor of Abalak Commune

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Mr. Nicolas Klotz, Conseiller Technique, GIZ
Mr. M. Seny, GIZ
Mr. Manou Mamane, Cchef d'Antenne à Agadez, GIZ
Ms. Nawal Barkat, Programme Manager, IOM
Mr. Marcello Goletti, Head of Programmes, IOM
Mr. Manou Nabara Hamidou, ONG Jeunesse-Enfance-Migration-Développement

Mr. M. Mainema, Coordonnateur régional de l'ONG Karkara, Agadez

Persons Interviewed, Senegal case

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Mr. Sékou Badji, Directeur de la Planification et des Projets, ONFP (Office National de Formation Professionnelle)

Implementing Partners

Mr. Mario Viyuela Martinez, AECID project in Matam

Ms. Gulden AKA, Chargée de Programmes, Lux Dev

Mr. Stephano Contadini, LUXDEV project

Mr. Birane Niang, Représentant Lux Dev Ziguinchor

Ms. Belén Revelles Martínez, Coordinatrice Générale, Bureau Technique de Coopération au Sénégal, Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale au Développement (AECID)

Mr. Ndiaga Diatta, Eclasio, Ziguinchor

Mr. El Hadje Cheikh Fall, Coordonnateur Projet Qualemploi, Kolda

Ms. Lia Paggio, IOM

Ms. Dominique Laure, AFD

Ms. Aby Ciss, Co-directrice Projet Yellitaare

Mr. Harouna Sow, Co-directeur Projet Yellitaare

Local Authorities

Mr. Abbas Ndour, Responsable du Bureau de Zone de la CLM de Matam

Ms. Odile Coly, Directrice Centre de Formation Professionnelle, Ziguinchor

Mr. Aliou Seck, Point focal 3FPT à Ziguinchor

Beneficiary/Target Group Representatives

Mr. Abou Hamady Barry, Président GIE Kédélé, et des membres du GIE

Mr. Adama Diallo, Chef de Village de Naïky Adama

Mr. Yaya Adama Diallo, Jeune Emigrant de retour, fils du Chef de Village de Naïky Adama

Mr. Abdou Diouf, Spécialiste Ingénierie de Formation, antenne ONFP, Kolda

- 20 Students in Cassamance
- 20 Community members in Matam
- Groupement des Femmes de Boynadji

Persons Interviewed, Somalia Case

EUD

Mr. Thomas-Oliver Kirchner, Head of Cooperation, a.i.

Ms. Hjordis Ogendo, Head of Section, Resilience, Infrastructure and Productive Sectors Section.

Mr. Olivier Louis, Head of Section, Public Sector Development & Social Sectors Section

Ms. Veronique Geoffroy, Programme manager, Police & Rule of Law
Mr. Martino Vinci, Programme manager, ILED Coordinator
Mr. Umberto Ambrosi, Programme manager, Private sector development
Mr. Alessandro Pisani, Programme manager, Budget support
Mr. Anders Djurfeldt, Programme manager, EUTF

British High Commission

Ms. Kate Greany, Head of Section, Economic development
Mr. Jake Peters, Humanitarian adviser

Embassy of Denmark

Ms. Nina Berg, Deputy Head of Mission, Somalia
Ms. Signe Fischer-Smidt, Political adviser
Mr. Jens-Peter Dyrbak, Danida adviser

Embassy of France

Mr. Emmanuel Dagrón-Halimi, Somalia Political Counsellor

Embassy of Italy

Mr. Guglielmo Giordano, Head of Office, Italian Agency for Development Cooperation

Embassy of Norway

Ms. Gunvor W. Skancke, Counsellor for Kenya and Somalia, Head of Department
Mr. Bjoern Frode Skaaret, First Secretary Migration

Embassy of Switzerland

Ms. Séverine Weber, Deputy Regional Director, Swiss Cooperation Office

UN Office for Project Support

Mr. Tim Lardner, Country Director, Somalia Country Office

World Bank office

Mr. Geoff Handley, Senior Public Sector Specialist

Implementing Partners

Stabilisation and Peace Dividends

Mr. Christopher Eads, Senior Partner, NIS Foundation
Mr. Eric Sevrin, Senior Partner, NIS Foundation
Mr. Abdi Hassan Jama, Project Manager, NIS Foundation
Mr. Abdullahi Ahmed Ayanle, Project Officer, NIS Foundation

RESTORE - Building resilience in Northern Somalia

Ms. Sarah King, BRCiS Consortium, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
Mr. Martijn Goddeeris, BRCiS Consortium, NRC
Ms. Perrine Piton, BRCiS Consortium, NRC
Ms. Mary Omondi, Office Manager, NRC
Mr. Ahmed Ali Yussuf, Food Security & Livelihoods Resilience Coordinator, Save the Children
Mr. Muse Ahmed Muse, Project Manager, KAALO Aid and Development Organisation

Stakeholders and Beneficiaries - Projects

Stabilisation and Peace Dividends, Mogadishu

Mr. Abdiqani Said, President of Somali Football Federation, National Stadium
Captain Ahmed Ali Elmi, Head of Security, National Stadium
Mr. Yussuf Sheikh Mohamed, Local Contractor, National Stadium

Stabilisation and Peace Dividends, Dolow

Mr. Aden Bare Ali, Deputy District Commissioner, Local Authority

Mr. Sheikh Barre Ali Saleh, Local Judge, Local Authority

Mr. Omar Shukri Mohamed, Chairman, Youth Committee

Ms. Mama Sharifa, Businesswoman

Mr. Aden Mohamed Qasim, Businessman

Ms. Hawa Abdirahman Abdi, Chairlady, Women's Committee

Ms. Abdia Omar Ali, Member, Women's Committee

Ms. Shamsa Omar Hassan, Member, Women's Committee

Ms. Kawthar Mohamed Ahmed, Member, Women's Committee

Ms. Fathi Ahmed Ali, Member, Women's Committee

RESTORE - Building resilience in Northern Somalia, Garowe

Mr. Abdiaziz Elmi Koor, Director General, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Climate Change (MoEACC)

RESTORE - Building resilience in Northern Somalia, Dangoronyo district

Mr. Abdulkadir Mohamed Hassan, Secretary, Dangoronyo District council

Ms. Hadiyo Bare Said, Member and Chairlady of women committee, Dangoronyo District council

Ms. Maryam Mohamud Abdi, Member, Dangoronyo District council

Mr. Ahmed Abdulahi Mohamud, Member, Dangoronyo District council

Mr. Sharmake Abdi Shire, Member, Dangoronyo District council

Ms. Maryam Ahmed Hussein, Businesswoman

Ms. Ardo Mohamed Hirsi, Businesswoman

Women's Committee members

RESTORE - Building resilience in Northern Somalia, Barweyn Village

Members, Barweyn Committee

ANNEX E: INVENTORY OF PROJECTS

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29 - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels du secteur dans la filière transport-logistique-portuaire	10,000,000.00	Djibouti	HOA	15/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-41 - Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti	15,000,000.00	Djibouti	HOA	12/12/2017	2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-70 - Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques	8,000,000.00	Djibouti	HOA	12/12/2018	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-ER-66 - Reconnecting Eritrea and Ethiopia through rehabilitation of the main arterial roads in Eritrea	20,000,000.00	Eritrea	HOA	30/01/2019	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	48,362,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 - Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia-SINCE	19,945,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	16/12/2015	1
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 - Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia	30,000,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24 - Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño (RESET plus)	22,500,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	21/10/2016	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40 - Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia	20,000,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	12/12/2017	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-42 - Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation (LISEC) in Ethiopia	15,000,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	12/12/2017	1,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51 - Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia	3,050,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	12/12/2017	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52 - Sustainable Reintegration support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe	15,150,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	26/02/2018	1,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60 - Ethiopia Job Compact sector reform and performance contract	50,000,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	29/05/2018	1,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72 - Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia	33,500,000.00	Ethiopia	HOA	12/12/2018	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-76 Stability and Socio-Economic Development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray region of Ethiopia	6,000,000	Ethiopia	HOA	28/05/2019	
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-77 Promoting Stability and Strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella regional state of Ethiopia	8,000,000	Ethiopia	HOA	28/05/2019	

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17 - Regional Development and Protection Programme Kenya	15,000,000.00	Kenya	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth	15,000,000.00	Kenya	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-34 - Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy	5,000,000.00	Kenya	HOA	28/04/2017	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-58 - Piloting private sector solutions for refugees and host communities in North-West Kenya	5,000,000.00	Kenya	HOA	29/05/2018	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69 - Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya	17,800,000.00	Kenya	HOA	12/12/2018	1
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process)	40,000,000.00	Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda	HOA	16/12/2015	2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10 - Research and Evidence Facility	6,600,000.00	South Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan, Ethiopia	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,3,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19 - Towards Free Movement and Transhumance in the IGAD region	10,000,000.00	Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Somalia	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20 - Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa	5,000,000.00	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda	HOA	28/04/2016	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25 - Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process	45,000,000.00	Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tunisia	HOA	15/12/2016	1,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26 - Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region	63,500,000.00	Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan	HOA	15/12/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-27 - Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative (ROCK)	5,000,000.00	Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, Tunisia	HOA	15/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28 - Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	4,000,000.00	Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda	HOA	15/12/2016	1,2,3,4

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36 - IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR)	40,000,000.00	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda	HOA	28/04/2017	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-62 - Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks through increased anti-money laundering and financial investigation capacity in the Greater Horn of Africa	5,000,000.00	Sudan, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Yemen	HOA	12/12/2018	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67 - CRRF Urban Development and Mobility	8,200,000.00	Ethiopia, Uganda	HOA	12/12/2018	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-71 - Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC	3,000,000.00	DRC	HOA	12/12/2018	1,2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-78 Better Migration Management Programme Phase II	30,000,000	Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Libya, Sudan, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda	HOA	28/05/2019	3
T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79 - CRRF Direct-Displacement Responses through regional cooperation and technical exchange	9,000,000	Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	HOA	28/05/2019	3
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11 - Regional Development and Protection Programme Sudan	15,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2016	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12 - Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur	7,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13 - Strengthening resilience of refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan	12,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14 - Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed Decision-Making in Food Security	6,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22 - Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur	8,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	21/10/2016	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31 - Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP-Sudan)	22,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	15/12/2016	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32 - Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach	8,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	15/12/2016	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33 - Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	9,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	15/12/2016	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37 - Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Management Project (Phase 2)	10,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2017	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38 - Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan 2018-2020	4,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	28/04/2017	1,2,3,4

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-43 - PROTECT – Protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) and vulnerable migrants along migratory routes in Sudan	4,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	3
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-44 - Integrated Measures to promote rural-urban value addition and Employment (IMPROVE-EU) – East Sudan	8,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45 - Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur	8,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53 - Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, spatial, survey method (S3M) for Sudan	1,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	29/05/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-54 - Youth, employment, skills (YES)	15,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	29/05/2018	1
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-55 - Provision of air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan	1,500,000.00	Sudan	HOA	29/05/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-63 - Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan (BRICK)	10,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-64 - Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State (JNRP-RS)	15,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-65 - Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System	10,000,000.00	Sudan	HOA	12/12/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-73 Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus: strengthening a decentralized health system for protracted displaced populations in North and South Darfur (HEALTHPRO)	15,000,000	Sudan	HOA	28/05/2019	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03 - RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows	50,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,3
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-16 - Dulqaad iyo wada hadal - Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue in Somalia	5,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	28/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23 - RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia	10,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	21/10/2016	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46 - Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia	40,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	12/12/2017	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47 - RESTORE 2 - "Building Resilience in Northern Somalia"	10,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	12/12/2017	1,2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-56 - Somalia operational support (air transport) services	6,500,000.00	Somalia	HOA	29/05/2018	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57 - Inclusive Local and Economic Development - ILED	83,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	29/05/2018	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59 - Somalia state and resilience building contract	103,000,000.00	Somalia	HOA	29/05/2018	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04 - Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan	20,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	16/12/2015	2

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05 - Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan	3,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	16/12/2015	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06 - IMPACT South Sudan	31,961,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	16/12/2015	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21 - Strengthening Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda	28,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	21/10/2016	2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48 - Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan	22,439,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49 - South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience - SORDEV SSR	15,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50 - Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan 2018-2020	2,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	12/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-61 - Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan	5,000,000.00	South Sudan	HOA	12/12/2018	4
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74 Support to Health services in South Sudan	15,000,000	South Sudan	HOA	28/05/2019	
T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-75 Outreach support to education of children and youth people in hard to reach areas in South Sudan	15,000,000	South Sudan	HOA	28/05/2019	
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07 - Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	20,000,000.00	Uganda	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08 - Strengthening social cohesion and Stability in slums populations in Kampala	4,300,000.00	Uganda	HOA	16/12/2015	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39 - Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE)	20,000,000.00	Uganda	HOA	12/12/2017	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68 - Security, Protection, and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME)	18,000,000.00	Uganda	HOA	12/12/2018	1,2,4
T05-EUTF-NOA-EG-01 - Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE)	60,000,000.00	Egypt	NOA	23/05/2017	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-01 - Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	5,900,000.00	Libya	NOA	16/06/2016	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-02 - Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya	19,800,000.00	Libya	NOA	16/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03 - Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development	90,000,000.00	Libya	NOA	Written procedure	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-04 - Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya – First phase	42,223,927.28	Libya	NOA	Written procedure	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-05 - Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya	50,000,000.00	Libya	NOA	19/02/218	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-06 - TOP UP: Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	29,000,000.00	Libya	NOA	Jul-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-07 Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya - second phase	45,000,000.00	Libya	NOA	Dec-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-08 TOP UP: Managing mixed migration flows: Enhancing protection and assistance for those in need in Libya	23,000,000	Libya	NOA	July-19	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-09 TOP UP: Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery	18,000,000	Libya	NOA	July-19	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-01 - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basee sur les droits de l'homme et la dimension de genre	5,500,000.00	Morocco	NOA	16/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-02 - Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes	4,580,000.00	Morocco	NOA	04/12/2017	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-03 - Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	6,500,000.00	Morocco	NOA	Jul-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-04 - Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional	8,000,000.00	Morocco	NOA	Dec-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-MA-05 - Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc	44,000,000.00	Morocco	NOA	Dec-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-01 - DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa	9,900,000.00	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt	NOA	16/06/2016	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-02 - Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II	5,550,000.00	Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria	NOA	23/05/2017	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-03 - Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, and Communication activities	5,200,000.00	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt	NOA	23/05/2017	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-04 - Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	10,000,000.00	Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt	NOA	Written procedure	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-05 - Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking	15,000,000.00	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt	NOA	04/12/2017	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-06 - Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa	15,000,000.00	Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt	NOA	Dec-18	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-07 - Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	55,000,000.00	Morocco, Tunisia	NOA	Jul-18	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-11 MEET Africa Mobilisation européenne pour l'entrepreneuriat en Afrique - Phase 2	5,000,000		NOA	July 19	
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-08 DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa – Phase III	12,000,000	Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt	NOA	July-19	
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-09 Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in North Africa	11,500,00		NOA	July-2019	3
T05-EUTF-NOA-REG-10 Top-up of “Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Communication and Research activities”	3,500,000		NOA	July-2019	
T05-EUTF-NOA-TN-01 - Favoriser la mise en oeuvre de la strategie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie	12,800,000.00	Tunisia	NOA	16/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-01 - Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa	13,500,000.00	Senegal, Gambia, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Nigeria, Ghana	REG	16/12/2015	5
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-02: Facilité de Coopération technique	8,685,860.00	Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Cameroon	REG	14/01/2016	5
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	65,000,000.00	Libya, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	REG	26/02/2018	3
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-04 Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration	8,613,500.00	Morocco, Mali, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire	REG	23/05/2017	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-REG-REG-05 - Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa	6,000,000.00	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	REG	17/12/2018	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-01 : Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso	30,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-02 : Insertion et Stabilisation Socio - Economique des Jeunes et Femmes dans la Province du Séno	5,200,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-03 : Programme d'Appui à la Gestion Intégrée des Frontières au Burkina Faso (PROGEF)	30,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	13/06/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-04 : Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Burkina Faso	8,300,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-05 : Programme d'appui à l'Emploi dans les zones frontalières et périphériques	7,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-06 : TUUMA - Appui à la compétence professionnelle, l'entrepreneuriat et l'emploi des jeunes et des femmes dans les régions rurales du Burkina Faso	8,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-07: Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue	9,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	13/12/2017	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-08: Prévention de l'extrémisme violent autochtone	7,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	13/12/2017	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-BF-09: Appui budgétaire pour la mise en œuvre du Programme d'Urgence Sahel du Burkina Faso	80,000,000.00	Burkina Faso	SLC	13/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-CI-01 Contrat de réforme sectorielle / Appui à la réforme de l'état civil en Côte d'Ivoire	30,000,000.00	Cote d'Ivoire	SLC	19/11/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-CM-01 : Programme de réponse à l'impact des mouvements de populations internes et externes dans les régions du septentrion du Cameroun	20,000,000.00	Cameroon	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-CM-02 : Projet de Promotion de l'Emploi et Renforcement de la Résilience au Nord Cameroun (Extrême-Nord, Nord et Adamaoua)	7,000,000.00	Cameroon	SLC	18/04/2016	1

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-CM-03 : Projet d'investissement en appui au développement économique local dans l'Extrême Nord, favorisant l'emploi et l'insertion des jeunes	10,000,000.00	Cameroon	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-CM-04: Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun	3,300,000.00	Cameroon	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-GH-01: Strengthening Border Security in Ghana	5,000,000.00	Ghana	SLC	04/04/2019	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-GH-02: Boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana	20,000,000.00	Ghana	SLC	04/04/2019	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-GM-01 : The Gambia Youth Empowerment Scheme	11,000,000.00	Gambia	SLC	13/06/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-GM-02 : Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in the Gambia	3,900,000.00	Gambia	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-GM-03 - Building a future - Make it in The Gambia	23,000,000.00	Gambia	SLC	29/05/2018	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-GN-01: Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)	65,000,000.00	Guinea	SLC	13/12/2017	1
T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-02 : Contrat de réforme sectorielle / Appui à la réforme de l'Etat Civil en Guinée	30,000,000	Guinea	SLC	12/07/2019	
T05-EUTF-SAH-GN-03 : Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint pour renforcer le contrôle des frontières et la sécurisation de l'identité	8,000,000	Guinea	SLC	12/07/2019	
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-01 : Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés, des ménages et des individus vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Mali	25,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	14/01/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-02 : Création d'emplois par l'amélioration de la filière de l'anacarde, afin d'atténuer les causes de l'émigration, dans les régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro	13,576,233.00	Mali	SLC	14/01/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-03 : Relance de l'Economie et Appui aux Collectivités II (RELAC II)	10,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	14/01/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-04 : Sécurité et Développement au Nord du Mali – phase 2	13,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	18/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-05 : Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine	6,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-06 : Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao)	29,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	13/06/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-07 : Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Mali	15,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	14/12/2016	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-08 : Programme d'appui au fonctionnement de l'état civil au Mali: appui à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé	25,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	14/12/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-09 : Youth Employment Creates Opportunities At Home in Mali	20,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-10: Programme Jeunesse et Stabilisation – PROJES – régions du centre du Mali	35,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	13/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-11 : Programme d'actions à impact rapide pour la stabilisation des régions du Centre Mali	10,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	29/05/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-ML-12: ADEL - Appui au Développement Economique Local et à la prévention des conflits dans les régions de Tombouctou et Gao	13,000,000.00	Mali	SLC	04/04/2019	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-01 : Projet PECOBAT : Amélioration de l'employabilité des jeunes et des capacités des PME par le développement du sous-secteur du BTP en matériaux locaux et de la formation professionnalisante dans les chantiers écoles construction	3,200,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-02 : Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure gestion de la migration afin de protéger l'enfance migrante contre l'exploitation et la traite	3,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	18/04/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-03 : Contribuer au renforcement de la gouvernance et de la gestion des migrations et des frontières, et faciliter la protection, le retour et la réintégration durable de migrants	8,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-04 : Création d'emplois décents et consolidation de l'emploi existant pour les jeunes et potentiels migrants dans le secteur de la pêche artisanale	14,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-05: Promotion de l'emploi et amélioration des conditions de vie des pêcheurs artisanaux côtiers, jeunes et femmes aux alentours des espaces naturels protégés du secteur nord de Mauritanie	10,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-06 : Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie	6,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	14/12/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-07: Programme de renforcement de la résilience des communautés urbaines et rurales vulnérables en Mauritanie	10,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	13/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-MR-08 - L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie	25,000,000.00	Mauritania	SLC	30/11/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-01 : Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants	7,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	14/01/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-02 : Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires	25,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	18/04/2016	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-03 : Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez	30,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-04 : Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions.	6,900,000.00	Niger	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-05 : Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants.	11,500,000.00	Niger	SLC	18/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-06 : Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger	90,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	13/06/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-07 : Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour durable au Niger (Sustainable Return from Niger – SURENI)	15,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-08 : Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez (PAIERA)	8,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-09 : Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger	12,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-10: Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa	10,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	13/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-11: Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger	30,000,000.00	Niger	SLC	13/12/2017	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-NE-12: Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger	7,600,000.00	Niger	SLC	19/11/2018	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-01 : Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development and promoting the stability and safety of communities in displacement in North East Nigeria	11,623,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-02 : Investing in the Safety and Integrity of Nigerian Girls (I-SING)	3,500,633.00	Nigeria	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-03 : Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria	21,000,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	18/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-04 : Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Nigeria	15,500,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	14/12/2016	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-05 - The Right to Write Nigeria Project	2,400,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-06 - Strengthening Psychosocial Support, Mental Health, Reintegration and Protection Services for children in Borno, including children associated with Boko Haram	4,500,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-07 EU Support to Response, Recovery and Resilience in Borno State	20,000,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	19/05/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-NG-08 : Skills Development for Youth Employment – SKYE	50,000,000.00	Nigeria	SLC	29/05/2018	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-01 : Appui à la coopération régionale des pays du G5 et au Collège Sahélien de sécurité	7,200,000.00	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mauritania, Mali, Niger	SLC	14/01/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-03 : Support to the strengthening of police information systems in the broader West Africa region (WAPIS)	5,000,000.00	Chad, Niger, Benin, Mali, Mauritania, Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Ghana	SLC	18/04/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-04 : GAR-SI SLCEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	66,600,000.00	Mauritania, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal	SLC	13/06/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-05 : Soutien aux populations du Bassin du Lac Tchad	31,100,000.00	Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Chad	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-06 : Renforcement de la résilience et de la capacité d'autonomisation des réfugiés, des rapatriés et des personnes déplacées internes liés au conflit du Nord Mali	20,000,000.00	Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Niger	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-07 - Job creation and development of micro enterprises through fair trade and selected value chains	10,000,000.00	Burkina Faso, Mali	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-08: Strengthening the management and governance of migration and the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Guinea, Guinea Bissau and Chad	13,930,000.00	Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-09 : La voix des jeunes du Sahel	2,200,000.00	Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad, Niger	SLC	19/05/2017	5
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-10 : Erasmus+ in West Africa	10,000,000.00	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	SLC	13/12/2017	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-11: IPDEV2: Soutenir les entrepreneurs et les petites PME en Afrique de l'Ouest	15,800,000.00	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	SLC	13/12/2017	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-12 Appui à la lutte contre la traite des personnes dans les pays du golfe de Guinée	17,400,000.00	Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Togo, Benin	SLC	13/12/2017	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-13 Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest	20,000,000.00	Senegal, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Mauritania	SLC	26/02/2018	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-14 : Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security (GESTDOC)	5,000,000.00	Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau	SLC	29/05/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-15 : ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative	15,000,000.00	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	SLC	29/05/2018	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-16 : Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	100,000,000.00	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	SLC	29/05/2018	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-17 - Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad	5,000,000.00	Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana	SLC	09/07/2018	5
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-18: Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel	98,349,096.00	Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad	SLC	19/11/2018	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-19 La voix des jeunes du Sahel - Dialogue entre jeunes et institutions au Sahel	5,000,000.00	Mauritania, Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali	SLC	19/11/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-20: Programme d'Appui au G5 pour la Sécurité au Sahel (PAGS) Phase II	10,000,000.00	Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad	SLC	04/04/2019	4

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-21 : EU Support to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 'Regional Stabilisation Facility for Lake Chad' (RSF)	5,000,000	Cameroun, Nigeria, Niger, Tchad	SLC	12/07/2019	
T05-EUTF-SLC-REG-22: Contribution au financement de l'Unité de Coordination de l'Alliance Sahel (UCA)	2,000,000.00	Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritanie, Niger, Chad	SLC	04/04/2019	4
T05-EUTF-SAH-REG-23 : Appui aux forces de sécurité des pays membres du G5 Sahel pour la lutte contre l'impunité et le renforcement de leurs liens avec les populations	20,000,000	Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritanie, Niger, Chad	SLC	12/07/2019	
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-01 : Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam, Kanel.	8,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/01/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-02 : Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en Casamance	4,500,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/01/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-03 : Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam	1,100,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/01/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-04 : Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ	40,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-05 : Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire.	20,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	18/04/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-06 : Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise	27,900,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/12/2016	3
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-07 : Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique.	28,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/12/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-08 : Projet d'Appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration rurale et à la Réintégration dans le Bassin Arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués – PARERBA	18,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	14/12/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-09 : PASPED – Programme de contraste à la migration illégale à travers l'appui au Secteur Privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal.	14,303,200.00	Senegal	SLC	14/12/2016	3

Decision	Amount	Country	Window	OPCOM	EUTF SO
T05-EUTF-SLC-SN-10: Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière, la traite et le trafic de migrants au Sénégal	9,000,000.00	Senegal	SLC	19/11/2018	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-01 : Résilience et Emploi au lac Tchad (RESTE)	27,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-02 : Projet de Renforcement de la Résilience et de la Cohabitation Pacifique au Tchad (PRCPT)	18,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	18/04/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-03 : Projet de soutien à l'insertion socio-professionnelle des jeunes tchadiens en situation de vulnérabilité	10,300,000.00	Chad	SLC	13/06/2016	1
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-05 : Appui à la formation et à la sécurité publique au Tchad	10,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	14/12/2016	4
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-06 : Appui au déminage, à la protection sociale et au développement des personnes vulnérables	23,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	14/12/2016	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-07: Programme de développement inclusif dans les zones d'accueil (DIZA)	15,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	13/12/2017	2
T05-EUTF-SLC-TD-08: SECurité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)	10,000,000.00	Chad	SLC	13/12/2017	4

ANNEX F: EVALUATION MATRIX

EQ-1: To what extent do EUTF's objectives and strategy address the situation of the target populations and the priorities of the target geographic areas regarding the flows of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and irregular migrants?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey

- L'instrument d'EUTF devra encore plus impliquer les thématiques liées aux questions de résilience, de renforcement de capacités des acteurs étatiques et locaux afin d'équilibrer encore plus les actions dans le secteur de développement et la sécurité.
- Le problème est que les priorités sont décidées sans avoir une implication des autorités des pays dans lesquelles elles doivent se mettre en place. Il faut les "vendre" a posteriori.
- D'après mon expérience l'implication de la partie locale a été très minime et les projets ont plutôt été parachutés que vraiment discutés et insérés dans une stratégie partagée avec l'Etat
- Les réponses aux questions sont des approximations moyennes car les situations sont très différentes selon les pays et les types d'intervention. A manqué une orientation stratégique, déclinée par pays, et revue annuellement. Les priorités ont été resserrées, surtout pour des raisons de ressources financières moindres, mais parfois elles n'ont pas été respectées lorsque des projets n'y répondant pas complètement étaient mûrs et soutenus. Le rôle de pilotage des comités opérationnels a été insuffisant et les projets étaient découverts peu de temps à l'avance.
- Les priorités des EM modèlent fortement les interventions.
- Pour la fenêtre Sahel, les projets mis en oeuvre dans le cadre du FFU répondent à des priorités des états membres et pas à celles des états partenaires. Les administrations et les autorités locales et nationales ne sont que très peu impliquées ou même consultées lors de la détermination des stratégies et projets.
- Il y a eu une évolution dans la durée mais les interventions ont souvent répondu davantage aux agences de mise en oeuvre des Ems.
- L'EUTF est une construction de communication politique, qui n'a pas été conçue pour répondre aux besoins de quelques bénéficiaires que ce soit...
- On finance des ONG parce qu'elles ont accès à des zones du fait de leur neutralité, mais on leur demande de casser leur neutralité dans le cadre de l'intervention en vendant de la reconstruction nationale...
- Bien que l'EUTF s'appuie sur les principes actuels (Ne pas nuire, concertation, etc.) et les thématiques du moment (SDGs, prévention des extrémismes, etc.), il a une approche qui est plutôt pre-Busan (OCDE), avec ses avantages (ex. meilleure maîtrise) et ses inconvénients (ex. : plus une relation de bailleurs - bénéficiaires que de partenaires égaux).
- From our experience with the EUTF we believe that, although important steps have been taken, ownership of partner countries could have been stronger in order to ensure that EUTF interventions fit well with their needs and concerns. The NL govt subscribes to the conclusion of the European Court of Auditors that its design should have been more focused, and that its objectives were too broad to efficiently steer action and measure impact. In our view the EUTF should have had a stronger focus on migration-relevance, in order to ensure complementarity (and avoid duplication) with existing external financing instruments. EUTF financial means should have been used more strategically in relations with third countries. More could have been done with regard to strengthening the protection of refugees and IDP's as well as combatting human trafficking and human smuggling. Migration-management should also have been addressed more within the EUTF. The NL feels that programs aimed at addressing the root causes of migration or instability, could in many cases have been financed through regular external financing instruments, such as the EDF.
- EU political considerations have played a major role in the decision-making and at times have prevailed.
- The EUTF instrument provides funding for a flexible and adaptable intervention strategy in the pillar 1 and pillar 2 areas. However, it is dependent of the capacities of the respective implementing partners which in the case of UN do not follow or align to national strategies. Furthermore, NGO implementation does not always contribute to needed capacity development of functioning local, municipal and national institutions. Furthermore, lacking political clout and intensive diplomatic support is not rendered in order to stop appalling situations and dysfunctional, repressive migrant management systems by waiving or uncasting laws and changing legal frameworks to make them conducive for desired action.
- EUTF has one main aim: stopping migration. It therefore cannot honour the principle of 'do no harm' neither be designed to address the needs of the 'beneficiary groups' unless you mean by those: EU member states.
- On AVRR it seems no lessons learnt were taken into account, and that EU and its implementing partner is working on this for the first time! Interventions are far more based on EU needs than partner country needs (e.g. no possibility to support south-south migration flow issues).
- I would like to see more migration related focus in the design of the beneficiary groups.
- EUTF interventions are very different according to context, country and the people involved. Some projects are well designed and based on a good assessment and participatory processes, but many others are badly designed and following quickly changing political priorities and deadlines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF grants, although being multi-year funding have not shown the full extent of what flexible multi-year programs could potentially do to trigger change at community level. • EUTF interventions cannot be based at all times on partner country plans and priorities, and systematically rely on research as this is a political instrument. Political priorities of the countries that make financial contributions to the EUTF take precedence. This is a fact. However, the EUTF team does its best to incorporate beneficiary countries priorities and make sure interventions are based on research.
<p>JC-1.1</p>	<p>The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned.</p>
<p>I-1.1.1</p>	<p>Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: The project is relevant, it meets the needs of the territory and has been able to adapt to new situations (IDP, cholera) but the choice of municipalities and the targeting methodology mean that it currently affects few IDPs (in some cases they left again) and that the households taken care of for undernutrition are little associated with other activities.⁴ • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: IOM analyses the causes of irregular migration as follows: irregular migration is based on multiple factors, and despite its perilous nature, it maintains and raises many hopes and expectations. The enthusiasm of Cameroonians for Europe is justified by push factors linked to the precarious economic situation in their country of origin and pull factors generated by the socio-economic characteristics of the Maghreb and European countries. Cameroonian youth remain the social group most affected by unemployment and therefore more vulnerable to the desire to emigrate. According to the 2010 Employment and Informal Sector survey (EESI), unemployment remains an essentially urban phenomenon, concentrated in Douala and Yaoundé. It mainly affects young people, especially between the ages of 15 and 34, with a broad unemployment rate estimated at 15.5%. Women are more affected than men by the lack of opportunities.⁵ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: The project will address underlying causes of conflict in particular areas of Kenya which are at risk of violent conflict and forced displacement. It will do so by addressing factors that have the potential to motivate youth to resort to violence, including grievances such as exclusion, lack of opportunities, inequality and poverty⁶, and strengthen understanding of underlying causes of conflict and violence (including violent extremism), and sources of resilience, then we will be able to better able to adjust interventions to address conflict risks.⁷ • T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09: EU Delegations in the countries participating in the Khartoum Process have contributed to a survey on migration-related issues and on the Khartoum Process. The survey provides further detail on attitudes, trends and the legal basis for migration in each country.⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: The intervention logic of the project is based on the assumption that if the high volume of informal movement that currently takes place in the region can be regularised, people especially young people - will see their opportunities for legal migration increased, and will take advantage of the benefits of intra-regional mobility, including the facilitation of transhumance, and the transfer of skills, knowledge, resources and technology, thereby contributing to greater integration and socio-economic development.⁹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: The programme is designed to assist migrants getting into problems being unable to either continue their journey or return to their countries of origin, subjected to very inhumane treatments. These migrants are also particularly vulnerable as they are usually unaware of the information and contacts they require when they are in need of voluntary return to their countries of origin. To overcome this challenge, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), designed the "Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process" programme". The programme is a three year programme (2017-2020) that is geared towards not only providing support to migrants but also building the capacity of the governments in the respective countries targeted (Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Djibouti and other countries that are part of the Khartoum Process) through the development of systems, structures and policies that will best position the respective governments to address existing and emerging irregular migration related challenges All categories of returning migrants are targeted including stranded migrants, irregular migrants, regular migrants and asylum seekers who decide not to pursue their claims, or who are found not to be in

⁴ RAPPORT D'ÉVALUATION MI PARCOURS, PROJET RESILIENT CAMEROUN 2019, UNION EUROPEENNE CONSORTIUM ACF / CARE / CRF / SI / PUI, Novembre-Décembre, 2019.

⁵ T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.2

⁶ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.1

⁷ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.2

⁸ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.4

⁹ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region.

	<p>need of international protection, migrants in vulnerable conditions such as victims of trafficking, elderly people, unaccompanied migrant children and migrants in need of health related services.¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: Challenges of extreme poverty, conflict, demographic pressure, environmental stress, weak institutions and infrastructure, and insufficient resilience to food crises have been particularly acute in the borderland areas of the region. They represent a large proportion of the overall land area and have historically suffered from underinvestment in basic services and infrastructure, such as roads and energy. In some places this has led to displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as to irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants. The programme will provide local governments, communities and the private sector on all sides of the borders with opportunities to cooperate more effectively through a combination of investment in conflict prevention, cross-border trade and private sector development, improved and diversified livelihoods and better management of shared natural resources. This will give people living in these areas better prospects, a greater sense of belonging, and a desire to live, work and raise their families in the region.¹¹ • TO5 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: This program aims to strengthen the resilience of communities, households and individuals vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity in the border areas most affected by instability through the implementation of coordinated and complementary proximity actions in order to: (i) restore and strengthen the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households, sustainably improve their food production and access to food, and ensure (ii) improve the access of these same populations to basic social services, in particular drinking water / sanitation and health care (including reproductive health and family planning). This LRRD strategy, which aims to strengthen the resilience of the populations, will be implemented in the border zones, mainly in the north, of Burkina Faso.¹² • TO5 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: The rationale for the programmed was based on the finding that main drivers of forced displacement are conflict and chronic food-insecurity in South Sudan. The project locations were identified as those that are most affected by chronic food insecurity and have the highest malnutrition burden. By recognizing and making efforts to address factors that derail food security opportunities and community resilience, this project is not only relevant to the targeted households, but is also relevant to the objectives of the EU Trust Fund, The Valletta Plan of Action, the Nairobi Strategy (2011) to eradicate Drought Emergencies and the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSS) as well as the food security objectives of the government of South Sudan.¹³ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In background sections of programme/project descriptions generally reference is made to root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and how these are addressed by the programme/project (Action fiches)¹⁴ ○ Several projects have been based on baseline studies assessing the current situation and identifying support priorities. E.g. for the SINCE project ILO and UNIDO have conducted baseline studies.¹⁵ ○ The ILO has noted in the context of implementing one of the ETF's projects (SINCE) that there is consensus on the urgency and importance of addressing the root causes of migration in general and irregular migration in particular. In this regard, among other things the lack of decent livelihood and employment opportunities are identified as the main driving forces for migration in Ethiopia both by the Government and stakeholders alike.¹⁶ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches and Descriptions of Actions reviewed contain context analysis sections of high quality. Irregular migration in Libya is by now a well-researched topic, and the EU has contributed so supporting such research. The high marks given by all ROMs, as well as specific references to action design are further evidence that EUTF strategic approaches are based on credible analyses. ○ See also I-1.2.1 on ownership. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches reviewed contain context analysis sections of high quality. Irregular migration in Morocco is a well-researched topic, which contributes to that quality. The rapid rise of the Western Mediterranean Route is well reflected in programming documents. ○ As a cautionary note, Action Fiches examined have been for bilateral EUTF projects, not for the country components of regional ones. The EUD expressed concern that insufficient attention was paid to national needs and context in some regional projects from which Morocco benefited.
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¹⁰ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

¹¹ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

¹² Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso.

¹³ ROM report: TO5-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

¹⁴ From reviewing action fiches for several EUTF programmes in Ethiopia.

¹⁵ ROM Review: TO5-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019.

¹⁶ (https://www.ilo.org/africa/technical-cooperation/WCMS_554065/lang--en/index.htm) on its project: Addressing the root causes of Migration in Ethiopia)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less evident in programming documents, but clearly informing priorities, is that the political economy of irregular migration in Morocco has been the subject of considerable analysis in the academic, as well as “grey” NGO literature. Data on the migrant population, especially vulnerable migrants remains, however, deficient. ○ Of fundamental interest to most stakeholders interviewed during the field mission is the fact that there is no <i>urgence</i> in the country that would call for an emergency response. Even IBM is reacting to a problem – irregular migration – that is structural and long-term in nature. It is not clear that the EUTF has evolved in response to a change in context; in fact, most actions financed (with the exception of some multi-country actions described below) could have been expended under other instruments that were available. However, EUTF resulted in a large increase in funds available for the migration theme. In line with the national situation, the operational strategy for EUTF in Morocco targets migration governance. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects were informed by credible analyses at design stage and some projects were considered highly relevant to migration challenges. In Niger, EUTF-funded projects are guided by wider EUD strategy which is focused on migration management, economic resilience, and state capacitation. The EUTF strategy does not differ much from the EU strategy. ○ Project designs: Evidence in documents d’action (project designs) shows credible context analyses at different levels (national, local, sectoral), convincing justifications for the projects, and specific references to irregular migration and/or forced displacement. The AJUSEN (budget support) fiche offers a wide-ranging analysis of the macro-economic context and threats to state capacity (esp. in security and justice). PROGEM and PAIERA/PASSERAZ offer analyses of migration dynamics with a focus on Agadez region, including the impact of government crackdown on illegal migration on the local economy. KALLO TCHIDANIWO offers an analysis of the impact of forced migration on the Diffa region’s economy and urban development. ○ Perceptions: Stakeholder perceived, for example, that PROGEM and PASSERAZ project designs were based on sound analysis and highly relevant to the migration challenges in areas most affected by irregular migration, especially the Agadez Region and communes most affected by irregular migration in transit. The EUTF’s rapid intervention through PASSERAZ and related PAIERA activities to address the harmful effects of 2015 Law were seen as highly relevant and timely. ○ Strategic approaches: There is little evidence of strategic approaches developed at the EUTF portfolio level separate from the EUD’s overall country strategy or efforts to specifically leverage the EUTF instrument to address the causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. A EUTF strategy document was developed in 2017 (not seen), which reportedly served to retro-actively rationalise the selection of projects for EUTF funding in 2016. As seen in the introduction the EUTF’s stated strategic priorities in Niger (i.e. protecting migrants, improving economic opportunities, and supporting the government to reduce trafficking and criminal networks, and supporting resilience in Diffa¹⁷ align neatly with the EU’s priority focus on economic resilience, state governance capacities, and migration. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Senegal - one of the first countries receiving EUTF funding- the majority of projects have been selected, approved and financed in a rush. The country received a huge amount of money (some projects were already approved in February 2016, just after the Valletta Summit held in November 2015). This implies that the first projects were really weak in terms of identification. Although there were already analysis concerning the causes of the irregular migration about Senegal there was no time to have and to conduct specific analysis following the decision over the trust fund. Nevertheless, projects were identified on the basis of the existing analysis, in particular concerning for example the place of origin of migrants.¹⁸ ○ Projects analysed include references to the causes that justify their interventions, although not necessarily the justification includes analysis of causes of irregular migration and forced displacements. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of REF reports address the factors behind the complex mixed migration to be found in Somalia, including the forces behind displacement and irregular migration, generating an empirical basis for designing interventions.¹⁹ ○ The Action Fiche for HOA-SO-23 Enhancing Somalia’s responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows presents the analyses lying behind this Decision. ○ A careful study for SO-03 (RE-INTEG) lays out the institutional, policy and capacity situation across the FGS and FMS for mixed migration management.²⁰
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¹⁷ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Horn of Africa and Sahel Lake Chad, Key achievements and perspectives, Altai consulting, 14/6/2019

¹⁸ EUD Interview.

¹⁹ Cross-Border Analysis and Mapping, Cluster 2 – Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, August 2016; Migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen, July 2017; Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement, June 2018; and others.

²⁰ Altai consulting, Mapping of the existing framework, capacity and interventions in managing mixed migration flows in Somalia, April 2017.

	<p>o The EU country fiche provides the overall setting for the country's situation as seen by the EU and thus provides the foundational analysis for the overall EU intervention including with the EUTF.²¹</p>
I-1.1.2	<p>Evidence that lessons learned, and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: Since 2010, Spanish Cooperation (CE) has supported the cashew sector in the Sikasso region, through the CTARS project (Marketing and Processing of Cashew in the Sikasso Region). This project not only revalued the cashew sector in Mali, which was a production little recognized in the country, but also helped to fight the rural exodus and the migration of farmers, with proven sustainability.²² • T05 EUTF-SAH-ML-05: The project will consolidate the results of the Franco-Malian and European-Malian bilateral programs "migration and development" implemented since 2002 and which have mobilized the Malian diaspora established in France and Spain, to contribute to the economic and social development of their regions of origin.²³ The project Diaspora Phase 2 has not started yet. Institutional tensions seem to have delayed project implementation. An inter-ministerial arbitration took place in 2016 awarded the project to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in detriment of the Ministry of Mali population abroad.²⁴ • T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06: This Action will include a diagnosis phase. The purpose of the various diagnoses will be to update the mapping of needs with regard to the evolution of the situation in the predefined area, including the activities of other technical and financial partners. The objective will thus be to detail, justify and document the different possible implementation options in order to allow the steering committee to validate a tailor-made work plan perfectly integrated into the general effort in favour of improving security for the Malian populations, mainly in the area of security but also in terms of dialogue with civil society and the beneficiary populations.²⁵ • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: This Action is designed partly as "operational research" which is based on the first promising results and lessons learned of a project of the Embassy of France in Nouakchott with Mauritanian civil society (2013-2016). It is a pilot project proposing the implementation of an approach combining both academic field research and concrete activities to prevent violent radicalization. It will involve strengthening the capacity of CSOs through field research to help them formalize their own prevention practices, mobilize funding and disseminate their practices at regional and national level through a support fund.²⁶ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: The action will be based on DFID's experience and lessons from implementing conflict management and resolution activities in Nigeria and elsewhere. The project builds on DFID and the British Council extensive experience in Northern Nigeria in terms of approach and delivery (DFID Nigeria Stability and Reconciliation Programme-NSRP - since 2012; and the Justice for All Programme-J4A since 2002) and will enable a rapid and deeper engagement into additional North Eastern States and Local Government Areas.²⁷ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: The annual report describes the external factors that helped and hindered progress and reflections on these challenges in a 'lessons learned' section.²⁸ The programme was to be implemented by phases in secured areas and would be flexible to mitigate risks and maximise opportunities in an ever-changing context. Using thorough analysis and lesson learning processes, the programme would adapt to the operating environment and respond to new openings.²⁹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Within the framework of the deployment of its interventions, the ICC emphasizes young entrepreneurship as well as the economic empowerment of women. It has supported Guinea in several areas relating to the development of promising export sectors, the employment of women in trade, trade facilitation and the institutional strengthening of support structures for the private sector. Through the "All ACP on basic products" programs financed by the 9th and 10th EDFs of the European Union, the ICC notably supported the mango sector. Thanks to its know-how, it was able to work on upgrading the offer based on a value chain approach to connect Guinean producers / exporters with regional and international buyers.³⁰

²¹ EU Country Fiche, Directorate D Unit D2 / March 2019

²² Action Fiche "Renforcement des opportunités économiques et de la sécurité alimentaire des populations des régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro, à travers la création d'emplois et le développement durable de la chaîne de valeur de l'anacarde, afin d'améliorer les conditions de vie des populations, et atténuer les causes profondes de l'émigration irrégulière».

²³ Action Fiche "Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine".

²⁴ Progress Report, 2017.

²⁵ T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06, Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao) p.15

²⁶ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06, Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie, p.2

²⁷ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria, p.2, p.4

²⁸ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Annual Report Year 1, p.21

²⁹ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria, p.2

³⁰ Action Fiche "Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07: The project, developed in Burkina Faso and Mali is the second phase of a previous project implemented by the International Trade Center since 2013, and by the Ethical Fashion Initiative in specific and builds on lessons learned from it.³¹ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Evidence shows correlation between jobs and some outcomes typically associated with social cohesion, such as social well-being, but evidence of how individual experiences translate into interactions between groups is limited (Wietzke, 2014). A 2011 study by MercyCorps on political violence in Kenya shows that if young people are employed, then they will be less likely to join violent movements for economic gain. The findings in the study confirm the existence of links between youth economic conditions and their propensity towards political violence in Kenya. Specifically, being employed and having the ability to satisfy basic needs are significant predictors of less accepting attitudes towards, and less involvement in, political violence, respectively.³² • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Evidence demonstrates that peacebuilding is more sustainable and effective when women are involved in the peace-building process. Bringing women to the peace table improves the quality of agreements reached and enhances the likelihood of implementation because of their unique skill sets and experiences. Finally, a 2015 conflict analysis on Kenya conducted by the EU recommended a holistic approach to understanding and addressing root causes of conflict and providing appropriate responses to public expectations through <i>inter alia</i> improved social and economic development, leading to improved social harmony.³³ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: One of the objectives of the €5 million DCI-funded project Addressing mixed migration flows in Eastern Africa is to support and facilitate the fight against criminal networks by providing capacity building and assistance to partner countries in developing evidence-based policies and conducting criminal investigations, notably by collecting and analysing information on criminal networks along the migration routes. A needs assessment conducted over the summer of 2015 to prepare this project had extensive consultations with stakeholders in the region i.e. representatives of government departments, international organisations, EU Member States and civil society organisations. It identified a number of requirements common to two or more governments, such as resources for general capacity building for front-line organisations, provision of equipment and training in law enforcement and data collection, protection of vulnerable groups and actions targeting media, civil society and other stakeholders to sensitise them to the risks of irregular migration.³⁴ • T05 EUTF-HoA-SS-21: A recent study commissioned by FAO highlighted that livestock have been the direct target of insurgency and counterinsurgency warfare with large scale losses of livestock, severe disruptions to trade and markets, and massive increase in disease prevalence and outbreaks. The approach to the design of the programme is based on evidence that enhancing resilience is more cost-effective in addressing man-made and natural disasters than providing late humanitarian response, and that the pastoralists' mobility including cross border is a key factor for efficient use and protection of rangelands, and a key strategy for the pastoralists to adapt to climate change and conflicts.³⁵ • T05 EUTF-REG-25: EU Development policy has supported return and reintegration programmes since 2005, mainly through the DCI thematic programme on migration and asylum, implemented both by international organisations and NGOs. Key lessons learned are identified in the 2015 Study on the Results and Impact of EU development cooperation-funded projects in the area of voluntary return and reintegration, which are fully considered in the design of this Facility.³⁶ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Member states of IGAD have agreed (i) that the protocol on the free movement of persons in the IGAD region will be essential for reducing irregular migration, promoting labour mobility and contributing to regional integration and economic development. (ii) the facilitation of movement for cross-border pastoralists is essential for contributing to the protection and livelihoods of pastoralist communities and is an increasingly important adaptation mechanism in the context of climate change, (iii) lack of coordination and cooperation both between and within the member states of IGAD, with regards to the different institutions responsible for migration hampers progress on harmonisation of laws and procedures for effective migration management and the implementation of a free movement of persons regime. The National Coordination Mechanisms, bringing together the agencies and relevant stakeholders 9 with migration functions, will be key in ensuring coordination between agencies at national and local level (vi) it is generally accepted that the most open and well-integrated countries and African subregions are those that have adopted protocols on free movement: they are effective legal instruments and are likely to bring tangible results.³⁷ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: In July and August 2016, the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) of the Trust Fund carried out a study covering the targeted cross-border areas 6 : Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest
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³¹ Action Fiche Programme “Création d’emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du “lifestyle” et de l’aménagement d’intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali”.

³² T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.4

³³ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.4

³⁴ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.3

³⁵ Action Fiche, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan

³⁶ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

³⁷ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region.

	<p>Kenya (cluster I); the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border (cluster II); Western Ethiopia and East Sudan (cluster III); and Eastern Sudan-Northwest Ethiopia and Eritrea (cluster IV). The study examined the drivers of instability and irregular migration, and the sources of resilience; other dynamics affecting the areas (such as strategic, security-and crime-related, economic, political etc.); and potential future scenarios. UNDP separately undertook a detailed assessment in Marsabit County and Borana and Liben Zones. A mid-term review of IDDRSI (Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative) to assess the progress being made in the implementation of the first phase (2013-2017) carried out by UNDP recommended that resilience-building initiatives at regional and national level should be harmonised under a common IDDRSI programme framework, and that the regional programming paper should also be translated into an integrated regional and cross-border investment plan.³⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Among the lessons learned, the importance should be noted in the targeted areas of (i) realizing water storage infrastructures, for vegetable and animal production in the Sahel, especially in the context of climate change, (ii) realize drinking water and sanitation infrastructures, lack of drinking water and sanitation, bad water-related practices are the cause of many diseases, (iii) securing animal production by the development of grazing areas, (vi) ensure the nutritional care of children and households, (v) - Ensure free access to care for children and pregnant women and to family planning services.³⁹ • SD-13-01: The project is based upon evidence that the integration of development and humanitarian responses is essential to ensure continuity in the response and needs coverage both for migrants, refugees, IDPs, and for host communities. In this regard, the project acknowledges that enhancing the material and technical capacities of local health systems in resource- constrained environments characterised by recurrent natural and man-made crisis such as Eastern Sudan requires the integration of basic services for local hosting communities and displaced populations into the existing system. The integration of basic services will avoid inequitable and inefficient use of already scarce resources and maximize the positive impact of the intervention both for the local communities and the displaced populations.⁴⁰ • SD-13-01: The proposed project constitutes a consolidation of the on-going EU-funded project Strengthening Sudan Health Services (SSHS) implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation. The proposed project will be built on the achieved results and lessons learned of the present SHSS initiative, particularly as regards health system sustainability. At the same time, additional components of the proposed project will expand SSHS by addressing migrants, refugees and IDPs needs (basic services accessibility and availability) as well as those of their host communities.⁴¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The process of identification is based on identification of gaps, consultations with government (also in OPCOM), MSs and field visits;⁴² ○ In the early stage of EUTF programming some projects were built on projects earlier implemented under EDF funding, e.g. RESET II was a follow up on the RESET programme. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches and Descriptions of Action reviewed contain sections discussing Lessons Learnt. At the same time, ROMs have found some projects, e.g. UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" to be slow to adapt to the rapidly evolving situation on the ground, due in part to an overly vertical management structure. In general, logframes were not revised in response to changing conditions. Some projects reacted in an ad hoc fashion, e.g. UNICEF's "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" re-focused on school rehabilitation when "softer" actions proved difficult to implement. A number of other projects also appear to have concentrated on infrastructure as relatively low-hanging fruit with quick impact. All IPs interviewed were of the view that EUTF places priority of quick, easily demonstrable results. ○ With respect to the UNDP and UNICEF project ROMS cited, these are by now outdated and it is reported that these projects are now on track. ○ A limitation to be kept in mind is that security limited possibilities for project site visits increased the importance of ROMs and IP interviews. None of the ROM reports available was from after March 2019 ○ A structural constraint is that the EUD has no presence, since 2014, in Tripoli, which has recently forced it to conduct all coordination from Tunis and resort to third-party monitoring. However, many other international organisations, including implementing partners, face the same constraint, and the EU has coped well. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches reviewed contain sections discussing Lessons Learnt. It is difficult to perceive a trend in EUTF's approach, but the number of border control projects now in early stages suggests some adjustment to the rise of the Western Mediterranean Route.
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³⁸ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

³⁹ Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso.

⁴⁰ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.4

⁴¹ ibid

⁴² EUD interview

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accumulating evidence of the positive impact of migration on development in Morocco led to an operational priority of the EUTF in Morocco promoting legal migration and mobility as well as encouraging investment of the Moroccan diaspora in Morocco. ○ Evidence that in Africa, more than 80 percent of migration takes place between African countries, as well as the importance of the Moroccan foreign policy vis à vis sub-Saharan Africa led to the inclusion of South-South cooperation in the EUTF Moroccan operational strategy (e.g., Coopération Sud-Sud) and actions along migration routes (protection of migrants, support to voluntary return) etc. Other funding instruments such as ENI and EDF do not permit such inter-zones activities. (An exception is the Pan-African Instrument supporting continent-wide initiatives). ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger shows that EUTF-funded project designs were informed by partner learning and allowed for some innovation. Projects were also able to adapt in various ways to changing situations. There is little evidence that EUTF portfolio strategy evolved separately or was managed using dedicated EUTF MEL systems. ○ Project design: Evidence in documents d'action shows that lessons learned, mainly by implementing partners themselves, were considered in project designs for the four projects reviewed. Stakeholders report the KALLO TCHIDANIWO 'land parcelling' project was a considerable innovation in the areas of housing, lands and property (HLP) for displaced populations, refugees and host communities in Diffa (as an alternative to refugee camps). ○ Project adaptation: Evidence indicates that EUTF-funded projects adapted to changing situations in various ways. Most notably, the AJUSEN budget support project was amended three times in response to changing events, well described in amendment documents, and accompanied by increases in the EUTF contribution to budget support (from Eur 30m, to Eur 80m, and Eur 90m). PASSERAZ was required to expand its scope immediately after launching in May 2017 to include former migrant transporters as well as vulnerable women and youth, in response to powerful demands from local government and tensions in Agadez. The PROGEM model is adaptable and learning-driven by nature because its actions are decided by a deliberative learning process about local migration through 'observatories' which enable local authorities to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by migration. ○ Portfolio adaptation: However, there is little evidence that the EUTF's dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems (REF, MLS etc) were used to inform the EUD and EUTF strategy in Niger. Instead of providing additional human resources to help an overstretched EUD with ongoing monitoring of the EUTF-funded activities in Niger, these MEL activities were perceived as a burden because they demanded additional information and support from the EUD and appeared to serve only the information requirements of headquarters. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lessons learned from previous interventions initiated by the CLM and Spanish Cooperation were taken into account in the design of the project. The project takes into account, among other things, the following aspects: difficult access to basic social services, health practices (non-spacing of births, inappropriate care during the occurrence of a disease), poor dietary practices infants and young children, women of reproductive age and pregnant women, the lack of a platform for lightening the work of women, the socio-economic environment (household poverty, absence of income-generating activities, processing activities), hygiene and child care, and illiteracy of mothers and caregivers.⁴³ ○ Lessons learned from previous bilateral cooperation between France and Senegal are mentioned in the project "Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise", programme implemented by AFD.⁴⁴ ○ There was no time to elaborate and to analyse previous experiences and to improve also the projects. It was a continuity from previous experiences but there was not time nor calm for the delegation to take into account previous experiences, the mistakes and the problems, the suggestions and everything that was important to improve the projects and to adjust them to the core issue of irregular migration.⁴⁵ ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches show an awareness of the changing landscape and windows of opportunity that are said to be opening up as FGS (supposedly) improves national political dialogue, the slow growth of FGS capacities, improved but still weak PFM, etc. As new programmes are approved, more recent evidence is used to develop more tailored responses, the most telling probably being the approval of providing budget support.⁴⁶ ○ The approval of EUR 43 mill to repay IMF arrears in order to accelerate the HIPC process came about in response to an agreed joint analysis of this particular opportunity/ challenge.
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⁴³ T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID "Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel", Action Fiche.

⁴⁴ <https://lepetitjournal.com/dakar/actualites/diaspora-partenariat-senegal-france-union-europeenne-159649>

⁴⁵ EUD Interview.

⁴⁶ Action Fiche for T05-HOA-SO-59, Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project visits to SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 also showed that at the local level quite intensive consultations have led to modifications of priorities and approaches. ○ One IP with long experience from Somalia and contracts with a number of donors noted that the EU's approach to more programmatic and broad-based approaches seems to have evolved from around 2012 – that is, from before the EUTF – and that the programming with the EU, including under the EUTF, was therefore more strategic and adapted to the changing conditions on the ground.
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: At the national level, the project goes in a straight line with the first Specific Objective of the “Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction”, as well as with the general objective of the Agricultural Development Policy. In the latter the cashew nut is defined as a “high value-added agricultural commercial sector for which Mali enjoys a comparative advantage and confirmed market opportunities” The project is also framed with the third strategic axis of the PNISA "Promoting the production and competitiveness of the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fishery sectors", which prioritizes the Sikasso region.⁴⁷ • T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07: This EUR 9.5m programme, which aims to improve the quality of education in Franco-Arab schools and living and learning conditions in Koranic centres, will support the government of Burkina Faso in implementing the Strategic Plan for the Development of Basic Education (PDSEB 2012 - 2021), and follow the State's support project for French-Arabic bilingual primary education (PREFA 2015-2018).⁴⁸ • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: this project sees itself as aligned to Mauritania's national strategy to fight terrorism and transnational crime.⁴⁹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: One of the main axes of the interventions identified is job creation, which is aligned with the sectoral strategy of the government set out in the Socio-Economic Integration Program for Young People (PNISEJ).⁵⁰ • T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07: The project is in line with the National Policy for Craft's Sector development approved in Mali in 2010. It is also in line with the National Programme for economic and social development approved in Burkina Faso in 2016. It is also coherent with the Agenda for Competitiveness of the cotton sector implemented in the West African Economic and Monetary Union.⁵¹ • TO5 EUTF-HoA-SS-21: The Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) has identified food security and agricultural development as key priorities, which are reflected in several Policy and Planning documents. However, the oil shutdown in 2012 and a civil war from 2013 to 2015 have put implementation of these plans on hold.⁵² • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: In the Horn of Africa, increased efforts in recent years have been made towards improving return and reintegration processes, with the aim to ensure that adequate and tailored assistance is made available to returnees with the overall aim of making reintegration sustainable. The project is clearly aligned with IOM's stated national and regional objectives and strategies and lies squarely within the organisation's globally demonstrated competence to provide Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) assistance to vulnerable migrants.⁵³ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: IGAD addresses migration through its Regional Migration Policy Framework (RMPF). The RMPF provides strategic recommendations on various aspects of migration management while building the capacity of IGAD member states to develop national migration policies that address specific migration related challenges. The RMPF is being operationalised through a Migration Action Plan (MAP) whose strategic priorities include the facilitation of labour mobility, the facilitation of mobility for pastoralists, and the establishment of a free movement regime in the region. These are in line with the objectives of this action. An IGAD Regional Consultative Process (RCP) on migration has also been established to promote migration dialogue and cooperation among IGAD member states, as well as with relevant transit and destination countries beyond the IGAD region, international organisations and other stakeholders to exchange information on migration issues of common interest. The Regional Migration Coordination Committee (RMCC) is responsible for ensuring that recommendations made in the RCP are followed up by member states.⁵⁴ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: The regional response to the vulnerabilities in border regions is reflected in a number of IGAD programmes, notably the IGAD IDDRSI, IGAD's 15-year regional strategy (2012-2027) to reduce vulnerability and strengthen drought resilience in arid and semi-arid lands. It highlights the need for

⁴⁷ Idem.

⁴⁸ T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07, Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue, p.3

⁴⁹ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06, Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie, p.3

⁵⁰ Action Fiche “Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)”

⁵¹ Action Fiche Programme “Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du “lifestyle” et de l'aménagement d'intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali.

⁵² Action Fiche, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan

⁵³ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

⁵⁴ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region

	<p>regional interventions to address regional issues. In late 2014 a new Horn of Africa Initiative to promote stability and development in the region was launched by the World Bank, UN, EU, African and Islamic Development Banks, the African Union Commission and IGAD. It pledged to provide political support and financial assistance, and to focus on cross-border areas in particular. This focus on borders and borderland areas in the Horn of Africa has also translated into a number of bilateral agreements and initiatives between the two countries. One example is the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ethiopian and Kenyan Governments for a Cross-Border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-Economic Transformation, signed in December 2015 with support of IGAD and UNDP, and builds on the two countries' Special Status Agreement forged in 2012, operating across the whole border area between the two countries. Key elements included opportunities for trade, investment and tourism, improved infrastructure; facilitation of cross-border movement of people; and peacebuilding and conflict prevention.⁵⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: The project is in line with the national policies on food and nutritional security (PNSAN), social protection (PNPS), nutrition, and water, and is part of the operationalization of the strategy of accelerated growth and sustainable development (SCADD).⁵⁶ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In programme/project backgrounds reference is made to relevant government plans and strategies, particularly the GTP.⁵⁷ ○ Available ROM and mid-term evaluation reports conclude that the projects are generally aligned to national priorities.⁵⁸ ○ Interviews with government representatives and IPs during the field mission confirm that EUTF projects are well embedded in government plans and priorities. ○ There is a government led system of sector coordination on migration issues. The Migration Task Force is established within the Prime Minister's Office, and involves relevant line Ministries. Ethiopia and the European Union (EU) have signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM). Besides, there is a whole set of complementary actions and issues that are being addressed under the EUTF Horn of Africa window and other programmes as the Jobs Compact (with a budget of 500 M \$; including 50 M € from the EUTF portfolio).⁵⁹ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is difficult to speak of strategic alignment in Libya, a country whose internationally recognised government does not effectively govern the country and where a civil war sporadically rages. Policy dialogue takes place mostly through the participation of the internationally recognised government in OpCom and at project Steering Committee level. However, in recent months, no one from Government has attended OpCom in Brussels and, while Government always attends Project Steering Committee meetings in Tripoli or Tunis, it often provides little input, (a project not unique to EUTF-financed projects). ○ Also of note, with the aim of bringing the internationally recognised government to the table on migration issues, the Steering Committee of the Trust Fund Programme Managing Mixed Migration Flows meets every 6 months. The Committee, chaired by the EU and Deputy Minister of Interior, is composed by representatives of key ministries, IPs such as IOM, UNHCR UNICEF, and UNDP. Germany and Italy participate as well. ○ Both the Libyan MoFA and MoI represented interviewed express concerns about what they perceive to be a lack of transparency on the part if international IPs and a resulting inability to enforce priorities. A general concern, found not only in these two ministries, but in broader interviews (including at local level) carried out in Libya, is that international support should benefit the national population and host communities, not only migrants, refugees, and IDPs. EUTF project and programme design, primarily under the Stabilisation pillar, have responded to this, but the perception persists. ○ GIZ's "Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration Management" is reported by the IP to have achieved success in addressing priorities set by local governments and fostering a relationship between these authorities and the central Ministry of Local Government. Other projects, by contrast, have had a hard time arriving at local consensus on priorities due to disputes between the various stakeholders. ○ Over the years, the MoLG's role in jointly selecting projects with the IP (UNDP/AICS/UNICEF) has improved. MoLG has a role now in the selection of the targeted municipalities and actions. At the same time, UNDP and MoLG have differing priorities. UNDP's main concern is migrants, MoLG's is the entire population. Municipalities not benefiting from project activities complain to the MoLG. ○ As a general proposition, authorities, especially central authorities, place strong priority on VHR, which has facilitated IOM's successful work in this area. Between 1 May 2017 and 12 March 2020 (last movement), under the EU Trust Fund, IOM supported 32,880 migrants to voluntarily return to 38 countries of origin.
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⁵⁵ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

⁵⁶ Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso

⁵⁷ Based on reviewing action fiches and available ROM reports on EUTF programmes and projects in Ethiopia

⁵⁸ Based on reviewing available ROM and mid-term evaluation reports.

⁵⁹ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019

- Whereas IOM has a mandate over migrants, UNHCR has a mandate over refugees. Relations between UNHCR and Government are complicated by the fact that Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Thus, UNHCR has no official status in the country. MoI representatives report unease with the work of UNHCR because migrants (particularly detainees) strategically seek resettlement to a third country rather than VHR to their country of origin.
- Both at central level and, more significant, at local level, assistance to migrants is a low priority and the subject of some hostility. EUTF has responded by ensuring that any community stabilization actions benefit host communities in addition to migrants, refugees, and IDPs. EUTF has also, while recognising persons in detention centres are of particular concern, devoted more resources to the much greater number of migrants in urban areas who are not in detention.
- **MOROCCO**
 - Most Action Fiches reviewed make explicit reference to alignment with the major axes of Morocco's 2014 national migration policy; the self-identified "humanitarian approach."
 - As discussed in the July 2019 MLS report, the Government of Morocco is an extremely active player in the migration field. MCMREAM, the *Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère en charge des affaires étrangères et de la coopération internationale* is in charge of coordinating the implementation of the SNIA and SNMRE. It is a recent institution and naturally faces constraints in terms of staff, ability to negotiate with main line ministries, etc., but is empowered by the existence of two national migration strategies endorsed at the Royal level (SNIA and SNMRE).
 - Project documents make no reference to the fact, broadly recognised in field mission interviews, that migration policy in Morocco has recently become heavily concentrated on border management, with the MoI exercising what amounts for some observers to veto power over policy reforms.
 - The securitisation of migration is in part explicable by the diplomatic relationship with Spain, closest MS affected by irregular migration from Morocco. Also playing a role may be the fact that, during the 2015-2018 "pause" in Mobility Partnership policy dialogue, dialogue with MoI continued and even intensified in area of migration. Security aspects moved to the centre of dialogue, which may now evolve towards re-balancing.
 - Alignment is built into the project formulation process. According to one IP, the typical process is: (i) IP and Government discuss a project idea, (ii) a joint decision is made to bring the idea to the EUD, (iii) there is discussion within EUTF SC with a decision whether or not to transmit the idea to the OpCom.
 - Alignment of EUTF with national priorities is strengthened by the fact that the EU supports the national migration strategy through budget support, guaranteeing an active policy dialogue on migration. Interviews suggested that EUTF has enabled the EUD to engage in policy dialogue that would not have been possible through budget support alone.
 - Closely related is policy dialogue under the EU-Morocco Mobility Partnership, sometimes fraught but generally offering an opportunity for the exchange of priorities.
- **NIGER**
 - Evidence from Niger shows the EUTF was well aligned with national policy. Most notably through AJUSEN budget support 'fixed tranches'. AJUSEN's 'variable tranches' enabled the EUD to play an ongoing role of influencing and supporting implementation of national policy in security, border control, and justice.
 - National policy: Most notably, the AJUSEN budget support modality, which accounts for around a third of EUTF funding in Niger, is aligned by definition to national policy priorities through fixed tranches. The fixed tranches are intended to support macro-economic stability threatened by the impact of security problems on investment, growth, sustainability of national debt and public finances in general, and to guarantee territorial control and the security of citizens. The three fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were to be paid by Dec 2017.
 - Other projects: The other projects were more local in their focus, but also made specific efforts to align themselves with national policy. For example, PROGEM aimed to strengthen national capacity in migration, and KALLO TCHIDANIWO aimed to support the national economic development plans in urbanization and housing, and provided regular information sharing with the Ministry of Interior.
 - Policy dialogue: The AJUSEN budget support modality also allows the EUD to shape national policy through bilateral dialogue enabled by the variable tranches. The variable tranches are aimed at strengthening the vital functions of the state apparatus (security, border control, justice, and public finance management), and disbursements are conditional upon indicators being met by the Government in these areas. The variable tranches (worth EUR 43m) were to be paid by end 2020, with EUR 38m paid by Dec 2019.
- **SENEGAL**
 - The specific objective of "Extending Equitable Access to Vocational Training for 12,000 Youth" is fully consistent with the PAQUET, which aims to create the conditions for enlisting more young people and adults in vocational training and technical education, initial or continuous.
 - The EUTF is addressing some of the priorities of the National Migration Policy (approved at a technical level in 2018 after a process of preparation that took around four years – political validation still pending).

	<p>It covers four main topics: migration data management, economy and employment; migration, human rights and gender; health and environment migration; migration and integrated border management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches refer to national policies and consultations as underlying the final Decisions.⁶⁰ ○ All Project proposals reviewed note the quite extensive consultations undertaken with local/ national authorities, local communities (as appropriate) either before undertaking tasks or as part of pilot phases, including baseline studies (SO-03-4.1; SO-23—01; SO-46-02; SO-57-02). ○ These documents also show, as new programmes are added to the EUTF portfolio, that as the FGS policies and commitment improves that this is being respected, leading to SO-59-02 budget support being approved and the Joint Police Programme SO-46-02 as well. ○ The ILED programme SO-57 was developed in response to the “corridor” thinking of focusing assistance on particular geographic areas with an integrated territorial approach. ○ ILED also includes the new social safety net approach that has been approved by FGS.
JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle.
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF’s strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: As in other projects in Cameroon, the implication of national authorities at the time of the identification was quite low as there was a lot of time pressure to make decisions. Maybe there were some informal contacts during the identification phase, but they were not formalized. For the good implementation of the project, however, a national and a local steering committee were created since the beginning of the project to ensure authorities’ involvement in the implementation of the activities.⁶¹ • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: The action will involve as much as possible all relevant stakeholders at local, national, regional and international levels. This action will also ensure that migration management strategies and actions are formulated and implemented in accordance with the national and local development plans of the government and their partners.⁶² • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08: Through this EUR 25m budget support programme targeting public governance, inclusive growth and steering government policy in the security sector, the EU aims to strengthen stability and internal security, and to support the government in the treatment and reception of migrants both for humanitarian and respect for human rights considerations and for internal stability.⁶³ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: In its first year of implementation, the programme recorded progress in securing stakeholder support and deepening understanding of the context necessary for full delivery of the planned interventions. Based on the mapping reports undertaken, the programme also developed strategic approaches to stakeholder engagements and programme delivery.⁶⁴ • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The appropriation by the government of this sector which it qualifies as being one of the most interesting for its added value and its economic interest for the population. The Government of Mali, accompanied by the EC, also succeeded in obtaining international recognition of this value chain, by registering Mali as a country belonging to the Alliance for African Cashew.⁶⁵ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The formulation project of INTEGRA was entirely developed in Guinea with a major implication from HQ and formulated with a budget of EUR 65 million, quite a lot. With five IPS (Belgians, French...), IOM, ICC.⁶⁶ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Complementarity will be ensured both with the other support programmes and with the various political dialogues. Several programmes being implemented under various EU funding mechanisms are providing support for the Khartoum Process or for related activities. • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: IGAD member states have different government institutions and agencies that are responsible for the various aspects of migration management. These include amongst others, the ministries of foreign affairs, interior/home affairs, trade and customs, and labour. In the absence of coordination, each ministry pursues its own policy, which might bring about inconsistent laws and regulations, resulting in policy incoherence. To address this challenge, National Coordination Mechanisms are being established or strengthened in each IGAD member state to enhance coordination of the migration actors and stakeholders at national level, as recommended in the Migration Action Plan 2015-2020. The level

⁶⁰ Action Fiches for T05-HOA-SO-03; T05-HOA-SO-23; T05-HOA-SO-46; T05-HOA-SO-57; T05-HOA-SO-59.

⁶¹ EUD interview.

⁶² T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.10

⁶³ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08 - L’UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie, p.14

⁶⁴ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Annual Report Year 1, p10

⁶⁵ Action Fiche “Renforcement des opportunités économiques et de la sécurité alimentaire des populations des régions de Sikasso, Kayes et Koulikoro, à travers la création d’emplois et le développement durable de la chaîne de valeur de l’anacarde, afin d’améliorer les conditions de vie des populations, et atténuer les causes profondes de l’émigration irrégulière».

⁶⁶ EUD interview.

	<p>of political and technical ownership of the protocol is high among the IGAD MS often with leadership of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries of Interior. The best evidence of the level of ownership is that there is now a draft protocol, which has gone through the various consultations described above. Component 2 on transhumance has an equally solid level of ownership. National consultation meetings ensure ownership.⁶⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: Government officials and partners in the countries visited for the ROM mission (Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia) indicated that they are fully committed to the programme and have been working to ensure its success since its inception. There is a Programme Steering Committee at the Brussels level, including the European Union (EU), EU Member States and IOM. Additionally, there are National Programme Steering Committees (NPSC) It was observed during field consultations of the ROM that the lack of operationalisation of the NPSC at the national level (consisting of government representatives, the European Union and IOM) gravely undermines effective commitment, ownership and leadership on the part of the respective governments in all the countries targeted.⁶⁸ • TO5 EUTF-HoA-SS-21: Several fora have been created to ensure donor coordination and adherence to government policies and strategies. In the framework of the Government of South Sudan/Development Partners' Forum, the Natural Resources Sector Working Group, co-chaired by the EU Delegation, is the highest-level platform dealing with natural resources and related economic growth policies. Following the outbreak of the crisis, formal consultations between the Government and development partners have largely been brought to a halt but is now set to resume following the establishment of a Transitional Government of National Unity. The donor group has continued to meet on a regular basis. The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster for South Sudan, is another important platform with the objective of discussing and coordinating humanitarian interventions in the sector of food security and nutrition.⁶⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no joint programming, but there are several donor group platforms where the EUD meet with MS meet regularly and where project ideas are discussed and exchanged. For example, there is the EU platform on Migration in which Norway and Switzerland also participate.⁷⁰ ○ Some MS would have preferred more intensive consultation in the EUTF programme preparation process.⁷¹ ○ The EU cooperates closely with UN agencies and International Financial Institutions. At least ten are involved in implementing EU-financed projects in Ethiopia. This includes significant financial flows in the cases of the World Bank (PSNP, PBS) and UNICEF (Health Performance Fund). Other international organisations the EU cooperates with in Ethiopia are IMF, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR and IOM.⁷² • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-1.1.3 on Government participation in OpCom (in Brussels) and Steering Committee meetings (in Tripoli or Tunis) , as well as Government perception of a lack of transparency on the part of international IPs. At local level, key stakeholders include tribal leaders and locally active militias, and IPs of EUTF-financed actions have been nimble in negotiating the difficult landscape. The extent to which the EU has succeeded in making strategic choices based on consultations with competing stakeholders at the national level – which would include militias hostile to the internationally-recognised government -- has not been addressed by the research on which this country note is based. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUDs and implementing partners report that consultations have been held in designing programmes. The EUD participates in platforms in which MS and international organisations (UN, WB, etc) participate, specifically the technical committees to monitor the implementation of the SNIA organised by the MCMREAM until October 2019. ○ As noted in the 2019 MLS report, implementing partners in Morocco have reported the active role Moroccan governmental institutions play in project review and oversight (since October 2019, this active role has been lower). ○ At present there is a less official space dedicated to favour the role of civil society; however, national civil society organisations actively promote integration of migrants and the protection of their human rights, both areas in which EUTF provides support (e.g. the project "Vivre ensemble." Strategic and programming documents consulted demonstrate a clear EU desire to promote the participation of CSOs. ○ The EU's European Neighbourhood Action Plan 2014-2017 called for CSO capacity building via bilateral support as well as through EIDHR and thematic programmes such as NSA-LA and DCI-MIGR. The three
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⁶⁷ ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

⁶⁸ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December 2018.

⁶⁹ ROM report: TO5-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

⁷⁰ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia.

⁷¹ Interview with Soren Moller, Danish Embassy.

⁷² EU Country Fiche Ethiopia 2018.

	<p>priorities of the bilateral SSF 2014-2017 reflect comprehensive consultations with the Government, civil society and other donors. EAMRs consulted document regular meeting with civil society, particularly in conjunction with high-level missions from the EU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF's emergency character and relative empowerment of Member States initially posed challenges to national and local ownership. But the EUTF-funded projects themselves systematically consulted stakeholders and beneficiaries at the design stage and went a long way to empowering national and local authority ownership of implementation. ○ Systematic consultation: Evidence indicates that key stakeholders and intended beneficiaries were systematically consulted at design stage, as described in project documents. PASSERAZ made notable efforts to consult stakeholders in Agadez, where 'establishing social dialogue' was considered a pre-condition for the project's implementation. ○ Project ownership: Evidence suggests that some projects went beyond consulting to joint implementation models that enabled beneficiaries to make implementation decisions. The AJUSEN Budget Support is considered a model of ownership, because it is implemented by the State and reinforces the State's role in key areas. PROGEM's 'observatory' model reinforced the role of local authorities by ensuring their ownership of analysis and decision-making processes. 'It's not that we are consulted, we make all the decisions for the project activities', said one local beneficiary. KALLO TCHIDANIWO established a multi-stakeholder management committee in each local authority empowered to manage the whole process, from urban planning to the selection of beneficiaries (with protection colleagues). A Steering committee was also established under the Regional Council of Diffa. ○ Ownership risk: Evidence also suggests that EUTF dynamics posed specific challenges to ownership: initial pressures to implement the EUTF as an 'emergency' fund, the strong influence of Member States, and EUTF rules that 'privilege' national development agencies 'where possible'. Stakeholders suggest some activities, especially regional ones, were selected at Brussels level and imposed as <i>faits accomplis</i>, or question why EUTF projects are not 'jointly implemented' by agencies and the national authorities. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Projects analysed respond to strategic choices and are based on consultations in what regards the migration issue. They intend to address employment creation and resilience as two of the major causes of migration identified. Other causes of irregular migration identified, for example the lack of women empowerment, could not receive sufficient attention.⁷³ ○ The project PACERSEN& BIS is well known and appreciated by the administrative authorities and local authorities. They appreciate its relevance in the context of their localities and have been involved from the start.⁷⁴ ○ "This study is carried out, in order to know more precisely, the activities and financing needs of self-entrepreneurs and SMEs. The analysis of the results of the study will, if necessary, improve and / or adapt the offer of Microcred Senegal so that it meets the expectations and needs of the beneficiaries. The purpose of the study was to collect information to better understand the financial services needs of the project targets. It was about: Knowing the target profiles and their activities; Knowing the financial services needs of the targets; Analyse the constraints and expectations of the project's targets for access to financial services; Offer, if necessary, credit products adapted to the needs of the target clientele".⁷⁵ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches refer to national consultations as part of the background for the final decisions. ○ The mapping study for SO-03 (see I-1.1.1) included extensive consultations with a wide range of national stakeholders before reaching conclusions and providing recommendations. ○ Baseline studies for SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02 all document the consultation and listening that has taken place for the concrete design of the various projects. ○ The project visits to SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 confirmed broad-based consultations with local stakeholders, including local authorities, where local committees of various kinds established to ensure continued ownership and consultation. ○ Committees were involved also in identifying beneficiary groups to ensure that intended vulnerable groups were included and covered. ○ Some project areas pointed to changes in priorities as evidence of actually listening to the various groups and changing project focus as further reflection led to shifts in priorities. ○ The JPP is set up in accordance with the New Policing Model, the Security Pact and the National Security Architecture across Somalia.⁷⁶
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⁷³ Field visit in Senegal.

⁷⁴ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 PACERSEN & BIS.

⁷⁵ Positive Planet International, Rapport d'étude des besoins en accompagnement financier.

⁷⁶ See UNOPS (2019): "JPP Project Year 1: Overview and Achievements, November 2018-September 2019".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The budget support project is likewise clearly a result of a series of close consultations in particular with FGS and less with the FMS, and the relationships with the World Bank and IMF regarding the stabilisation of national PFM and finances, and the attempts to reach the HIPC decision point.⁷⁷
I-1.2.2	<p>Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF's strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: This project is very well-received at the national and local level by the authorities given the needs in the field. Even recently some mayors of the beneficiary communes approached us to ask for a possible prolongation as the needs are still there.⁷⁸ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: In addition to these regional initiatives, a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility was signed with Ethiopia in November 2015 in Valletta. Moreover, in La Valletta, the EU, its Member States and African partners agreed an Action Document with 5 priority domains and 16 priority interventions in the area of migration.⁷⁹ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: The Senior Officials Meeting in the framework of the Khartoum Process will be regularly updated on progress made in the implementation of the project and will provide the project with political guidance and direction.⁸⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: The implementation mechanism combines the experiences and expertise of five IPs who have and currently operate in the project areas. These IPs are coordinated by FAO, an organisation that has experience and knowledge on community resilience strategies and peace building initiatives. The local partners lead in the planning of the action, in close collaboration with government ministries. For effective government participation, the project trains relevant government officers on the project activities. Government participates in project planning and monitoring.⁸¹ • T05 EUTF-REG-25: There is still a lack of systems, structures and policies related to facilitating the return and reintegration of returnees in all the targeted countries. This is due to the fact that in spite of the high incidences of deportation from transit and intended countries of migration, the receiving countries have either not prioritised dealing with, or lack the resources needed to address issues related to irregular migration.⁸² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the programme preparatory process, the MoFA is informed by the EUD. It is not clear to what extent the MoFA consults with other ministries (e.g. MoF). EUTF programmes do not require the approval of the NAO like for EDF projects. The approval is done at the EUTF Operational Committee, where the Ethiopian Government is represented by the ambassador.⁸³ ○ In Ethiopia the implementation of projects requires the signing of MoUs with counterpart government agencies at national and regional levels. Though getting the MoU signed can delay the start of a project, they have been forthcoming.⁸⁴ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-1.2.1 above. ○ The main themes that emerge from interviews are (i) that there is only limited interest on the part of national interlocutors in Libya to prioritise support to migrant communities, whether regular or irregular and (ii) EU MS interest is viewed as being principally focused on issues related to Libya's role as a transit country for irregular migration to Europe. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As noted in the 2019 MLS Report, according to implementing partners, the active role of the national government is the key means of ensuring local ownership and sustainability. This was confirmed in field interviews, where one stakeholder stated that, unless national partners are involved from the formulation phase on, the resulting project appears to them as having dropped from the sky. Another judged that EUTF projects are most effective when they build in commitments from partner countries, involving them at the stage of elaborating Action Fiches. Where they are least effective is where they are output driven. In Morocco, exchange and consultations were led with Ministry in charge of migration at the identification stage of EUTF projects and/or other line ministries as justice for <i>Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes, or Conseil national des droits de l'Homme for Vivre Ensemble sans discrimination</i>. Moreover,

⁷⁷ See EUD reports to EU Brussels, Disbursement note April 2019, Disbursement note October 2019 and presentations given to EU Development Councillors meetings in March and October 2019 and previous such meetings.

⁷⁸ EUD interview.

⁷⁹ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.5

⁸⁰ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

⁸¹ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

⁸² ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December 2018.

⁸³ Interview with EUD and mission findings

⁸⁴ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia and interviews with CARE and CORDAID on RESET II projects implemented by these organisations (Liben and Borana clusters).

	<p>for the project <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau regional</i>, the formulation of the project has been jointly done with the Ministry (and the support of the EUTF technical facility).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger shows that stakeholders in Agadez have some positive views of EUTF-funded projects being implemented. However, their perceptions are more likely to reflect the EU's wider strategy than a EUTF-specific strategy. ○ Project feedback: Stakeholders in Agadez consulted for this MTE strongly agree that beneficiaries are consulted and fully support the way PASSERAZ and PROGEM projects have been implemented. According to a ROM review, the PROGEM project responds to capacity needs of local communities and beneficiaries, generated a strong sense of ownership, and an appreciation of capacity building. ○ Strategy feedback: Little evidence that beneficiaries perceive a specific EUTF strategy and related programme decisions, although Nigeriens and Agadez residents in particular have general opinions on the EU's strategy in the country and region. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The successes achieved and the expected results of the ACEFOP project are in perfect harmony with the national strategic orientations in terms of training and employment / insertion. By contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan for Vocational and Technical Training and Handicrafts (PFTA) 2016-2020, ACEFOP responds to a real and urgent need through training and training actions to the support for the socio-professional integration of a large number of inactive and disadvantaged young people, potential candidates for illegal migration.⁸⁵ ○ The interim evaluation indicated that the project ACEFOP is highly relevant in that it meets the needs of young people and adults aged 15 to 35 who are rural, out of school or have low schooling and return migrants from Kédougou, Kolda, Sedhiou, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor.⁸⁶ ○ The Senegalese Ambassador underlined the positive balance of the validated actions, the coherence of the objectives defined taking into account the national and the regional approach. However, the implementation phase remains the most difficult.⁸⁷ ○ Stakeholder engagement around the action is real. The program is based on lessons learned from previous interventions initiated by CLM and AECID in the field. The problems were identified with the departmental and communal councils as well as the local populations, who confirmed that they found responses to some of their many concerns. Having participated in the identification of needs, the various stakeholders understand the objectives and strategy of the program. However, we found that in this new version of the logical framework, the MA does not take into account the "migration" aspect, which partly justifies the financing of the program.⁸⁸ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fact that FGS agreed that the EDF reserve of EUR 200 million being made available to the country after the mid-term NIP review in 2017 was to be channelled through the EUTF reflects confidence and trust in the EUTF strategy and programming decisions.⁸⁹ ○ The Decision Fiche for ILED; SO-57, in the section on Lessons Learned notes the need for more comprehensive yet inclusive programming which is being attained through the focus on corridors, and that the actual initiatives must be Somali-owned and -led for any chance of success.⁹⁰ ○ The baseline study for SO-03-4.1 lays out the needs, the concept note presents the attitudes and priorities of the key intended beneficiaries, noting the involvement of government officials in the Steering Committee, and the progress reports provide results from validation surveys that confirm the continued support for the selected interventions. The other baseline studies similarly provide evidence that local consultations have been central to the design of the particular project. ○ During the project visits, local authorities in Puntland and Dolow said they had been consulted and that the priorities really addressed their needs and what the communities needed and wanted. ○ The Director-General for the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change in Puntland made reference to several consultative meetings to discuss the projects and affirmed that the projects were designed to address not only community needs but that they were also in line with the concerns of the Ministry in terms of the sustainable management of land resources.
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⁸⁵ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

⁸⁶ Ibidem.

⁸⁷ 4th OpCOM Meeting minutes.

⁸⁸ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.

⁸⁹ Development Cooperation Strategy 2017/2020 for the implementation of an individual measure in favour of the people of the Federal Republic of Somalia to be financed from the reserve of the European Development Fund, Annex 2, section 7.

⁹⁰ Action Fiche, T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57 p. 7

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed.
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: A “do no harm” approach to ensure that migrants and communities are not negatively affected by the actions will be ensured by IOM. All the actions implemented by the project will take into account the specificities of vulnerable migrants (by sex, age, nationality) to adapt the response to specific protection needs and guarantee the appropriation of the initiatives launched for socio-economic reintegration.⁹¹ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Improved access to justice and to protection facilities for irregular migrants, prospective migrants, and for victims of trafficking; improved protection for women and children (street children, child soldiers, unaccompanied migrants); recourse to methods that provide alternatives to the use of smugglers; improved and new possibilities for returnees and reintegrated persons.⁹² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Special attention has been introduced to women and youth in some of the RESET II projects, e.g. in the Borana cluster where reduction of barriers to women empowerment have been introduced and for the overall RESET II programme for which later on in the implementation of the programme a gender strategy was formulated and integrated in all RESET II clusters. RESET Plus focuses strongly on mindset change in communities in the context of its family planning/SHP programmes. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ethical dilemma posed by EU support to Libyan border management has been presented above. The EU’s main concern is saving lives, even if some migrants returned after attempting to cross the Mediterranean will be detained under conditions which are incompatible with European human rights values and policies. Migrants left to take their chances at sea run an unacceptable risk of dying. Taking rescued persons to European safe ports would encourage more crossing attempts and strengthen the smugglers’ business model; precisely what the EU does not wish to do. It would also meet (and has met) with resistance from some EU MS. ○ The response has been at the level of the EUTF Libya portfolio, where other projects are seeking to improve the treatment of returnees. Under its protection component, IOM’s “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and Stabilizing Communities in Libya” intervenes at points of disembarkation and in migrant detention centres that currently do not meet minimum international standards. See I-6.3.1 below for specific results. So, too does the joint UNHCR-IOM project” Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya.” • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This indicator involves several dimensions. One is that improved border management, designed in significant degree to tackle irregular migration, does not lead to human rights abuses. The project most likely to run this risk is <i>Support for integrated border management</i>, which contains a rescue at sea and return component (most of the budget is for the purchase of maritime equipment). At the 6th OpCom for NoA where the Decision was adopted, there was discussion of how human rights would be protected, to which the response was the Financing Agreement made clear reference to human rights and that protection of them would feature in any contract documents. The project is still in very early stages, with procurement just now taking place. ○ Another dimension is that the needs of those migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin are effectively reintegrated without negative consequences for their communities of origin. The project <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i> explicitly addresses this both directly, by pilot projects providing pre-return training and indirectly, by strengthening coordination between responsible ministries in partner countries. Another specific project "<i>Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa</i>" is totally dedicated to that objective. ○ No information is currently available on aspects of “Do no harm” specifically related to women and children. However, there has been a recognisable absence of protection projects following the end of <i>Tamkine migrants</i> (not financed by EUTF), implemented by <i>Médecins du monde belge</i> and delivering health services to migrant women and children. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger shows that EUTF-funded projects, in their designs, consider conflict risks and specifically aim to reduce these risks. They also include gender analysis. They do not systematically consider ‘vulnerability’.

⁹¹ T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.10

⁹² T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risks considered: Evidence indicates that conflict prevention and related risks are considered in project designs, where explicit references to conflict prevention and management and other risks of unintended consequences. AJUSEN identifies conflict prevention and management and the fight against corruption as cross-cutting themes but offers little risk analysis of largescale investments in border control, criminal justice, and security forces. PROGEM specifically commits to a ‘do no harm’ approach at local level. ○ Risks addressed: Evidence suggests that some EUTF-funded projects make explicit commitments to reducing the risk of conflict. PASSAREZ aims to limit the economic impacts of the government’s migration control actions and aims to assist those most affected and their communities. KALLO TCHIDANIWO is explicitly aimed at conflict prevention, and aims to benefit both displaced and host community ○ Gender analysis: Evidence shows that EUTF-funded projects include gender analysis in design and address gender as a cross-cutting theme. This analysis does not systematically include analysis of specific vulnerabilities linked to gender, age, disability and/or migration status. In Agadez one stakeholder suggested the EU ‘doesn’t care whether older people live or die’. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nothing found in particular on the field ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project documentation – baseline studies and progress reports – refer to considerable efforts undertaken to identify the various intended beneficiary groups, to ensure that their concerns and needs are identified and addressed by the projects. ○ The direct evidence regarding the degree of consultations with women and youth is difficult to verify/triangulate. Assuming that the documentation is correct – and there is little reason to doubt this as the local organisations working on the ground appear to have strong credibility – means that these groups appear to have been properly included and heard. ○ The action plans also point to these groups’ needs being addressed, as VSLAs tend to include more women than men, and the VET and other training also includes youth and often more women than men. ○ The community committees (RESTORE) and local consultative bodies (ILED) all have been set up to enable local consultations. ○ All stakeholders consulted say they did not see any negative consequences, which they attributed to the close consultations. This does not mean these do not exist, since negative consequences for marginalised groups are typically difficult to identify – but overall seems to be well contained.
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: (...) persons in need identified and assisted (...) officials trained in rights-respectful management of migrants, including refugees and irregular migrants (...) border management offices adequately equipped; reduced corruption amongst officials.⁹³ ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence that intended beneficiaries have experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle. ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU’s decision to follow the fundamental humanitarian principle of saving lives even if actions have some negative consequences has been discussed in the country context section of the introduction. ○ Under the EUTF-financed UNDP project “Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery,” the IcSP Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) provided conflict sensitivity advice across the Libya EUTF portfolio. “Do no harm” monitoring, implemented by an international NGO with field presence in Libya, has been initiated. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF projects reviewed are too early in the project cycle to analyse effects on ultimate beneficiaries. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that AJUSEN and wider EU-supported migration control policies may still be undermining the economy and employment in Agadez, generating unintended risks and consequences. The EUTF may also have failed to articulate the policy, highlight its successes, or report efforts to address the consequences, leading to the emergence of an unbalanced narrative in European media. ○ Economic impacts: Stakeholders recognize the EUTF’s reinforcement of State capacities for border control, criminal justice and security continues the EU-supported policy to disrupt migrant smuggling in the Agadez region. This policy and the 2015 Law on which it is founded suppressed the ‘migration

⁹³ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

	<p>industry' on which the Agadez economy and employment market depended. Without providing alternative economic opportunities on the same scale, tensions increased in the region in 2016. Although PASSERAZ was the first project to address these tensions and made a contribution, some former transporters remain aggrieved and unassisted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional impacts: Research conducted through the REF by Clingendael (2017-18) finds this policy resulted in further negative consequences with regard to: (i) Stability, i.e. fostering 'competition between militias over smuggling and anti-smuggling benefits' and undermining stability of the Niger-Libya border region';⁹⁴ (ii) Protection, i.e. diversification of migration and smuggling routes (e.g. through Chad) which are less visible and increase protection risks to migrants; and (iii) Governance, i.e. pitting local authorities in Agadez working to implement the policy against their populations, so they are perceived as 'serving the EU's interests' and not the population's.⁹⁵ ○ Unbalanced narrative: Some EU stakeholders perceive the EUTF failed to proactively articulate the policy and communicate its benefits and successes, allowing the media to focus on its harms, including the 'externalization of EU borders' from the Mediterranean to Niger. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nothing found in particular on the field ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project visits revealed that possible negative consequences <i>have</i> been discussed by the committees to ensure inclusion and avoidance of marginalisation, but actual verification would require more in-depth work to be sure. ○ However, local authorities, beneficiaries and the IP staff say they have not identified negative consequences and that they do not see that other groups are being prejudiced.
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EQ-2: To what extent are the EUTF interventions coherent – internally and with other EU policies, strategies, and international commitments – and complementary with those of Member States, partner countries, and other development partners?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey

- We see the added value of the EUTF as an instrument that enables fast and flexible support in partner countries on migration-related challenges. We also commend the visibility of the instrument, e.g. through its user-friendly website. However, the strategy and vision of the EUTF is too broad and not very clear and could have been made more focused, as concluded by the European Court of Auditors. As an instrument that focusses on the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration and contribution to better migration management it should in our view increasingly focus on migration related projects that cannot be financed through other instruments. This will help ensure complementarity, avoid duplication and ensure that the special procedures for the EUTF are only used when needed.
- Referring to the last question: In our opinion this holds true for a certain number of projects (e.g. community stabilization along migratory routes).
- Beneficiary groups' needs remain insufficiently addressed - even if in some cases EUTF interventions supported for the first time the humanitarian to development nexus.
- This has been particularly relevant for dealing with security issues and countering violent extremism which was not a bilateral priority.
- This is true for our approach in Libya, since the EUTF intervention gave us a very good leverage and more political clout needed for induced change.
- If with 'other EU approaches' is meant activities to stop migration, EUTF indeed is complementary.
- EUTF replaces other EU interventions rather than complementing them; strategies are centralised in Brussels and little is left for EUDs to decide, they just have to implement what is decided elsewhere, with less knowledge of the local context.
- The conclusion of the EU Court of Auditors and endorsed by the FAC has been: EUTF "flexible but lacking focus". I expect the evaluation to help address this.
- This is the case with the projects I follow (youth employment), where they have certainly added value and complemented other interventions, but this is not always easy given a strong institutional tendency to think in terms of funding instrument instead of sector/global approaches.
- IDPs are the most vulnerable groups and this funding has certainly addressed a much needed support particularly Galmudug state (Somalia).

⁹⁴ Clingendael (2018), Multilateral Damage: The impact of EU migration policies on central Saharan routes, Jérôme Tubiana, Clotilde Warin, Gaffar Mohammad Saeneen, CRU Report

⁹⁵ Clingendael (2019), Incoherent Agendas: Do European Union migration policies threaten regional integration in West Africa?

- The EUTF is trying to bring other programmes together. There are potential linkages with the ILED programme where it will be crucial to look at synergies through an area-based lens.
- The EUTF does complement other interventions - but it is an additional instrument to the existing ones, and in that sense, there is always a danger that it duplicates or overlaps. Its main value is that it mobilised additional money.
- The EUTF has operated in several countries which did not have a specific and national strategy to handle migration challenges, therefore it has been instrumental to undertake appropriate measures to tackle a long list of problems and concerns linked to irregular migration.
- Les programmes d'EUTF dans la résilience ont surtout ciblés les populations vulnérables et ont contribué à une stabilisation des régions en crise. Malheureusement les périodes de mise en œuvre des programmes sont trop courtes pour assurer une pérennité et durabilité dans les contextes difficiles.
- Impact positif surtout pour le soutien aux populations réfugiées et vulnérables.
- J'ai pas vu une complémentarité entre les programmes du FF et les objectifs des appuis budgétaires.
- L'EUTF a été utile pour financer des actions/projets utiles et qui ne l'avaient pas été nécessairement par ailleurs. Il a permis de répondre à des besoins urgents et prioritaires. Mais certaines actions ressortissaient à de l'aide au développement de plus long terme, de sorte qu'EUTF a été utilisé pour des temporalités différentes, ce qui s'est constaté dans les rythmes de mise en œuvre.
- Tout est décidé de façon centralisée à Bruxelles avec fort peu d'interaction avec les pays partenaires et les bénéficiaires.
- Force est de constater qu'une partie des coopérations des états membres ont utilisés les fonds mis à leurs dispositions et une possibilité de financement totale des actions pour recycler des programmes qu'ils ne souhaitaient pas financer en fonds propres. Il y a eu également un déficit important dans la mise en place de mesures positives permettant une meilleure mobilité des populations des pays partenaires.
- L'EUTF a mobilisé des ressources qui - de ce fait - n'étaient plus disponibles pour les autres orientations stratégiques.
- De nombreux besoins type sociaux pourtant fondamentaux comme l'accès à l'eau n'ont quasiment pas été traités. La priorité a été donnée à la sécurité. C'était nécessaire, mais il faut savoir aussi raison garder.
- La vérité, c'est surtout que c'est une enveloppe qui permet plus de libertés (dans la limite notamment des 5 piliers du Plan d'action de Valetta) puisque les Délégations peuvent engager de nouvelles initiatives facilement (en dehors des cycles programmatiques - PIN - et avec des procédures allégées) et pour des montants significatifs.

JC-2.1 The EUTF's strategy and implementation are internally coherent.

I-2.1.1 Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries.

Project indicator info

- T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To support national authorities to develop, enact and eventually implement policies, laws, institutional frameworks and procedures for better migration and border management, including on the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in accordance with the relevant international conventions and standards⁹⁶, and promoting harmonisation and exchange of best practices in these areas.⁹⁶
- T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: The draft version of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons, developed as a basis for discussion, has borrowed from models of the ECOWAS and the EAC free movement protocols, and includes recommendations resulting from three initial feasibility consultation meetings. The draft version is very ambitious, containing provisions for the harmonisation of migration policy and laws, visa free entry, rights of establishment and residence for IGAD nationals, and effective border management that will support this movement. It also calls for the harmonisation of labour laws and policies including eventual mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications. The implementation of the protocol will be phased starting with the gradual relaxation of visas for the citizens of the region and culminating in the right of residence.⁹⁷
- T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: IOM country offices will explore partnerships within their respective countries, with local authorities, NGOs and International Organisations, including EU Delegations, civil society and the private sector to enhance information sharing. In each country, there is a government counterpart (for instance SWA in Sudan and the National Anti-Human Trafficking and Migrant Task-Force in Ethiopia) that work with IOM among other partners to achieve the objectives of the programme.⁹⁸
- T05 EUTF-HoA-SS-21: See 1.2.2.

⁹⁶ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

⁹⁷ ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

⁹⁸ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: It is coherent because it is carried out in close partnership with the municipalities, ministries and CSOs of the territory. It supports public policies even if in agriculture it proposes (wisely) a step aside by developing agroecology rather than "second generation agriculture".⁹⁹ • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: On December 5, 2018, a meeting chaired by the Head of the Cooperation Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture brought together the different actors and partners involved such as: APCAM, the Superior Council of Agriculture, DNA, the inter-profession, GTRAM and PAFAM. At the end of the discussions, a decision was made that PAFAM will assume the realization of a diagnosis of the inter-profession in order to identify the aspects to be corrected or completed to obtain the Ministerial Decree for its legalization as inter-profession. For its part, the Inter-profession will make available to PAFAM all the documentation collected and developed to date for its conformation.¹⁰⁰ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The project is coherent with the "pilot national socio-economic reintegration program (PNRSE)", a socio-economic reintegration program for young people at risk and vulnerable people at risk of social exclusion which aims to create sustainable economic opportunities through support for community reconstruction, the promotion of social cohesion, and the establishment of mechanisms promoting savings, thus enabling each participant to build up capital in order to invest in a more sustainable income-generating activity. It is also coherent with "The Reinforced Integrated Framework (CIR) technical assistance project implemented by the Ministry of Trade. It aims to promote value chains with high export potential such as mango (and previously pineapple, coffee and chilli).¹⁰¹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: The project is in line with the national food and nutrition security (PNSAN), social protection (PNPS), nutrition, and water policies, and is part of the operationalization of the accelerated growth strategy and is part of the operationalization of the accelerated growth and sustainable development strategy (SCADD).¹⁰² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programme documents report on coherence with policy priorities at national level. This is confirmed by available ROM and project mid-term evaluation reports.¹⁰³ ○ For example, in the case of the RESET II programme, the policy thrust of the programme is based on the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) supporting smallholder production to achieve food self-sufficiency, the Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP), the National Social Protection Policy and other sectoral policies and strategies. RESET II is linked to the PSNP, from which 70 percent of the beneficiaries are drawn. The measures supported through the project have the critical support of the World Bank, DFID and other donors. At regional level, IGAD has put in place the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) as a framework to for ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region. The GoE has also formulated the Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) to complement existing programmes that are largely internationally supported.¹⁰⁴ ○ A mid-term evaluation of the RDPP programme concluded: In terms of relevance to the country's national priorities, the RDPP represents a key EU contribution to the CRRF established in September 2016 with the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. In this context, the Government of Ethiopia made concrete commitments to address forced displacement over a ten-year action plan. The RDPP through its specific objectives, effectively supports this commitment. RDPP objectives and interventions are also relevant to EU policies on migration management and development and are aligned with the Valletta Action Plan.¹⁰⁵ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-1.1.3 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches establish coherence with Moroccan national priorities, in particular the four pillars of the SNIA: facilitate the integration of regular migrants, upgrade the regulatory and policy framework, put in place an appropriate institutional framework, and manage migratory flows consistent with respect for human rights. As stated above, the emergence of very large border management projects is indicative of the securitisation of national migration policy, which in turn reflects both EU-Morocco political dialogue, and a particular interest of bilateral dialogue between Morocco and Spain. The four thematic of intervention defined in the operational strategy for the EUTF are aligned with the Moroccan national policies.
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⁹⁹ RAPPORT D'ÉVALUATION MI PARCOURS, PROJET RESILIENT CAMEROUN 2019, UNION EUROPEENNE CONSORTIUM ACF / CARE / CRF / SI / PUI, Novembre-Décembre ,2019

¹⁰⁰ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

¹⁰¹ Action Fiche "Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)"

¹⁰² Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso

¹⁰³ Based on reviewing available ROM reports of EUTF programmes and projects in Ethiopia.

¹⁰⁴ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "Resilience Building And Creation Of Economic Opportunities In Ethiopia (RESET II)", May 2018

¹⁰⁵ ARS Progetti SPA, Mid-Term Evaluation, Regional Development and Protection Programme, December 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the case of <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>, the Action Fiche indicates that activities are meant also to be coherent with national policies and priorities in each of the partner countries. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF interventions were coherent at project level and overall, with national policy priorities. ○ Strategic coherence: Stakeholders report the EUD commissioned a strategic study for the EUTF in Niger, offering coherent (post-hoc) rationalizations for largescale funding decisions in relation to EU partnership and national policy priorities. ○ Project coherence: Explicit information found in project documents that projects are coherent with national priorities. Most notably, AJUSEN makes clear its coherence with budget support provided through 11th EDF and PIN (State Building Contract II, esp in areas of justice, security and migration. KALLO TCHIDANIWO is explicitly aligned with national urbanization plans in Diffa. ○ Project responsiveness: Stakeholders recognize that the PASSERAZ project supported national policy priorities to address economic losses and tensions in Agadez through the national peacebuilding body (<i>Haute Autorité pour la Consolidation de la Paix</i>). The PAIERA programme aimed explicitly to offset the negative economic effects of migration EU/EUTF-funded enforcement activities in Agadez ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In theory, the EUTF in Senegal aims at supporting the fulfilment of the national migration strategies and at reinforcing capacities of key institutions dealing with migration. However, there is a mismatch between what the EU intends to promote and what the Senegalese government is willing to commit to.¹⁰⁶ ○ “Senegal considers that this inclusive project -Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9 000 000EUR (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10)- complements the efforts made by the country in the fight against criminal networks and maintains that this project supports the various authorities in an innovative way. Senegal emphasizes the complementarity of this Action with ongoing projects”.¹⁰⁷ ○ The program is in line with the policy orientations of the Senegalese government in terms of food security and the fight against malnutrition, which are priorities supported in Axis 2 "Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development" of the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE). In addition, it is in line with the priorities set out in the 2016-2020 National Strategy for Food Security and Resilience (SNSAR)¹⁰⁸. ○ The project <i>Développer l'emploi (ACEFOP)</i> is coherent with the national strategy to strengthen vocational training in the country. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All Action Fiches refer to national policies and national policy dialogue lying behind the Decisions. ○ Budget support in particular is directly supporting national policies, as is the JPP (see I-1.2.1). ○ The budget support has come in for some criticism as some EU MS believe that the EU has been too uncritical of the FGS in its relations with the Federal MS, and in particular has not been strong enough in requiring the FGS to put in place more rules-based fiscal transfer policies. The lack of this clarity and commitment has created frictions with some MS. ○ The EUD has, however, facilitated a number of FGS-FMS meetings to resolve issues; is supporting FMS through EDF co-funded activities with DFID, while also noting that fiscal transfers need to be assessed in light of the larger PFM framework, and where fiscal transfers have in fact increased. ○ This was highlighted by the IMF during its first review of the staff-monitored programme IV regarding Somalia's progress towards reaching the benchmarks for HIPC, stating in its press release of 18 September 2019 “<i>We are pleased by the stated commitment of the Finance Ministers of all the FMS, together with the FGS, to securing debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, despite broader political differences. The IMF team encourages the FGS and FMS to sustain this cooperation to mitigate key risks to the program</i>”.¹⁰⁹ ○ The EUTF programme is fragmented: it is covering all societal levels from beneficiary groups (youth, women, IDPs) to community level to local administrations to member state to federal level, cutting across a number of sectors and fields, such as humanitarian assistance, health, education, agriculture, governance, PFM, across the various regions of the country. Particularly the latter means that local adjusted approaches mean that implementation is adjusted to local conditions, undermining possibilities for internal consistency across the full national territory.
I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity-building support(..)on the collection, exchange and analysis of data on migration, particularly in the case of human trafficking and migrant smuggling; on proactive and reactive

¹⁰⁶ Field mission.

¹⁰⁷ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018.

¹⁰⁸ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/09/18/pr19339-somalia-imf-staff-completes-first-review-under-staff-monitored-program>

	<p>investigation methods and judicial treatment of victims/witnesses and assisting in setting up specialised anti-trafficking and smuggling police units; on countering the production and use of forged and fraudulent documents, including by engaging Frontex and Europol; on enhancing operational police and judicial cooperation as well as exchange and analysis of information and intelligence between countries of origin, transit and destination of migration, including, where appropriate, through Joint Investigation Teams with the agreement of countries concerned, and by involving Interpol and Europol whenever relevant; promotion of acceptance amongst political and judicial leaders of the need to fight against corruption at all levels.¹¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It can be noted that EUTF programmes in Ethiopia under the different SOs are targeted at similar beneficiary groups as programmes in other HoA countries, including vulnerable communities prone to migration, refugees and internally displaced persons, with similar approaches. Moreover, the implementation of significant regional programmes also ensures consistency of interventions across countries, particularly with respect to SOs 3 and 4. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NoA window is unique in that all EUTF interventions are in pursuit of SO-3, Improved migration management. The three pillars of SO-3 are Support to legal migration, International protection, and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. All EUTF actions reviewed in Libya can be tied to one or more of these areas. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NoA window is unique in that all EUTF interventions are regarded as in pursuit of SO3, Improved migration management. The three pillars of SO3 are Support to legal migration, International protection, and Voluntary Return and Reintegration. All EUTF actions reviewed in Morocco can be tied to one or more of these areas. Notably, SO-3 covers border management and efforts to tackle irregular migration, smuggling of migrants, and THB. According to multiple stakeholders interviewed in Morocco and elsewhere this, coupled with the geographical fact that NoA is essentially the southern border of Europe and the desire to demonstrate an effective response to the challenge that this imposes, explains the focus on SO-3 in the NoA window. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger is limited about how EUTF interventions support the Fund’s strategic objectives at project level or align with related EUTF activities at regional level. ○ Regional level: No specific evidence found about the consistency of EUTF activities in Niger with EUTF strategic objectives across the region. However, the diverse EUTF projects in Niger appear to reflect the six priorities for the SLC region established at the fourth meeting of the EUTF’s Strategic Board in April 2018: 1) Return and reintegration; 2) Refugees management (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework); 3) Completing progress on the securitization of documents and civil registry; 4) Anti-trafficking measures; 5) Essential stabilization efforts; 5) Migration dialogues.¹¹¹ ○ Project level: The project documents cite which EUTF SOs they aim to support, but there is little specific evidence about the actual consistency of EUTF-funded projects with EUTF Strategic Objectives. At project level, activities may support multiple strategic objectives, and it not always made explicit how the projects are intended to support these objectives or intended outcomes. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not relevant at country level • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not relevant at country level
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JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The "Competitiveness support" project, financed for an amount of 5 million euros under the Regional Indicative Program (RIP) of the 11th EDF. This project, which is currently being formulated, will provide integrated support for the development of value chains, in particular pineapple.¹¹² • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: This project aligns itself with wider EU efforts to strengthen political stability, security, good governance and social cohesion in the Sahel States, as well as economic and educational opportunities, thereby creating the conditions for development sustainable at the local and national levels, so that the Sahel region can prosper and no longer serve as a potential refuge for AQIM activists and criminal

¹¹⁰ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

¹¹¹ EUTF MLS 2019.

¹¹² Action Fiche “Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)”

	<p>networks; contribute, at the national level, to alleviate internal tensions, in particular the problems posed by the violent extremism which feeds AQIM and other criminal groups. It will be implemented in coordination with several other EU-funded projects concerned with addressing violent extremism.¹¹³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07: The project includes linkages with other projects under EUTF like the YEP (Youth Empowerment Project) in The Gambia.¹¹⁴ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Several other donors and project target the same communities in the area: the most relevant intervention is the project Empowering Women Cashew Farmers in Kilifi, implemented by the NGO Self-Help Africa and funded by the Wal-Mart Foundation. Furthermore, the project Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP), co-funded by the Swedish International Development Agency, the EU (11th EDF) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, is the main Government of Kenya programme supporting value chain development in all counties of Kenya, and it will be a natural stakeholder for this project component.¹¹⁵ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Complementarity will be ensured both with the other support programmes and with the various political dialogues. Several programmes being implemented under various EU funding mechanisms are providing support for the Khartoum Process or for related activities.¹¹⁶ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Linkages with other EU instruments include: (i) Addressing Mixed Migration Flows in Eastern Africa (GPGC - Global Public Goods and Challenges): aims to put in place reception offices for migrants and enhance the capacity of governments to manage migration especially with regards to the fight against criminal networks. (ii) Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process)) focus on improving migration management in the region, by supporting policy development, building capacity through the provision of training and equipment, providing protection, and raising awareness. (iii) Support to Africa-EU Migration Mobility Dialogue (Development Cooperation Instrument Pan African Programme): support for the Rabat and Khartoum Process dialogues, plus a facility for related activities, within the framework of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy (JAES). (vi) Migration EU Expertise (MIEUX): aims to improve migration governance at national and regional levels by strengthening the capacities of public authorities to better manage migration and mobility through the provision of rapid, short-term and small-scale peer-to-peer expertise assistance. (v) ACP-EU Action on Migration; European Development Fund): technical assistance for visas, remittances and readmission.¹¹⁷ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: The action coordinates and seeks coherence with other regional and country-level actions under the EUTF, as well as other EU-funded actions in support of the Khartoum process. Such as the Better Migration Management in support of the Khartoum process, which aims to enhance the capacities of the Governments of the region to fight and prevent human trafficking and smuggling. The Regional Development and Protection Programmes being implemented in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan) aim to improve the living conditions of refugees and host communities; the Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance project pursues the improvement of legal migration amongst the countries of the region through enhancing avenues of labour mobility. RESET II and SINCE in Ethiopia aim to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable people in areas prone to irregular migration that are also areas of return. The Facility seeks complementarities and ensure coordination with other EU-funded actions under the national and regional indicative programmes. The IOM action builds on and further strengthens the activities of the EU-IOM Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa, Sahel, Lake Chad and North Africa regions. Coordination and complementarity are also sought with the EU-funded Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), through which the EU provides for a financial support mechanism to Member States, to help address their challenges in the area of return management.¹¹⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: In October 2015, the Council adopted the EU Horn of Africa Regional Action Plan for the period 2015-2020. The EU Trust Fund Strategic Orientation Document for the Horn of Africa emphasises the need for a new approach to peripheral and cross-border areas, providing a more targeted response to tackle the main determinants of vulnerability (marginalisation, exclusion, destitution) and targeting populations at risk (particularly youth) in particular where instability, forced displacement and irregular migration are playing out. Under the EUTF, the EU and contributing donors are already addressing some of the vulnerabilities and drivers of instability, displacement and irregular migration identified in the targeted areas. This is the case of the regional project Better Migration Management in support of the Khartoum process, which aims to enhance the capacities of the Governments of the region to fight and prevent human trafficking and smuggling. The Regional Development and Protection Programmes currently being implemented in Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda aim to improve the living conditions of refugees and host communities; the regional project Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance pursues the improvement of legal migration amongst the countries of the region through enhancing avenues of labour
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¹¹³ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06, Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie, p.4, p.7

¹¹⁴ Action Fiche Programme "Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du "lifestyle" et de l'aménagement d'intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali.

¹¹⁵ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.6

¹¹⁶ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.4

¹¹⁷ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region

¹¹⁸ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

	<p>mobility. RESET II in Ethiopia aims at improving the livelihoods of vulnerable people in border areas within Ethiopia. This action will also seek synergies with other EU-funded actions under the national and regional indicative programmes in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, and under the ad hoc allocation for Sudan approved through a Special Measure in April 2016. The EU-funded Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region includes cross-border interventions. The cross-border action will seek complementarities and ensure coordination with these on-going programmes.¹¹⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21 Several complementary actions are ongoing. Over the past 5 years, the EU has committed about EUR 153 million to rural development and food security in South Sudan, including EUR 120 million under the EU's two flagship programmes financed from the EDF: "South Sudan Rural Development Programme" (SORUDEV) and "Enhanced local value addition and strengthened Value Chains" (ZEAT-BEAD). This action will also build on the ongoing "Improving livelihoods, social peace and stability in the Abyei Area" project, funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. Other complementary actions include the African Union Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and Inter Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) project on Surveillance for the Trade-Sensitive Diseases Project (STSD), which is a regional component of the Supporting the Horn of Africa's Resilience (SHARE) Project. This European Union funded 3-year project aims to strengthen technical and institutional capacities of the IGAD member states to protect livestock assets, enhance the resilience of the livestock-based livelihoods and promote livestock trade.¹²⁰ • SD-13-01: The proposed project constitutes a consolidation of the on-going EU-funded project Strengthening Sudan Health Services (SSHS) implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation. The proposed project will be built on the achieved results and lessons learned of the present SHSS initiative, particularly as regards health system sustainability. At the same time, additional components of the proposed project will expand SSHS by addressing migrants, refugees and IDPs needs (basic services accessibility and availability) as well as those of their host communities.¹²¹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Within the framework of the linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) approach, the intervention makes the link between the humanitarian interventions financed by ECHO and the structural and structuring support of the European Development Fund, in particular under the second and third focal areas of the current National Indicative Program (respectively health and resilience).¹²² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF programme complements programmes implemented under the NIP, as well as the RIP in case of the regional programmes in which Ethiopia participates.¹²³ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the specific area of migration, EUTF is the most important source of cooperation. ENI assistance is made available under Special Measures is targeted mostly at health, civil society development, and the promotion of entrepreneurship and private sector development. ECHO also provides humanitarian assistance. The Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is responsible for IcSP. ○ In Brussels, there are weekly exchanges with the Service Responsible for the Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI), responsible for IcSP, DG NEAR Unit B3 colleagues, responsible for North Africa. Coherence and complementarity has been assured through internal quality assurance procedures. ○ Complementarity is encouraged by the fact that projects financed by various instruments (EUTF, ENI, IcSP) are managed by the same EUD staff and are implemented by the same, relatively small, group of international IPs. ○ IcSP is providing conflict sensitivity services to the whole EUTF-NOA portfolio. Vice versa, EUTF-financed programmes (e.g., research and studies) contribute to the entire Libya portfolio of the EU. ○ The "EU Implementers Forum" meeting, established in November 2018 by the EUD, includes IPs financed under both ENI and EUTF projects. The forum gathers around every two months and has served as a vehicle to strengthen information-exchange around activities related to local development, local governance, and health. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUD officials summed up EUTF value added as being its strengthening of Government capacity to further develop and implement SNIA; in addition to which, it can be mobilised quickly. EUTF has contributed to strengthening Government political will to stem irregular migration to Europe. ○ The EUTF programme in Morocco complements programmes implemented under sector budget support. The EUD cited excellent complementarity between EUTF and the bilateral ENI-financed programme. Under budget support, MCMREAM provides institutional infrastructure for policy formulation and implementation, focusing on four areas: (i) strengthening legislative and institutional foundations; (ii) strengthening knowledge, and the means of producing it, regarding migration; (iii) specifically
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¹¹⁹ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa

¹²⁰ Action Fiche, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan

¹²¹ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.4

¹²² Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso

¹²³ EU, Country Fiche Ethiopia for 2018.

	<p>operationalizing migration policy in social protection and employment, and (iv) promoting voluntary return of irregular migrants from Morocco to their countries of origin. EUTF makes it possible to flexibly support specific key interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is not clear that EUTF actions are complementary in the sense of enabling emergency actions to address any <i>urgence</i> in Morocco – persons interviewed were broadly of the view that there is no <i>urgence</i>, suggesting that pre-EUTF instruments were sufficient. ○ EUTF allows the financing of activities involving sub-Saharan African countries (so-called cross-window actions), whereas geographic instruments such as ENI or EDF are financing actions taking place in the geographic zone concerned. This has added value in view of Morocco’s intense African diplomatic and economic policy initiatives. ○ EUTF complements non-spending actions in the form of policy dialogue under budget support and the Mobility Partnership, by facilitating targeted support for key areas identified. The EUD was of the view that EUTF has significantly enriched policy dialogue related to migration. <p>• NIGER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF is complementary with other EU activities in Niger and adds value by providing substantial additional funding to implement EU strategies and extend EU activities in the country. ○ Additionality: Stakeholders perceive the EUTF to provide largescale and valuable additional ‘top up’ funding for implementing the EU’s country strategy. In particular, AJUSEN budget support (pioneered for EUTF in Niger) is considered as an extension of the EDF. The EUTF also offers good collaboration with ECHO in Diffa. Linkages with the Dakar-based IcSP are considered more tenuous. ○ Complementarity: Stakeholders consider the EUTF projects to be ‘complementary’ with other actions, funded by the EU and other actors, and therefore avoid duplication. Project documents systematically cite ‘complementary’ actions implemented in the same area/sector, including those implemented by EU programmes. The ROM review found that PROGEM, for example, is acting in ‘complementarity’ with other EUTF funded projects in the region and has established coordination procedures with national and local mechanisms to avoid duplications, which risk occurring with ever more actors present in Niger. <p>• SENEGAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The second phase of this period (2018-2020) is marked by a Joint Programming document together with EU Member States present in Senegal. In this context the EU is allocating EUR 200 million that will focus on objective 1 of the Joint programming strategy: Rural development and natural resource management; Energy and transport; Employment and the private sector. And also, objective 3 of the joint programming strategy: Economic Governance, Public Financial Management; Security and Migration.¹²⁴ ○ Synergies have been found between EUTF interventions and a EUR 20 million BS programme on migration policy, however the national migration policy is still lacking. <p>• SOMALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The transfer of EDF reserve of EUR 200 mill to be implemented through EUTF shows EDF-EUTF linkage. ○ As noted above, ECHO, IcSP, EIDHR and DCI funded activities are seen as constituting complementary activities to EUTF funded program. ○ The links to ECHO interventions are in particular close in the field of building longer-term resilience at community and household levels given the recurrent droughts and threats to sustainable livestock/pasture management.
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: In the identification phase of this project ECHO played a major role. The humanitarian agency that was already present in the target area of conflict saw needs that went beyond the humanitarian response to be met by a larger and longer intervention with a LRRD approach. At that point in time, no EDF funding had been mobilized yet specifically for the North of Cameroon, the only other instrument available was ICSP. EUTF therefore allowed supporting widely communities that were affected by the Boko Haram conflict. During identification, there was a joint coordination between NGOs active in the area in the humanitarian sector, ECHO and the EUD. The EUTF allowed going from the short-term perspective to a medium-term perspective. Instead of having different NGOs working with different issues in different municipalities, they finally had the possibility to address different issues in a holistic approach: WASH, maternal and child health, Income generating activities (for mostly women but not only). Finally, under this project, IDPs, refugees and hosting communities could all be covered. It was very innovative at that moment in Cameroon. Not many actors had the opportunity to do this.¹²⁵

¹²⁴ DEVCO, Country Fiche for Senegal.

¹²⁵ EUD interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: The Better Migration Management (Khartoum Process) project will respond to needs identified by participants at the Khartoum Process first Steering Committee meeting, which have been further elaborated by a needs assessment in summer 2015. The project presents a comprehensive answer to put into effect the conclusions reached.¹²⁶ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: The interventions targets beneficiaries in areas not covered by other EU programmes.¹²⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF programme has become increasingly migration focused in terms of support activities and target groups and target areas as compared to the more developmental orientation of the NIP.¹²⁸ ○ Several programmes (RESET II, RESET Plus, Cross-Border programme target districts with highly vulnerable migration prone communities. For the SINCE programme, government documentation was used on hotspot areas of irregular migration, supplemented by socio-economic studies conducted by the ILO, based on which regions were identified for implementing the SINCE programme. ○ The RDPP and CRRF programmes target specifically identified refugee and host communities. ○ Recently a programme supporting the reintegration of returnees was started. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated, EUTF is the dominant EU instrument in migration cooperation with Libya. A possible gap identified by a number of IPs interviewed is that, with its heavy emphasis on irregular migration and, in particular, EU actions provide insufficient support to the estimated 600,000 migrants not in detention. However, the majority of migrants benefitting from EUTF-financed VHR have not been from detention centres and, while EUTF recognises detainees as being of particular concern, protection and stabilisation pillars have been much more heavily aimed at migrants in urban centres. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. Given the fact that there is no emergency situation in Morocco, it is not clear that a new financing channel was necessary. ○ On the other hand, a specific instrument untied by geographical coverage and annual planning allowed to plan and execute activities along the migration routes, and to adapt the priorities according to migration trends. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF extended coverage of EU assistance in areas such as migration management, criminal justice and security. ○ Gaps addressed: Stakeholders suggest the EUTF funding mainly allowed the EU to increase coverage of cooperation by providing much more funding for underfunded activities. These included thematic areas not well covered by other instruments: e.g, security, fight against crime, and anti-terrorism. In this sense, the EUTF represented an extension of EU-Niger strategic partnership priorities. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With the EUTF it has been possible to cover the whole Senegal, trying to keep a balance among the different regions. As an example, the project <i>Développer l'emploi</i> (ACEFOP) has extended activities that took place prior in the North (under LUXDEV cooperation) to the South (Casamance) and to the East of the country.¹²⁹ ○ The EUTF is better suited for upcoming priorities than other long-term instruments like the EDF. The NIP is funded by the EDF. There's a much longer consultation process but also a longer implementation phase. Under EDF you have a much longer implementation process. So, with the EUTF we have been able to address geographic needs and priorities in a more efficient way than other instruments.¹³⁰ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF has <i>increased/strengthened</i> – not necessarily <i>introduced</i> – stronger attention to more integrated programs along so-called corridors to get more to focus/concentration of resources where they are needed most and will yield the best results, an explicit concern of SO-57. ○ It is also clear that EUTF has strengthened the focus on migration issues in general, and the IDP-host community challenges in particular.
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¹²⁶ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.3

¹²⁷ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

¹²⁸ Minutes of Interview EUD Ethiopia.

¹²⁹ EUD Interview and field mission.

¹³⁰ EUD Interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF has also improved support for the integration returnees – from Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Yemen – through better reception and follow-on assistance in the form of cash-for-work and other livelihoods support (SO-03-02, IOM). ○ EUTF has also strengthened the attention to a balanced geographic intervention given the complicated regional/geographic and clan politics in Somalia.
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JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors.
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I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
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	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD-13-01: At national level, the Migration Working Group composed of the EU, EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland will oversee the implementation of the Action in as much as it aims to address root causes of irregular migration and displacement. The Action Plan approved at the EU-Africa Valletta Summit on migration and the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa identified domains and priorities which will guide donor coordination and interventions. The Short Term Strategy 2016/17 for the implementation of a special support measure in favour of the people of the Republic of Sudan provide clear orientations to the EU and the EU Member States on how to better join efforts in order to address more effectively their development cooperation. At sector level, there is a coordination mechanism since 2011 led by the local World Health Organisation (WHO) office, of which the EU Delegation is a member, among other donors. At the project level, donor coordination will be ensured through the establishment of State Advisory Committee (SAC).¹³¹ • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: The proposed IOM action will also be coordinated with the “Response and Resources Mechanism for Migrants” (MRRM) and the other return and reintegration projects financed by the EUTF, the other instruments of the European Union or the member states.¹³² • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: This project will complement ongoing EU funded action in the region such as the 10th EDF UN Women project and the projects funded by DG ECHO and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP). There is potential for synergies and complementarities with the forthcoming actions under the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme for Nigeria, which will focus on measures to improve governance, encourage economic growth, strengthen the rule of law and expand social equity and under the Trust Fund.¹³³ • T05 EUTF-HoA-SS-21: The UK Department for International Development (DfID) supports several livelihoods and resilience programmes, These programmes aim at enhancing food security and resilience of vulnerable households through supporting local production, income generation and community assets creation, improving natural resources management whilst enhancing social cohesion, as well as strengthening the linkages between urban and rural areas through the development of market value chains.¹³⁴ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: The Facility seeks complementarities with on-going and future action of other actors, including EU Member States and international organisations with a mandate and active involvement in return and reintegration in the Horn of Africa, such as IOM and ILO. Donor coordination is ensured through the Khartoum process both at Brussels headquarters level as well as at field level, including with relevant EU Delegations and EU Member States missions.¹³⁵ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: The Swiss government project, Building Regional and National Capacities for Improved Migration Governance in the IGAD Region, has been supporting IGAD to manage migration, since 2014. GIZ is supporting IGAD to mainstream migration into resilience and more specifically within the framework of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Strategy (IDDRSI). The World Bank is providing support for a new migration secretariat for IGAD, primarily concerned with forced displacement.¹³⁶ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: The main partners engaged in support to borderlands and cross-border areas are Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Nations, the World Bank, FAO and the African Development Bank. They are all implementing actions in the cross-border areas targeted by the proposed action, notably along the Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border, as well as Karamoja. Therefore, the proposed cross-border action will coordinate with and capitalise on on-going initiatives implemented by these partners.¹³⁷
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¹³¹ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.5-6

¹³² T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.4

¹³³ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria, p.5

¹³⁴ Action Fiche, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan

¹³⁵ Action Fiche, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process.

¹³⁶ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region.

¹³⁷ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

• **ETHIOPIA**

- As stated earlier, there are several donor group platforms where the EUD meet with MS meet regularly and where project ideas are discussed and exchanged. For example, there is the EU platform on Migration and the refugee donor group in which Norway and Switzerland also participate.¹³⁸
- The EUD regularly presents an updated power point presentation on the achievements of the EUTF programme to the MSs.
- Several MS have their own migration-related cooperation programmes.¹³⁹
- Two MS (The Netherlands and Austria) have contributed financially to some EUTF projects such as RESET.

• **LIBYA**

- A number of donors are active in Libya, the EC being the largest (about one third) followed by the U.S., Italy, Germany, and Denmark. A number of EU MS groups (Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, etc.) are represented.
- According to EU staff interviewed, coordination, while having all the IPs under one instrument umbrella has facilitated improvements, developed only recently. Every 2 months there are technical meetings of all EUTF IPs where information is shared. Every 6 months the EUTF protection programme national steering committee meets, with participation of the internationally recognised Government of Libya (which has been an eager participant). The EUD takes the lead in coordination. However, this has developed only gradually and, in the early stages of EUTF, there were problems of duplication and “clustering” – similar actions in similar geographic areas.
- The key event which led to realisation that better coordination was necessary was the Tajoura Detention Centre bombing in July 2019, after which the EU HoD himself took the reins, establishing a Working Group with three objectives: (i) demilitarize the detention centres, (ii) address overcrowding at the UNHCR Gathering and Departure Centre, and (iii) empty bombed centres.
- Coordination with other development partners occurs to some extent via MS participation in the North of Africa OpCom. However, it is not evident that this coordination extends to coordinating the EUTF programme with actions financed otherwise. As stated above, there is implicitly some degree of coordination because the number of Ps implementing EU-financed interventions is relatively small.
- As of July 17, 2019, the Government of National Accord convened the Senior Policy Committee (SPC), which brings together high representatives of the Libyan Government, donor countries, the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank, to serve as a decision-making body on matters related to the coordination of international assistance to Libya. However, Government representatives interviewed expressed concerns about their lack of awareness concerning and inability to control the activities of international IPs.

• **MOROCCO**

- There are about a dozen donors active in the area of migration in Morocco, the largest of which are the EU, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. What donor coordination takes place is at operational level and consists largely of direct contact between project groups. However, the development partners participate in the national EUTF committee, in meetings to coordinate protection and voluntary return, and in the technical committees of the SNIA. Belgium has reportedly offered to put a donor coordination mechanism in place but this has not been relevant for at least two years and has been repeated on several occasions both to the Moroccan side and to development actors. Since October 2019, these technical meetings are not taken place, as the mandate of MCMREAM has not been confirmed for the two policies SNMRE and SNIA.
- MCMREAM has a Coordination unit (*Direction de la coopération*), which is the entry point for every project in the migration sector. However, according to the EAMR 2018, this has never prioritised or triaged multiple actions proposed by donors. MCMREAM chairs a Working group on Migration, Development, and Asylum created in 2015 and meeting in theory biannually.
- The existence of a national strategy creates opportunities for joint programming. A joint programming initiative for migration was launched by Switzerland in 2015 in order to promote upstream joint planning, division of labour, and systematic information sharing. According to the EAMR 2018, a context analysis and intervention matrix were developed, and a coordination meeting was held in December 2017. A first draft of a joint strategy was circulated in February 2018. However, the joint strategy and action plan to implement it were not developed further. Donor coordination has remained essentially informal and/or operational, rather than strategic.
- The work of the EUD in coordinating EUTF with other actions is sometimes affected by the limited information flow from implementing partners and/or Brussels on regional actions, as well as actions financed by DGs other than DG NEAR, e.g. DG HOME’s AMIF programme. The EUD has produced inter-an instrument matrix of ongoing actions in the field of migration and ensures a comprehensive

¹³⁸ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia.

¹³⁹ Interviews with embassy representatives of Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain.

	<p>monitoring of these actions. EAMRs describe a generally satisfactory level of support from EU HQ in Brussels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUD ensures coordination among EUTF and member states, and to some extent among EUTF partners. ○ EUTF partners: Some stakeholders perceive complementarity is ensured by EUD project selection, which avoids duplication and overlaps, but that coordination between and among EUTF partners was limited, since EUTF partner meetings had been discontinued. Project documents also show commitments to coordination, at national level through existing inter-ministerial mechanisms for security, justice, and migration (AJUSEN). They also show commitments to coordination at local government level, e.g. with the Governor displacement committee, President of Local Council, local government humanitarian coordination cell (KALLO TCHIDANIWO, PAIERA). The ROM review found that PROGEM was coordinated with national and international mechanisms. ○ EU actors: Some stakeholders EU actors rely on and appreciated the EUD’s role in coordinating MS activities. There is some competition among donors in funding priority issues (e.g. border security, human trafficking etc), often in response to political and media pressure from EU capitals. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ECOWAS recalls Senegal's efforts and emphasizes the complementarity of this program, Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9,000,000 EUR (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10), with what has already been achieved within the framework of the emergency trust fund. ECOWAS emphasizes the coordination between the departments involved in the process and the link with cooperation (WAPIS project).¹⁴⁰ ○ There is a Joint Coordination programming on going, a quite good example in Senegal, because this is not common in other countries. The EUD works together with other Member states in doing the programming, now actually there is the 1st annual Review of the Joint Programming ongoing. Of course, there are plenty of things that can be discussed but Senegal is an interesting example in terms of complementarity and coordination with member states.¹⁴¹ ○ The EUD organizes an EUTF coordination meetings with all implementing partners every six months. It is indeed an effective process of information sharing and coordination among IPs and MS agencies.¹⁴² ○ At political level the EUD migration officer meets monthly with his/her counterparts at MS embassies to follow up on “migration” issues. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of sector working groups, largely in Nairobi, share information and some coordination of interventions, though more information sharing than actual coordination, according to interviews. ○ This is facilitated by an FGS that intends to become more engaged and directive, but where the complex relations between federal MS and the FGS makes genuine coordination in terms of harmonised approaches challenging and with limited FGS capacities to <i>lead/manage</i> such efforts. ○ The various trust funds, including those managed by UNDP under the EUTF, supports this coordination, where perhaps the best example is JPP with UNOPS managing funding from EUTF, Germany and UK, but where the quarterly meetings of FMS and FGS security ministries is a quite unique and highly constructive coordination forum. ○ A number of the IPs are in fact NGO consortia, ensuring considerable coordination and complementarity on the ground – though donor funding is made competitive which contributes to fragmenting the NGO community and creates barriers to collaboration. ○ Since many IPs have contracts with several donors, this also provides actual activity coordination. ○ NGOs have taken the initiative to organise a sharing and learning platform, ReDSS, hosted by Danish Refugee Council, that further helps coordination on the ground. ○ The EUTF ILED programme complements a number of bilateral efforts: Italy and UK for social safety nets; Danish, German, UK support in corridors; Italy rehabilitating irrigation in Shebelle etc.
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: The Senior Officials Meeting in the framework of the Khartoum Process will be regularly updated on progress made in the implementation of the project and will provide the project with political guidance and direction. In this framework, coordination will also take place with Norway and

¹⁴⁰ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018.

¹⁴¹ EUD Interview.

¹⁴² Field mission observation.

	<p>Switzerland as they are both observers to the Khartoum Process and will participate in such Senior Officials Meetings.¹⁴³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Coherence with other migration-related projects will be ensured through the proposed migration partners working group a coordination group on migration, consisting of donors and partners, established by IGAD with support from GIZ.¹⁴⁴ • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: There is no established donor group on cross-border collaboration, although there are plans to hold cross-border meetings for the delivery of the MOU between Ethiopia and Kenya for the Cross-Border Integrated Programme for Sustainable Peace and Socio-Economic Transformation. These will be led by the Kenyan and Ethiopian Governments, and include the UN, World Bank, EU and IGAD. Led by USAID, the Global Alliance for Action for Drought Resilience and Growth was established in 2012. It provides a platform for IGAD and its member states, donors and international development partners to advance the resilience agenda in the region.¹⁴⁵ • TO5 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Burkina Faso launched an inclusive dialogue process for developing country resilience priorities within the framework of the Global Alliance for Resilience AGIR-Sahel and West Africa in March 2014.¹⁴⁶ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some sharing of information done, however, there is no evidence that the EUTF is included in the programming of MS and other donors. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No information available. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. ○ Information sharing in EUTF is reported by IPs to be good. The EU organises regular EUTF SC meetings. Evaluation of EUTF activities has, to date, essentially been carried out by implementing partners. A number of ROM missions are, however, currently foreseen. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence found. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUD organizes a meeting with all IPs every four to six months. The exchange of information in that framework is rich and conducive to other exchanges among partners. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The key example is budget support, where the collaboration with the World Bank and IMF is quite close and continuous, with specific steps taken to coordinate and harmonise approaches, missions, discussions with FGS authorities etc. ○ The JPP also has an unusually efficient and effective coordination mechanism in place that takes decisions and provides rules-based sharing of resources. ○ The reviews/evaluations of programmes like the recent RE-INTEG evaluation, cuts across projects and looks at the larger programmes. ○ At the same time, some of the IPs note that they tend to be evaluated according to the particular donor programme, not their own overall efforts, so this donor-driven fragmentation provides less information on general principles and approaches, not allowing the reviews to capture the lessons learned and improvements instituted across a broader multi-donor funded programme.
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JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development.
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: See 2.2.1. Expected results: (II): Enhanced capacity of beneficiary countries to manage migration effectively, persons in need identified and assisted; increase in number of trafficking and smuggling cases investigated and brought to court; judicial authorities empowered to prosecute; prosecution procedures harmonised; officials trained in rights-respectful management of migrants, including refugees and

¹⁴³ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

¹⁴⁴ Action Fiche, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region.

¹⁴⁵ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

¹⁴⁶ Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso.

	<p>irregular migrants; data collection improved and information shared; border management offices adequately equipped; reduced corruption amongst officials.¹⁴⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07: The project is coherent with European Union Initiative for clothing and textile and for a sustainable promotion of the value chain approved in 2016.¹⁴⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: See 2.2.1 • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ NIP focal sectors are contributing to EUTF objectives. They include: 1) Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, addressing agricultural production and marketing, natural resource management and resilience of vulnerable groups, 2) Health system-wide strengthening, addressing social and environmental determinants of health, and, together with the agricultural component, has a focus on nutrition.¹⁴⁹ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 2019 EU report on Policy Coherence for Development (Staff Working Document (2019) 20 final) contains a substantial section on PCD in the area of migration, drawing attention to the PCD aspects of the 2015 European Agenda on Migration which set forth a comprehensive vision on all aspects of migration. The EAM's dimensions are (i) addressing the drivers/root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement; (ii) enhancing partners' capacities for improved migration and refugee management, including tackling the smuggling of migrants and THB; and (iii), maximising the development impact of migration. In Libya, EUTF has stressed (ii), although the employment and livelihoods and resilience pillars of EUTF have some relevance to (i). As to (iii), to take but one example, encouraging regular Libyan labour migration to Europe and maximizing the impact of remittances, while important aspects of PCD for many countries, are of little present concern to the EUTF in today's crisis-torn Libya. ○ Most relevant to EUTF, the SWD cites the Valetta Declaration and the Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP). While the SWD contains rather little reference to Libya, EUTF strategic documents consulted regularly align project objectives with the JVAP, an instance European migration policy contributing to EUTF. However, one high-level IP representative regretted that the broad JVAP has been largely instrumentalised, resulting in EUTF being employed in the main as a programme to reduce irregular entry into the EU. Thus, and particularly in Libya, issues such as migration and development or labour migration receive less attention than more securitised areas such as border management, as well as protection and return. In the current crisis, investment in longer-term, structural solutions to the challenges and opportunities presented by migration may be difficult or even an inappropriate diversion of resources needed to address more serious near-term problems arising from the political and security crisis. The issue of whether all EUTF actions in Libya are coherent with EU policy on human rights in external action has been discussed at several points above. ○ The contribution of EU human rights policy to EUTF strategy has been discussed in the country context section of the introduction. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The sector objectives of the SSF 2014-2017 are: (i) improved access to basic social services, (ii) strengthened democratic governance, Rule of Law, and mobility (rights of migrants, protection, preventing irregular migration, maximizing mobility and the contribution of migration to development), (iii) employment and inclusive sustainable development, and (iv) complementary support to Civil Society, the Association Agreement (essentially harmonization and alignment), and a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. See above. ○ Objective (ii) contributes to all three pillars of the EUTF's SO3 on migration management. Objectives (i) and (iii), by addressing root causes of migration, contribute to supporting the legal migration pillar of SO3 and (ii), in addition, contributes to the international protection pillar of EUTF. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some stakeholders suggested that the high level of EUTF funding in Niger reflected the EU's appreciation of Niger's committed role in migration management and national/regional security. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fishing is a case of failure because many fishermen migrate. They also have the boats to leave. At the beginning, when EUTF started, DG HOME interests were taken into account since EUTF decisions were dependent on figures on returnees.¹⁵⁰ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The three strategic pillars of the NIP are (i) build effective and sustainable responses to security challenges, (ii) respond to vulnerabilities and create economic opportunities, and (iii) build state legitimacy and
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¹⁴⁷ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

¹⁴⁸ Action Fiche Programme "Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du "lifestyle" et de l'aménagement d'intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali.

¹⁴⁹ See footnote 29.

¹⁵⁰ EUD Interview.

	<p>responsiveness and democratic governance. These are derived from Somalia’s own National Development Plan, but also compatible with EUTF SOs and thus providing a solid foundation for EUTF interventions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The considerable support provided to the security sector can be seen almost as a pre-condition for EUTF success, since without greater stability and territorial control by national authorities, the sustainability and likely impact of EUTF support will be undermined. ○ The smaller funding sources – IcSP, EIDHR, DCI – strengthen the voice and role of other actors in society that are also important for EUTF, such as for local governance, and pulling in the same direction as EUTF so in line with PCD objective.
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JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU.
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I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
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	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: expected results are: (I) National legislation developed in coherence with international standards; accession to the UN Palermo Protocols; national plans and strategies on migration, and in particular against smuggling and trafficking, developed and fully implemented.¹⁵¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF programme has contributed to putting migration on the policy agenda;¹⁵² ○ Through the EUTF the government was supported to enable the environment to facilitate return and integration of returnees.¹⁵³ ○ However, at the same time, the link between EUTF programmes and policy should not be overestimated. For example, a ROM review notes that the RESET II Wag Himra project is missing out on an important policy advocacy opportunity to influence both governments and donor policy and strategy development on resilience building. Similar observations are made in some of the other ROM reports on RESET II projects.¹⁵⁴ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy and political dialogue between the EU and Libya are conditioned on the fact that the Government of National Accord has limited reach. Moreover, EU political dialogue is by definition subsumed under support for the UN Libyan Peace Accord and support for UNSMIL. Some degree of policy dialogue takes place at OpCom and Steering Committee levels. ○ As stated under I-6.1.1, the EUTF has advocated at high levels for legislative reforms related to migration, but with limited success because of the absence of political will. This has been done by EEAS and EC officials at highest level regularly. The effectiveness is debatable but outside the control of EUTF. At operational level, IPs such as IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF have been able to advocate, with some success, under EUTF for practices and procedures more in line with human rights; e.g., alternatives to detention for children. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy and political dialogue on migration in Morocco are carried out mainly under ENI-financed sector reform budget support to the SNIA. The complementary TA under budget support has concretely supported legislative reform needed to implement the new humanitarian approach of the 2014 policy. EUTF is more a tool for highly focused interventions than a dialogue platform. However, EUD was of the view, mentioned above, that EUTF enabled political dialogue regarding migration that would not have been otherwise possible. ○ According to the 2018 EAMR, migration dialogue occurs mainly at the level of sub-sectoral programming committees of the SNIA and the national committee of the EUTF. Multi-country programmes such as UNODC-implemented <i>Dismantling criminal networks</i>, building on the previous ENI-financed Global Action Against Human Trafficking offers opportunities for dialogue at technical level between UNODC and authorities, as did contract negotiations for new EUTF regional programmes on border management. ○ Policy dialogue is best considered at two levels: one, largely technical and operational, conducted at the level of the responsible government agency and the other, of higher order bordering on the political, conducted at the senior ministerial level or even higher. It is likely that many of the EUTF actions reviewed are engaged in dialogue, if not on high-level policies and political issues, then on the operational procedures and processes to implement them.
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¹⁵¹ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

¹⁵² Interview EUD.

¹⁵³ Interview EUD.

¹⁵⁴ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 "Integrated Multi-Sectoral Approach To Improve The Resilience Of Vulnerable Communities Of Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region Ethiopia", April 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A concrete example of a regional EUTF action contributing to legislation is Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (EUR 20 million). ○ The picture on legal development is mixed. The Law in Human Trafficking was drafted and ratified easily because it was embedded in the justice sector reform and meets the security agenda. The Law on Asylum has been drafted but is still under discussion because it is more controversial. An overall Law on Immigration, arguably the most politically loaded of all, is still at the formulation stage. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests EUTF-funded projects made some efforts to support migration policy development at national level and to reinforce local governance in Agadez. ○ National policy: At national level, the EUTF made efforts to develop migration policy. Developing a migration policy was a specific objective of AJUSEN, but tangible progress remained to be seen. In a project review, PROGEM was also found to support multilevel policy dialogue; but a ROM Review concluded more was needed to promote exchanges among observatories. However, the focus of AJUSEN was on the practice and enforcement of border control, criminal justice, and security policies. ○ Local policy: At local level in Agadez, beneficiaries of PASSERAZ and PROGEM reported improvements in local governance achieved through the reinforcement of local authority decision-making by these projects. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Despite all signs of progress, the new migration policy has not been validated yet by the Parliament at the time of the field mission. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The JPP under SO-46-02 is supporting the upgrading of policies and systems for better and more modern police services and also has the quarterly meetings with the key stakeholders where practices and priorities are discussed, and decisions taken. ○ The various sectoral interventions financed under the UNDP administered trust fund for support to judiciary, corrections, security and local governance have similar ambitions to the JPP but so far have not had the same results, though some steps are being taken. ○ The budget support has given the EU a seat at the table when it comes to macro-economic issues otherwise handled by the World Bank and IMF alone, including core concerns with respect to fiscal relations between FGS and the FMS – a key issue for the country going forward. ○ ILED appears to be providing implementation experience with the new social safety net policy and also with regards to new risk-mitigation instruments for private sector development. ○ The various consultative bodies established at community and local authority level (RE-INTEG, RESTORE, ILED) have been of particular relevance to EUTF beneficiary groups.
I-2.5.2	<p>Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: expected results: (III) Improved access to justice and to protection facilities for irregular migrants, prospective migrants, and for victims of trafficking; improved protection for women and children (street children, child soldiers, unaccompanied migrants); recourse to methods that provide alternatives to the use of smugglers; improved and new possibilities for returnees and reintegrated persons.¹⁵⁵ ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ethiopia adopted legislation in January 2019 giving more rights to refugees (work permits, birth certificates, travel). ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The essential rights issue in Libya is that irregular migrants apprehended are criminals under Libyan law and, if they fail to seek and obtain VHR or resettlement, are subject to arbitrary detention. At least one major IP interviewed expressed the view that EU advocacy to soften this hard line had no chance of success. The resulting human rights issue is the conditions of detention, which all international observers agree to be inhumane. The EU has provided life-saving support but, while the number of persons detained has declined somewhat, perhaps in part due to EU advocacy, there is no evidence that the main underlying policies regarding detention have changed. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. EUTF projects are contributing to improved handling of migrants' rights. <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, <i>Assistance aux migrants</i>, and <i>Empowerment juridique</i> have all incorporated a human rights perspective, as has the concern for pre-departure and post-arrival needs of voluntary returnees in <i>Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa</i>.

¹⁵⁵ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The rights of returnees have been improved and put into practice through the support through SO-03-02/IOM to particular groups of returnees. ○ The various consultative bodies established at community and local authority level (RE-INTEG, RESTORE, ILED) have been of particular relevance to EUTF beneficiary groups. ○ The project visits in Puntland and Dolow confirmed that women and youth are being given particular attention at the locality level, and that the various consultative bodies are conscious of the particular needs of the various intended beneficiary groups. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No success in this regard can be reported from the field. The IOM Project has tried to work on this. When the famous video on the circumstances of migrants in Libya was viral, EU ambassador tried to talk with the government on the matter unsuccessfully.¹⁵⁶
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EQ-3: To what extent is the EUTF delivering efficiently?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey

- We find that EUTF programming and selection process could have been done in a more transparent manner. The selection of activities should not be determined/influenced by a small group of actors/stakeholders only at an early stage, including a limited number of executing agencies from member states. Member states present on the ground were not always sufficiently involved or only involved at a late stage. Although we acknowledge the importance of a quick and flexible instrument, we believe more attention should be paid to involvement of member states at an early stage in order to monitor and improve programming. In 2015 and 2016 it became clear that the current MFF was not sufficiently flexible to deal with the challenges in the area of migration. Therefore, the EU had to create several additional instruments, such as the EUTF for Africa. We feel that the next external financing instrument - the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) should be designed in such a way, that we don't need extra-budgetary EUTF's anymore. The inclusion within the NDICI of a migration-facility should make sure that the EU response to migration challenges continues to be sufficiently flexible.
- 2nd question: In principle yes, because regional expertise is required. However, the separation between two DGs seems to be challenging at times, especially when it comes to coordination.; Referring to 3rd question: We lack a general overview. However, in comparison to the EDF it seems to be a lot faster; Referring to question 4: Member states have no knowledge about how shortlists presented to the OpComs for authorization are set up. Thus, we do not have any insights in the selection procedures, which is problematic; Referring to 7th question: in principle yes, however, as there are not so many qualified partners the field is rather limited per se.
- I agree, however, the amount of investment required to address root causes is big as compared to the investment made. It needs more investment to address root causes at different levels.
- Still, addressing root causes for one covers a wide spectrum of sectors and activities so the question is not well-put. Using "actually" insinuates that the EUTF is not doing this currently. Again, since the windows work differently, it can be difficult to answer on the EUTF in general. There are nuances.
- The fast decision making actually means there is no democratic scrutiny by the EP. MS that do not contribute have less say. smaller local NGOs in Africa do not get a chance to participate. bigger governmental organisations like GIZ or International organisations are exclusively selected. The project actually helps destabilise the region, think about the Sahel and Libya.
- Recently started working on the EUTF.
- EUTF is definitely quicker than other programmes, but the quality of these quick and fast interventions is questionable, and so is its accountability.
- But a stronger migration focus is required in the selection of the project beneficiary groups.
- Selection of implementing partners have often been politically motivated which has proven fatal to the efficiency and effectiveness of many projects.
- On root causes, yes however I think the drivers of migration are more complex than it sometimes seems the EUTF is programming for. E.g. providing skills training to young people in Africa is actually more likely to encourage them to migrate, than encourage them to remain, because insufficient effort is going into creating decent jobs in Africa that they can access with their new skillset. The idea is good, and over time hopefully it will result in a stronger workforce, but until underlying issues such as corruption, nepotism and general mis-management of resources in Africa is resolved, there is not much chance that the youth will choose to stay if they have the chance of a better life elsewhere.
- In a Somalia context, contracting for RESTORE has been faster/easier than other grants.

¹⁵⁶ EUD Interview.

- Processes are faster, but not a LOT faster.
- The EUTF has deliberately decided to implement a mix of short-term/quick fix in partner countries and a number of longer-term measures to address root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. This has added value to the EUTF over time. The selection of implementers of EUTF programs has responded to the need of pooling together knowledge and experience of different stakeholders.
- Le processus de sélection des interventions de l'EUTF est plus efficace et plus rapide que celui des autres programmes de l'UE . Réponse : plus rapide à identifier formuler et contracter au niveau de l'UE, mais pas plus rapide à démarrer au niveau des partenaires, qui traitent ses projets selon les mêmes procédures que sur les autres instruments de financement.
- La rapidité dans la passation des marchés est surtout fonction du partenaire de mise en oeuvre qu'il s'agisse d'une ONG ou d'une agence d'exécution des états membres. Les agences d'exécution des états membres ne disposent pas toutes de procédures flexibles, ce qui peut avoir pour conséquence des procédures de passations de marchés assez lourde. Cela fait perdre le bénéfice de la rapidité.
- Autant le montage et l'adoption des projets ont pu être accélérés, autant la mise en route et la réalisation ont parfois souffert de délais importants imputables, selon les cas, aux opérateurs, à la Commission européenne ou aux autorités locales. Il conviendrait d'en faire un bilan précis pour améliorer les procédures et façons de faire dans le cadre du prochain instrument financier. Quant aux causes profondes, la complexité du sujet, jointe aux spécificités de chaque pays, rendait difficile une action en profondeur par un instrument financier limité à 4,5 mds d'euros pour 26 pays et couvrant un large domaine d'actions. C'est pourquoi il faut travailler à mieux intégrer cette problématique, dans le cadre du futur CFP, sur la base de diagnostics précis.
- Les EM n'ont pas forcément une approche objective dans la sélection - EUTF doit souvent travailler avec les partenaires qui se présentent et pas forcément les meilleurs - la rapidité dans un processus qui veut s'attaquer aux racines des problèmes n'est pas forcément un atout si cela se fait au détriment d'une analyse des conditions de changement et d'acceptation par les bénéficiaires.
- Pour la fenêtre Sahel, le gain de temps constaté lors de l'élaboration des projets est contrecarré par une perte de temps lors de la mise en place des projets. Les états partenaires qui n'ont pas été consultés freinent la mise en place des projets. La situation ne semble pas être la même dans les autres fenêtres qui ont privilégié la mise en place d'un dialogue politique avant la mise en route de projet ==> qui ont fixé avec les états partenaires en amont une stratégie d'intervention .
- On a négligé des instruments comme IcSP qui avaient déjà des procédures de sélection et de mise en oeuvre largement plus inclusives et efficaces que l'EUTF.
- l'EUTF a distribué les fonds aux agences des Etats membres... ce n'était pas une recherche des "plus adaptés" ou des "plus efficaces" / l'obsession de rapidité d'exécution a induit un recul des pratiques de codécision avec le pays bénéficiaire.
- Le fait de conserver une décision sur les projets à Bruxelles est une aberration totale, surtout si c'est pour délocaliser les projets après coup. Si le terrain est pertinent pour suivre, le terrain est aussi pertinent pour décider. L'avis "consultatif" du terrain plutôt que décisionnel est réellement d'un autre siècle. Dommage.
- Il y a beaucoup de paramètres qui font qu'un projet / partenaire est meilleur ou moins bien, et cela ne tient pas forcément aux caractéristiques du EUTF.

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making.
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The INTEGRA project has faced challenges ever since the implementation started. The Guinean side had appointed a national coordinator for the project and the national coordination did not really see how the Delegated Cooperation worked. The Guinean side had not control over those EUR 65 million. The idea for the Guineans was to be able to pick up the phone and tell ENABEL what to do. It has been always difficult to work with Guineans on delegated cooperation. This is the first major initiative to use delegated cooperation with such a big budget. There was a high political interest. There's a national coordination created before the implementation started and this was changed by creating a national board of administration dealing with EUTF where the EUD is not there: Ministry of Youth, employment, other ministries. The Presidential decree mentions the INTEGRA project but not the IOM project. This is a peculiar thing. There's a board of administration for the EUTF without the EU. This national board wants to pilot the EUTF They try to take control over EUTF. For the new projects the EUD is not working with this new national board... There is no ROM for any of the three INTEGRA-projects yet, but there will be one available this year on the one implemented by Enabel+UNDP+UNCDF.¹⁵⁷ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: A Delegation Agreement (PAGODA IMDA) will be concluded with an EU Member State Agency or a consortium of Member States Agencies for the implementation of all results and activities of the project. The Member State Agency or the Consortium may mobilise expertise from other Member States Agencies, relevant international and local organisations and private sector operators. The specific criteria for the selection of the Member States Agencies will be their long-standing presence in the

¹⁵⁷ EUD Interview.

	<p>partner country or countries, experience in the implementation of similar objectives and relevant administrative and operational capacities.¹⁵⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: A Steering Committee chaired by the Trust Fund Manager of the Horn of Africa Window, bringing together the Member States Agencies contributing to the realisation of the objectives of the programme, will be created to guide the implementation, monitor progress and ensure that the required technical expertise is mobilised in a timely manner.¹⁵⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Currently no evidence identified. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A review of the 1st through 6th OpCom for NoA minutes confirms vigorous discussion of EUTF actions in Libya, both at the stage of Decision approval and through periodic updates on project status. MS comments range from human rights concerns and stressing the acute European NGO scrutiny of actions in Libya, to concerns for cooperation with MS initiatives, to strategic concerns about strengthening local governance at the expense of central government, to concerns that resources not be over-concentrated on the minority of migrants in Libya who are in detention centres. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A review of the 1st through 6th OpCom for NoA minutes confirms vigorous discussion of Action Fiches in most, albeit not all, cases. When there was room for controversy, as in the Moroccan Integrated Border Management project, MS were candid in expressing reservations. Morocco itself actively intervened in discussions. All in all, considerable effort appears to have been devoted by Brussels HQ to preparing effective OpCom NoA discussions. ○ As noted in the June 2019 NoA MLS report, the close involvement of the Moroccan government in all project decisions has advantages in terms of ownership and sustainability, but requires long timelines in project implementation. This was confirmed by IPs interviewed during the field mission, who described Government's close involvement in project negotiations. ○ There have been cases where negotiation was accelerated by barring important aspects on political grounds, resulting in a disconnect between the political and operational levels on how to produce desirable results. DG NEAR is sometimes under pressure to get a project in place quickly. Examples: selecting a single Ministry partner when a multi-agency approach would have been preferable; providing equipment with inadequate provisioning for operating and maintenance costs. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stakeholders generally suggest that EUTF project selection was subject to stronger influence by powerful Member States and UN agencies, which posed challenges to 'strategic' EUTF decision-making. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not relevant at country level • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not relevant at country level
I-3.1.2	<p>Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was observed in the interview with EUD that decision making on programmes is faster under EUTF.¹⁶⁰ This was confirmed in interviews with IPs. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One EUD official interviewed expressed the view that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. As consistently found in reviewing Action Fiches, these are of high quality. However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous due to the complicated and challenging context. As evidenced in Libya, it can be years after an OpCom decision that a contract is signed, and only at that time can preparatory and preliminary work start. ○ Implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments (up to problems imposed by the challenging context). Opinions of stakeholders interviewed ranged on whether EUTF is relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions. IPs from the humanitarian side stressed that Libya is a crisis situation where agility to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances (e.g., the security situation) is more important than the kind of long-term planning deemed necessary for development interventions. As an example, the cost of maintaining agency

¹⁵⁸ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.10

¹⁵⁹ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.10

¹⁶⁰ Minutes of interview with EUD Ethiopia, 11-10-2019

	<p>staff in Libya is high and levels need to fluctuate widely and quickly depending on the security situation. Brussels is reportedly (again, according to IPs) slow to respond to EUD recommendations made in response to the rapidly evolving situation. As in the rest of the NoA window (and in contrast to the other two Windows), there is no Finance and Contracting unit at the EUD, so even minor financial decision must be taken by Brussels. As a result, financial instalments are sometimes slow in arriving, leaving IPs responding to inquiries from their own HQ.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See also I-1.1.2 on ROM findings regarding strategic flexibility. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Interviews with EU staff suggest that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. As consistently found in reviewing Action Fiches, these are of exceptionally high quality. ○ EUD staff interviewed also stated that implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments. EUTF is relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions. IPs saw little difference in implementation timelines between EUTF actions and those financed by other instruments; nor did they perceive EUTF to be more flexible. ○ However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous. As evidenced in Libya, it can be years after an OpCom decision that a contract is signed, only at which time can preparatory and preliminary work start. In Morocco, the regional Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration and Dismantling Criminal Networks projects, approved in December 2017, had still not been contracted by June 2019. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF management structures initially in 2016 allowed for quicker decision-making. ○ Stakeholders suggest that EUTF decision-making was sometimes confusing compared to other instruments, because lines of management responsibility were unclear between EUD and EUTF (i.e. thematic leads at both levels). ○ Contracting: Some stakeholders mention quicker EUTF decisions in 2016 (compared to later) and pressures for quick results. Other mention delays in contracting, due to ‘HQ bureaucracy’ (KT) and harmonizing requirements of EUTF and a MS donor (PROGEM) ○ Start: The time taken between contracting and the actual start of the project ranged from 5-9 months for the projects (KT, PASSERAZ, PROGEM). ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not relevant at country level. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-quality Action Fiches have been produced, and according to EUD staff this has been an efficient process, in part because this does not require formal approval by national authorities but rather is discussed with national representatives sitting in Brussels. ○ The FGS is becoming increasingly engaged in the Action Fiche processes, however, and in particular were obviously more involved in the budget support Decision (SO-59). This happened as the FGS increasingly appreciates the EUTF mechanism, and where this programme is a direct support to FGS’s own core concerns.
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: It was in terms of efficiency that the project encountered the most difficulties. For various reasons, it is significantly behind schedule. The teams are hard at work to carry out all of the activities, which should make it possible to honour contractual commitments by the date scheduled for the end of June 2020. In general, the budget was adapted to the needs of the project, but the accumulated delay limits its efficiency because the resources intended to support the sustainability of the activities are largely consumed.¹⁶¹ ● T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: In spite of the use of exceptional procedures, it took 15 months to make a contract from the time the decision was made mostly because of unclear rules on AMI "Appel à manifestations d'interet" which were still in the making at the time the decision was taken. When a project tackles IDPs, refugees, etc. we should be able to go faster in the contracting and incipient phases. However, even when the contract was signed even there were delays in the implementation of the activities".¹⁶²

¹⁶¹ RAPPORT D’EVALUATION MI PARCOURS, PROJET RESILIENT CAMEROUN 2019, UNION EUROPEENNE CONSORTIUM ACF / CARE / CRF / SI / PUI, Novembre-Décembre 2019

¹⁶² EUD Interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: At the time of the ROM mission (October 2018) the project experienced low levels of implementation efficiency but the potential to improve efficiency in the remaining project period is considered high. Implementation efficiency has been adversely affected by delayed recruitment of IPs, operations in areas affected by conflicts, and staffing problems. Value for money has been low and is worsened by a high proportion (43%) of the budget spent on human resources. It should be noted that operations in South Sudan are expensive because of the conflict situation, compounded by limited road infrastructure in rural areas.¹⁶³ • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-26 (Cluster 3 implemented by GIZ): Implementation started after a long delay. BMZ was able to pre-finance early activities, before EUTF funding became available. Delays due to protracted contractual negotiations between EU and GIZ, political factors, especially in Sudan, as well as conflicts making access to some areas difficult.¹⁶⁴ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is recognised that the EUTF decision making structure in the field is faster and more flexible than the multi-annual programming for the NIP.¹⁶⁵ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. A broad range of IP interlocuters interviewed during the field mission were of the view that decision making was overly concentrated in Brussels. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above on implementation. ○ NoA differs from all other windows in that finance and contracting have not been decentralized from Brussels due to lack of EUD resources, adding a wedge to mundane administrative decisions. However, no IP in Morocco complained of this, nor did the EUD raise the subject. For national projects, EUD was part of the negotiation process, at the launch of the contracting process. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some evidence from Niger suggests EUTF decision-making enabled better and faster decision-making about project selection. Perhaps no faster than for other instruments. ○ Stakeholders suggest projects / partners were already know to the EUD, allowing for quick selection when EUTF funding became available (e.g. KT, PASSERAZ, PROGEM). When PASSERAZ faced delays (due to misunderstandings between migrant transporters and local authorities), the EUD reportedly engaged with authorities to speed things up. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The decision-making structure has been faster and easier compared with other EU instruments; however, this raises concerns about the nature of development itself. The rapidity in programming and approval has implied high costs at a later stage. In some cases, projects are not efficient enough, the EUD had to spend a lot of time and resources to review the projects, their logframes, the indicators, etc.¹⁶⁶ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUD does not see major differences since the Somalia programme operates under EU emergency procedures. ○ Certain IPs have seen a shift in EU's overall programming and decision-making processes over the last 6-7 years, with a more realistic yet flexible approach that has led to faster and less bureaucratic processing – but which is thus general and not particular to the EUTF.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff is available at the EUD.¹⁶⁷ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EU staff in both Tunis and Brussels are stretched to keep up with the number of actions and volume of funds involved. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Morocco, EUD staff is overstretched in the area of migration, as evidenced by the fact that responsibility of EUTF has been added to the dossier of the programme officer responsible for migration, already a thick

¹⁶³ ROM report: TO5-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

¹⁶⁴ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa

¹⁶⁵ See footnote 34.

¹⁶⁶ EUD Interview.

¹⁶⁷ See footnote 34.

	<p>one, causing it to balloon. One EUTF-dedicated programme officer has been added, and a third post dealing with migration has been scheduled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF's dedicated human resources in country (two people) were not proportionate to the size of the portfolio (EUR 250mill). ○ Stakeholders suggest the EUTF provided too few dedicated human resources to manage such a large portfolio in Niger (i.e. 2 EUTF staff for some EUR 250m). This led to considerable pressures, trade-offs in terms of quality and oversight, and to a decision in 2018 to integrate EUTF staff and portfolio into the EUD structure, so that more EUD staff supported oversight of the EUTF Portfolio. Regional aspects are mainly managed by HQ, but these have national components which add to EUD burden of responsibilities. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUD in Dakar has two focal points. Initially there were three but one of them was moved to Gambia few months ago. Therefore, staff feel a little more overworked than at initial EUTF stages. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to IPs, they have experienced important delays in approvals of budget and programme revisions, including for no-cost extensions. While much of this is attributed to rather rigid adherence to rules and procedures, there is also an impression that it is due to lack of staff since response times are much slower than with bilateral agencies from which they also receive funding. ○ Funds are not always released on a timely manner in part due to tough rules where EUD staff turn-over seems to be a factor. ○ IPs have also experienced rigidity regarding the formal audits: while the EUD has on occasion asked for flexibility in terms of moving activities ahead, the auditors have then complained of lack of adherence to certain implementation rules and documentation, to the point where there have been demands for refund of resources spent – that is, while the EUD on programming and implementation has been flexible, EU auditors rigidly apply standards and procedures designed for standard EU operations.
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JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation.
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD-13-01: Appendix 1: Logical Framework.¹⁶⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: The project design has a number of challenges. In particular, the project has numerous activities and outputs without a clear and direct linkage to the resilience capacity being strengthened. Activities designed to enhance community transformative capacity are not clearly defined. The logframe indicators are either inappropriate or are not SMART.¹⁶⁹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: The programme is well-designed, and the indicators are well defined, and relevant to measure the achievement of the objectives. However, there have been delays in the rolling out of specific components related to the design, time taken by IOM's staff to grapple with the change from the traditional to the current AVRR model, delays in recruitment and deploying staff etc. Additionally, there have been delays in providing training assistance to some beneficiaries who have already been provided with economic reintegration related material assistance.¹⁷⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: The first component, free movement of person protocol, is based on an excellent analysis of risks : "Study on Barriers to and Benefits of Free Movement Regime in IGAD", authored by IGAD Chief Strategist and Lead Migration Expert. For the second component, transhumance protocol, an accurate analysis is made of the most important risks. The indicators are relevant. The project pertains to institutional development and does not require gender-disaggregated data. All indicators have been assigned baseline values, including relevant details. The log frame is properly crafted and contains all necessary information that is required for it to be used as a management tool. A no-cost extension was approved until April 2020.¹⁷¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From screening of action fiches at decision level and description of actions at project/contract level action it can be concluded that the action fiches for decisions and the descriptions of action in case of projects

¹⁶⁸ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, Appendix p.2-6

¹⁶⁹ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February, 2019.

¹⁷⁰ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December, 2018.

¹⁷¹ ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

	<p>have results-based design and risk analyses. The implementation plans are not always realistic with respect to the targets to be reached; they can be over-ambitious.¹⁷²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Action Documents examined feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results, and actions. All feature a risk assessment section and section on complementary actions. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans. ○ Several problems with project logframes have been identified. One is that early projects were designed before the ICMPD-implemented MLS logframe and associated indicators were in place. This has resulted in time-consuming processes of reconciliation, essentially double work from the standpoint of IPs. Logframes and risk analyses were not always updated in response to the rapidly changing situation. Finally, as discussed above, all projects are presented as contributing to better migration management, even in cases where this is a rather farfetched interpretation of project purpose and logical structure. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Only Action Fiches have been examined. All feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results, and actions. As is usual, the presentation is textual in nature, logical frameworks are not presented in the OP committee, but according to EUD they are part, for national projects, of the AF internal launching package and are subject to quality check operated by a mandated organisation. All feature a risk assessment section and section on complementary actions, including those of other donors. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that project designs consistently had results-based designs and risks analysis, as well as transparent reporting of progress against indicators. Projects were found to be realistic (e.g. PROGEM), even if they required no cost extensions or faced delays due to specialist recruitment, machine purchase, or insecurity. ○ RBM: All project documents present overall objective, specific objectives, activities, results, indicators. Some include separate logframes (AJUSEN), and it is assumed logframes are available for all projects. The PASSERAZ evaluation found the project clearly defined the intervention logic through a well-developed logframe. ○ Risk management: All project documents include risk assessments and mitigation strategies. ○ Realism: The ROM review of PROGEM explicitly found ‘realism’ in the match between resources and project requirements. However, several projects required no-cost extensions were somewhat delayed e.g. by recruitment of highly technical staff (PROGEM), insecurity (KT). ○ MEL: All projects offered transparent up-to-date reporting of progress on indicators on the AKVO platform, including targets and results achieved. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to the EUD most projects have been reviewed after their approval to improve their logframes.¹⁷³ ○ The Study on Results from ROM Review, Feb 2019 signals the project T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02 Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes as a good example of a project where the monitoring system is well embedded in a programmatic approach and using normalized indicators and tools.¹⁷⁴ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project proposals reviewed (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) all contain clear results designs. ○ The third-party monitoring reports on three RE-INTEG (HOA-SO-03) projects walk through the results frameworks, noting that the indicators for SO-03-03/UNHCR are largely activity- rather than output-based, while for the other two (SO-03-02/IOM and SO-03-4.1/CARE) the issue is more lack of results reporting due to early stage of implementation.¹⁷⁵ ○ A more recent mid-term evaluation of SO-03-4.1 is more critical of the results framework but also critical of the complex set-up of the program with five implementing partners and resources thus spread too thinly also geographically.¹⁷⁶ ○ One IP complained that the EUTF pushed them to distribute their resources across too vast an area which necessarily meant lower efficiency and probably lower effectiveness.
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¹⁷² The last observation was made in the ROM Review on the RESET II programme.

¹⁷³ EUD Interview.

¹⁷⁴ Study on Results from ROM Review, Feb 2019.

¹⁷⁵ Particip (Oct 2017): (i) SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA, (ii) Durable solutions for returnees and IDPs in Somalia, (iii) Enhancing Somalia’s responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows. *FLASH reports, third party M&E.*

¹⁷⁶ iDC (Nov 2018), Mid-term Evaluation Report, DSRIS

	<p>o Budget support project has been criticized for having a very dispersed results framework and claims of lack of strict adherence to this, though the EUD has in fact withheld disbursements on a number of occasions when criteria were only partially met though there was documentable substantive progress.</p>
I-3.2.2	<p>Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: The fact that a consortium of five NGOs had to coordinate among them and adapt to EU rules/procedures as well as respond to them in a coordinated matter may have caused delays, which do not respond to what it is expected from an emergency instrument.¹⁷⁷ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: The programme is aware of the slow speed of spending in the first year. This is largely a reflection of the challenges with engaging in a post-conflict environment in work areas that go beyond simple humanitarian interventions. The aim of the programme is to achieve behavioural change to enable long-term sustainability which means that time and energy must be expended on getting things right and often repeating and reiterating advice and guidance multiple times to give it the best chance of embedding. Critical to the success of the programme is that the many interventions are not seen as examples of international donors coming in and throwing money at a problem before moving on somewhere else. The programme has focused on providing quality and getting things right rather than multiplying engagements too quickly, simply to spend money more quickly.¹⁷⁸ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: The project will be implemented in direct management regarding result 1, part of result 2.1, and results 2.2 and 3.1, to implemented by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) through the direct award of a grant, as well as results 3.2 and 3.3, to be implemented by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI), through the conclusion of a service contract via negotiated procedure.(...).¹⁷⁹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: The programme is under the supervision of an experienced organisation, FAO, which has experience and expertise in food/ nutrition and resilience building interventions.¹⁸⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Cost-efficiency is good. Management arrangements are good, The resources correspond to the needs of the action. There are no delays. There is under staffing and not a full understanding of EC procedures, including budget arrangements.¹⁸¹ <p>• ETHIOPIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Contracting procedures under EUTF have not been faster than under for example the NIP. o A brief case study on the EUTF for Africa’s activities in Ethiopia shows that the EUTF for Africa has been the impetus for bringing about more projects relatively quickly, albeit (so far) mostly projects that had already been under development before the EUTF for Africa’s launch. o Some programmes, notably the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) and RESET, had already been in development before the launch of the EUTF for Africa, with the latter providing a funding opportunity to speed up their introduction.¹⁸² o Most projects experienced considerable delays in implementation. Different factors play a role in delaying project start up. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract negotiations with the EUD, particularly related to overhead costs/staff (limited to a maximum of 30% of the budget); ▪ Obtaining government approval from the counterpart government bodies, especially if there are more than one; ▪ Internal organisation problems between partners in a consortium; ▪ Weaknesses of implementing bodies to meet EU contract requirements; ▪ Security issues in the regions the project operates. o The SINCE project (implemented by the Embassy of Italy) is a clear example of a project experiencing substantial delays.¹⁸³ Similarly, the regional IPPSHAR project implemented through ADA, experienced substantial delays in implementation, partly because of relatively rigid procedures and limited subject experience of the IP, the ADA.¹⁸⁴ Also ARRA has substantial difficulties in meeting the EU’s project implementation requirements. On the other hand, another programme, Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia, implemented by the Spanish Development Agency, has been very rapid in contracting and implementation.

¹⁷⁷ EUD interview.

¹⁷⁸ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Annual Report Year 1, p.7

¹⁷⁹ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.11

¹⁸⁰ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

¹⁸¹ ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

¹⁸² Prof. Sergio CARRERA et al (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Oversight and Management of the EU Trust Funds, Democratic Accountability Challenges and Promising Practices, Budgetary Affairs, European Parliament.

¹⁸³ See note 44 above.

¹⁸⁴ Interviews with EUD at Africa Union and ADA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With the exception of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, selected because of the unique impact of departures from Libya on Italy, long-standing bilateral ties, and the presence of the Italian Embassy in Tripoli, most lead implementing partners have been UN agencies selected for their experience, specialised expertise, and ability to work in Libya’s difficult environment. ROM reports also generally report that NGOs and non-UN agencies (e.g., ICMPD) IPs have been well selected. ○ Implementation has not always timely, but in the great majority of cases (i) actions are producing results and (ii) the main cause of delays has been the crisis conditions in which implementation must occur, not structural flaws in the EUTF. Such conditions include the security situation, the lack of a properly functioning system for financial transfers, and the need to navigate a complex situation at local level (militias, tribal leaders, etc.). • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementing partners have been selected on merit, based on comparative advantage, including ground presence, experience, and technical expertise. The process has not, however, been fully transparent, as evidenced by the fact that IPs interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the process and its results. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EU political pressures and the EUTF’s flexible procedures allowed for rapid contracting of partners in 2016, despite some EUD worries about ensuring quality. Partners selected contributed to quicker implementation by their existing local knowledge and experience and their proactive preparations. But implementation itself followed the usual pace of assistance projects. ○ Flexibility: Stakeholders report EUTF allowed more flexibility in project selection among a range of actors, including at local level. ○ Timeliness: Stakeholders also report that EUTF project selection was relatively quick--and there was great political pressure to ‘contract and disburse’. Some of this initial pressure for ‘results’ was due to unrealistic expectations that the ‘emergency’ fund could implement quickly as well as contract quickly. Time was needed for IP procedures and recruitment. In Agadez, beneficiaries noted some delay between expectations in 2016, projects starting in 2017, and assistance received in 2018. ○ Quality: Some stakeholders suggested that speed of selection meant less assurance of quality; projects were sometimes selected on the basis of ‘who gets what’ and ‘orders from headquarters’ more than needs analysis. Monitoring also limited by insufficient HR. ○ Partners: Stakeholders report the choice of partners allowed for quicker implementation, owing to their local knowledge and project histories (PASSERAZ, PROGEM, KT). Partners were also quick and proactive in their preparations, having staff in place and consulting local authorities before the project started (PASSERAZ), preparing job descriptions in advance (PROGEM). • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As for efficiency it was found that the achievements of the ACEFOP project are superior to what was expected. In most cases, the financial resources made available to the project have been rationally used with an execution rate of 74% in the first two tranches.¹⁸⁵ ○ In Senegal the NGOS are missing, they are not involved. At the beginning there was only one direct contract to ACTED, in the North, that has changed a little bit. Now, in the framework of the new contract implemented by ENABEL there are other NGOs that have been sub-contracted or they have identified as implementers of specific components of the program but at the beginning they were not the priority.¹⁸⁶ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operating under the emergency procedures, contracting per se has not been a problem. ○ While the identification of IP is fast, there have been pressures to use certain IPs, in particular MS agencies, that have not always been successful. SO-16-1 <i>Promoting tolerance and dialogue</i>, has experienced a delay of more than two years due to the IP selection. ○ While identification of IPs is fast, <i>contracting</i> can be very slow. Unlike with EDF funds where a deadline for signature must be followed, with EUTF the flexibility on contracting also means that there is no such deadline, allowing contracting processes to drag on. ○ NIS stadium was really outside the scope of standard projects but the EUTF was willing to be flexible since it was seen as an important project. ○ For private sector development partners under ILED this was more flexible.
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¹⁸⁵ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

¹⁸⁶ EUD Interview.

I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: A major delay was noted in the drafting of the final document, mainly due to the change of the AECID technical team, TRAGSATEC and the UGP. As this is a reference document for the project, each method of investigation, calculation and interpretation of each indicator must be followed in detail by the technical staff of the three offices. However, the final data analysis report is already finalized. The delay (11 months) in the implementation of the project affects the level of execution and the overall organization of activities during this third year. It should be recalled that this delay was due to the administrative procedure in the drafting, approval and signature of the documents defining the framework for intervention by the technical and financial partners of the project.¹⁸⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The review of available ROMs for EUTF projects over the period 2017-2019 reveals that measuring in terms of the percentage of green scores, EUTF projects scores with respect to efficiency and effectiveness are slightly better than for all EU projects (51% versus 48% with respect to efficiency and 54% versus 51% for effectiveness).¹⁸⁸ ○ However, IPs generally feel that in the stage of implementation the EUTF projects are not really more efficient and effective in results than other EU funding sources. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-3.1.2. EUTF Is the main cooperation instrument being applied to migration in Libya (note that EUBAM and EUNAVFOR-MED are not instruments; they are CSDP missions). • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On implementation, se I-3.1.2 above. ○ On effectiveness, EUTF-financed projects in Morocco are the preparatory or very early implementation stage. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects were considered efficient and effective, but not necessarily more so than projects funded by other EU instruments. ○ Efficiency/Effectiveness: Reviews found PROGEM and PASSERAZ were efficient and effective, and PROGEM was a model of good management (not necessarily as a result of EUTF processes). ROM Review found the PROGEM project management (operational modalities, contracting etc) was excellent, and recommended sharing these with other partners. The ROM review of PROGEM found the project delivered very good outputs, and in a cost-efficient manner. The PASSERAZ evaluation found also found that all 16 activities were completed during the initial 18 months and with a 5-month no-costs extension, and that resources were well managed during implementation. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The action has experienced a considerable delay attributable: to the late introduction of human and material resources (November 2017); to some errors of assessment during initial planning with very optimistic times; to some delay in setting up financial resources; and finally, to the requirements of the procurement procedures.¹⁸⁹ ○ The efficiency of the action was reduced at the beginning by the delays in the implementation of the activities. The project implementation mechanisms are quite complex but coherent and could help achieve results. They are based on the partnership agreement signed between AECID, CLM and TRAGSA, and framework agreements signed with the Ministries and decentralized technical services of the State, as well as with the local communities involved in the project. According to program officials, two main causes were behind the initial delays: (i) the omission, start-up activities and concerted geographical targeting; (ii) the difficulties faced by the CLM in signing framework agreements with the ministries concerned for the development of a collaboration with the deconcentrated technical services.¹⁹⁰ Despite the initial delays, the implementation's efficiency since the ROM report was delivered has considerably improved.

¹⁸⁷ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

¹⁸⁸ Study on Results from ROM Reviews of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019.

¹⁸⁹ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 Pacersen & Bis.

¹⁹⁰ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IPs see a greater difference between EU and other donors rather than between different EU instruments. ○ Since around 2012, the EU in general has moved away from an emergency mode of thinking to more development aspirations, providing longer-term budgets and greater predictability, which is positive for delivering more sustainable results. ○ EUTF projects supports both host communities, intended beneficiaries and public authorities.
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EQ-4: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improve employability and economic opportunities of target populations?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are examples of successful projects but only a few persons actually find jobs or start companies. This needs to be scaled up further. • Addressing labour market barriers has been a big challenge both at country and project level. I don't have evidence to witness its success. • Youth in Agadez lost a job opportunity. Youth from regions that have low numbers of migration, does not get support at all. • In countries where the private sector faces enormous fragility, the sustainability of small revenue generating activities is highly questionable after the project ends. • The cultural context makes it difficult for women to access jobs or become entrepreneurs. EUTF interventions try to address this issue but it takes time. • EUTF annual reports demonstrate that it has been successful in these areas, but I don't know if other programmes have done better - would need a lot more analysis. • Cela n'est pas mon domaine, mais je dirais: ni plus ni moins que les projets financés par d'autres instruments • Les projets en matière de formation professionnelle et d'emploi sont de nature "moins urgentes", plus structurants et dans la durée. Ces objectifs ont pu être atteints quand les projets comprenaient un vrai volet appui institutionnel auprès des ministères en charge de la jeunesse, de la formation professionnelle et l'emploi. En effet, le dialogue des DUE avec le Gouvernement est d'autant plus pris au sérieux quand celui-ci est adossé à des projets menés sur le terrain. • Dans un pays où le problèmes principaux sont structurels penser apporter des réponses par des projets à court terme est illusoire. Il convient plus de travailler sur le climat des affaires et la possibilité d'accéder à des crédits que de former des cohorte de cuisiniers, coiffeurs etc. • Les opérateurs ont pu - dans certains projets - obtenir ces effets d'appui, mais ce n'est pas "grâce à l'outil EUTF" (hormis le financement disponible), c'est plutôt lié au professionnalisme des équipes de projet.
JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries.
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (<i>MLS 1.4</i>).
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Project objective 2 states: Young people have access to vocational training and preparation for professional life, improving their employability: The technical skills and professional qualifications of young people are developed; Young people have acquired human development skills enabling them to actively integrate into society.¹⁹¹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The major problem for INTEGRA is the biggest part: infrastructure, conceptualized as professional training on the job training. Bank accounts.... the money comes back, they start capital for what they do afterwards. The ToRs to develop infrastructure face a major problem. A challenge for INTEGRA...how do you choose those infrastructures...It was never possible to have a list of infrastructures validated by the government....¹⁹² • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development: 328.¹⁹³ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Economic and employment opportunities strengthened in coastal Kenya, particularly for women and young people, through increased production and marketing of cashew, sesame and potentially other identified value chains to be identified.

¹⁹¹ Action Fiche "Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)".

¹⁹² EUD Interview.

¹⁹³ <https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/project/7367/#results>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: It is expected that 15,000 farmers will be certified as producers of organic cashews through training and introduction of new technologies and methods.¹⁹⁴ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: Early activities included support to TVET training centres and establishing connections with other training programmes, including study tours. (1 new vocational school in Blue Nile state is built but not yet functional, Sudan side, 1 technical college in Benishangul Gumuz area (poor quality), support to long and short-term trainings is provided. Entrepreneurship trainings are also included. Of all the students who attended the trainings 50% start their own business and 50% go to wage employment. Support to job placement is provided.¹⁹⁵ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several programmes are implemented that have vocational training components (SINCE, RESET, RESET II, Cross Border East Sudan-Western Ethiopia, CRRF, LISEC and others) ○ The SINCE programme has been successful in providing employable skills among target beneficiaries. The quality of the training has generally been good. Labour market studies were conducted to assess training needs. By November 2019, 5,700 young people were trained (about 2/3 female), or almost 70% of the programme’s target. By extending the termination date of the programme from December 2019 to November 2020, it is expected that the training target will be achieved. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under Specific Objective 2 of UNDP’s “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” project, opportunities for jobs and livelihoods were to be enhanced in targeted municipalities, with an emphasis on youth and vulnerable groups including women. The ROM Report for the related Output 3, a local business incubator / co-working space was launched in Benghazi and was considered likely to produce enhanced jobs and livelihoods opportunities, but not, the monitor cautioned, for migrants. Activities specifically related to skills development were not reported. ○ The Community Stabilization component of IOM’s project “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” project addressed basic services and promoted community harmony but did not specifically address jobs and livelihood. Due to implementation difficulties experienced, the project emphasized infrastructure rehabilitation. ○ The GIZ project “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” included among its objectives developing and implement projects for economic recovery and job creation, particularly in employment-intensive sectors like the textile industry and targeting vulnerable groups like migrants, IDPs and women. Training centres for women are being set up in ten partner municipalities, and the ROM reported significant progress on identifying and rehabilitating training facilities. These will be equipped with sewing machines and equipment for textile processing. In addition, 26 trainers have been trained and are expected to train more than 100 women in textile processing annually, including widows, IDPs and migrant women. ○ Projects promoting employment opportunities for migrants run the risk of leading to resentment among local national populations, who may feel left out. A representative of the MoLG, interviewed stressed the importance of long-term local development projects that would support the Libyan population, as well, to supplement shorter-term rehabilitation projects and projects targeting the migrant population. In general, EUTF has always tried to include host community populations in interventions; in addition, ENI is complementary to the emergency instrument for long-term development projects.. ○ Local Economic Development strategies have been developed for the 15 target municipalities and LED Working Groups have been established. The June 2019 MLS Report reported that 107 people had received assistance in setting up income-generating activities. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ According to the Action Fiche, one of the four priorities of the Development pillar of the NoA Regional Development and Protection Project (RDPP), from which Morocco benefits, is employment and livelihoods promotion. Under Result area “Members of migrant and host communities benefit from greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community,” the project will support services for matching of qualified migrants with employment opportunities and enhance self-employment options, stressing online entrepreneurship for migrants with limited access to local labour markets. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF-funded PASSERAZ project improved the skills of both local authorities and IGA beneficiaries in Agadez, notably those of young people. ○ Local authorities: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ strengthened skills of actors involved in the project’s implementation, and this meant further empowerment of 6x local authorities (communes) and committees for selection and monitoring. Capacity building of local actors involved on the oversight and implementation of the project was a key element of the project. ○ Others targeted: In addition, the PASSERAZ final report states that 39 training sessions were provided for IGA beneficiaries and reconversion actors (former migrant smugglers added to the project), as well as six technical support sessions for IGA beneficiaries in agriculture. Beneficiaries agreed PASSERAZ increased
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¹⁹⁴ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

¹⁹⁵ Interview notes GIZ Representative in Addis Ababa, 28 January 2020.

	<p>the employability of people targeted and the training of young people – i.e. in entrepreneurship, market gardening, and small business management -- was mentioned as its most positive result.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The program Developing employment in Senegal: strengthening the competitiveness of enterprises and of employability in the departure areas, EUR 40 108 734 (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04) contributes to extend equitable access to vocational training and to promote the integration of unskilled youth through training in the artisanal sector.¹⁹⁶ ○ 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development: 5812.¹⁹⁷ ○ The added value of the EUTF was to extend the TVET to the South.¹⁹⁸ ○ “Among the successes achieved, there are significant efforts to increase the supply of training based on (Skills-Based Approach) of 370 master craftsmen selected in 15 professions, the enrolment of 1,772 young people in renovated apprenticeship, the start of the construction of three new training centres, the preparation of the rehabilitations of technical schools in Kolda and Tambacounda, the choice of new training programs, the acquisition of six mobile training units (UMF) in the fields of agribusiness, industry and information and communication technologies to access disadvantaged target populations”.¹⁹⁹ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While about 1,760 persons trained in itself is a minuscule number, it is unclear how many are women and youth. ○ The most recent MLS report notes that the share of permanent jobs has increased. ○ Projects (RE-INTEG, RESTORE) provide training to intended beneficiaries, largely for self-employment which apparently are appropriate to local circumstances.
I-4.1.2	<p>Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Project objective 5 states: The target populations of the departure / intervention regions are informed of the opportunities presented by the action and made aware of the risks of irregular migration. The economic opportunities arising from the activities of the action are known and the risks of illegal migration are understood by the target populations and those living in the areas of departure / intervention of the program.²⁰⁰ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Activities will support the formation of community self-help groups, and will provide training on group dynamics, collective management, conflict prevention and resolution. They will also contribute to the establishment or strengthening of 20 village savings and loan associations, as well as to support 1,000 young people and women (members of self-help groups) to start specialized/skilled service provision businesses within the cashew and sesame value chains (i.e. tree pruning, biological spraying), including by linking them with financial service providers to access micro-enterprise seed funding.²⁰¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the SINCE programme job counselling services have been provided and have assisted in job placements.²⁰² Support has been provided to the PES (public employment service); PPP platforms have been established to facilitate identifying training needs and job requirements. Support has been provided to decent work and to introducing apprenticeship schemes. ○ Also other EUTF programmes with vocational training components support graduates in job placement. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.1 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NoA regional project Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration addresses the following Specific Objectives: (i) Policy, legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks in the field of legal migration & mobility are progressively established across the North of Africa countries; (ii) Mechanisms for assessment, certification, validation and recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications are improved; (iii) Migration related knowledge and data management in the field of legal migration and mobility is improved; (iv) Mobility-schemes with selected North African countries – Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia – are established and/or improved; and (v) Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of legal

¹⁹⁶ 2nd OpCOM Meeting minutes.

¹⁹⁷ MLS 2018.

¹⁹⁸ EUD Interview.

¹⁹⁹ MTE Développer l'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

²⁰⁰ Action Fiche “Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)”.

²⁰¹ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

²⁰² See footnote 41.

	<p>migration and mobility, in particular job placement, is improved. It is implemented by a consortium of specialised international organisations and a member state agency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Having been approved at the 6th OpCom (December 2018), the project has been contracted at the end of the first semester of 2019. The activities started with the planning seminar for Morocco which took place on October 2019. ○ The DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection project adopted in July 2019 aims at facilitating economic activities for migrants. <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau regional</i> aims, among other things, to favour investment opportunities for the diapora in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe. ○ See also I-4.1.1 above. <p>• NIGER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that the EUTF created thousands of jobs, and mainly in Agadez, through (short term) High Impact Labour Force (HILF) activities and Income Generating Activity (IGA) support. The jobs were appreciated by beneficiaries who noticed some improvements in the labour market. But its impact on the labour market (which was depressed by implementation of the 036/2015 Law against migrant smuggling) remains in question. ○ Temporary jobs: According to its final report, PASSERAZ created 3,850 temporary jobs through HILF activities, including more than 110,000 paid workdays, resulting in the construction/rehabilitation of 23 social infrastructures e.g. schools, classrooms, latrines, community buildings, rural and urban roads--all of which reduced migration and unemployment. Stakeholder report these involved people and had a positive impact. The MLS SLC 2018 Report provides higher figures, that PAIERA led to the creation of 2,574 jobs, and IGA assistance provided to 2,322 people, and that the EUTF created 4,071 jobs in Niger. In the short term, PROGEM states that some 3,200 jobs were created and that another 1,100 jobs will be created in new infrastructures built. Of the jobs created, some 5% were up taken by women. ○ Beneficiary feedback: PASSERAZ beneficiaries in Agadez report that many jobs were created through the project, most notably through HILF activities and the IGAs in agriculture. Beneficiaries in Timia, a commune in Agadez, opted to build embankments to support citrus farming. These embankments were built using HILF activities also involving women and young people. The creation of small businesses for young people has also led to the employment of their peers. This has slightly reduced unemployment for young people. But the project's impact on local employment conditions remains very limited compared to the drastic impact of the 036/2015 Law and the collapse of the economy in Agadez. ○ Impact questions: According to one study (Clingendael 2019, Incoherent Agendas), the EUTF has invested around EUR 100m to various livelihood projects in Niger, all of them including Agadez. But their impact has 'not yet been recognised in the mainstream political and economic discourse', either because the impact is very limited, it is yet to be felt, or the local government has 'vested interest in maintaining the narrative of insufficient aid in order to maximize its access to various new funding streams.' It suggests the limits of using migration management as a framework for assessing development. <p>• SENEGAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Développer l'emploi</i> project is innovating in enabling agencies to reach isolated beneficiaries. The creation of Mobile Training Units was chosen as an innovative option to improve access to the vocational training for people penalized by their remoteness. These units have a good quality: they include modular and transportable educational equipment, either a light vehicle or heavyweight, all terrain, able to access the landlocked territories.²⁰³ ○ 268 return migrants are identified and monitored by the ACEFOP project, 1253 learners from training centres are supported in their integration and placement Internships in companies, 802 assets have benefited from continuous training and 700 young people identified for qualifying training through training-insertion projects.²⁰⁴ ○ Of the 300 people enrolled, only 16 girls are present. Among the latter, only one girl follows the apprenticeship in the agricultural equipment maintenance trade and another enrolled in equipment maintenance and agri-food processing. It is clear that efforts must be made for a more equitable enrolment in the technical and technological support sectors.²⁰⁵ ○ In the PASPED (Italian cooperation) the activities are not implemented yet; it was launched beginning of October. There will be an employment fair to bring job seekers and companies together. It will have an incentive scheme for SMES to share the cost of having a trainee. They will offer that to companies. The incentives will be provided by the project.²⁰⁶
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²⁰³ Field visit. Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

²⁰⁴ MTE Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

²⁰⁵ MTE Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

²⁰⁶ EUD Interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some projects under RE-INTEG, RESTORE provide both training and support for setting up own businesses through VSLAs and other complementary activities in rural settings, where majority of beneficiaries are in fact women and youth. ○ Some activities in urban/peri-urban areas provide training and some labour market access facilitation – scale and results unclear.
I-4.1.3	<p>Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.</p>
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GM-03: Two of its objectives deal with this: SO1: To boost economic development with a focus on attractive employment and revenue generation in regions prone to migration; SO 3: To promote the concept “tekki fii – Make it Here -Make it in the Gambia”.²⁰⁷ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: It is expected that 15,000 farmers will be certified as producers of organic cashews through training and introduction of new technologies and methods.²⁰⁸ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The experience of the SINCE programme is that it is difficult to find employment for those receiving training.²⁰⁹ By September 2019, close to 50 percent of the target 7,800 job placements have been realised. Obstacles are limited wage employment opportunities and low salaries. The training is now also targeting self-employment opportunities by introducing business skills in the curriculum. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.1 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. ○ The migrant labour market in Morocco is affected by a structural constraint. Irregular migrants who have been regularised are able to bypass the onerous <i>préférence nationale</i>, a process in which an employer must prove that no native Moroccan is available to fill the position. Migrants who entered legally with a visa permitting them to work, on the other hand, are subject to the process, which is time-consuming and a clear disincentive to potential employers. Some nationalities are exempted. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that some beneficiaries of PASSERAZ IGA-support have developed sustainable livelihoods. But support to former migrant smugglers ‘reconversion actors’ remained insufficient in scale and coverage to replace their former livelihoods. ○ Sustainable jobs: In its final report, PASSERAZ reports having created 1,795 (+108 through extension) sustainable jobs through IGA activities for vulnerable HHs and reconversion actors (more 75% for vulnerable HHs and 50% for women (identified / supported by communes), allowed beneficiaries to establish themselves in lawful activities i.e. small business, agriculture, handicrafts, services. The PASSERAZ evaluation reports that a market study was conducted, IGA promoters were engaged in 2017-2018, the IGA budget was fully spent, and 94% of those assisted with IGAs now carry out activities for which they were supported. ○ IGAs: Stakeholders report that some beneficiaries invested successfully in bikes/tricycle transport and livestock. Beneficiaries report that PASSERAZ enabled young people to start their own businesses: taxi services, sewing workshops, bakeries, and restaurants. They have employed other young people. ○ Insufficiency for reconversion: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ supported 395 reconversion actors with IGAs, but some of these remained dissatisfied with small amounts of compensation provided compared to migrant business profits. These were insufficient to assist the 6565 people identified for reconversion (the project increased beneficiaries from 3% to 5% assisted). • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ «Developer l’emploi - ACEFOP» has three expected results: Quantity of training, Quality of training and Job Placement. This third result is really focused on having people with the skills to be hired. The link with AFD is in business support, two NGOs are working on entrepreneurship, they are obliged to serve mainly to help the young people trained under the TVET and the SMEs supported through the AFD component. The project has targets on job placement. Target aligned with the TVET line ministry objective means that 75% approx. of people trained should find a job. There are no clear results in this regard yet. The EUTF

²⁰⁷ Action fiche “Make it in the Gambia”

²⁰⁸ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

²⁰⁹ Interview Italian embassy.

	<p>will launch impact evaluations on job creation that should give light on this issue. The project is also working on incubation for young entrepreneurs.²¹⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MLS report Q-2 2019 records 1,850 job placements (<i>MLS 1.5</i>) that have been facilitated or supported, but where a number of these are with IPs that have EUTF funding for these jobs. ○ Not clear how many of these are due to employment training received. ○ Gender and age breakdown and likely sustainability of these jobs also not clear.
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JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries.
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I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth.
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	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Project objective 3 states: Sustainable employment opportunities are created through the development of entrepreneurship and the strengthening of certain value chains that create economic opportunities; the entrepreneurial skills of young people are strengthened. Entrepreneurial initiatives (self-employment start-ups / SMEs / cooperatives) adapted to the needs of young people and carried by beneficiaries in the targeted areas are developed within incubators and followed up with technical partners in support of business and financial.²¹¹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Under Project objective 4: A range of financial services adapted and meeting the needs of beneficiaries is disseminated and reinforced in the regions of intervention. The supply of financial services is reinforced to better meet the demand of targeted beneficiaries throughout the national territory but in the intervention areas in particular. • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: The implementation of the financial services component of the project has been facing some challenges.²¹² • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Activities will support the formation of community self-help groups, and will provide training on group dynamics, collective management, conflict prevention and resolution. They will also contribute to the establishment or strengthening of 20 village savings and loan associations, as well as to support 1,000 young people and women (members of self-help groups) to start specialized/skilled service provision businesses within the cashew and sesame value chains (i.e. tree pruning, biological spraying), including by linking them with financial service providers to access micro-enterprise seed funding.²¹³ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the framework of the RESET II and other resilience related programmes links have been established with micro finance companies through which financing for self-employment is channelled. Also, the establishment of VSLAs is being supported.²¹⁴ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under I-4.1.1, it is stated that some persons have received assistance to start up in self-employment, Local Economic Development strategies have been elaborated, and a local business incubator / co-working space was launched in Benghazi. No information on these projects suggests an access to finance component, and it is to be remembered that the banking system in Libya is compromised. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this at this stage. However, the DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme adopted in July 2019 aims at facilitating economic activities for migrants. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small credits: Beneficiaries of the PASSERAZ project received small grants to begin IGAs, and these helped to develop small businesses. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With the AFD, Positive Planet International, and GRET components of <i>Développer l'emploi au Senegal</i> SMEs are supported as well as the entrepreneurial development. It is a continuum: access to finance and microfinance, as well access to finance to entrepreneurs. The project works in 8 regions in Senegal. They are historically the main regions of departure, in these regions (3 regions Luga, San Louis and Matam in the North) and 5 regions in the South. Many migrants were coming from these regions, less economic developed regions. The idea was to provide services and to have an integrated approach. Training skills,
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²¹⁰ EUD Interview.

²¹¹ Action Fiche “Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)”

²¹² EUD Interview.

²¹³ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.9

²¹⁴ Interview Italian Embassy.

	<p>access to finance, working on supply and demand in the labour market; Develop SMEs, working on the skills, in human capital. The field visit however found that beneficiaries still find difficult access to credit.²¹⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Positive Planet (one of the implementing partners of "Développer l'Emploi") provides technical assistance to SMEs supported by AFD and support to young people covered by LuxDev. This includes entrepreneurship, accounting, marketing, they help the entrepreneurs to build their business plans. Positive Planet is working in the North and GRET in the South. Many beneficiaries think of access to finance first but the project tries to ensure that they receive the finance from Micro Finance Institutions like BAOBAB²¹⁶ once the project has proved to be worth financing. ○ The recently started PASPED project has a strong focus on microfinance to improve access to finance. In general microfinance is more used by women.²¹⁷ <p>• SOMALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is support to the development of VSLAs (RE-INTEG, RESTORE), and these are becoming more linked to other financial mechanisms like SME micro-financing. ○ Most of the beneficiaries are women. ○ Small grants have also been provided to existing businesses to let them expand. ○ ILED has the ambition of providing more structured and risk-abating financial instruments to the business sector in the corridors, but this is still at the planning/programming stage.
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (<i>MLS 1.6</i>).
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01</i>: The Project helps improve business development services by supporting the creation and consolidation of cashew nut production and transformation cooperatives. Specifically, the field agents offer support, advice and guidance for the establishment and formalization of the new communal cooperatives. During this period, 10 newly formed cooperatives received their receipt as simplified cooperatives. The project supports the consolidation of already existing cashew production and transformation cooperatives by monitoring the establishment of a mutual-credit (MUCRED) or mutual solidarity (MUSO) system.²¹⁸ • <i>T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01</i>: The project has two training modules, one for the new cooperatives and a second one (training plus counselling) for the already existing ones (more than one-year life). 1,174 cooperative members received the training, including 153 young people (13.03% of participants) and 454 members of cooperative management committees (38.6%). Module 1: 889 participants for 50 cooperatives, 370 men and 519 women; Module 2: 285 participants for 18 cooperatives, 210 men and 75 women.²¹⁹ • <i>T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01</i>: The project has seen an improvement in the knowledge of all actors in the cashew value chain in the project intervention areas. It also recorded an acceleration of the process (administrative and organizational procedures) for building infrastructures that promote collaborative work, the protection of productions and their promotion while combining social cohesion and environmental ethics.²²⁰ • <i>T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01</i>: Sustainable jobs and self-employment are created by the promotion of efficient professional sectors, and the creation of micro-poles of SMEs, efficient and organized controlling production, processing and marketing (national and international). The following three value chains have been pre-identified: agricultural, mining and ICT.²²¹ • <i>T05 EUTF-SAH-GM-03</i>: SO2: Objective 3 states: To promote a conducive socio- economic environment for an effective and sustainable reintegration and to improve the attractiveness of rural areas • <i>T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07</i>: The project will improve the whole cotton sector (picked up and produced) and will contribute to get the status of an artisan. The project is expected to focus on cooperatives of women. It will also work with public authorities to increase public recognition of social enterprises as production services with training services integrated. ²²²

²¹⁵ EUD Interview and field visit.

²¹⁶ <https://microcred.com/sn>

²¹⁷ EUD Interview.

²¹⁸ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²¹⁹ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²²⁰ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²²¹ Action Fiche "Programme d'appui à l'intégration socio-économique des jeunes (INTEGRA)"

²²² Action Fiche Programme "Création d'emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du "lifestyle" et de l'aménagement d'intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support to self-employment has been provided, e. g. through the RESET II programme. The ROM review of the programme notes that work to capacitate women and youth income generating activities and in development of micro-enterprises was underway. The numbers supported are still limited, with more support needed.²²³ ○ Also, for another zone, Siti, it was noted that work to capacitate women and youth income generating activities and enterprises required more thrust and investment. A gender strategy was conducted and integrated in the work programme.²²⁴ ○ In the course of the project more emphasis was put on capacitating women and youth.^[17] For the RESET II project in Liben cluster, it is noted that the project is empowering women and youth groups to undertake commercial projects in the form of sewing projects, brick making and VSLAs.²²⁵ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.1. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.1 and I-4.1.2. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PASPED-Contrast program to illegal migration through support to the Private Sector and job creation in Senegal, EUR 14,303,200 (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09) This is an action Private sector support and facilitation pilot to SMES, sectors that have not yet received much funding from the NIP. This project has just started, and challenges are to really focus on the target population willing to start-up, since not everybody is ready to do so nor have the capacities and skills to become entrepreneurs.²²⁶ ○ No industrial parks and/or business infrastructures have been constructed, expanded or improved with EUTF support (Indicator 1.6 from MLS). • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The solar street-lighting schemes under ILED and RESTORE provide possibilities for evening and late-night trading and services, which is highly appreciated. ○ There is the expectation that the new courthouse in Dolow will provide better conflict resolution possibilities for the many land and livestock conflicts in the area. ○ The strengthening of VSLAs and additional financing for existing businesses is appreciated. ○ The water catchment and dams for drinking water and livestock have improved the possibilities for economic activities in the targeted rural areas.
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The project contributes to the establishment of a marketing system for nuts and almonds at national, regional and international levels. It develops a portfolio of national and international clients, with a description of the request, through the organization of bidder / client meetings. The project also supports local monitoring and support for production and processing cooperatives. The R3 result stipulates: “the actors of the cashew sector are supported and their capacities are strengthened and Mali will be recognized at national, regional and international levels as a producer of quality cashew (nuts and almonds) (LABEL MALI)”.²²⁷ • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: Support the development of basic organizations in the cashew sector in Mali and build the capacities of the actors involved. The products resulting from project’s support are as follows: A3.1 (1) Support the strengthening of the interprofessional of the cashew sector (grassroots organizations) in Mali; A3.1 (2) Elaboration of a strategy for the development of the cashew sector. A plan will be signed in order to strengthen the governance of IPROFAM²²⁸ - Mali-, establishing the necessary conditions for the

²²³ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

²²⁴ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" in Siti Zone, April 2018.

²²⁵ ROM review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 "BULDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBEN CLUSTER UNDER RESET II", April 2018.

²²⁶ 4th OpCOM Meeting minutes and field visit.

²²⁷ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²²⁸ Interprofession de la filière de l’anacarde au Mali.

	<p>sustainability and functioning of the inter-profession; It will also organize lobbying and representation of the sector.²²⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved: 1.²³⁰ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GM-03: With the ITC and GIZ the project is working in developing infrastructures. In the capital and outside.²³¹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: Within each cluster, particular attention will be given to strengthening the private sector and to cross-border trade. This will include improving access to market opportunities for new and existing businesses, leveraging private sector investment in specific value chains, diversifying economic activities, creating jobs and a significant increase in revenues for vulnerable populations, in particular women and youth, and enhancing economic integration and cooperation across borders.²³² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Programmes that result in improvements in livelihoods and strengthening value chains also indirectly contribute to an improvement in the business climate. The programmes do not really have reforms of the business regulatory regimes at local level as one of the result areas. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this at this stage. <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau regional</i> aims, among other things, to favour investment opportunities for the diaspora in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects (PASSERAZ and PROGEM) have stimulated the local economy in Agadez and elsewhere. ○ PASSERAZ: According to its final report, PASSERAZ made some contribution to the local economy in Agadez, engaging local government in targeting, offering some support to youth and migration actors, and improving economic infrastructure (e.g. transport links from rural to urban areas). ○ PROGEM: According to its reporting, PROGEM built 1 market, and 9 additional business infrastructures were currently under construction. Stakeholders report these infrastructures have stimulated local economies, for example a camel market built has stimulated new trade. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AFD is supporting the private sector while LUXDEV works on TVET with the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training. In the North and the South AFD is working with two state agencies which are mandated to provide services (trainings, and enterprise services more structured). These two agencies were active, but they did not have the resources to provide the services in the 8 regions. Positive Planet and GRET are working with coach and mentors with beneficiaries to provide the necessary support to scale up their business plans.²³³ ○ Capacity building for 2 public agencies to support their effort to cover new regions.²³⁴ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The macro picture remains quite grim, though the budget support and its contribution to perhaps reaching the HIPC decision point faster will provide an important boost to the overall economy which presumably will be felt mostly in the larger and safer urban areas. ○ ILED has the ambition of improving the investment possibilities/climate in the four corridors, but thi remains at the aspirational stages for the time being. ○ The solar street lighting and water supply projects are evidently the most tangible contributions of relevance to target beneficiaries so far.
I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (<i>MLS 3.1</i>).
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The project has carried out information actions on the possibility of investing in the production of cashew nuts during the Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris. In this context, the project communication Manager met Tidiane Traoré, former migrant, aviator and now cashew producer in

²²⁹ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²³⁰ <https://eutf.akvoapp.org/en/project/7367/#results>

²³¹ EUD interview

²³² Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

²³³ EUD Interview.

²³⁴ ADF presentation ppt to the Operational Committee.

	<p>Dialakoroba to make a video testimony for his journey as a migrant and cashew producer. This testimony was projected as a model of success in Mali, during the Mali Day at the Salon International de l'Agriculture in Paris.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-ML-05: The general objectives of the project are: Improving the framework for welcoming diaspora investments (concertation spaces, taxation, financial governance, representation). Stabilization and development of areas of origin (diaspora investments, articulation with sectoral and decentralization policies). Support for productive investments and the transfer of skills from diasporas to local communities or in the context of reintegration.²³⁵ • T05 EUTF-SAH-ML-05: The improvement of the framework for welcoming diaspora investments. This component includes institutional support to the authorities for the integration of the National Migration Policy of Mali (PONAM) and its redeployment at local and regional level. It aims to: improve consultation between actors on Migration; develop tools to facilitate the integration of the migration variable (internal and international, diaspora contributions) into local development strategies; innovate in financial governance in order to optimize the savings potential of the diaspora for development (studies, financial products, regulations, training of stakeholders).²³⁶ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GM-03: One of its objectives relates to the diaspora: SO1.3 Diaspora involvement in productive economy. However according to the EUD activities in the diaspora component have not yet started.²³⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the context of the project “Strengthened Socio-Economic Development and Better Employment Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities in the Jigjiga Area”, support is envisaged to promote the start-up and expansion of diaspora investments. This project is in its inception phase. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ None of the projects examined included a Specific Objective related to the Libyan diaspora. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under Specific Objective 1 (Migration and Development) of <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>, one priority is increasing the engagement of Senegalese, Ivoirian, and Malian diasporas in the development of their country of origin. diasporas No EUTF actions under that project specifically targeting diaspora engagement have been identified. However, the Moroccan diaspora is predominantly in Europe, not West Africa, and actions in this domain will principally benefit the West African partners. ○ One of the priorities of the EUTF-financed project <i>Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional</i> (ENABEL) is to encourage diaspora investment in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe, including information in Europe and support through the regional mechanisms in Morocco. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two projects are currently being implemented in Senegal to develop diaspora investment models for local business development with the support of relevant European Diasporas networks (mainly France and Belgium and to a lesser extent Italy and Spain), in close partnerships with national authorities, mainly DGASE, ADEPME and la <i>Direction de la Cooperation Technique</i>. These initiatives build on a project originated in 2002: PAISD (<i>Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement</i>).²³⁸ The PAISD project has three main chapters: Expertise mobilization (Senegalese abroad); diaspora associations willing to invest in their territories of origin; Savings for start-ups. ○ 3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members: 33 (MLS 3qt Report 2019) ○ “At the signing of this agreement, Senegal's Finance Minister suggested that this co-financing will cover 150 development projects to meet the needs of the territories in the sectors of agriculture, education, health or even access to drinking water. It will also support 300 companies and the deployment of services and financial tools necessary for their development, as well as at least 100 expert missions”.²³⁹ ○ The new starting project PASPED will also tackle the diaspora. The intention is to support the entrepreneurs from the Senegalese diaspora, settled in Italy, willing to invest in Senegal. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While the diaspora is critical to the economy of households across Somalia, no information so far seen points to EUTF playing a role here.
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²³⁵ Action Fiche “Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine”.

²³⁶ Action Fiche “Projet d'appui aux investissements de la diaspora malienne dans les régions d'origine”.

²³⁷ Action Fiche and EUD interview.

²³⁸ <https://paisd.sn> With EUTF support PAISD (originally implemented only with France) has been extended to Belgium, Italy and Spain.

²³⁹ https://www.dakaractu.com/Contribution-des-migrants-au-developpement-L-AFD-signe-avec-le-Gouvernement-senegalais-une-convention-de-pres-de-10_a140462.html

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is some interest from diaspora communities in exploiting commercial sites in the rehabilitated national stadium, but no specifics yet – only exploratory steps.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (<i>MLS 1.3</i>).
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The population, in particular women and young people, improves their incomes and rural employment opportunities by developing the production, marketing and processing of cashew nuts and their by-products. However, the first reports of the start of the cashew marketing campaign on the national territory, state the absence of international buyers, which causes a collapse in prices. Traders who have risked buying the first stocks from equity cannot sell them. In fact, this situation is common to the entire sub-region and will have immediate repercussions on certain project indicators such as income generation, group sales volumes, and the areas planted if the situation continues.²⁴⁰ • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: There are parts of INTEGRA which work smoothly, for example the training. GIZ is developing teaching and training modules, they can do the implementation without bigger challenges. INTEGRA wants to create possibilities for employment through employability and youth entrepreneurship. INTEGRA is enhancing youth employability. Women emphasis is of course written in the INTEGRA project.²⁴¹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: Groups of carpenters and blacksmiths have been supported and seven key livelihoods diversification initiatives were implemented expected to benefit 3000 households.²⁴² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is some evidence that there have been improvements in self-employment/ entrepreneurship, but not yet to the extent targeted. In the case of the RESET II programme, the the establishment of off-farm income generating activities for women and youth has so far been slow. VSLAs that were established were more used for consumer than for business loans.²⁴³ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As reported under I-4.1.1, the GIZ Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration project delivered entrepreneurship training to 107 persons and UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" launched a local business incubator in Benghazi. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.2 • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.1.3 • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project "Oser entreprendre" (Positive Planet International – Développer l'emploi au Sénégal) aims to strengthen the management and entrepreneurship capacities of self-entrepreneurs and SME's in order to reduce their 'risk profile'²⁴⁴. ○ The project Tekki Fii is upgrading enterprises and jobs in Senegal. In 2018 2000 jobs were created or maintained (out of a target of 20000). Promotion of entrepreneurship has been supported through public caravans and support to business creation and innovation has been provided to 1058 project holders -with ADEPME-. 52 plans to upgrade companies have been approved -out of a target of 150.²⁴⁵ ○ Initially that caravan was linked to the Developer l'emploi project, but later it has been expanded and now is related to all projects in order to convey the message that beneficiaries can invest in the country instead of migrating.²⁴⁶ ○ MLS 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities: 5097. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The MLS report for Q-2 20190 notes that over 6,400 people have been assisted, but it is not clear how many of these have in fact set up own businesses. ○ The anecdotal evidence from RESTORE and RE-INTEG is that beneficiary groups have in fact set up own businesses, but numbers and values are not known, though information is that it is primarily intended beneficiaries, in particular women, who have benefitted.

²⁴⁰ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²⁴¹ EUD Interview.

²⁴² ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

²⁴³ Based on ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018 and interviews with IPs.

²⁴⁴ Positive Planet International, Rapport d'étude des besoins en accompagnement financier.

²⁴⁵ ADF presentation to the Operational Committee.

²⁴⁶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1SfuJk_KfM

I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SAH-GN-01: There is even in the formulation of INTEGRA a benchmark that has to take 30% of migrants that have voluntary returned with the Joint Initiative between the EU and the IOM. ²⁴⁷ • T05 EUTF-SAH-REG-07: The projects deals with artisans in rural areas, refugees & returnees migrants from Europe and other African countries in close collaboration with the associations of migrants and expelled. There is also an agreement between EFI (Ethical Fashion Initiative) and some cooperatives in Europe where migrants are involved. There are also cooperation agreements with NGOs specialized in vocational training supply to migrants and asylum seekers in Europe.²⁴⁸ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A new EUTF programme was recently started through ARRA that supports the settling of returnees including training and support to self-employment.²⁴⁹ This programme is lagging behind in terms of effective implementation. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this from Libya, it will need to come from other country case notes. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LuxDev has a specific activity with returnees. The IOM project has assisted more than 4500 people since 2016. However only 5% of the returnees have been fully reintegrated.²⁵⁰ ALTAI is working now on that topic of reintegration -as a third-party monitor- including issues related to Governance, and Awareness Raising campaign. The contract started in January 2019 so no specific results can be reported yet. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While SO-03-02/IOM provided for support to livelihoods for a number of returnees, much of this was cash-for-work funded by the EUTF project and thus not sustainable. ○ No other information so far seen relevant to this issue.

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The project reveals the need to encourage greater local consumption through the development of cashew products and better communication on these, a more accentuated exploitation of niche markets. It also reveals the need to reflect on the ways and means of arousing / improving the political will, creating and / or putting all the actors in contact and promoting the synergy of their actions for the development of the cashew sector in Mali.²⁵¹ • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The project reports good sustainability forecasts due to the involvement of national counterparts at national, regional and local level.²⁵² • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: Most IGAs (income generating activities) adopted by the project are not new but were started well before this project, under own financing or through funding by different projects. This is a positive factor towards the sustainability of IGAs. Moreover, the sustainability of existing VLSAs is questionable because interests charged to members have no reference to opportunity of capital and the market remains restricted to group members. Interest rates below the opportunity cost of capital will reduce the value of savings with time. Business training can address this.²⁵³

²⁴⁷ EUD Interview.

²⁴⁸ Action Fiche Programme “Création d’emplois équitables et développement durable de microentreprises à travers la gestion responsable et éthique de chaînes de valeur spécifiques liées aux secteurs de la mode, du “lifestyle” et de l’aménagement d’intérieur au Burkina Faso et au Mali.

²⁴⁹ T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52 - SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES FROM EUROPE

²⁵⁰ IOM interview during field visit.

²⁵¹ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²⁵² EUD Interview.

²⁵³ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February, 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regarding the SINCE project a ROM report concluded that the training courses and all the other activities linked to TVETCs are helping to strengthen their institutional capacity and that of their teachers, and to provide training that responds to market demands. Moreover, many of the trainees will graduate having acquired marketable professional skills.²⁵⁴ ○ Commercially viable self-employment/small businesses supported are sustainable; ○ Involvement of micro finance companies will facilitate access to finance for businesses established with support of the different EUTF projects beyond the end of projects. ○ It is also expected that the sectoral PPP platforms under the RDPP will continue to function. ○ After the end of the EUTF programmes, it is not sure that the vocational training can be continued in the manner it was provided under the programme. It will be a challenge for the colleges to operate/maintain the equipment obtained and to attract motivated trainees. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consideration of sustainability factors in strategic documents consulted (essentially Action Fiches and Descriptions of Actions) was cursory. Some simply state that sustainability is difficult to predict, others that it will have to be established over time. A number cite capacity building as the main project component contributing to sustainability. This was confirmed by ROM Reports consulted, which were, without exception, pessimistic on sustainability as a whole but cited some contribution, especially at individual level, of training and capacity building, as well as institution strengthening. ○ In view of the pressing humanitarian, security, and political crisis in Libya; together with political pressure in Europe to relieve the plight of irregular migrants in Libya and often seeking to enter Europe, sustainability of actions is a second-ranking priority. Many EUTF projects focus on protection of vulnerable groups and are in a grey zone between emergency humanitarian assistance and development. As noted in the June 2019 MLS Report, for more development-oriented actions, the emphasis has been on Quick Impact Projects, flexibly designed, and offering possibilities for rapid scaling up. ○ In view of the lack of a functioning government able to make budgetary commitments, continued donor support is a requirement. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Action Fiches consulted pay little attention to issues of sustainability. However, EUTF actions are closely tied to the pillars of the National Migration Policy, which is underpinned by EU sector reform budget support (financed by ENI), in the design of which a great deal of attention has been given to ownership and sustainability. ○ Moreover, some projects (e.g. <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, <i>Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional</i>, Fight against criminal networks, THAMM) aim to put in place durable structures and raise institutional capacities through training, provision of data management systems, etc. ○ An important question remaining to be answered is the degree to which actions financed by EUTF are realistically factored into MCMREAM and MoI budgeting for the future. This is particularly important in the case of large-ticket actions, such as integrated border management. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF projects, namely PASSERAZ and PROGEM, reinforced local ownership of outputs including newly developed infrastructures. The sustainability of these outputs (and their local ownership) is questionable without follow up support and longer-term financing arrangements. ○ Ownership reinforced: PASSERAZ supported sustainability through infrastructures built, training of IGA promoters, management and monitoring tools, follow up support to IGAs; but especially through reinforcement of local authority support (95% beneficiaries report this in the PASSERAZ final report. Beneficiaries consider the infrastructures built to be highly positive (and unimaginable without these EUTF projects) say these will remain useful long into the future. ○ Sustainability questioned: Stakeholders note that PASSERAZ sustainability remains in question as HILF work is short term, and IGAs lack of coaching and follow up support to ensure these activities endure. Beneficiaries question whether local authorities will be able to sustain all the infrastructures built in the region or continue reinforced their oversight role without EUTF funding. Some call for EU-funded projects of a more durable nature than the EUTF's short term emergency activities; for renewed HILF and IGA activities in the region with greater coverage. The PASSERAZ evaluation finds IGAs and high intensity labour projects allowed beneficiaries to own assets, but ongoing funding is needed to ensure sustainability. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Institutional sustainability is ensured by (i) the commitment of the Ministry of Employment, Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Handicrafts (MEFPA) through the signing of a letter of understanding, (ii) the effective mobilization of state structures, the Financing Fund for Vocational and
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²⁵⁴ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019.

	<p>Technical Training (3FP) for the funding of continuing training and the National Office for Vocational Training (ONFP) for pedagogical engineering, with which the project signed a delegation agreement and implementation.²⁵⁵</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An example of sustainability is that the Ministry of TVET is integrating modules of entrepreneurship in the curricula with the support of Positive Planet, GRET and LuxDev.²⁵⁶ <p>• SOMALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SO-23-01 restoring resilience in Puntland/Somaliland endeavour to establish permanent community councils for planning and decision making, and separate water management committees once water points have been rehabilitated/established, to ensure sustainability of water supply in highly water stressed areas. ○ All the local projects reviewed – SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02 – are investing considerable time in both strengthening/supporting local/community/district councils but also linking them with the public sector in general, including trying to get the private sector involved and committed in various ways, with varying results so far. ○ The national programmes – JPP, budget support – are susceptible to the fragile and fraught national politics and conflicts between the FGS and the constituent FMS, so here sustainability considerations are not possible to build in.
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EQ-5: How and to what extent has the EUTF Contributed to Improving Household and Community Resilience?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its contribution to target beneficiaries has been successful. • Smaller NGO's cannot access EUTF directly, they are sub-contractors only. • A strong political will is needed from governments to accompany and sustain the results of interventions; when this does not happen it's difficult to talk about making livelihoods more robust; instead, interventions contribute to alleviate the hardships, but only when they are ongoing. • Ni plus ni moins que les projets financés par d'autres instruments. • je n'ai pas assez d'experience dans un contexte de DUE (3 ans et que sous le FF) pour pouvoir dire qi d'autres outils auraient permis la meme chose. en provenant d'un contexte humanitaire je peux dire que beacoup d'actions me rappellent des projets d'urgence, normalement gérés par ECHO. En manque d'une implication de la partie locale je ne vois pas beacoup de difference entre ECHO et le FF. • Il s'agit d'actions prioritaires dans l'ensemble des interventions de l'EUTF et il me semble que le bilan en est globalement positif. S'agissant des institutions locales cela dépend de leur capacité en soi, pas seulement pour cette tâche-là. • Vu les manques flagrants dans la zone d'intervention du Lac Tchad toute intervention est bonne à prendre pour les populations. Reste à mesurer l'efficience des interventions menées versus une intervention cash flow. • Les institutions locales sont trop faibles, pas de la faute de l'EUTF. • L'EUTF visent particulièrement les causes de la migration mais se focalise surtout sur les moyens de subsistances, l'environnement et la sécurité. Il me semble.
JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons has been strengthened (<i>MLS 2.8</i>).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLS data report that 63,371 government staff had benefited from capacity building training (of which 28, 251 in SLC and 35,120 in HoA). • The MLS data report that 63,371 government staff had benefited from capacity building training (of which 28, 251 in SLC and 35,120 in HoA). • Most resilience programmes have capacity building components (e.g. the RESET II, RESET II plus and RDPP programmes in Ethiopia), Available ROM reports of projects implemented under those programmes found that these interventions were also successful in improving the capacity of these institutions.²⁵⁷

²⁵⁵ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

²⁵⁶ EUD Interview.

²⁵⁷ Study on Results from ROM Review of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROM review of the RESET II programme in Ethiopia targeting pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in drought prone areas concluded that there is general improvement in capacity, knowledge and skills of health service provision of nutrition services in general, maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding and promotion of breastfeeding.²⁵⁸ • In the case of a resilience project in Senegal Amelioration de la Reponse des Communautés les plus Vulnérables face aux Crises Nutritionnelles et Elementaires dans les Departments de Podor, Ranerou, Matam et Kanel, where local government mechanisms play a very active and important role in project implementation, appropriation of results and potential scaling up. The implementation of several activities has been delegated to local government offices. • Resilience programmes funded under the EUTF are working more directly and intensively with local bodies than programmes funded under other EU instruments, as their implementation is often channelled through national ministries and the link with local bodies is weaker. EUTF programmes are therefore more successful in reaching vulnerable communities, especially in SLC. In this context the use of NGO's to implement resilience programmes is a positive factor.²⁵⁹ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD-13-01: Health system governance and accountability are improved (...).²⁶⁰ • SD-13-01: Improved access, quality and coverage to Primary Health Care (PHC), Reproductive Health (RH) and Nutrition services. (..) In particular, the project will ensure that main child and women illnesses are addressed through the provision of Reproductive Health and Nutrition services. For instance, maternal and child health nutrition services will be integrated in the expanded PHC service coverage.²⁶¹ • SD-13-01: Improved primary health care and maternal health care services accessibility for marginalized groups (migrants, refugees and IDPs). (...) For instance, the project foresees the establishment of local health coordination committees including host community members, migrants, refugees and IDPs representatives.²⁶² • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08: A specific objective of the EUR 25m budget support programme in Mauritania is: 1. The implementation of a new national development strategy (SCAPP), in particular the components relating to better access to basic social services and the strengthening of governance. Related results include: R1. Improvement of the fiscal space available for the implementation of the SCAPP and more specifically of government policies in the sectors of security, migration and basic public services to the populations; and R2. Public expenditure management, in particular in the basic social, security and migration sectors, is improved. In addition, support technical assistance will be provided through this programme in the field of public finance management over 24 months by Expertise France.²⁶³ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: Planned targets have not yet been fully achieved due to the implementation delays. However, a significant number of outputs have been achieved, including basic food-security data collection, crop monitoring and food security assessment, agro-climatology data collection. Selected capacity building activities related to animal vaccinations, migration campaigns, and the building of natural resource committees also make progress.²⁶⁴ • TO5 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: The implementation of the programme will be done in coordination with the decentralized technical services of the State, and also of rural communities to ensure sustainability of the actions undertaken.²⁶⁵ • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-26 (cluster 3, implemented by GIZ) Early activities included modernising health centres.²⁶⁶ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The RESET II, RESET II plus and RDPP programmes involve a strong element of capacity building of institutions providing basic services. Available mid-term evaluation and ROM reports of projects implemented under those programmes found that these interventions were successful in improving the capacity of these institutions.²⁶⁷ ○ The ROM review of the RESET II programme targeting pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in drought prone areas concluded that there is general improvement in capacity, knowledge and skills of
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²⁵⁸ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

²⁵⁹ Notes from interview with: Elena Di-Biasio, Programme Manager – Resilience, EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa - Sahel and Lake Chad, EU, Brussels

²⁶⁰ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.6

²⁶¹ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.7

²⁶² SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.8

²⁶³ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08, L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie, pp.14-16

²⁶⁴ ROM report: TO5-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

²⁶⁵ Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso

²⁶⁶ Interview notes GIZ Representative in Addis Ababa, 28 January 2020

²⁶⁷ Based on reviewing available ROM reports of RESET II projects.

	<p>health service provision of nutrition services in general, maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and promotion of breastfeeding.²⁶⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The design of both RESET II and RDPP programmes is quite restrictive in terms of result areas that can be supported; more flexibility would possibly allow tailoring support more closely to the needs of vulnerable communities. ○ Also, the RDPPs are targeting refugees and their host communities. <p>• LIBYA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU stabilisation programmes support three main objectives: i) improvement of basic social services at local level (infrastructure in the health, education, water and sanitation etc.); ii) strengthening municipal management capacities; and iii) supporting the local economy through various capacity building interventions benefitting both migrants and Libyan host communities through improved living conditions and opportunities for socio-economic integration. Under the EU Trust Fund, the stabilisation pillar has enabled support for reconstruction and equipment of social infrastructure such as health care centres, schools, wash facilities, and electrical substations, in more than 70 Libyan municipalities. ○ Specific Objective 1 of the UNDP project “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” is enhancing the responsiveness of local institutions in delivering essential public services to crisis-affected populations and in leading recovery processes. The associated outcome is better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and returnees - as well as migrants and refugees. This ROM Report found that the international NGO implementing the project had successfully engaged local communities to identify needs and that the rehabilitation of facilities for delivering basic social services was well recognised by local authorities and communities. It estimated that 1.7 million persons in six municipalities were enjoying improved access to basic social services as a result of the project. ○ Under the GIZ “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration Flows” (see also I-4.1.1), Specific Objectives 1 and 2 were Local public authorities and administrations are supported in fulfilling their role and responsibilities and Better provision to basic services and increased access for most vulnerable groups in particular migrants is ensured at local level. Specific Objective 1 addressed the fact that the role of local authorities in delivering basic social services is not legally defined in Libya. Fifteen municipalities and the Ministry of Local Government are targeted, and the emphasis is on basic services related to economic development. The June 2019 MLS Report pointed to significant progress. ○ The UNICEF “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” project has as Specific Objective to strengthen national institutions responsible for providing basic social services, particularly child protection and education services to vulnerable children, regardless of their status. Protection-related services will be looked at under EQ6. In the area of education, the ROM Report found activities implemented to date to be limited but encouraging. Seven schools had been rehabilitated in the South, providing immediate benefit to 1,625 children. ○ Under Specific Objective 4 of the IOM Protection and Community Stabilization project, to support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya, the ROM Report found delivery of outputs to date to be poor. However, the MLS Report noted a significant number of Quick Impact Projects related to infrastructure rehabilitation or the delivery of basic social services implemented. ○ Field visits revealed actions implemented but less in terms of results. UNDP construction of a modern police station has been repeatedly delayed by shortages of materials originating in conflict area, but has proceeded, with progress being made. UNHCR has supported rehabilitation of Abousitaa hospital for respiratory diseases, but the rehabilitated ward did not function because the required hospital beds had not yet been delivered. Staff from the Sebratah Teaching Hospital expressed satisfaction with UNDP’s rehabilitation of the emergency department, but warned that, as the facility has improved, so has the inflow of patients from outside Sabratah, increasing pressure on the facility. <p>• MOROCCO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving the access of migrants to basic social services is one of the four pillars of Morocco’s National Migration Strategy (SNIA). ○ Among these social services are legal aid. The EUTF-financed project <i>Empowerment juridique</i> pursues three related Specific Objectives: (i) Migrants, refugees, and service providers understand the rights of foreigners, (ii) Migrants’ and refugees’ access to their rights is facilitated, and (iii) Information on difficulties faced by migrants and refugees in obtaining access to their rights reaches central authorities. ○ The NoA Regional Development and Protection Project (RDPP) has as Specific Objectives: (i) Ensure sustainable systems/programmes are established and enhanced to effectively deliver inclusive services, support social cohesion, and address potential tensions between host and displaced communities; (ii) Provide members of migrant and host communities with greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community; and (iii) Build the capacity of governments, the private sector and local actors to adopt good practices at policy, legislative and institutional level, as well as evidence-based programmes
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²⁶⁸ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

	<p>and service delivery methods that respond to the protection, socioeconomic, and labour market inclusion needs of displaced groups. Most of the services provided are most closely related to employment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau régional</i> aims, among other things, to ensure that migrants at regional level are informed and directed to available social services put in place by both the SNIA and local services. ○ The project <i>"Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité"</i> aims at the assistance and protection of migrants in vulnerable and distressed situations in Morocco, including young people and women, by helping to ensure their access to basic services (including access to health including maternal and child care, psychosocial support, emergency housing, pre-school education and child care, mediation, administrative and linguistic support, one-off emergency assistance). ○ A number of ENI-financed actions have focused on provision of social protection to migrants. Budget support to social protection, an SSF focal sector, contributed to improving migrant access to the public health system. A 2013 ENPI project focused on delivering basic health care service. The non-EUTF Tamkine migrants project (<i>Médecins du monde Belgique</i>). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF projects improved access to basic services for some 170,000 people. In Diffa, Kallo Tchidaniwo worked with local authorities and development actors to provide land parcels, housing, and access to other services for mixed populations of refugees, displaced persons, and host populations. ○ Overall, EUTF projects have resulted in an estimated 169,184 people gaining access to improved basic services such as health, water, sanitation and education, including 20,465 through the PAIERA programme and 18,500 through PROGEM (MLS SLC 2018 Report). ○ Kallo Tchidaniwo: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo has resulted in local authorities providing 4,000 land parcels (out of 6,000 agreed) intended for beneficiaries in Diffa. on which 1,075 houses have been built by UNHCR (out of 4000 agreed). AKVO reporting shows that 652 people were receiving basic social services, 26 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated, more than 100 local authority staff benefited from capacity building for strengthening service delivery, and 4,923 people benefited from improved access to basic services. Implementation has been complicated by deteriorating security in the region. The project aimed (specific objective 1) to strengthen hosting capacities of densely populated communes in Diffa, by developing new land parcel projects and ensuring access to housing and water on allotments. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The two projects dealing with resilience are supporting the capacity of national institutions involved in the provision of basic services, a combination of health and education services can be observed.²⁶⁹ ○ MLS Indicator 2.8: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery: 936²⁷⁰ ○ With Yellitaare programme²⁷¹ the institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) like the <i>Cellule de lute contre la malnutrition</i> (CLM) has improved its capacities. The EUTF has supported a governmental programme there.²⁷² ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MLS report Q-2 2019 notes that over 3,000 staff have received capacity building relevant to improving service delivery. It is not clear who these persons are, which functions they execute, in which sectors and geographic areas they work so not known the extent services have in fact improved, and if they are reaching target beneficiaries. ○ The RESTORE programme is, however, focused on this at the local community level.
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overall significant numbers of beneficiaries have accessed health and nutritional services that have been provided under EUTF interventions. MLS data show that by 30 June 2019 for close to 7.2 million people access to basic services, including health, education and water, had improved (4.3 million in HoA and 2.9 million in SLC). The MLS data also recorded that 2.1 people had benefited from nutrition services, evenly distributed between HoA and SLC.²⁷³

²⁶⁹ MLS Report Sahel 2018.

²⁷⁰ MLS Report SLC 2nd quarter 2019.

²⁷¹ Resilience of the most vulnerable populations to food and nutrition crises in the departure areas of Podor, Ranérou, Matam and Kanel, EUR 8 000 000 (COA/ 2015/12/007).

²⁷² EUD Interview.

²⁷³ Altai Consulting, MLS reports, HOA and SLC, quarter 2, 2019

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a resilience programme implemented in Senegal addressing food and nutrition security, access to basic services and strengthening the governance of communities with respect resilience, despite initial delays it is concluded that the programme will contribute to a reduction in food insecurity, access to basic services and the formulation of a community resilience strategy.²⁷⁴ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02: The MTE also indicated improvements in household asset ownership, including that 40% of households had acquired assets that were not previously owned in 2017. There are also some minor positive shifts in the distributions of households by wealth status.²⁷⁵ • SD-13-01: For instance, maternal and child health nutrition services will be integrated in the expanded PHC service coverage. Since nutrition is a major determinant of good health, integrated PHC and nutrition services will ensure that the individual health status is not undermined by poor nutrition leading to reduced immunity, increased susceptibility to disease, impaired physical and mental development.²⁷⁶ • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: Health-Nutrition component respected the planned schedule and its impact is visible. Because of the delay, the other components have an emerging impact (water, sanitation, agricultural production, governance) or even assumed as in the case of value chains and IGAs. There is massive project coverage for the Health-Nutrition component. It is more partial for the other components which have a complementary character and lose a little of their coherence if they do not target the same beneficiaries²⁷⁷. • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: According to R2 result, the food and nutritional security of the beneficiaries is improved thanks to better nutritional education, to the diversification of their diet, and better access to food, following an increase in their income²⁷⁸. Specifically, the activities of result 2 are focused on 15 villages in each of the 21 communes selected in the PAFAM baseline, therefore a total of 315 villages. The direct beneficiaries are 63,000 women from 21 rural communities in the Sikasso region in the PAFAM intervention area. 1,260 one-day 4-day awareness sessions are planned with 50 women in each session, mostly pregnant, breastfeeding and mothers of children under 5.²⁷⁸ • T05 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: Result 1: the access of the most vulnerable households to food is increased, and children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women in the targeted communities benefit from food supplements and nutritional support by promoting market gardening, support for small farming; providing nutritional inputs based on local products to children aged 6-24 months, nutritional education activities; targeted and periodic food assistance; promotion and support of income-generating activities; organization of distribution and marketing circuits for production and inputs. Result 2. The most vulnerable households in the targeted communities benefit from improved access to drinking water / sanitation and health services.²⁷⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is fragmentary evidence that the health, nutritional, status of target beneficiaries has improved.²⁸⁰ ○ E.g. for the RESET II project in the Bale area it was noted that services have been provided under result 3 (access to health services) and 4 (access to nutrition services) with the support of the project in terms of drugs, malnutrition treatments and supplements delivery to the health centres and posts. Training has reinforced the capacity of health workers and nutrition focal persons. However, direct effect on improving nutritional status still needs to be verified, as most awareness campaigns have not been carried out yet due to security constraints and distribution of goats and chicken has been minimal.²⁸¹ ○ In the case of the RESET II project in Siti zone there are quite positive findings: There is overall improvement of health services in the limited areas reached by the project. Linkages with health referral systems have reportedly improved. Through enhanced nutrition services and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, nutrition levels have improved Capacity building and training on surveillance have strengthened local capacities in outbreak monitoring and response, with better prospects to improve public health emergency preparedness and response.^[SEP] Capacitation at district and community level has commenced, targeting a significant number of development agents (DAs) and productive safety net program (PSNP). Key messages on IYCF, which has strong gender dimensions, focusing on dietary diversity changes were being delivered effectively. Evidence of community uptake of good maternal and child health feeding practices is encouraging, a sub- component with strong gender focus.^[SEP] Capacity building of health staff shows signs of some positive outputs.^[SEP] There is general improvement in gender
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²⁷⁴ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01 AMÉLIORATION DE LA RÉPONSE DES COMMUNAUTÉS LES PLUS VULNÉRABLES FACE AUX CRISES NUTRITIONNELLES ET ALIMENTAIRES DANS LES DÉPARTEMENTS DE PODOR, RANÉROU, MATAM ET KANEL. February 2018.

²⁷⁵ 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Mid Term Review Report -Dec 2018, p.15

²⁷⁶ SD-13-01 Strength resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan, p.7

²⁷⁷ RAPPORT D'ÉVALUATION MI PARCOURS, PROJET RESILIENT CAMEROUN 2019, UNION EUROPEENNE CONSORTIUM ACF / CARE / CRF / SI / PUI, Novembre-Décembre 2019

²⁷⁸ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²⁷⁹ Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso

²⁸⁰ Based on reviewing available ROM reports on RESET II projects.

²⁸¹ ROM review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 "INCREASING RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN DRAUGHT PRONE AREAS OF BALE ZONE" August 2018.

	<p>disaggregated capacity, knowledge and skills of health service provision of adolescent nutrition, maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding and promotion of breastfeeding, with notable prospects for lasting transformation.²⁸²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RESET Plus activities on family planning have resulted in changes in behaviour and an increase in the demand for family planning services.²⁸³ Under this programme special strategies on gender and family planning and on targeting girls and boys. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence of solid health action achievements under IOM's project is presented in the June 2019 MLS Report. Patients at the Sabratah health facility interviewed stated that services had improved thanks to the UNDP-led rehabilitation. No direct information on health and nutritional status was, or could have been, collected. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MLS Indicator: 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services: 2500²⁸⁴ ○ For the nutrition component, commendable efforts have been made in the areas of access to basic social services such water, primary healthcare, hygiene through communication for behavioural change (there is a cadre of 722 community workers). ○ In terms of results, malnutrition in the Region of Matam dropped from 21% in 2015 (crisis situation) to around 10% in 2017 according to informants on the field. There has also been a diversification of the income sources including home vegetables gardens, poultry, goats, etc²⁸⁵. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several projects report improved access to basic services, and in particular to water, which clearly includes target beneficiaries. ○ So far, no actual surveys or other direct observations regarding changes to health, nutritional status due to EUTF interventions have been seen.
<p>JC-5.2</p>	<p>The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.</p>
<p>I-5.2.1</p>	<p>Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A critical note was provided in the overall review of ROMs which noted that the support to agricultural productivity is based on the understanding that food security, in its key pillars of food availability and accessibility, is hindered by low productivity of local farm systems. The root causes of low food productivity are generally multiple and do not have any technological quick fix, despite the agronomically oriented view still very prevalent. It concludes therefore that Interventions geared mostly on agronomic productivity tend to be weak on the economic and sustainability side.²⁸⁶ ● On a more positive note: For a resilience project in Ethiopia, it was concluded that livelihoods of pastoralists are positively affected through the benefits of introducing selected local breeds of goats and the emphasis on restocking destitute households as goats reproduce. Disease risks are mitigated through improved diseases reporting, vaccination and access to veterinary services, brought about by the Project. Rangeland rehabilitation activities should remain affordable and the production of improved forage varieties should remain sustainable in the long run with a positive effect on livelihoods. Some crop production interventions, such as irrigated crop production, should be affordable to target groups in the long run, since the Project has focused on strengthening irrigation water user associations to ensure that people contribute to running costs and provide practical training on irrigation on water management to users. Improved varieties are provided through local seed suppliers, which should raise incomes and help to facilitate access to improved varieties in the long run.²⁸⁷

²⁸² ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET ID)" in Siti Zone, April 2018.

²⁸³ Interview with AMREF representative

²⁸⁴ MLS Report SLC 2nd quarter 2019.

²⁸⁵ Field visit to Yellitaare project.

²⁸⁶ Study on Results from ROM Review of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019

²⁸⁷ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR", September 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall ROM review of the RESET II programme in Ethiopia concluded that processes to empower women and youth to improve capacities for income generation via off-farm opportunities were being established. However, the approach to support the establishment of off-farm income generating activities for women and youth was somewhat fragmented, lacking in thrust to establish sustainable value chains and thriving off-farm micro-enterprises.^{288, L1, SEP} • For a resilience programme implemented in South Sudan, a ROM review noted that: Positive factors include developed institutional capacities, in particular community institutions that are being trained to plan and manage many project activities and government institutions that are being strengthened to collect and analyse information and community animal health workers that are being strengthened to eventually operate on a commercial basis.²⁸⁹ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The population improves its food and nutritional security thanks to better nutritional education, the diversification of its diet, and better access to food following an increase in income.²⁹⁰ • T05 EUTF- HOA-SS-21: See 5.2.2 below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Positive findings can be reported on the support provided to improve agricultural practices of the target beneficiaries.²⁹¹ ○ Programmes involve strengthening the capacity of extension services, including training, distribution of improved seeds, constructing irrigation canals and water reservoirs, vaccination and veterinary care for animals.²⁹² • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project Standardization of living conditions of populations directly affected by the conflict in Casamance, EUR 4,500,000 (T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-02-01) is part of the objective of providing basic services to the most vulnerable local populations. It will also aim to i) diversify and improve the agricultural production / livestock production of the population, ensuring self-sufficiency. ○ For the food security component, the Project has developed land for irrigation, conducted training sessions and implemented initiatives such as pastoral units, boreholes, etc. Thanks to the newly developed land for irrigation, rice yield increased from around 1t/ha to 6t/ha.²⁹³ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The efforts in Somalia are more towards supporting pastoralists and their livestock activities, as livestock exports remain a key economic activity. The water supply programs in northern Somalia (SO-23-01) thus include water for livestock, a critical input to local livelihoods and thus their resilience in the face of recurrent droughts. ○ SO-23-01 has trained villagers in rainwater harvesting and soil/water conservation to rehabilitate depleted rangeland for livestock breeding. ○ Poor families were supplied with shoats for local livestock breeding, with so far very positive results reported (for all of the above, see ²⁹⁴). ○ Training in elementary veterinary care to improve the health of the livestock has also been done.
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²⁸⁸ ROM Review:

²⁸⁹ Rom Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21 STRENGTHENING THE LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE OF PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL COMMUNITIES IN SOUTH SUDAN'S CROSS-BORDER AREAS WITH SUDAN, ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND UGANDA, February 2019.

²⁹⁰ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

²⁹¹ Based on reviewing available ROM reports on RESET II projects.

²⁹² See footnote 59.

²⁹³ Field visit to Yellitaare project.

²⁹⁴ BRCiS consortium (SO-23-01), Quarterly UPDATE 5, May-August 2019.

I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a RESET II project in Ethiopia it was noted that to improve agricultural production the project focuses on selected agro-pastoralists groups with access to small scale irrigation schemes and other water sources. The approach is based on input provision (e.g. selected cereal, vegetable, fodder and forage seeds and seedlings, basic tools), technical support (training to improve production technologies and practices). This is coupled with regular follow-up / supervision by an agricultural extension officer / worker. Although, the data on production / productivity increase were not yet available, there are some good records notably in terms of increased cereal production, sale of surplus resulting in improved incomes as well as improved nutritional intake (e.g. the Asayita irrigation user group with tomato sales).²⁹⁵ • It was also reported in one ROM that the benefits of introducing selected local breeds of goats and the emphasis on restocking destitute households is likely to remain a long-term affordable benefit, as goats reproduce.²⁹⁶ • However, a ROM review of the RESET II programme in Ethiopia concluded that with respect to enhanced livelihood, income and diversification of economic opportunities for women and youth the programme is pitched in all the cluster areas at a level that is not sufficient to realise much of the expected outcomes. This is because of the complexity of the problem of poverty and marginalisation.²⁹⁷ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF- HOA-SS-21: A considerable number of households have been supported in improved agricultural practices at the time of the ROM evaluation (end 2018), including 421 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists have been taught improved techniques and technologies and practices, two milk collection and processing groups have been formed, four groups with a total of 105 members have been formed for vegetable production, 646 HH received vegetable kits, two harvesting and marketing acacia gum groups were formed, one skin and hides group was formed with six members, 3,000 fishing kits have been provided. Also, a total of 10,291 animals have been treated in 2018 owned by more than 1,000 households.²⁹⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26 (cluster 3): Rehabilitation of cattle corridors crossing borders; provision of veterinary and water supply services.²⁹⁹ • 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02: the MTE indicate that the percentage of the target population able to improve their productive assets in some way is currently 23.3%, against a proposed end-line of 60%.³⁰⁰ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: (...)enhancing climate resilience, increasing yield (due to access to better planting material and agronomic practices) and by a price premium offered by fair trade companies (in the last harvest, this premium was on average 20%), which will in turn encourage smallholder farmers to dedicate themselves to good tree husbandry practices.³⁰¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The projects have resulted in the adoption of more appropriate and resilient agricultural practices by target beneficiaries with increased yields.³⁰² • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project Standardization of living conditions of populations directly affected by the conflict in Casamance intends to improve self-sufficient agricultural practices.³⁰³ ○ On the basis of the observations made on the sites visited and the examination of the ANIDA reports, it appears that the beneficiaries of the village farms and Waar wi would find difficult to achieve the target

²⁹⁵ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07 - "IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS AND BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AFAR REGIONAL STATE" May 2018.

²⁹⁶ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR" , September 2018.

²⁹⁷ See footnote 6 above.

²⁹⁸ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

²⁹⁹ Interview notes GIZ Representative in Addis Ababa, 28 January 2020

³⁰⁰ 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Mid Term Review Report -Dec 2018, p.12

³⁰¹ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

³⁰² See footnote 59.

³⁰³ T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-02-01.

	<p>income performance of the beneficiaries of the farms, due mainly to irrigated acreage by assets, operating expenses, and marketing difficulties (price levels); if vigorous measures are not envisaged.³⁰⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Value chain analysis under SO-23-01 looks into increased incomes from milk and produce, though remains dependent on more robust links to markets for realization of potential gains.
I-5.2.3	<p>Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to an EUTF resilience programme in Mali, a ROM review concluded that the probability is strengthened that vulnerable target communities, households and persons will be better able to anticipate, absorb and recover from shocks that affect their food and nutrition security.³⁰⁵ • Also, with respect to an EUTF resilience programme in Mali, a ROM review concluded that the probability is strengthened that vulnerable target communities, households and persons will be better able to anticipate, absorb and recover from shocks that affect their food and nutrition security.³⁰⁶ • In the case of the RESET II project in Ethiopia agricultural/livestock/storage support activities have generated increased income allowing benefiting households to continue implementing the improved income generating activities. • For a nutrition project in Sudan it was found that after project support, sorghum productivity in Sinkat increased by 300% from a baseline value, a clear indication that outcome 1 (hunger reduced) is being realized. Realization of outcome 2 (% of community accessing water) could not be verified due to lack of data. Interviewed fishermen also confirmed significant incomes from fishing activities, a clear indication that outcome 3 (% of fishermen raising income) is being achieved.³⁰⁷ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: According to the last intermediary report received (October 2019) some progress has been registered over the last year. However, the significant delay accumulated might endanger the achievement of the results by the end of the project. An extension with no additional costs might be considered to tackle some of the issues.³⁰⁸ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: They will contribute to the establishment or strengthening of 20 village savings and loan associations, as well as to support 1,000 young people and women (members of self-help groups) to start specialized/skilled service provision businesses within the cashew and sesame value chains (i.e. tree pruning, biological spraying), including by linking them with financial service providers to access micro-enterprise seed funding.³⁰⁹ • 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02: Project staff in Arua and Yumbe indicated that livelihood groups with a mix of refugees and host community members have easier and increased access to land.³¹⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: In particular, animal vaccination and treatment are likely to improve the animal wealth of pastoral and agropastoral households.³¹¹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was reported in one ROM report that the benefits of introducing selected local breeds of goats and the emphasis on restocking destitute households is likely to remain a long-term affordable benefit, as goats reproduce.³¹² ○ In the same ROM review it was noted that also crop production interventions, such as irrigated crop production, will be affordable to target groups in the long run, since the Project has focused on strengthening irrigation/reservoir water user associations to ensure that people contribute to running costs and provide practical training on irrigation on water management to users. Improved varieties are provided through local seed suppliers, which should help to facilitate access to improved varieties in the long run.

³⁰⁴ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 PACERSEN & BIS.

³⁰⁵ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 "PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE AU MALI, March 2019.

³⁰⁶ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 "PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE AU MALI, March 2019.

³⁰⁷ Rom Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01 FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES IN RED SEA STATE, April 2019.

³⁰⁸ EUD interview.

³⁰⁹ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.9

³¹⁰ 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Mid Term Review Report -Dec 2018, p.14

³¹¹ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February, 2019.

³¹² ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR" , September 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However, targets with respect to achieving improvement in livelihoods are not yet being achieved even though RESET II and RDPP programmes are close to their end -dates. For several projects no-cost extensions have been proposed to the EUD, most of which have been honoured. ○ Under the Afar RDPP project refugees were allocated land for sharecropping giving them a livelihood. ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection will aim at the socio-economic integration of migrants. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests some vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host communities benefited from new work and livelihood opportunities in Diffa as a result of Kallo Tchidaniwo efforts to support economic regeneration in the region. ○ Kallo Tchidaniwo: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo generated employment in brick works and house building for 1,700 people—including young people. AKVO reporting shows that 128 new jobs were created, 60 MSMEs were created or supported, 60 people were assisted to develop IGAs, 1016 benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development. Kallo Tchidaniwo aimed (specific objective 2) to support economic regeneration and communal investments through allotment projects in Diffa communes, resulting in the construction of social housing to regenerate the community-level economy and strengthened mobilization of commune revenue. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indicators 2.3 (number of people receiving nutrition assistance) and 2.4 (number of people receiving food-security related assistance) report the highest figures related to individuals directly benefitting from project interventions among the 41 EUTF common output indicators in Senegal.³¹³ ○ Participants in the focus groups reported improvements as follows: Care of malnourished children; Enriched flour (corn, millet, cowpea, peanut, sugar); Monthly weighings and measurement of the arm circumference every three months; Chats, home visits (hand washing); Tontines; Vegetable gardens (with their own resources, but advised by the project): potato, zucchini, carrot, etc. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The community based interventions (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) have all contributed to strengthening local decision making bodies; provided core social services (SO-03-4.1), water for human and livestock consumption (SO-23-01) and investments in infrastructure seen as key by local communities (SO-57-02), though the latter is more recent and thus has fewer sustainable results to point to.
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JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience.
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The RESET II programme in Ethiopia has a significant disaster management capacity component. In a ROM review it was concluded that for: Improved Disaster Risk Management capacity, preliminary work had identified target beneficiaries for capacity building and training and the establishment of community-based resource management committees (CBRMC). The CBRMCs were being capacitated and trained to undertake their roles and responsibilities, with more effort still needed to set the stage for the implementation of this component of the programme more fully. More CD training of available human resources, supported by resource mobilisation efforts to scale up and strengthen the coverage and effectiveness of the package of DRM interventions beyond its existing limited scope were required.^{314, 315} ● For one of the RESET II clusters, training / capacity building on DRR and DRM at project focused kebeles had started and will be further developed through specific capacity building, notably at the level of Kebele Disaster Management Committees (KDRMCs) to ensure their optimum involvement in the assessment and development of community action plans.³¹⁵

³¹³ MLS Report.

³¹⁴ T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)"

³¹⁵ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 "INTEGRATED MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES OF WAG HIMRA ZONE, AMHARA REGION ETHIOPIA" April 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the meantime, this activity has progressed. In an interview with the CORDAID resilience manager in Addis Ababa, he reported that under the RESET II resilience project in had resulted in 6 DRR plans representing 75% of the target.³¹⁶ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-ML-02-01: The Project is aimed at nutrition managers. 49 Nutrition Officers from Community Health Centres, 13 Animators from 23 PAFAM intervention communes in the Sikasso region and 5 members from the regional CAFO. During this training, participants in addition to thematic content benefited from the module on communication, since they will be the direct speakers at community level.³¹⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local institutions have been supported in developing local resilience strategies under the RESETII programme. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of projects have strengthened the capacity of municipal and local institutions to better assess needs and plan strategically in a participatory manner. The project having made most progress in this area is the GIZ “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration project,” as a result of which Local Economic Development strategies had been developed for the 15 target municipalities and LED Working Groups formed. A closer partnership between municipal governments and the Ministry of Local Government had been formed. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the Yellitaare project 4 Nutrition-sensitive communal development plans have been developed in the Matam region for the communes of Matam, Orfondé, Ranérou and Waoundé; and 4 nutrition-sensitive communal development plans developed in the Podor Department for the communes of Bokké Dialoubé, Ndiadane, Galoya et Ndaiyene Pendao.³¹⁸ ○ Although some projects had specific components on capacity building, this is still a weak component for the resilience projects. There have been activities and interventions, but the impact is still unclear since the idea to develop regional and local plans was somehow imposed by the projects but without proper ownership and therefore no sustainability.³¹⁹ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While no such formal plans have been evidenced, performance reports of the projects in northern Somalia (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01) note the increased engagement of the public sector in planning and supporting local interventions. ○ The IPs for these projects note that the authorities in Somaliland and Puntland have own development plans to which their own projects are linked, though it is unclear how far these plans have specific resilience components that are costed. ○ Local authorities claimed that they have developed skills in the area of planning and implementing projects due to the NGO projects so are better able to execute own plans and donor funded ones.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of the REAL programme in Ethiopia a functional coordination structure was put in place for each result area with a heavy emphasis on sensitisation, capacity building and training not only for beneficiaries, but also for staff of support structures at community and regional levels.³²⁰ • Furthermore, with respect to RESET II programme in Ethiopia it has been noted that its components are closely embedded in the levels of governance, from central to local and village level. The intervention is well aligned with each level’s priorities and planning, with memoranda of understanding with the BoFED (Bureau of Finance and Economic Development), which is designated as the overall coordinator of the project in conjunction with State level sectoral bureaus. In the project for Bale Zone, groups that were involved in project implementation include community level structures (water management committees, rangeland management committees, community managed disaster reduction committees and school disaster

³¹⁶ Interview notes CORDAID Resilience Manager, 14 September 2019.

³¹⁷ Third Progress Report, 2019, PAFAM Project.

³¹⁸ Progress report, August 2018. The updated data (25) from the field visit is included at JC level.

³¹⁹ EUD Interview.

³²⁰ Study on Results from ROM Review of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019.

	<p>reduction clubs). Capacity building support was also provided to local offices, such as Pastoral Development Office, Mineral Energy Office, Health Office and others.³²¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of the RESET II programme it was found that: Community based resource management committees (CBRMC) have been capacitated and trained to undertake their roles and responsibilities, with more effort still needed to set the stage for the implementation of this component of the programme more fully.³²² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity building through training has been provided to local and regional institutions dealing with DRM. ○ In particular, community based resource management committees (CBRMC) have been capacitated and trained to undertake their roles and responsibilities, with more effort still needed to set the stage for the implementation of this component of the programme more fully.³²³ The link between community committees and local government institutions still need to be strengthened. ○ Local government bodies still need further strengthening by adapting national DRM strategy to the local level and establishing links with meteorological information and developing emergency response plans. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the project lead by AECID in Matam (Yellitaare), the local government mechanisms play a very active and important role in project implementation, appropriation of results and potential scaling up.³²⁴ ○ The CLM³²⁵ through the project team prepares and coordinates the implementation of the activities entrusted to the technical ministries and their deconcentrated services, on the basis of a technical implementation agreement. Some activities are also assigned by the CLM to local implementing agencies through tripartite contracts with local governments, which themselves contract with suppliers and contractors in the form of procurement. To this end, the CLM has signed financing agreements with the local authorities and the financial statements of the activities are validated by the mayors, for which they report on the work.³²⁶ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-5.3.1 above. ○ The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change in Puntland noted that the collaboration with the RESTORE programme has been beneficial in this area.
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (<i>MLS 2.5</i>).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the MLS 366 local governments and/or communities adopted disaster risk reduction strategies and/or plans by mid-2019. For Ethiopia the RESET II DCA project alone supported the establishment and strengthening of 66 Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Committees.³²⁷ • For a Resilience programme in Mali, it was concluded that the project had contributed to strengthening the leadership roles of the authorities and technical services at all levels in the coordination, implementation

³²¹ Study on Results from ROM Review of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019.

³²² ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

³²³ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

³²⁴ MLS Report SCL, 2019.

³²⁵ The CLM functions are as follows: Assists the Prime Minister in defining national nutrition policy and strategies; Examines and approves collaboration proposals from technical ministries in the context of program execution; Animates a framework for consultation between technical ministries, entities in charge of nutrition policies, NGOs and basic community organizations; Develop a good synergy with other poverty reduction programs in general; Promotes a policy to enhance communication for behaviour change and good practices in the fight against malnutrition; Contributes to the strengthening of national capacities for the effective conduct of nutrition programs.

³²⁶ ROM T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01 Amélioration De La Réponse Des Communautés Les Plus Vulnérables Face Aux Crises Nutritionnelles Et Alimentaires Dans Les Départements De Podor, Ranérou, Matam Et Kanel.

³²⁷ Altai Consulting, MLS HoA Annual Report 2018, May 2019.

	<p>and evaluation of the combined set of interventions that improve the resilience of the vulnerable population with respect to food and nutrition security.³²⁸</p> <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: There are three local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies.³²⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of DRM by local institutions is still in its early stages as the required meteorological data are not yet available at the district/local level. This is being worked on now. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (Indicator 2.5 from MLS: 1 ○ In the Yellitaare project evidence shows that issues related with nutrition have improved from a governance perspective since local authorities have been increasingly involved. There are local Development Plans, Communal Development Plans, Resilience Plans, development of participatory budget, consultation frameworks so that the nutrition dimension is integrated into these plans. There are currently 722 relays (support in organizational dynamics). Relays conduct talks and home visits for behavioural changes for women (especially hygiene aspects such as hand washing). They also participate in diagnostic work to detect cases of malnutrition.³³⁰ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-5.3.1 above. ○ According to the MLS report Q-2 2019, a total of 28 local governments and/or local communities report that they are implementing risk and disaster management activities, though it is unclear what this consists of. The <i>awareness</i> of these problems is clear – it is the actual contents and thus the expected benefits from this that is unclear.
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JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities.
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example of cooperation at programme level is the RESET II programme in Ethiopia where for each of the 8 clusters, ECHO and DEVCO have undertaken a joint analysis and needs assessment and formulated a joint strategy and a joint action framework. In order to ensure consistence with the long-term dimension of the chronic needs in the clusters, the strategy and response of ECHO and DEVCO is based on a mid-long-term perspective. RESET seeks strong coordination, integration and complementarities with other initiatives being implemented in the clusters mainly with the on-going major resilience program, the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), specifically the livelihoods component.³³¹ Most of the households targeted in the RESET programme have been identified based on their being provided with PSNP support. • It was noted that the resilience programme implemented in Mali is conform the common intervention approach in the regions of Northern Mali as defined by the EUD and ECHO and which is built on the strategic pillars of the Global Alliance for Resilience (l'Alliance Globale pour la Résilience, AGIR) for Mali.³³² • An example of a project that is working in the nexus between humanitarian relief and development is a nutrition programme implemented by WFP in Sudan. The project design is a hybrid of relief provision and

³²⁸ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 "PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE AU MALI, March 2019.

³²⁹ EUTF MLS Data HOA+SLC 2019 Q2.

³³⁰ Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam.

³³¹ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

³³² ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 "PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE AU MALI, March 2019.

	<p>development processes for longer term changes that pertain to nutrition as part of food security. WFP has embarked on a new strategic plan that places a greater emphasis on interventions for nutrition in the so-called humanitarian - development nexus. This is the grey area of post emergency relief but where the situation and resources do not yet enable full developmental actions. This is in line with the Istanbul UN World Humanitarian Summit 2016 agreement.³³³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is generally good evidence that IPs that are involved in different resilience programmes are exchanging experience and building on each other's activities, e.g.: DanChurchAid implementing one of the RDPP projects in Ethiopia, as well as being a consortium partner in a. RESET II project. Also, in Ethiopia RESET Plus builds on RESET II. In addition, the SHIRE Alliance energy project for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia implemented by the AECD works closely with the RDPP programme which also has an energy component.³³⁴ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite the fact that very experienced relief NGOs (from the Humanitarian field) took part in this project, the cooperation among them was very challenging, which undermined the added value of such cooperation. The project received some support from HQ with experts on resilience and development linkage since this joint approach proved to be new for most of the organizations involved as well as for the Delegation itself.³³⁵ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The RESET II resilience programme builds on the earlier RESET I programme that was funded by ECHO.³³⁶ ○ Introducing the Crisis Modifier Fund in the RESET II programme is considered a good initiative to address emergency situations. It would defeat its purpose if overly strict requirements were introduced to access support from this fund.³³⁷ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated elsewhere, many EUTF-financed actions in Libya fall into a grey area between emergency humanitarian relief and development – there is need for immediate action, but resilience takes longer to develop. No evidence has been found on the degree of strategic and operational coordination between relief and development organisations whose work is financed by EUTF. However, many of these organisations ○ As mentioned at several points, the MoLG representative interviewed called for greater emphasis on long-term development projects, as well as short-term actions targeted mostly at the migrant population. EUTF interventions have, however, consistently taken into account the importance of benefitting host communities, and ENI is available as an instrument to finance interventions with longer-term objectives.. ○ As also mentioned above, IPs with a humanitarian orientation expressed doubts about the appropriateness of long-term development projects and felt that EUTF, supposedly an emergency instrument, was too infused with requirements (especially monitoring) better suited to development than humanitarian actions. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There have been no emergency relief operations in Morocco over the evaluation period. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF-funded Kallo Tchidaniwo project contributed to operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus by linking to the PARCA initiative in Diffa. The PARCA, with USD 90m in World Bank funding, invests in local basic services and economic regeneration in refugee-hosting areas. ○ PARCA: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo helped to operationalize a 'Nexus' approach in close collaboration with the World Bank, the Government of Niger, and others through the two-year 'PARCA' initiative. PARCA, which targets areas affected by refugees, made available for Diffa: (i) USD 40m for building basic infrastructures decided by local authorities and reinforces the role of the state in providing basic services (health, water, education) currently provided by humanitarian actors; (ii) USD 25m for economic activities in support of food security interventions; and (iii) USD 25m for investing in the annual budgets of local authorities that use a risk management approach, and include the needs of refugees and host communities (UNHCR and Government of Niger, 2019). • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Yellitaare project has increased cooperation between relief and development organizations: In the local committees, issues of malnutrition and food insecurity as well as fire prevention and early warning are addressed.³³⁸
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³³³ ROM Review: EUTF05 HOA SD 32.1 Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach.

³³⁴ Interview notes: AMREF on RESET Plus, DanChurchAid on RDPP and AECD on Shire Alliance.

³³⁵ EUD Interview.

³³⁶ As formulated in the Action Fiche of the T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)"

³³⁷ Interviews with IPs.

³³⁸ Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IP consortia for SO-03-4.1 and SO-23-01 include both emergency and development partners, and as they work in fragile environments their work addresses both short-term interventions when necessary but with a longer-term developmental perspective, such as with the water supply or social service provisions. ○ Relief and VSLA schemes, for example, being linked and a number of activities is meant as helping households and individuals to leave the insecurity of emergency to more stable and predictable livelihoods while receiving emergency aid. ○ RESTORE projects complement other donors' activities in this field as well, so the EUTF funded activities are part of the larger emergency and resilience programmes in Somalia.
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sudan resilience project implemented by WFP has as one of its result areas improved capacity of local communities, locality and state line ministries to plan and implement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities.³³⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity building at the local level has been conducted under the RESET II programme, which has contributed to improved capacity to handle future shocks or stress.³⁴⁰ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Yellitaare project has increased local authorities' ability to handle challenges around malnutrition and food insecurity. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both Somaliland and Puntland authorities claim this to be true but the extent to which this is correct this review has not been able to verify, and much less that EUTF funded activities have in any systematic way contributed to this.
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An evaluation of resilience programmes in Ethiopia, including one with EUTF funding found that livelihoods of targeted households and communities experienced improvements.³⁴¹ • See also evidence presented under 5.2.3. • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Targeted households have experienced improvement in livelihoods, especially under the RESET II programme, improving their resilience. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this.

³³⁹ See footnote 63.

³⁴⁰ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

³⁴¹ Ahmed Said, Helen Jeans, Justin Okwir and Yilma Muluken, The Assessment of Resilience Programme, Contribution to Reduce Adverse Effect of Drought on Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists in Siti Zone, Somali Region of Ethiopia, Oxfam Research Reports, May 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vulnerable households perceive an improvement in their nutrition and food security status. Some of them also report improvements in productivity and income generating activities, although it is too early to show results in that regard. ○ Women perceive the benefits of their empowerment (literacy, social participation, income generation, etc.) as a way to increase their ability to cope with stress.³⁴² • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveys of households carried out under SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 indicate greater confidence among households to cope with adverse events due to EUTF support. ○ The committees are seen as important to deal with adversities as well as managing resource flows. Community Disaster Management Committees set up by NRC.
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JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
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I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
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	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fairly representative assessment of the sustainability of an integrated resilience project implemented under the RESET II programme in Ethiopia is provided in a ROM review on that project, which provides the following assessment. Positive factors include developed institutional capacities, in particular community institutions that will be trained to plan and manage Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) process, in collaboration with government institutions; government institutions will continue to provide required extension crop and livestock extension services as well as continue collaborating with communities on DRR; while trained community animal health workers are expected to continue providing veterinary services. The project is also empowering women and youth groups to undertake commercial projects in the form of sewing projects, brick making and VSLAs. These commercial projects should be profitable, self-financing and therefore sustainable. The underground tanks do not demand costly maintenance and replacement in the short to medium term. Health training and information distribution creates a knowledge base among beneficiaries that is sustainable. These and other project innovations are designed to enhance sustainability.³⁴³ • A critical observation was made in the overall review of ROMs which noted that the support to agricultural productivity is based on the understanding that food security, in its key pillars of food availability and accessibility, is hindered by low productivity of local farm systems. The root causes of low food productivity are generally multiple and do not have any technological quick fix, despite the agronomically oriented view still very prevalent. It concludes therefore that Interventions geared mostly on agronomic productivity tend to be weak on the economic and sustainability side.³⁴⁴ • An important means to ensure sustainability is to involve the private sector in taking over the provision of services that were introduced or strengthened by the EUTF programme. It has turned out that not all projects have been successful in involving the private sector. E.g. a ROM review of a resilience project implemented in Tchad noted that the private sector actors were not involved in the project to ensure sustainability once the project is terminated.³⁴⁵ • Regarding a resilience programme in Mali it was found that at the time of the ROM mission no financial measures had been taken by the government to guarantee the continuity of the project's services once it had come to an end. With respect to the private sector parties that are currently part of the programme, they have only been contracted to provide services, but have not invested in order to guarantee the durability of the action.³⁴⁶ • For another resilience project, it was concluded that also crop production interventions, such as irrigated crop production, are sustainable for target groups, since the Project has focused on strengthening irrigation water user associations to ensure that people contribute to running costs and provide practical training on irrigation on water management to users. In addition, improved varieties are provided through local seed suppliers, which should help to facilitate access to improved varieties in the long run.³⁴⁷
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³⁴² Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam.

³⁴³ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 "BULDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBEN CLUSTER UNDER RESET II", April 2018.

³⁴⁴ Study on Results from ROM Review of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019.

³⁴⁵ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-TD-02-01 PROJET DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA RÉSILIENCE ET DE LA COHABITATION PACIFIQUE AU TCHAD (PRCPT), March 2018.

³⁴⁶ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-01 "PROGRAMME DE L'ALLIANCE POUR LA RESILIENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE AU MALI, March 2019.

³⁴⁷ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR", September 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly for another project (RESET II Liben cluster project in Ethiopia) sustainability was ensured by involving the private sector in the time that is available, as well as by setting up a group of beneficiaries to manage the water reservoir that was built under the project selling the water by the jerry can and using the revenues to resupply and maintain the facility.³⁴⁸ • A concluding comment that can be made is that a strong political will is needed from governments to accompany and sustain the results of resilience interventions; when this does not happen it is difficult to talk about making livelihoods more robust. In addition, the capacity of local institutions is crucial.³⁴⁹ <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05 EUTF-SA-CM-01-01: The sustainability of the activities has been anticipated and most of the components have an exit strategy. However, the general context has not evolved in a positive way and certain prerequisites (security, operationality of certain state programs, resumption of economic circuits towards Nigeria) are still not at Appointment. Furthermore, the delay accumulated by the project means that the activities that remain to be completed / initiated during the first half of 2020 will not be accompanied over a sufficient period to guarantee their autonomy.³⁵⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: Potential for sustainability of benefits is high. Positive factors especially include developed institutional capacities, in particular community institutions that are being trained to plan and manage many project activities; government institutions that are being strengthened to collect and analyse information and CAHWS that are being strengthened to eventually operate on a commercial basis. There are also risks especially with respect to continuing activities that require additional government funding, such as in the case of information collection, analysis and dissemination (Result 1) and provision of vaccinations and drugs. The project also has limited involvement of the private sector, risking the continuity of services in general, and in particular the supply of agricultural seeds and veterinary drugs. The project design has a number of challenges. In particular, the project has activities without a direct linkage to the resilience capacity being strengthened.³⁵¹ • T05 EUTF-SAH-BF-01: The implementation of the programme will be done in coordination with the decentralized technical services of the State, and also with rural communities to ensure sustainability of the actions undertaken.³⁵² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The below findings have been noted in several reports.³⁵³ ○ The EUTF projects involved considerable institution capacity building through training, technical assistance, and construction/rehabilitation of facilities which will have contributed to sustainability. ○ Also support to improvements in agricultural practices have been sustainable in terms of ability to access agricultural inputs and support services. ○ However, RESET II ROM reviews have observed that there is little or no provision by the relevant public authorities to take financial measures to ensure the continuation of services after the end of the action.³⁵⁴ ○ Also limited private sector involvement in service delivery has adversely impacted on the sustainability in delivering some services.³⁵⁵ Under the RDPP, PPP platforms involving the private sector have been established. There is scope to involve the private sector more in the supply of agricultural inputs, medicines and other products, as well as in the delivery of services. ○ Generally, also the lack of an exit strategy is mentioned as an important constraint to sustainability.³⁵⁶ ○ A recent study has looked in some detail at the impact of resilience programmes with the following conclusions:³⁵⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Much current resilience programming has grown out of humanitarian approaches (humanitarian-development nexus), and as a result focuses on people and communities identified as vulnerable. This leads to working on solutions that apply to small communities – a village or a group of people (e.g. the
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³⁴⁸ Interview with Resilience manager CORDAID with respect to the RESET II Liben Cluster project in Ethiopia on 9 September 2019.

³⁴⁹ Survey comments

³⁵⁰ RAPPORT D'ÉVALUATION MI PARCOURS, PROJET RESILIENT CAMEROUN 2019, UNION EUROPEENNE CONSORTIUM ACF / CARE / CRF / SI / PUI, Novembre-Décembre, 2019

³⁵¹ ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February 2019.

³⁵² Action Fiche, Programme "LRRD" de renforcement de la résilience des communautés vulnérables à l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans les zones frontalières septentrionales au Burkina Faso.

³⁵³ E.g. ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

³⁵⁴ See footnote 68, as well as ROM reviews of individual RESET II projects.

³⁵⁵ See footnote 68.

³⁵⁶ E.g. in: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", April 2018.

³⁵⁷ Ahmed Said, Helen Jeans, Justin Okwir and Yilma Muluken, The Assessment of Resilience Programme, Contribution to Reduce Adverse Effect of Drought on Pastoralists and Agro-pastoralists in Siti Zone, Somali Region of Ethiopia, Oxfam Research Reports, May 2019.

	<p>poorest, women, youth) within the village or individual households. Most include a very wide range of activities covering completely different sectors. There is evidence that many of these investments did not have a significant impact on the resilience of the population at large. The main exception to this is investment in water infrastructure, which often – though not always – had a significant resilience impact. Instead investments should be made over a longer time period, address problems more systemically, focusing more on the working of markets, and build rural-urban linkages. More attention is needed on structural factors, especially on the local or regional economy, in order to create more and better opportunities. Resilience investments need an overall guiding vision, strategy and plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.3.1 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.3.1 above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the Kallo Tchidaniwo project addressed sustainability factors as a priority in design and implementation. The project’s purpose is to provide vulnerable populations with land and housing, establish mixed communities, and provide more sustainable solutions than refugee camps. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The prospects for sustainability are good. The CLM that implements the program is a state institution that works in collaboration with other state services concerned with issues of food and nutritional security. This institutional positioning is reinforced with the empowerment of communities in the project management of community nutrition projects and real prospects for its inclusion in local planning and budgeting tools. As such, the institutional sustainability of the project poses no problem.³⁵⁸ ○ “The capacity development is only a component of some of the projects which implies that the sustainability is often lost. Projects do not have the possibility to support local authorities, there is nothing on decentralization. There are not specific programmes focusing on this”.³⁵⁹ ○ Le projet de Gouvernance de la Migration (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03) avec AECID vise notamment la "territorialisation" de la politique nationale en matière de migration (= implantation de Bureaux d'Accueil et d'Orientation des Sénégalais de l'extérieur – BAOS dans les 14 régions du SN) • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The JPP is building skills, systems and policies for better policing, with a clear focus on sustainability, though the extent to which this will be achieved is of course uncertain – in part dependent on the extent to which public funding will be made available for the incentive payments to members of the security forces. ○ The local community development projects (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) all pay considerable attention to the sustainability of interventions, including strengthening local committees or authorities to ensure long-term commitment and ownership. ○ There appears to be a strong sense of ownership which is fundamental to the sustainability of project results.
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EQ-6: How and to what extent has the EUTF contributed to improved migration management in partner countries?

<p>General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success in this field could not really be achieved by the UN Orgs and their implementing CSO partners in Libya since no significant change of attitude and system of MM could be achieved. • 45 million euro to UNHCR for the evacuation of 4500 refugees from Libya to Niger and Rwanda can hardly be called successful. • Not successfully, but it is trying to improve... • This could be improved by supporting to strengthen the justice system so perpetrators are held accountable through the justice system. • In a federal state like Somalia, it is difficult to get capacity building done at member state level as federal level often wants a certain control... • Ces objectifs sont atteints, mais pas plus avec le EUTF qu'avec les autres projets, au contraire. La gestion au siège prends bq de temps au détriment du temps pour l'impact sur les résultats. • Tout dépend des pays concernés et de leurs politiques en matière de migration, de retour volontaire et protection des personnes déplacées.

³⁵⁸ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel).

³⁵⁹ Interview EUD.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bien que j'aie travaillé dans des projets migrations à ma connaissance il n'y pas eu de dialogue avec la partie locale. on est resté sur une approche terrain assez localisé, donc je ne suis pas en mesure de répondre à cette question. je peux dire que IOM a eu un poids plus fort que nous dans la définition de ces stratégies. • En ce qui concerne les deux premiers items, des efforts ont été entrepris mais il y a encore beaucoup à faire car dans beaucoup de pays manquent encore des stratégies nationales en matière migratoires pourvues d'une gouvernance et de moyens dédiés et déclinées au niveau local. En ce qui concerne le retour volontaire et la réintégration, beaucoup de projets y ont été consacrés, mais il faudra évaluer la pérennité des actions de réintégration. • Tout dépend de la capacité du programme à susciter le dialogue avec les différentes autorités, ce qui est la plupart du temps compliqué/inexistant, les opérations EUTF étant mises en oeuvre en "stand alone". • La coupure de routes de migration sécurisée au niveau des pays sahéliens a entraîné l'ouverture de routes moins sûres et des disparitions inquiétantes dans le pays desertiques. L'action du FFU dans le pays NEAR proches de l'europe semble avoir permis des exactions systématiques à l'encontre des droits humains de la part notamment des gardes cote lybiens directement financés par le FFU. • La migration est un sujet complexe pour les gouvernements partenaires car les membres de la diaspora (en situation régulière ou non) envoient de l'argent au pays, et politiquement, le sujet est très sensible (2 thèmes explosifs : limiter les opportunités des pauvres et la collaboration avec l'Occident contre l'intérêt des peuples des pays en développement).
<p>JC-6.1</p>	<p>Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved.</p>
<p>I-6.1.1</p>	<p>Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia is a key partner for the EU with regard to migration management, with a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) having been signed and a Migration Compact having been established in 2016. The principal EUTF-financed action addressing migration laws, strategies and policies is the the regional Better Migration Management (BMM) programme linked to the Khartoum Process: This engages in a consultation process with Government to advise on national migration policy; specifically to manage migration and address smuggling of migrants and THB, including improving coordination and with regional policy harmonization as a key objective. BMM also provides capacity building to migration-related bodies and awareness raising and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children. Many of the activities are aimed either at securing refugee and migrant care or bolstering their rights. A specific reform was the 2018 lifting of emigration restrictions, establishing regulations for recruitment agencies, minimum age requirements, a minimum level of education, and training for migrant workers before departure. • In Libya, there is no comprehensive national migration policy or strategy and the political situation did not allow EUTF to address this gap, let alone legislative change necessary for implementation. Migration continues to be dealt with under old laws which, by considering those irregularly present to be criminals to be detained (indefinitely) and expelled, fail to align to the various international human rights treaties to which Libya is a signatory. Lead Implementing partners such as UNHCR and UNICEF report that application of the laws has been a significant impediment to implementing their EUTF-financed actions. • In Niger, the largest EUTF-financed budget support project, AJUSEN, had among its objectives to strengthen state capacity to carry out core functions (including migration) (Obj2); and develop and implement policies (including in migration) (Obj3), and to strengthen capacities of border management and cross-border cooperation (Obj6). As a result, it expected to improve public spending on migration management, strengthen border management and cross border operations cooperation, and develop a national strategy on irregular migration and improve the management of irregular migration. The Niger country note reports that AJUSEN supported five national institutions on migration management, trained 85 individuals on migration management, and developed a national action plan on fighting illicit migration. More generally, the 2018 MLS Report for the SLC window reported that EUTF supported the training of 542 individuals on migration management. • In Senegal, a national migration policy was adopted in 2018 to be a "reference framework for all migration interventions". It covers four main topics: migration data management, economy and employment; migration, human rights and gender; health and environment migration; migration and integrated border management. The contribution of EUTF to the development of this policy is not clear. • In Somalia, a number of EUTF regional programmes are addressing migration laws, strategies and policies, especially the Better Migration Management (BMM) project cited above in the case of Ethiopia. Actual achievements in Somalia are to be verified in the field, but documentation consulted suggests that little concrete has been achieved so far, significantly blocked implementation of protection-related activities by UNHCR and UNICEF. • In Morocco, 2014 was a watershed year as, after years of civil society pressure and growing presence of migrants from West Africa, a new National Migration Strategy, widely touted as "humanitarian" in nature, was promulgated. Legislative follow-through on the new humanitarian approach to migration stressing inclusion and migrants' rights has been disappointing. However, EUTF does not support high-level legislative

	<p>reform in Morocco; this being a task addressed via budget support (with complementary TA and projects) for the responsible Ministry.</p> <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity building support – notably through training, technical assistance and provision of relevant equipment, for judiciary and border management authorities to better address migration and border management, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings – to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation(...).³⁶⁰ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-25: The staff of IOM and their government partners need training on the components, sequence and process of reintegrating returnees in either communities of origin or communities of choice. Such training should be facilitated by experts in reintegration who could ensure context specificity and adapt the training to the needs and aspirations of the target groups. This will strengthen the capacity of the team and put them and their partners in a better position to deliver on the services required by the target groups and ensure sustainability of the action.³⁶¹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: Progress is according to plan. In the Free Movement of Persons Protocol, the stakeholders in the National Consultative Meetings discussed the zero-draft protocol provision by provision. A draft protocol is now available. In the Transhumance Protocol, quality has been assured through participatory consultations with line ministries, relevant institutions and stakeholders from the seven member states both at national consultative meetings and regional harmonization meetings.³⁶² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of EUTF regional programmes are addressing migration laws, strategies and policies, especially the Better Migration Management programme: ○ BMM supports the Government of Ethiopia in establishing a coherent approach to manage migration and address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. BMM is engaged in a consultation process with the Government of Ethiopia to advice on a national migration policy. As part of these efforts, BMM works closely with the EATTF to strengthen national coordination in regard to migration. ○ BMM also provides capacity building to migration-related bodies and awareness raising and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children.³⁶³ ○ BMM's activities are aimed either at securing refugee and migrant care (Ethiopia: planning a safe house for underage victims of human trafficking) or bolstering their rights.³⁶⁴ ○ Ethiopia is a key partner for the EU with regards to migration management. The EU and Ethiopia have signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) at the margins of the Valetta Summit on Migration (November 2015). Following the adoption of the Communication on a new Partnership Framework in June 2106, a 'Migration Compact' was established with Ethiopia (and other 4 priority countries). ○ In 2018, the Ethiopian government lifted the ban on overseas migration. The new legislation aims to protect its citizens from ill-treatment by establishing regulations for recruitment agencies, minimum age requirements, a minimum level of education, and training for migrant workers before departure. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Changes in legislation were not foreseen in project design, and while there has been EU advocacy for a more rights-based approach, it has not borne fruit due to lack of political will and the difficult political, security, and humanitarian situation. Migration and related aspects such as smuggling and trafficking are dealt with in Libya by the 2004 law Regulating Entry, Residence and Exit of Foreign Nationals to/from Libya, which levies fines on and mandates deportation of persons entering or residing in the country as an “illegal.” The 2010 law on Combating Irregular Migration jails and deports all “unauthorised migrants.” Neither law is aligned with the various international human rights treaties to which Libya is a signatory; moreover, their application has significantly blocked implementation of protection-related activities by UNHCR and UNICEF, according to the June 2019 MLS Report. ○ There is no comprehensive national migration policy or strategy. The EU has, however, through operational and technical engagement at the national EUTF Steering Committee and project Steering Committee level, has advocated for and had some, if limited, impact on policies and practices. Wrong: IOM is with EUTF funding in constant dialogue to improve the migration policy. Beyond EUTF, EUBAM has produced a White Paper which covers Border Management and migration. Under ENI funding, ICMPD has analysed migration-related legislation in Libya; work that will be continued under EUTF
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³⁶⁰ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

³⁶¹ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December 2018

³⁶² ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Trans humans in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

³⁶³ As described on GIZ's web site on the BMM: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

³⁶⁴ Steffen Angenendt / David Kipp Better Migration Management, A Good Approach to Cooperating with Countries of Origin and Transit? German Institute for International and Security Affairs, September 2017.

	<p>finance in coming months. Lack of progress towards a national migration policy is largely the result of lack of political will / interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support for legal and policy reform has been more a focus of ENI-financed interventions (notably budget support) than EUTF. However, EUTF has contributed significantly to policy dialogue, as well as to improving practices below policy level. ○ The legal framework concerning THB is considered by the UNODC to be adequate (see EQ 7). As described above, the Law on Asylum continues to be debated and there has been only limited progress towards an overriding law on immigration which would guarantee migrants' rights across the board, with no need to resort to piecemeal regulations and administrative measures in the relevant Ministries. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF supported the ongoing development of a national migration policy through AJUSEN budget support; it is expected to result in a formal policy and action plan by end 2020. The EUTF also supported an innovative mechanism for migration governance at local authority level in regions most affected by migration: Agadez, Tahoua, and Zinder. This led to improved governance of migration by local authorities and stories of success in dealing with location-specific migration issues. ○ AJUSEN: At national level, stakeholders report the government has been working on national migration framework; however, no national migration policy document had been produced. The adoption of a National Strategy on Irregular Migration and related action plan was an expected result of the AJUSEN project, and a commitment made by Niger at the Valletta summit to assume all their responsibilities in terms of managing migratory flows and combating irregular migration. It is now expected that the policy and plan will be adopted by the government by September 2020. More broadly, AJUSEN aimed to strengthen state capacity to carry out core functions related to migration management and increase public spending accordingly. According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN developed a national action plan on fighting illicit migration. ○ PROGEM: At local level in three regions most affected by irregular migration (Agadez, Tahoua, and Zinder), the migration 'observatories' developed by PROGEM provided a mechanism to manage migration by empowering municipalities to analyse impacts, develop nuanced understandings, and propose concrete response measures that could be implemented by the project. According to GIZ project reporting, PROGEM strengthened 21 local institutions (municipalities and regions), 1 national institution and 16 'observatories,' and trained 750 local authority actors in migration management. Observatory members in Agadez noted that until the observatories were established in 2017, there was no mechanism for handling migration matters. Stakeholders also noted that migration management requires governance at the local level more than the national level, that the understanding of migration matters had evolved significantly through the project, and that mayors are now able to speak convincingly about local priorities for migration management and propose projects accordingly to donors. The ROM review of PROGEM found the local migration observatories provide high quality analysis of migration movements, and the GIZ mid-term review found that PROGEM resulted in good improvements to the capacity of community partners, although wide variations were found in the capacities of communities to analyse and react.³⁶⁵ In addition, PROGEM also reportedly made efforts to bring together observatories at regional level and contribute to national policy development, and may have contributed to an evolution of the national debate towards harnessing migration as a development opportunity. ○ PROGEM: An important aspect of the PROGEM project is that it empowers the migration observatories to make decisions about social infrastructure development to be carried out by the project. In Tahoua and Zinder, municipalities commissioned e.g. a market building to support job creation for youth who migrate to Algeria and Libya; a SRH clinic to serve women who migrate to Algeria for begging and more recently sex work. In Agadez, the municipality commissioned 15 blocks of latrines and sewage systems to manage the population increased by migration. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After some initial challenges and delays, CIVIPOL project, -that will provide a biometric identification system for Senegalese population - will start soon. ○ The proposed activities under Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9 000 000EUR(T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will be a continuation of the actions undertaken by the Senegalese government, creating synergies between administrations involved in the fight against irregular immigration, smuggling and trafficking. In particular, the POC will strengthen the DNLTM (National Division for Combating the Trafficking of Migrants), created in January 2018, within the Air and Border Police, and support its operationalization and integration into the Senegalese security system at the same time.³⁶⁶
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³⁶⁵ GIZ, Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger (ProGEM), Rapport intermédiaire 2018-2019.

³⁶⁶ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018 and EUD interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IOM, under project SO-03-02, Comprehensive Somali Border and Migration Management Assessments programme, have, according to the RE-INTEG evaluation, (i) provided technical support to the High-Level Taskforce on Migration Management; (ii) enhanced the immigration management capacity of the government by providing training, placing diaspora experts and equipping border points with immigration registration mobile units; (iii) set up and built capacity of reception committees to conduct registration, profiling, identification and referrals; (iv) supported immigration data process on cross border movement and making it accessible for planning purposes (more than 22 reports published since the inception of the project); (v) established the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) at Mogadishu to further improve availability of data; (vi) made available income generating opportunities for returnees (cash for work in public projects)³⁶⁷. ○ The JPP, which focuses on community policing, also provides training and equipment that could service border control functions, though the intention is to establish a separate border police force.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ethiopia, there are provisions for the protection of migrants and the fight on human trafficking, such as the Criminal Justice Policy and the National Human Rights Action Plan. Emergency Migrant Response Centres along main migration routes have been established successfully “to provide lifesaving assistance to vulnerable (intercepted or abandoned) migrants.” The Country note does not, based on information to date, specify the EUTF contribution. • In Libya, there are efforts, described below, to ensure minimal compliance with international protection standards, but these are hampered by the fact that all foreigners irregularly on Libyan soil are legally regarded as criminals, to be detained with no statutory limit of length, and deported. EUTF actions have assuredly improved the treatment of migrants, but in a piecemeal, operational, fashion as there are no national policies. • In Morocco, a number of EUTF-financed projects, including Empowerment Juridique and Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional seek to ensure that the central axes of the National Migration Policy are followed at decentralised level. The National Migration Strategy is broadly aligned with international norms, although its effective implementation has been questioned. • The Niger Country Note found no evidence relevant to this indicator apart from general information on training and capacity building at all levels. • In Senegal, proposed activities under Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint will, inter alia, establish procedures in the services involved in the fight against practices associated with illegal migration, and in particular strengthen the capacity of relevant authorities in the fight against THB and the smuggling of migrants. • In Somalia, IOM with EUTF finance is providing policy advice and setting up civilian oversight bodies to ensure that performance is in line with national policies and international standards. Regarding procedures, IOM under SO-03-02 was to set up a system for a Comprehensive Somali Border and Migration Management Assessments programme, and in practice strengthen verification capacities at south/ western crossing points. The same project is providing policy advice and setting up civilian oversight bodies to ensure that performance is in line with national policies and international standards. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity building support to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation; sensitisation and advocacy of competent authorities on the need to adopt legislation on and to prosecute trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation; measures to harmonise legislation and protocols throughout the region, and to ensure that discrepancies between legislation and practice are addressed.³⁶⁸ • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: The general objective of this EUR 3,3m Action implemented by IOM is to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and ensuring the protection, return and sustainable reintegration of migrants. It aims to support the return and reintegration of migrants, sensitize communities in high emigration areas, and support national, local authorities and partners to have data on the causes of migration, flows and trends in order to support the design of evidence-based development policies and programs.³⁶⁹ • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08: A specific objective of the budget support and complementary support Action in Mauritania is: 4. The management of migration and the treatment of migrants with respect for human rights

³⁶⁷ See ICE, “Mid-term Evaluation of the RE-INTEG Programme”, January 2020, p. 21

³⁶⁸ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

³⁶⁹ T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.6

and applicable international conventions. An expected result is: R5. Migrants, especially the most vulnerable, receive direct assistance and protection in the context of improved and more coordinated migration management. Additional support will be provided through technical support in the field of human rights and the protection of migrants, which aims to provide direct assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants in Mauritania and to improve the management of migration and the treatment of irregular migrants by Mauritanian institutional actors.³⁷⁰

ETHIOPIA

- The Ethiopian government is making significant efforts to combat human trafficking. Ethiopian law prohibits human smuggling and trafficking and provides for assistance to VoTs. The Government of Ethiopia, in cooperation with IOM, actively tries to prevent irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling through awareness raising campaigns. In 2009, Ethiopia signed MoUs with Djibouti and Sudan to fight irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling. There are furthermore provisions for the protection of migrants and the fight on human trafficking, such as the Criminal Justice Policy and the National Human Rights Action Plan (IOM, 2015b; Marchand et al., 2016).³⁷¹

LIBYA

- See above. The legal regime about the detention centres is under continuous dialogue between EUD and representatives of Government. Though more can be done, it is under the current circumstances very difficult to set high targets.
- There are efforts, described below, to ensure minimal compliance with international protection standards, but these are hampered by the fact that all foreigners irregularly in Libyan soil are legally regarded as criminals, to be detained with no statutory limit of length, and deported.

MOROCCO

- See above.
- There is effort in a number of projects, including *Empowerment juridique* and *Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional*, to ensure that the central axes of the SNIA are followed at local level, with local offices in four cities of the country. The latter aims to give the MCMREAM some operational presence and capacity, which it currently lacks, at decentralised level.
- For reasons that are not entirely clear, Morocco has still not ratified the international Palermo Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.

NIGER

- Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF supported a wide range of migration management activities at national and local levels, including infrastructure building, awareness campaigns, and capacity building of individuals and institutions, and—more recently—strengthening territorial surveillance capacities. It remains unclear how these activities align with national policy (in the absence of a formal migration policy), and there is no evidence about whether they adhere to international norms and standards.
- Infrastructure: The EUTF supported important infrastructure building activities at local level to address migration challenges. According to GIZ reporting, PROGEM and local authorities are building 68 social and economic infrastructure projects worth EUR 16.5m, including: health centres, water supplies, modern markets, training centres, classrooms etc; increasingly an interest in economic infrastructure. Local authorities consulted said these constructions offered hope to the local population and a reason to trust the local authority.
- Awareness building: The EUTF supported considerable efforts to raise awareness of migration matters. At local level, PROGEM supported 22 (series of) events in 350 locations to raise public awareness on migration with messages identified by observatories (GIZ reporting). PASSERAZ raised awareness of 70,300 people in Agadez on its project, irregular migration, and migration law. According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN carried out four public awareness activities on migration, reached 400 migrants or potential migrants with information campaigns (about risks of migration).
- Training/Institutional capacity: The EUTF supported multiple activities to build the capacity of individuals and institutions in migration management. By 2018, EUTF trained 542 individuals on migration management (MLS SLC 2018 Report), created 2 early warning systems for migration, carried out more than 9,000 public awareness activities/events, and established 41 stakeholder learning groups (MLS SLC 2018 Report). According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN supported five national institutions on migration management, trained 85 individuals on migration management. PROGEM trained 779 people in migration management (17% women) (GIZ reporting).
- Territorial surveillance: Since 2019, AJUSEN has offered incentives through budget support to build capacity of the national Department for Territorial Surveillance (DST) in order to implement a national programme to prevent irregular migration, given that agents from its special investigation division in Agadez and Zinder lack basic equipment to carry out their tasks, and the absence of agents in other areas

³⁷⁰ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08, L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie, pp.15-16

³⁷¹ Katrin Marchand Julia Reinold and Raphael Dias e Silva, Study on Migration Routes in the East and Horn of Africa, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, August 2017.

	<p>affected by irregular migration. The EUTF support aims to establish functioning cells in Tahoua, Zinder, Adadez Maradi and Konni by end 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF has revealed EU interest and commitment to develop Valletta Action Plan. ○ The Valletta topic that remains uncovered is the regular migration. Neither parties (EU nor Senegal) have suggested a plan in this regard. From the EU part it is obvious since competencies belong to the MS. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IOM under SO-03-02 is providing policy advice and setting up civilian oversight bodies to ensure that performance is in line with national policies and international standards.³⁷²
I-6.1.3	<p>Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With EUTF support, Ethiopia is collaborating with neighbouring countries in the IGAD context on migration. Ethiopia has signed MoUs with Djibouti and Sudan to fight irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling. For the work of the EUTF Horn of Africa regional project “Better Migration Management,” see I-6.1.1. Also promoting cross-border cooperation are two other EUTF regional projects, the “Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process” and “Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region.” • In Ethiopia, three EUTF-financed regional Horn of Africa projects directly address migration management. The most important is the Better Migration Management (BMM) project implemented by GIZ and focused on the fight against THB. Other regional programmes addressing migration management are the “Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process” and “Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region.” • The fragmented nature of the Libyan government makes it difficult for agencies responsible for migration matters to coordinate internationally on the three pillars of migration management – legal migration, international protection, and Voluntary Home Return (VHR). • In Morocco, EUTF regional and cross-window projects aim to increase cross-border coordination and information exchange. One regional project (MC2CM) has already resulted in a significant amount of cross-border exchange on information, experiences, and good practice between cities and municipalities in North Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. A cross-border project, <i>Cooperation Sud-Sud</i>, is in preliminary implementation stage and promotes information exchange and coordination between Morocco and the major West African countries of origin of migrants in Morocco. • In Niger, the 2018 MLS Report for the SLC region states that EUTF-funded projects resulted in the creation of/support to two cross-border cooperation initiatives. • The Senegal case study presents no evidence on this Indicator. • For Somalia, see I-6.1.1. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: (...) improving data collection and promoting sharing of information; by supplying government offices and border management posts with essential tools and equipment, and possibly with infrastructure development; by promoting improved coordination between different institutions and agencies involved.³⁷³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ethiopia is collaborating with neighbouring countries in IGAD context on migration. ○ Ethiopia signed MoUs with Djibouti and Sudan to fight irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling.³⁷⁴ ○ The Cross-Border Collaboration Programme between East Sudan and Western Ethiopia will support strengthening the institutional capacity for joint planning, effective implementation and monitoring of cross border initiatives at local government level. ○ There are Negotiation between Amhara and El-Gadaref regions for an agreement to protect seasonal migrant workers under BMM • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fragmented nature of the Libyan government makes it difficult for agencies responsible for migration matters to coordinate internationally.

³⁷² Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

³⁷³ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

³⁷⁴ Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Ethiopia Migration Profile, August 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF regional (e.g., the now-starting UNODC <i>Dismantling criminal networks</i>) and cross-window (e.g., <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>) projects aim to increase cross-border coordination and information exchange. ○ As a Phase II project (building on a previous DCI-MIGR thematic programme-financed project, one EUTF-financed action where there has already been a significant amount of cross-border exchange on information, experiences, and good practice is MC2CM. ○ <i>The project Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa</i> addresses both the South-South dimension of labour migration and mobility through regional dialogue and cooperation including on labour legislation. So, too, does <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is little evidence about how migration authorities collaborate across borders, although it is reported that EUTF-funded projects resulted in the creation of two cross-border cooperation initiatives (MLS SLC 2018 Report) • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will enhance the exchange of experiences in the topic of trafficking, as well as regional police and judicial cooperation. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of EUTF regional programmes are addressing migration laws, strategies and policies, especially the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme (HOA-REG-09) with a budget of EUR 46 mill total – EUR 40 mill from EUTF, EUR 6 mill from Germany – implemented across 10 countries of the HoA. ○ Linked to the Khartoum process, the project began in 2016 in cooperation with 5 EU MS and implemented by a consortium of several MS agencies, UN agencies with GIZ as lead. It has harmonization of national migration policies as a key objective. The most recent BMM newsletter, from February 2019 (accessed 7 Feb 2020), provides no concrete reporting on Somalia.³⁷⁵
I-6.1.4	<p>Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (<i>MLS 3.6</i>).</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ethiopia Country Note presents no evidence on this Indicator. • In Libya, all EUTF projects stress rights-based and migrant centred approaches. Of particular importance has been the protection component of the IOM project “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya.” Some operational results are detectable, although little at the level of policies. • In Morocco, the 2014 National Migration Policy and associated Strategy marks a major step forward in moving from a security-oriented to “humanitarian” migration and asylum policy. That the EU is supporting its implementation to the tune of EUR 35 million says a great deal about its conformity to EU expectations for a rights-based and migrant-oriented approach. At the same time, incompatibilities persist and are the subject of dispute. In a nutshell, migration policies are largely compatible with a rights-based and migrant centred approach. It is far less certain that the same can be said of practices. • The Senegal Country Note presents no evidence regarding this Indicator. • In Somalia, EUTF has provided support to the development of national policies in line with international standards and norms. Actual achievements as yet to be verified. • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All EUTF projects stress rights-based and migrant-centred approaches. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 2014 SNIA marks a major step forward in moving from a security-oriented to a larger scope encompassing integration of regular migrants, upgrading the regulatory and institutional framework of migration, and managing migration flows with respect for human rights including the asylum policy. That the EU is strongly supporting its implementation speaks to its conformity to EU expectations for a rights-based and migrant-oriented approach. ○ The implementation of the objectives of the SNIA is challenged by the lack of an adapted legal framework, which, albeit planned, has not been adopted. In consequence there continue to be gaps in services delivered to migrants and NGOs criticise Government’s treatment of migrants. ○ The Moroccan government is playing a challenging hand of cards. On the one hand, with the Association Agreement and Mobility Partnership in mind, it wishes to continue to develop fruitful relations with the EU and its MS (Spain, in particular). At the same time, it has security concerns about irregular migrants.

³⁷⁵ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

	<p>Moreover, in its strategic move to capitalize on its privileged relationship vis à vis the African Union and sub-Saharan Africa, where it challenges South Africa as the dominant intra-continental South-South partner, it recognizes the importance of openness and respect for foreigners' rights and the need, recognised in the 2014 SNIA, for a humanitarian migration policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In a nutshell, migration policies are largely compatible with a rights-based and migrant centred approach. It is less certain that the same can be said of practices. ○ See I-2.5.2 for specific examples of EUTF projects contributing to a rights- and migrant-centred approach. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF supported some protection-related activities for refugees and IDPs, but provided relatively little support for protection of irregular migrants, some of whom faced greater protection risks linked to the 2015 against migrant smuggling (i.e. alternative clandestine routes, being stranded and dying in the desert). ○ Forcibly displaced: The EUTF-funded projects resulted in 1,642 refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (MLS SLC 2018 Report). ○ Migrants: Stakeholders suggest that EUTF support has been relatively little concerned with strengthening the protection of migrants, and that expected support for a search-and-rescue function should be strengthened. Moreover, it is perceived that the 036/2015 Migration Law resulted in migrants taking riskier journeys and people stranded in the desert. Beneficiaries also cite the death of 92 migrants from Kanteche in the desert. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will enhance an increase the rights'-based approach on migration through the support to the "national unit against trafficking. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM has provided support to the development of these national policies such that they are in line with international standards and norms. Actual achievements in Somalia are unclear – see I-6.1.3. ○ The mapping exercise of national actors, roles, legislation with regards to national migration policies (SO-03-01) is used to improve these policies and support the national actors responsible for implementing policies.
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JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved.
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In Ethiopia, recently a contract for an EUTF project providing reintegration support to returnees was signed to be implemented by the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) providing support for refugees and to strengthen the capacity of ARRA. ● In Libya, the Country Note reports significant achievements in the area of IOM-implemented Voluntary Home Return (VHR), including good buy-in by central authorities. In addition, UNHCR has implemented a significant evacuation of Persons of Concern to Niger. ● In Morocco, the regional EUTF Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa implemented by, approved in December 2017, has not as of summer 2019 yet been contracted. At a more modest level, also contributing to voluntary return is Cooperation Sud-Sud, which will improve coordination between migration authorities in Morocco and three major West African countries of origin. No evidence on results is as yet available. ● The Niger country note reports that, during 2017-18, 2,749 Nigerien migrants voluntarily returned from Libya by IOM charters. According to the 2018 SLC MLS Report, EUTF projects supported 24,052 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations. The same report states that EUTF-funded projects resulted in 1,642 refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration. ● In Senegal, the IOM-implemented "Initiative FFUE OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants: Senegal" aims at the economic and social reintegration of returnees. As such, 650 Senegalese migrants from Europe and 2,350 migrants from Africa will be assisted in their voluntary and humanitarian return, with particular emphasis on those in distress in Niger and Libya, through reintegration assistance. These Senegalese returnees will benefit from both individual projects or collective/ community interventions. This aid is allocated in kind, according to the needs identified, under local supervision. ● In Somalia, EUTF is supporting district commissions' capability to receive and integrate returnees, beginning in Kismayo and Baidoa. This work has included consultations with local peace committees to identify livelihoods sources. The Country Note presents no evidence on improved practices as a result.

	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04: In order to contribute to strengthening the management and governance of migration and ensuring the return and reintegration of migrants, this Action implemented by IOM aims to support the sustainable reintegration and protection of 850 returning Cameroonian migrants in coordination with government partners and organizations of society civil. (...) IOM's voluntary return activities have become an essential element in ensuring an effective migration management policy and are seen as a guarantee of the integrity of the legal migration process. (...) The interventions of the IOM occupy an important place in the system of responses to the flows of Cameroonian returnees, whether voluntary or not, which the Cameroonian authorities must face.³⁷⁶ • TO5-REG-25: The programme is adapted to the needs and the present institutional, human and financial capacities of the partner governments and the other stakeholders involved in the return and reintegration of the migrants through developing systems, structures and policies that are focused on defining a common and effective approach to irregular migration and its attendant challenges. MRCs are operational in Somalia (Bosasso and Hargeisa), Sudan (Khartoum) providing migrants with information on AVRR. Migrants were assisted to return voluntarily in a safe and dignified manner (54.6% of the total target). Vulnerabilities assessment and initial support are provided on arrival to returnees in all the targeted countries. Secondly, there are dedicated sessions on psychosocial support for returnees during the reintegration process. Thirdly, there is family tracing and reunification support for unaccompanied child migrants mostly returning to Ethiopia, with a smaller number returning to Somalia. Some of the outputs delivered are of satisfactory quality, while others could be improved upon if certain aspects of the programme are revised and better implemented.³⁷⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Following the conclusion of an informal readmission agreement between the EU and Ethiopia, recently a contract for an EUTF project providing reintegration support to returnees was signed to be implemented by the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) providing support for refugees and to strengthen the capacity of ARRA. So far 69 returnees from European countries have been supported. Generally, the ARRA returnees project has a capacity building component both for ARRA and other national authorities and aims at creating/ streamlining a national reintegration mechanism.³⁷⁸ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Specific objective 1 of the IOM "Protecting vulnerable migrants" project is to enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya. All agree that IOM, the international agency specialized in the area, has achieved significant results. According to a ROM report, that the number of migrants assisted with VHR since the project beginning in May 2017 amounted to 17,552, whereas the planned targeted number was 15,000. The number of migrants provided with reintegration assistance was 3,047, while the target was 1,500 migrants. The June 2019 MLS Report puts the number of VHRs at over 27,000. According to information more recently provided by the EU, Between 1 May 2017 and 12 March 2020 (last movement), under the EU Trust Fund, IOM supported 32,880 migrants to voluntarily return to 38 countries of origin. Among those, 14,981 were from detention centres and 17,899 were from urban locations. Under the UNHCR Project Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya" 2,911 Persons of Concern had been evacuated to Niger as of August 2019. ○ There is reported to be strong national ownership of the VHR, and the number of persons successfully returned from detention centres and urban areas are substantial. The position of UNHCR is made difficult by the fact that Libya is one of the handful of countries that is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. An (admittedly small) number of migrants strive to qualify for UNHCR resettlement (to the extent of mobbing the UNHCR Gathering and Departure Facility) under the illusion that UNHCR is a ticket to resettlement in Europe, Canada, or even Rwanda, despite the low number of persons who can be resettled. The Libyan MoI representative interviewed complained that Government is cut out of the UNHCR programme and that it undercuts the IOM-run VHR programme. Essential to understanding the problem is that UNHCR has mandate over refugees and IOM over migrants, two different populations governed by two different legal regimes. I ○ IOM and UNHCR, with EUTF support, provide joint counselling on options. The aim of the JC is to ensure that individuals originating from at risk locations are informed about their options to enable them to make an informed decision regarding their return to their country of origin. Based on availability of the teams and the number of individuals to be counselled (preferably at least 10 individuals at a time), the IOM and UNHCR team agree on a suitable date for the joint counselling. The JC could take place in detention centres and/or urban locations (ideally the IOM office, and or UNHCR office). UNHCR provides information to those who have expressed fear/concern to return to their country of origin. UNHCR informs the individual about the current situation in Libya and country of origin. They also provide information on available options, such as: 1) evacuation to Niger, 2) return to first country of asylum and 3) criteria for
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³⁷⁶ T05-EUTF-SAH-CM-04 - Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Cameroun p.2-4

³⁷⁷ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December, 2018

³⁷⁸ T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-1 SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES FROM EUROPE.

	<p>resettlement. IOM provides information on the VHR assistance, its procedures and time frame including issuance of travel documents and pre- and post- arrival assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NoA regional project <i>Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa</i> (IOM, EUR 10 million) has as specific objectives: (i) To improve protection and enable the assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants and migrants in transit in North Africa; (ii) To support targeted countries to enhance the sustainability of reintegration through an integrated approach addressing economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions; and (iii) To increase the capacities of North African countries and relevant stakeholders to develop or strengthen return and reintegration policies and processes, including identification and referral. Approved in December 2017, the project had not as of summer 2019 yet been contracted. ○ Also contributing to AVRR are pilot projects of the protection component of <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>, built on a mechanism proposed by Morocco and incorporated in the memoranda signed by Morocco and three major countries of origin. ○ According to the IOM’s 2018 AVRR Highlights, the number of migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin rose steadily from 498 in 2013 to 1,508 in 2018. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger is that EUTF supported IOM to manage voluntary returns and reintegration of Nigeriens from Algeria and Libya. ○ IOM: The EUTF projects supported 24,052 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations (MLS SLC 2018 Report). In 2018, there were more than 14,000 voluntary returns organized by IOM compared to some 7,000 in 2017. ○ Return flows: Niger is seeing a steady number of returns and incoming flows in the north caused by the repatriation of Nigerien nationals from Algeria and the deterioration of the security situation in Libya (MLS SLC 2018 Report). • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ With IOM support the state has improved their plans/procedures. Procedures include the reception, first evaluation and interview. Afterwards returnees receive a pocket money up to 150 euro to get back home. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IOM under SO-03-02 is strengthening district commissions’ capability to receive and integrate returnees, beginning in Kismayo and Baidoa. This work has included consultations with local peace committees to identify livelihoods sources.³⁷⁹
I-6.2.2	<p>Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (<i>MLS 3.4</i>).</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The one EUTF programme in Ethiopia that is classified as addressing SO 3 is “Sustainable Reintegration Support to Returnees from Europe.” This supports the strengthening of the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) through introduction of registration and information management systems and capacity building. • In Libya, national ownership of IOM’s (and UNHCR’s) efforts to support AVRR can be said to be high; much higher than ownership of initiatives to provide protection or improve migrant living conditions. The Country Note reports on significant numbers of migrants in distress situation being repatriated. • The Morocco Country Note presented no evidence relevant to EUTF support this Indicator. • According to the Senegal Country Note, EUTF supports the most vulnerable migrants to benefit from individual projects and support appropriate to their needs. In order to ensure sustainability and effective anchoring in return communities, prioritizing community projects. The link with AVRR is not explicit not explicit in the Country Note. • In Somalia, IOM with EUTF support, in close collaboration with national authorities, assisted over 10,000 returnees forced to return with reception assistance and early cash-for-work transition. Under the same project, IOM is working in border areas and returnees are receiving reception assistance and early cash-for-work transition as a specific intervention. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5-REG-25: There is a fundamental lack of systems, structures and policies related to facilitating the return and reintegration of returnees in all the targeted countries. This is due to the fact that in spite of the high

³⁷⁹ Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

	<p>incidences of deportation from transit and intended countries of migration, the receiving countries have either not prioritised dealing with, or lack the resources needed to address issues related to irregular migration.³⁸⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ARRA is funded by the Ethiopian government in addition to funds from donors, including UNHCR, the EU and other international donors. ○ The Ethiopian government actively tries to engage the diaspora in three ways: 1) politically - through the introduction of special rights; 2) economically – through investment policies; and 3) in terms of identity - through capacity-building that is creating a “communal belonging among expatriate members” In order to ease diaspora engagement, the Ethiopian government founded the Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate, formerly known as the Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs General Directorate.³⁸¹ ○ The government of Ethiopia works with IOM to facilitate the return of Ethiopian migrants, who are unable to remain in their country of destination or opt to return.³⁸² • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No such evidence has been found. However, as stated, Government is reported to be supportive of IOM-implemented VHR. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that national and local authorities provide little in the way of coordinated assistance to returning Nigerien migrants. ○ Stakeholders suggest that national authorities have ‘outsourced’ AVRR to IOM due to a lack of capacities. The IOM has begun planning with Ministry of the Interior to play a larger role in reintegration of Nigerien returnees, and to work with partners to coordinate assistance. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF has provided a more flexible methodology for reintegration as well as a more decentralized perspective of the migration policies. ○ EUTF has allowed more information on migration, data collection, etc. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IOM under SO-03-02, in close collaboration with national authorities, assisted over 10,000 returnees forced to return from Saudi Arabia with reception assistance and early cash-for-work transition as a specific intervention.³⁸³ ○ IOM under same project is working in border areas and strengthened working with relevant district authorities.
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ethiopia country note cites the EUTF-financed ARRA project as evidence of action in this area, but the project is too early in implementation to display results. • In Libya, as noted under I-6.2.1, AVRR by IOM and UNHCR has been considered a significant success. The June 2019 MLS reports that the number of returnees being assisted in their country of origin to be over 3,000. Evidence of the success of reintegration actions will need to be collected in those countries. • The same observation applies to Morocco. Through the Cooperation Sud-Sud cross-window project, coordination between ministries responsible for migration in Morocco, Senegal, and Côte d’Ivoire is being strengthened. While this project is still in start-up mode, it has the potential to promote programmes covering both pre-departure training for employability and post-return reintegration. • The Niger country note cites the 2018 MLS Report for SLC as stating that EUTF projects supported 24,052 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations. No evidence is presented on the success of reintegration aspects of this AVRR. • In Senegal, desk review found no evidence relevant to this indicator. • The Somalia country note identifies two interventions in northern Somalia (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01) providing support to both host communities and migrants that had to move to these areas. It needs to be verified to what extent this includes returnees.

³⁸⁰ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December 2018

³⁸¹ Maastricht School of Governance, Ethiopia Migration Profile, August 2017.

³⁸² See footnote 79.

³⁸³ Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-REG-25: The programme should facilitate reintegration of returnees into their communities of origin through the provision of socio-economic assistance to reduce their economic vulnerabilities and gave them a credible alternative to irregular migration. The community reintegration component appears to be treated in isolation and up till now its implementation has not commenced in any of the targeted countries, probably with the exception of South-Central Somalia and Puntland The community component is expected to promote community ownership, the provision of longer term support to the returnees and the mitigation of stereotypes and stigmatisation and was expected to be rolled out alongside the other components.³⁸⁴ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF ARRA project is still in an early stage. So far 69 returnees have been supported. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Such evidence, if it exists, will be found in countries of origin. The MLS Report put the number of returnees assisted in their countries of origin at 3,202. An IOM representative interviewed expressed concern that the number of persons successfully returned via VHR from Libya will overwhelm the reintegration capacity, even with EUTF support, of origin countries. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Such evidence, if it exists, will be found mostly in West African countries of origin. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence was found about whether returnees are successfully integrating into communities. Some people consulted stated that ‘too many returnees’ from Libya and Algeria have gathered in Agadez. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reintegration has not been successfully supported by the EUTF yet due to several challenges in decision making and delays, mainly by the long negotiation with Senegalese government about the reintegration. ○ The EUTF aimed to improve the referencing of beneficiaries among projects. IOM received the responsibility to organize and coordinate among all the EUTF partner’s the referral mechanism. This mechanism faces several challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOM rules to reveal personnel information about migrants, who have to allow the share of their personal data by IOM ▪ Geographic dispersion of migrants ▪ Lack of correspondence between project locations and return locations ▪ Distrust of another organization taking care of their reintegration ▪ Eligibility criteria for each project ▪ Delays on implementation of the agricultural project and the starting of counselling sessions.³⁸⁵ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The interventions in northern Somalia (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01) provide support to both host communities and migrants that had to move to these areas. The longer-term success of the reintegration is unclear.
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<p>JC-6.3</p>	<p>Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.</p>
<p>I-6.3.1</p>	<p>Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While presented as addressing only EUTF SOs 1, 2, and 4, the Ethiopia component of the EUTF-financed Horn of Africa Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) contains a substantial protection component. The overall objectives of this project, analysed in detail in the Ethiopia country note, are (i) to develop evidence-based, innovative and sustainable approaches, in partnership with governments in the region; (ii) to address the protection needs of refugees and their host communities; and (iii) to promote durable solutions for integrating the development needs of refugees and of the local population. The key protection result is Improved protection of refugees and host communities with a focus on vulnerable groups. A generally favourable mid-term review found, however, that protection activities had experienced delays because of policies restricting access to refugee protection by NGOs. Potential impact is heavily dependent on legal and policy changes facilitating refugees’ access to labour markets. • In Libya, the Country Note reports on numerous achievements in the provision of protection and direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees, especially via the EUTF-supported IOM

³⁸⁴ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December, 2018.

³⁸⁵ Field mission.

	<p>intervention. Other agencies delivering significant EUF-financed protection and direct assistance were UNICEF and UNHCR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While Morocco continues efforts to regularize migrant, refugees, and asylum seekers, it also continues to conduct large-scale round-ups of reportedly thousands of sub-Saharan African migrants from the areas in northern Morocco that border the Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla. It is alleged that authorities sometimes failed to check legal documentation during raids, resulting in the expulsion of legally present asylum seekers and refugee persons to the south of the country far from Spanish territory. The NoA regional project <i>Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa</i> cited above aims to strengthen protection of stranded and vulnerable migrants in Morocco but has not yet contracted. • The Niger according to the MLS SLC 2018 Report, EUTF-funded projects resulted in 2,295 migrants in transit (incl children), IDPs and refugees received protection and/or assistance and 34 institutions and non-state actors receiving capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management. Under AJUSEN, the ministry directly strengthened four institutions and non-state actors through capacity building on protection and migration management. • In Senegal, through the EUTF-financed project “Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora Sénégalaise” (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02), the most vulnerable migrants will benefit from individual projects and support appropriate to their needs. In order to ensure sustainability and effective anchoring in return communities, community projects will be prioritized. • In Somalia, the Country Note reports that significant numbers of migrants, IDPs, and refugees received protection and/or were assisted with the financial support of EUTF. The Horn of Africa MLS Report states that by August 2019, nearly 37,000 migrants, IDPs, and refugees received protection and/or were assisted with EUYF support. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To identify, assist and provide protection for victims of trafficking in human beings and vulnerable smuggled migrants, especially women and children and other vulnerable groups.³⁸⁶ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several programmes (RDPP, CRRF) are supporting IDPs and refugees, including protection.³⁸⁷ ○ Refugees have a right to get work permits and birth and death certificates.³⁸⁸ ○ The Government of Ethiopia has adopted a 2019–2020 Country Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for improving livelihoods. Key components of the plan include: expansion of access to education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels by integrating refugees in the national educational system (including adult literacy and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET)).³⁸⁹ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The 2019 MLS Report detail numerous achievements in the provision of protection and direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees. This is provided in particular by the protection component of the IOM project referenced above. To give illustrative results, in 2016 53,981 IDPs and returnees and 58,561 migrants in detention centres received non-food items and hygiene kits. Stranded migrants received health assistance, with an emphasis on women and children. 5,041 vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied minor children received tailored protection services. Disembarkation centres for migrants returned from sea were furnished and responsible officials received training in the treatment of returnees. Efforts were made to establish Safe Houses for migrants, albeit with limited success according to the project ROM Report. ○ Other agencies delivering significant protection and direct assistance, especially in detention centres, were UNICEF through “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” and UNHCR through “Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya.” Some details are given in the June 2019 MLS Report. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While Morocco continues efforts to regularize irregulars, refugees, and asylum seekers, it also continues to conduct large-scale roundups of reportedly thousands of sub-Saharan African migrants from the areas in northern Morocco that border the Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla. See Indicator 6.1.4. ○ The NoA regional project <i>Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa</i> cited above aims to strengthen protection of stranded and vulnerable migrants in Morocco. The contract was signed in June 2019 but since August 2018, the expenses of the budget are authorised to be disbursed. However, the IP has chosen not to use this possibility for Morocco.
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³⁸⁶ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

³⁸⁷ For example: the RDPP and CRRF programmes.

³⁸⁸ As a result of recently introduced changes in the refugee legislation.

³⁸⁹ Alemu Asfaw Nigusie and Freddie Carver, The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, Progress in Ethiopia, HPG, September 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF project Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité is targeting vulnerable migrants, and contracts implemented by CSOs are expected to be signed in 2020. ○ EUTF project support to UNHCR recently adopted is also supporting protection of refugees by that organisation. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF supported protection and assistance activities for refugees, IDPs and host communities and large-scale information campaigns for migrants. This included civil registration and vulnerability assessment through Kallo Tchidaniwo land parcelling project in Diffa. However, these populations were not protected by a national policy on justice and human rights, and resettlement opportunities remained inaccessible for vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers. ○ Assistance and protection for forcibly displaced: The EUTF supported various types of direct protection and assistance as well as capacity building for forcibly displaced people. Stakeholders report more than 1,500 refugees and forced displaced people are receiving legal assistance to support their integration, although a national policy on justice and human rights has not been implemented. It is also reported that EUTF-funded projects resulted in 2,295 migrants in transit (incl children), IDPs and refugees receiving protection and/or assistance (MLS SLC 2018 Report). AJUSEN has directly strengthened four institutions and non-state actors through capacity building on protection and migration management (MLS SLC 2018 Report). ○ Information for migrants: The EUTF supported large scale information provision activities for migrants. Stakeholders report EUTF made a much larger investment in provision of information campaigns about the risks of migration than in provision of protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. It is reported that EUTF-funded projects reached 70,300 migrants or potential migrants with information campaigns on migration and risks of irregular migration (MLS SLC 2018 Report). ○ Resettlement: Stakeholders report that EU states were reluctant to provide resettlement to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers through Regional Disembarkation Platforms (RDPs). Research conducted through REF reported that the resettlement programme from Niger to the EU has shown that member states are often reluctant to make the pledges required for resettlement. It warns ‘If the safe and orderly movement of people from the Regional Disembarkation Platforms (RDPs) to EU member states does not work because the EU and its member states are not fulfilling their obligations, the RDPs will become overcrowded and tensions among asylum-seekers, but also between the third country and the EU, will increase.’³⁹⁰ ○ Protection: Kallo Tchidaniwo offered an innovative approach to assistance, protection and solutions to refugees and host populations in Diffa. Stakeholders report this involved UNHCR undertaking civil registration exercises to identify refugees, displaced people and vulnerable people for assistance by local authorities. More broadly, the approach offered an alternative to refugee camps and protracted hopelessness. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration: 103,918 ○ The Tekki Fii campaign³⁹¹, which covers most of the EUTF projects (Développer l’emploi au Sénégal, PARERBA, PACERSEN...) carries out large scale communication activities in the country, with the goal of sensitizing potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by the programmes and on risks of irregular migration. In Q1, 7,396 new potential migrants were reached in two Senegalese regions through ‘caravans’: 5,896 in Tambacounda, and 1,500 in Kédougou, the latter seeing its first ‘caravan’ visit.³⁹² ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MLS indicator 3.2 reports that by August 2019, nearly 37,000 migrants, IDPs, refugees received protection and/or were assisted. This figure includes the 10,000 returnees assisted by IOM/SO-03-02 (see I-6.2.2). ○ It is not clear what share of total migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees requiring protection this actually represents.
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (<i>MLS 3.2</i>).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ethiopia case study identified no evidence related to this. ● In Libya, as well documentation consulted makes no explicit reference to victims of THB outside the general context section. Libya is unfortunately not covered in the authoritative annual U.S. State Department Trafficking in Persons Report. The prevalence of trafficking in Libya in the form of sexual exploitation and forced labour is well known.

³⁹⁰ Clingendael (2018) The Future of the European Migration System: unlikely partners? Strategic Alert, Willemijn Tiekstra, July 2018.

³⁹¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1SfuJk_KfM

³⁹² MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Morocco, under the National Migration Strategy foreign trafficking victims can benefit from various services, including reintegration assistance, education, vocational training, social services, and legal aid. It is not reported how many have benefited from these services. According to the U.S. State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Report of June 2019, the government informally refers victims of THB and provides in-kind support to civil society organizations that provide essential services to populations vulnerable to trafficking. Additionally, the government continued to provide services to female and child victims of violence, including potential trafficking victims, at reception centres at major hospitals, as well as in protection units in Moroccan courts. During the reporting period, Moroccan law enforcement agencies identified focal points to work directly with these centres and units and compiled a list of NGO service providers for authorities to refer trafficking victims to care. The government reported providing protection services for more than 17,000 at-risk women and children at centres throughout the country in 2018, but it did not report if any of these individuals were trafficking victims. • The Niger country note identified no evidence relevant to this indicator. • The Senegal country note identified no evidence relevant to this indicator. • In Somalia, while THB is covered by the regional Better Border Management project, no information on actual activities relevant to this indicator was identified in documents consulted. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Assistance to victims of trafficking and vulnerable smuggled migrants to ensure access to appropriate services, including access to justice; support for the establishment of standard operating procedures for the referral of victims of trafficking at national and cross-border levels, and the provision of systematic and predictable consular assistance to stranded migrants(...).³⁹³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The BMM programme is addressing human trafficking in a regional framework. In Ethiopia, BMM supports shelters for male and female victims of trafficking, The BMM has provided food, sanitary materials, school material, and supported individuals with documentation, family tracing, transportation and family reunification.³⁹⁴ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No project documentation consulted makes explicit reference to victims of THB outside the general context section. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the SNIA, foreign trafficking victims can benefit from various services, including reintegration assistance, education, vocational training, social services, and legal aid. However, the government did not report how many foreign trafficking victims—if any—have benefited from these services. ○ According to the U.S. State Department’s <i>Trafficking in Persons</i> Report of June 2019, the government informally refers victims of THB and provides in-kind support to civil society organizations that provide essential services to populations vulnerable to trafficking. Additionally, the government continued to provide services to female and child victims of violence, including potential trafficking victims, at reception centres at major hospitals, as well as in protection units in Moroccan courts. During the reporting period, Moroccan law enforcement agencies identified focal points to work directly with these centres and units, and compiled a list of NGO service providers for authorities to refer trafficking victims to care. The government reported providing protection services for more than 17,000 at-risk women and children at centres throughout the country in 2018, but it did not report if any of these individuals were trafficking victims. ○ Stakeholder interviews in the field confirm that Government capacity to directly provide services, including legal aid, to victims of trafficking and instead works through <i>associations</i>. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates there is a centre for victims of THB, but questions arise about whether an adequate system is in place. ○ Framework: Stakeholders report a decree has been issued about victims of trafficking, considerable awareness building has been undertaken, and a national centre for victims of trafficking has been established (with US funds). The reception centre for women and children victims of THB is in Zinder, funded by the State Department and implemented by IOM. However, doubts are raised about whether THB victims receive adequate care and treatment or whether such systems are adequate. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human trafficking has not been sufficiently taken into account under EUTF so far. There is not sufficient attention given to the sensitization of potential migrants on the issue of human trafficking before they take the adventure to travel. There is a new initiative EPOQUE that will deal with this aspect.³⁹⁵
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³⁹³ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

³⁹⁴ GIZ, Better Migration Management, Newsletter March to September 2018

³⁹⁵ EUD Interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The technical and operational capacities of institutions and organizations in charge of migration and assistance to vulnerable people, as well as civil society organizations, including the private sector, can be strengthened.³⁹⁶ • SOMALIA ○ No evidence specifically on THB seen so far. This is an area that BMM is also to address but the actual activities in this field relevant to Somalia have not been reported.
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JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ethiopia, the country note identified no evidence related to this indicator. • In Libya, consideration of sustainability factors in strategic documents consulted was cursory. A number cited capacity building as the main project component contributing to sustainability. No document cited factors such as absence of a functioning government able to make budgetary commitments and the reversion to a cash economy. ROM Reports consulted were without exception, pessimistic on sustainability as a whole but cited some contribution, especially at individual level, of training and capacity building (as well as institution strengthening). A number cited continued donor support as a prerequisite for sustainability. The country note concludes that, in view of the pressing humanitarian, security, and political crisis in Libya; together with political pressure in Europe to relieve the plight of irregular migrants in Libya and often seeking to enter Europe, sustainability of actions is a second-ranking priority. • In Morocco, as well, strategic and programming documents consulted pay little attention to issues of sustainability. However, EUTF actions are closely tied to the pillars of the National Migration Strategy Policy, which is underpinned by EU budget support, in the design of which a great deal of attention has been given to ownership and sustainability. During the discussions with Government related to migration policy budget support, a mission on the budgetisation of the migration policy recommended that Government's strategic vision needed to be based on a more structured multiannual budget projection disaggregating the various sub-sectors of the policy and demonstrating clearly the path to financial sustainability. An important question remaining to be answered is the degree to which actions financed by EUTF are realistically factored into Ministry budgeting for the future. This particularly important in the case of large-ticket actions, such as integrated border management. • In Niger, a ROM review found that the PROGEM project's capacity building for institutions has not resulted in sustainable acquisition of skills although a good basis had been established. • The Senegal country note found that there is potential of EUTF actions to strengthen the technical and operational capacities of institutions and organizations in charge of migration and assistance to vulnerable people, as well as civil society organizations and the private sector, can be strengthened. It did not present evidence on how the sustainability of this capacity building is dealt with in programming and implementation. • In Somalia, the EUTF-financed regional BMM and bilateral IOM (SO-03-02) projects have local ownership and sustainability as key concerns since they are assisting to develop national systems and procedures, where national funding for the continued operations is key. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TO5 EUTF-REG-25: The sustainability is modest and one reason for this is the fact that the respective targeted countries are grappling with a multiplicity of challenges including extreme poverty, economic hardship and in some cases civil wars which places astronomical financial burden on them. Thus, the focus so far has been on capacity development, building of essential systems and structures and encourage the governments to prioritise and invest in the return and reintegration of migrants in local communities.³⁹⁷ • TO5 EUTF-HOA-REG-19: The institutional sustainability is lower than the good performance of the project may suggest, and this for reasons beyond its control. A protocol in place is, naturally, insufficient for there to be functioning mechanisms in the field. Implementation will be the necessary further step, requiring cross-border migration management and infrastructure, establishment and strengthening of local institutions and community awareness, ratification of the Protocol and establishment of national pastoral codes and bilateral agreements, mapping and designation of cross border transhumance corridors, resources and basic social services, establishment of water infrastructure and pasture management along migratory corridors, monitoring cross border pastoral mobility and rangeland biomass.³⁹⁸

³⁹⁶ Protocol d'accord MAESE/IOM, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02 Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et ré-intégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora Sénégalaise.

³⁹⁷ ROM Report, Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in Support of the Khartoum Process, 28 December 2018.

³⁹⁸ ROM Report, Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region, 18 January 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainability is part of all initiatives. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.3.1. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.3.1. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that PROGEM considered sustainability in design and implementation. This does not guarantee the Project’s sustainability. ○ Local authorities: Stakeholders note that PROGEM has strengthened local authority capacities in migration management and enabled some to begin preparing proposals and mobilizing resources themselves. The ROM review finds the PROGEM project’s capacity building for institutions has not resulted in sustainable acquisition of skills through the observatories and follow up coaching, but the implementation period is not long enough to ensure this will continue. ○ Measures: Where requested infrastructure measures cannot be built through PROGEM, these have been transferred to other actors—e.g. ENABEL, AFD. Beneficiaries speak in less confident terms about whether local authorities will be able to sustain the measures or maintain infrastructures. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Projects on Migration Management have tried to ensure that national authorities strengthen their capacities in Senegal. However, they have faced some institutional challenges. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both BMM (HOA-REG-09) and the IOM (SO-03-02) have local ownership and sustainability as key concerns since they are assisting to develop national systems and procedures, where national funding for the continued operations is key. ○ Actual results, however, are largely a function of the rather weak capacity and limited resources available.
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EQ-7: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improved internal security and border management and the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to lacking government security and partner system, the EUTF programs tried hard but failed to a great extent in this regard in Libya. There was no chance to set up coherent system. • Indeed EUTF helps to disrupt people smuggling but would not call it successful: more people are dying in the desert and on the sea. on top of it the ecowas open border policy is ruined. • In the field of counter-trafficking, an operational project like ECI Niger has achieved results on the ground like never before (e.g. investigation, dismantling of networks, 232 smugglers and traffickers locked up). • Pas plus que les projets bilatéraux. • C'est aussi un domaine prioritaire dans lequel pas mal de projets ont été mis en oeuvre, même s'il reste encore beaucoup à faire. La pérennisation des investissements faits en la matière dépend aussi d'actions en profondeur et dans la durée telles que la gestion des ressources humaines dans les forces de sécurité intérieure et les systèmes judiciaire, la disponibilité opérationnelle des équipements, la lutte contre la corruption et la rémunération à la performance, qui dépassent évidemment le cadre de l'EUTF. • Tout dépend du processus d'identification et d'implication de l'action. • Le projet que j'ai suivi avait des lenteurs administratives dues a l'agence de mise en oeuvre. Le budget avait été augmenté et le dialogue avec les autorités se basait sur le paiement de per diems pour des multitudes de réunions. • Les challenges sont trop grands et ne peuvent pas être résolus rapidement... surtout dans un contexte de mauvaise gouvernance. 	
JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities.
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (<i>MLS 4.1 and 4.2</i>).
General QA indicator info from QA lead	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF-funded activities underway across SLC and HOA to strengthen border management capacity have reinforced 65 border posts, built capacity of more than 1,700 national institutions and individuals, and trained 	

	<p>more than 140,000 people on border management and related areas, according to monitoring data published by the EUTF's Monitoring and Learning System.³⁹⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLS reports the total number of border stations supported to strengthen border control in SLC and HOA was 65 by end 2018 • MLS also reports the total number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on 'security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights' in SLC and HOA was 143,823 by end 2018, and was continuing to rise in 2019 Q1 • MLS reports the total number of institutions and non-state actors 'benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights' was 1,711 by end 2018 and continuing to rise in early. • The EUTF is supporting a diverse range of efforts to build border management capacity which are underway in each subregion and specific countries, according to EUD interviews and documents reviewed: • In SHL, the EUR 41.6m GAR-SI Sahel project (SAH-REG-04) aims to contribute to stability in specific areas where state authority is less present, with the ability to address threats including reinforcing borders. In Burkina Faso, a EUR 30m project (BF-03-01) to strengthen integrated border management is being implemented by GIZ. In Senegal, MLS reports that by 2019 (Q1) 300 staff were trained on security, border management and related areas, and one institution has benefited from capacity building in these same areas. In Ghana, a new national project on border management has been started, aimed at strengthening border security, implemented by ICMPPD. In Guinea, a project has been approved by the EUTF board to strengthen border management, and fight against trafficking and smuggling of migrants. • In HOA, the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme (HOA-REG-09) with a budget of EUR 46m, implemented across 10 countries in the region, aims to provide capacity building to improve migration management, in particular to prevent and address irregular migration, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. In Somalia, it provided support to the opening of the expanded Garowe airport. • In NOA, a EUR 55m border management project (NOA-REG-07) is being implemented in the Maghreb region by ICMPPD. In Morocco, a border management support project contract was reportedly signed with FIIAPP in April 2019 and equipment being procured. • In Niger, the EUTF is contributing to increased border management capacity to face diverse threats on each border. The large budget support project (NE-06-01) with EUTF funding worth EUR 80m aims to develop state capacities in border management and cross-border cooperation (among other objectives), intending to result in strengthened border management systems and capacity of internal security services and border control. • As a result, MLS reporting⁴⁰⁰ states that 10 border stations are being supported, 1,422 national staff trained on security, border management, rights etc., and 46 institutions benefiting from capacity building and operational support in these areas i.e. security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights. • Smaller internal security projects are also considered to be delivering results in Niger: namely the EUR 6m project (NE-05-01) implemented by FIIAPP to create joint investigation teams to address criminal networks involved in smuggling of migrants (SOM) and trafficking of human beings (THB) and the regional GAR-SI project (SAH-REG-04) to build rapid reaction police teams in the G5 Sahel countries aimed at reinforcing security in specific areas. • But in Libya EUTF-funded efforts to build border management capacity are showing disappointing progress. The project (NOA-LY-07) to Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya with EUTF funding worth EUR 45m, being implemented by the Italian Ministry of Interior, ICMPP and others, aims to strengthen institutional reform and develop the overall capacity of the Libyan authorities for land and sea border control and surveillance; for addressing smuggling and trafficking of human beings; and for search and rescue at sea and on land. • The MLS Report on North of Africa (June 2019) reported that one boat had been repaired and tested and two additional vessels were under contract for repairs; this against a target of 8 boats. None had been turned over to the government. 85 crew and divers had received training. Only 22 out of 88 planned crew had been trained; 0 out of 20 planned maintenance engineers; 0 out of 22 planned technicians trained on navigation systems; 17 out of 20 planned staff trained on SAR and scuba-diving; and a mobile maintenance facility designed to strengthen Southern border control had not become operational. • A ROM Report in May 2019 considered that, with half of the project's life past, production of outputs was unsatisfactory, although limited outputs delivered were satisfactory in quality. • The National border of Libya in the South remains difficult/impossible to manageable due to the lack of government control. • Evidence does not indicate to what extent capacity has actually been strengthened.
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³⁹⁹ Data comes from Altai Consulting (2019), EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad, 2018 Report, and Altai Consulting (2019), EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa, Quarterly Report - Q1 2019.

⁴⁰⁰ Altai Consulting (2019), EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Sahel and Lake Chad, 2018 Report.

	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To strengthen the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management (such as front-line officials, law enforcement officers, or judicial bodies) notably by training and technical assistance, by improving procedures for investigating and prosecuting cases of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; by improving data collection and promoting sharing of information; by supplying government offices and border management posts with essential tools and equipment, and possibly with infrastructure development; by promoting improved coordination between different institutions and agencies involved.⁴⁰¹ • T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06: A specific objective is to strengthen and develop the management of border areas by State services in Mali, including the management of flows of people and goods as well as cross-border cooperation (with Burkina Faso and Niger) is developed and reinforced. It proposes three strands of action: (i) support for the reorganization of forces working to manage border areas and the strengthening of their chain of command, and by supporting the establishment of inter-service command bodies and cross-border; (ii) Support for the development of standard procedures (SOPs) and specialized training; (iii) finally material support (equipment, building renovations, transmission, border control and recording equipment) for forces and services working at the borders (Border Police, security forces, Customs, Civil Protection, National Guard, Gendarmerie), as well as support for the authorities in disseminating the information necessary to populations, migrants and economic operators.⁴⁰² • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08: Specific objectives of the budget support and complementary support Action in Mauritania include: 2. The organization of the services involved in border management, in order to combat organized crime, in particular migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings; and 3. The definition of operational measures to coordinate the action of the State at sea, and to gradually bring out a maritime security strategy. Related results expected: R3. The operational capacity of the services involved in border management are improved in order to combat organized crime, in particular migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings; R4. The operational capacity of the forces in charge of security, particularly maritime, is improved, thanks to standardized procedures and measures, allowing greater efficiency and coordination of the action of the various services. In addition through this programme, technical assistance will be provided to the security sector over 24 months by FIIAPP, to strengthen the operational capacity of the services, particularly in the maritime domain, and will make it possible more broadly to develop a strategy and initiate a modern management of security (coordination of services, structuring of exchanges of information and statistics). support could also result in capacity building in cross-cutting areas defined by the authorities (finance, IT).⁴⁰³ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation.⁴⁰⁴ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The main action related to border management is “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase,” implemented by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and benefitting in particular the particularly General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS) under the Ministry of the Interior and the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security (LCGPS) under the Ministry of Defence. As stated in the June 2019 MLS Report on North of Africa, outputs thus focus on equipping the GACS, training staff to use and maintain relevant equipment, and restoring facilities and boats in order to improve border security, decrease criminality and assist more migrants at the border, along the coast, and in the waters offshore. ○ The 26.05.2019 ROM Report considered that, with half of the project’s life past, production of outputs was unsatisfactory although the limited outputs that had been delivered were satisfactory in quality. The only aspect of the project where prospects for progress were good was increased operational capacity in terms of maritime surveillance, although that was threatened by lack of necessary ship maintenance. ○ The June 2019 MLS reported that one boat had been repaired and tested and two additional vessels were under contract for repairs: this against a target of 8 boats. None had been turned over to the government. 85 crew and divers had received training. ○ More precisely, 22 out of 88 planned crew had been trained; 0 out of 20 planned maintenance engineers; 0 out of 22 planned technicians trained on navigation systems; ○ 17 out of 20 planned staff trained on SAR and scuba-diving; and no mobile maintenance facility designed to strengthen Southern border control had become operational. ○ EUD staff interviewed expressed the view that, with boats still being repaired, the contribution of EUTF support to the goal of saving lives at sea has been very limited. IOM has, however, delivered life rafts, life vests, similar equipment, and training. There is continuous dialogue to improve performance at sea. ○ EUTF contribution to managing national borders to the South has been limited by the security situation and resulting lack of government control.
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⁴⁰¹ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

⁴⁰² T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06, Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao), p.15

⁴⁰³ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-08, L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie, pp.14-16

⁴⁰⁴ Interview with ADA.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A contract was signed with FIIAPP, the implementing partner for <i>Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc</i>, in April 2019. In June, according to the MLS NoA report, tenders for the procurement of equipment were launched. A field interview with the IP indicated that quick results are not to be anticipated – the first equipment arrived in Morocco in October 2019, but it must be installed, there is training to be conducted, maintenance to be contracted, etc. The same the situation was reported by the IP with regard to the ICMPD-implemented regional Better Border Management project (see below). ○ As of summer 2019, Moroccan authorities authorized the opening of a project office in Rabat for the regional NoA project Border Management Project-Mahgreb (BMPM). A list of desired equipment submitted by the authorities was being reviewed. The NoA MLS report stated that the project was on track with procurement, to be followed by the training of national personnel to ensure correct and effective operation of equipment. ○ There is no evidence of actual capacity built by EUTF to date. In the case of BMPM, the IP reports that beneficiary interest lies overwhelmingly in the direction of equipment, not training in border management broadly considered. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF has strengthened national border management capacities, notably through AJUSEN budget support (variable tranche) incentives worth more than EUR 30m. This resulted in eight border posts being built or rehabilitated in migration-affected areas (2 on the Libyan border), four specialized border police units being established, and a runway being rehabilitated at the northernmost town of Dirkou to strengthen the border control. ○ Overall: The EUTF projects resulted in 10 border stations being supported, 1,422 national staff trained on security, border management, rights etc., and 46 institutions benefiting from capacity building and operational support in related areas (MLS SLC 2018 Report). ○ Border posts: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 14.5m have been used to strengthen border control posts in strategic locations to address the challenges of irregular migration and illicit smuggling of migrants. By 2018, five new border control posts were built and connected; two fixed border posts were built or rehabilitated along the border with Libya to strengthen the presence of the state and security and monitor migration; and eight ‘mixed border’ control posts were equipped and operationalized to strengthen coordination of internal security and civil defence forces. ○ Border police: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 6m have been used to strengthen border control capacities through the establishment of a specialized border police force consisting of four units. Previously there were no units specialized in border control or human resources policy aimed at retaining such agents. ○ Runway: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 8m have been used to rehabilitate the runway in at Dirkou, to strengthen border control in the North. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300.⁴⁰⁵ ○ 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1.⁴⁰⁶ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM, in its 4th newsletter (March 2018) notes its support to the opening of the expanded Garowe airport in the field of border management and immigration (see I-6.1.3). ○ EUTF projects otherwise do not seem to have border management as a defined objective.
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <p>The EUTF has invested in developing an impressive number of laws, strategies, policies and plans, but it is unknown how many relate to border management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end 2018, EUTF-funded activities have developed or directly supported a total of 304 laws, strategies, policies and plans in SLC and HOA, with around two-thirds of these in HOA, according to MLS reporting. In 2019 (Q1), 16 more laws, strategies, policies and plans were reported in HOA. • In key EU transit countries (Libya, Morocco), the EUTF made no investments to strengthen legislation or policy in border management and immigration control, although in Libya these fall short of international human rights standards and block protection activities.

⁴⁰⁵ MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

⁴⁰⁶ MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Libya, migration and related aspects (SOM, THB) covered by existing legislation (2004, 2010), which levies fines, jails and deports all ‘unauthorized migrants’. Neither law is aligned with the international human rights treaties, and their application has significantly blocked implementation of protection-related activities by UNHCR and UNICEF, according to the June 2019 MLS Report. • In Morocco, migration crimes are regulated by Law 02/03 of November 2003, and the Mobility Partnership between Morocco, the EU and Member States (2013) supports cooperation on migration including border management and SOM. • In Niger, the EUTF is supporting the development policies relating to or including border management. The large EUR 80m EUTF-funded budget support project (NE-06-01) included support to develop and/or implement policies in justice, security, and migration (Objective 3). • It is reported through AKVO that three laws, strategies, policies and plans have been developed (not specified which ones). • In Libya, progress stalled in developing border management coordination and procedures amid a deteriorating security situation in 2019. • Coordination mechanisms, the National Team of Border Security Management (NTBSM), and a Libyan/Italian committee to steer cooperation from Italy’s MoI, but a ROM Mission reported various agencies’ representatives were unable to engage with each other. • The ROM review noted that the elaboration of Standard Operating Procedures would be possible only in a stable environment. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To support national authorities to develop, enact and eventually implement policies, laws, institutional frameworks and procedures for better migration and border management, including on the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in accordance with the relevant international conventions and standards, and promoting harmonisation and exchange of best practices in these areas.⁴⁰⁷ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-6.1.1. The EU has consistently use EUTF as a platform to advocate for improved policies and approaches, with only limited success due to low Government interest in a rights-based approach to migration. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Most issues related to migration crimes in Morocco are regulated by Law 02/03 relative to the entry and stay of foreigners in Morocco, irregular emigration and immigration of November 2003. ○ The Mobility Partnership between Morocco, the EU and its Member States, signed in June 2013, strengthens EU-Morocco cooperation in different areas of migration and particularly on “preventing and combating illegal immigration, people smuggling and border management.” ○ The workhorse programme supporting legislative and policy reform in migration management is sector reform budget support, to migration policy financed by ENI. It faces institutional constraints and, aside from the legal framework on trafficking in human beings, has not succeeded in achieving the adoption of the laws on Asylum and Foreigners. ○ For information on legal reforms related to smuggling of migrants and THB, see below. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF is supporting implementation of the country’s first national border policy and action plan. This is perceived as a positive contribution to a huge territorial challenge. ○ National border policy: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 3.5m is being invested in implementing the national border policy and its action plan, and is expected to result in the government adopting the national border policy and action plan (2019-2035) by end 2019 and two meetings of the National Borders Commission and quarterly reporting on action plan by end 2020. Previously no national border document existed. ○ Perceptions: Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN is making a good policy-level contribution to strengthening control of Niger’s huge borders, resulting in them being relatively well managed compared to neighbours. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF projects apart from BMM do not seem to have border management as an objective.
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⁴⁰⁷ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants' rights.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little or no evidence that national border management institutions have improved their performance due to EUTF investments, and questions arise about respect for migrant rights e.g. in Morocco, where actual treatment of migrants may not match policy commitments. • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation. BMM has also conducted these types of trainings. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Neither the ROM Report consulted, nor the June 2019 MLS Report, cite actually improved performance on the part of border management institutions. The ROM noted that the elaboration of Standard Operating Procedures will be possible only in a stable environment. As noted in the discussion of evaluation limitations above, ROMs available in Libya are over one year old. ○ A national coordination mechanism was put in place in the form of National Team of Border Security Management (NTBSM), as well as a Libyan/Italian committee to steer cooperation from MoI of Italy. However, the deterioration of the security environment in April 2019 was a setback, as it made it impossible for the various agencies' representatives to engage with each other. ○ It is possible that Frontex aerial surveillance has improved the Coast Guard's ability to intercept vessels and has thus been complementary to EUTF-financed capacity building and institution strengthening. ○ The EUTF has funded IOM and UNHCR to install reception points at the disembarkation places, allowing registration of intercepted migrants and in this way contributing to the protection of their rights. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Border management projects are still in the equipment procurement stage, and implementation will take time (see I-7.1.1). ○ A number of EUTF actions reviewed here deal with protection and human rights issues, but are still in preparation or very early implementation stage and are facing complex institutional settings in Morocco. ○ As pointed out at several points previously, concerns have been expressed that Moroccan authorities' actual treatment of migrants does not fully reflect commitments made in the national migration policy adopted in 2014. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.1.1 and I-7.1.2 above.

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF has invested in developing an impressive number of laws, strategies, policies and plans, but it is unknown how many, if any, are legal frameworks relating to SOM. • By end 2018, EUTF-funded activities have developed or directly supported a total of 304 laws, strategies, policies and plans in SLC and HOA, with around two-thirds of these in HOA, according to MLS reporting. In 2019 (Q1), 16 more laws, strategies, policies and plans were reported in HOA. • In Niger, the EUR 80m budget support project (NE-06-01) aims to strengthen the development and/or implementation of policies in justice, security, and migration (Obj. 3) • But Morocco, for example, has not signed nor ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the Convention against Transnational Crime Organizations. • The EUTF supports research into the political economy human smuggling through the REF: • The Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa (REF) includes a EUR 2.5m project (REG-SAH-01-02) focused on Monitoring the political economy of human smuggling in Libya and the Greater Sahara. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To support national authorities to develop, enact and eventually implement policies, laws, institutional frameworks and procedures for better migration and border management, including on the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, in accordance with the

	<p>relevant international conventions and standards, and promoting harmonisation and exchange of best practices in these areas.⁴⁰⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening legal frameworks is not covered by any of the projects reviewed. See I-7.1.2. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Morocco has not ratified the <i>Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air</i> supplementing the Convention against Transnational Crime Organizations (signed in 2002). Among reasons that have been suggested are the extensive costs and complexities associated with the implementation, as well as a perceived lack of incentives for the incorporation of the protocol into national legislation. ○ See I-7.1.2 on the success of budget support to encourage adoption of the law on human trafficking, but failure to date achieve adoption of laws on asylum and foreigners in Morocco. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is supporting the State’s justice system to fight organized crime and people smuggling, making the country a leader in this field. But the Ministry of Justice remains underfunded and not functioning well. A EUTF-supported national justice plan remained behind schedule. ○ Ministry of Justice: AJUSEN fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were provided to the government of Niger in December 2017 as budget support to strengthen the vital functions of the state in justice and related areas. Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN strengthened the Ministry of Justice’s capacity (providing equipment, HR) and the Inspector General’s, but the ministry is perceived to remain poorly funded and not functioning well. The EUTF-supported effort to implement the justice plan has also been slow (studies, workshops, works and equipment) and remained less than a quarter complete in 2019. ○ Leadership in anti-smuggling: Niger is considered a leader in the fight against human smuggling and trafficking. Following the death of 92 people abandoned by people smugglers in the Sahara Desert (including 52 children and 37 women) in 2013, Law 036/2015 was adopted to prevent similar actions and impose severe penalties on people smugglers. Since then, Niger has made fight against THB and SOM a political priority to legislate and react—in the absence of such legislation previously. The EU is a primary partner, supporting key ministries (Justice, National Defence, Interior) and their operational services.⁴⁰⁹ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM has this as part of its portfolio but no reporting seen so far provides any information on this with regards to Somalia. ○ JPP has general policing skills as core of the capacity building programme, but evidently nothing on fighting criminal networks so far.
I-7.2.2	<p>Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF supports some regional projects aimed at strengthening capacities for investigation and prosecution of SOM and THB, and in NOA a project is being initiated. • The EUR 30m Better Migration Management project (HOA-REG-09-01) implemented by GIZ across 9 countries in the Horn of Africa/east Africa participating in the Khartoum process aims to provide capacity building to improve migration management, and to prevent and address irregular migration, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. • In HOA, a EUR 5m project (HOA-REG-62) implemented by CIVIPOL services across eight countries in the Greater Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen) aims to disrupt cross-border criminal organizations profiting from irregular migration, human trafficking and other types of organized crime by focusing on their financial resources. (...) • In SHL, the EUR 41.6m GAR-SI Sahel project (SAH-REG-04) aims to contribute to stability in specific areas where state authority is less present, with the ability to address threats including organised crime involved in SOM. • In NOA, a regional EUTF project, ‘Dismantling the criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking’ was decided in December 2017; but, as of summer 2019, was not yet contracted and individual country packages were still being prepared.

⁴⁰⁸ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

⁴⁰⁹ *Sahel Dimanche*, 27 Sept 2019. Interview with Mme Goge Maimouna Gazibo, Head of the Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la traite des personnes et le trafic illicite des migrants (ANLTP/TIM)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Niger, the EUTF supports state capacities in several ways to address SOM. The large EUR 80m EUTF-funded budget support project (NE-06-01) aims to strengthen the capacities of justice actors to fight organized crime and people trafficking (Obj. 4), which is intended to make their activities more effective. The EUR 6m EUTF-funded joint investigations teams project (NE-05-01) to fight against irregular migration, human trafficking and smuggling (ECI), implemented by FIAPP, is considered to be showing results and will be extended. In Niger the GAR-SI project is well recognized now after a difficult beginning, and recently suffered losses of life near Mali border, following losses by Niger military. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: To strengthen the capacity of all institutions and agencies responsible for migration and border management (such as front-line officials, law enforcement officers, or judicial bodies) notably by training and technical assistance, by improving procedures for investigating and prosecuting cases of trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants; by improving data collection and promoting sharing of information; by supplying government offices and border management posts with essential tools and equipment, and possibly with infrastructure development; by promoting improved coordination between different institutions and agencies involved.⁴¹⁰ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The main EUTF-financed project addressing criminal networks is the UNODC-implemented NoA regional project “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.” This was decided in approved in December 2017 but has only recently begun early implementation. This builds on the achievements of the previous global GLO-ACT project (also implemented by UNODC). UNODC representatives interviewed describe it as a classic training project covering a wide range of actors and tailored to national needs. ○ Both EUBAM and EUNAVFOR MED have aspects tackling smuggling and trafficking and are thus complementary with, but not financed by, EUTF. The same is true for Frontex aerial surveillance. ○ Credible experts report significant links between Government institutions supported by the EU and those involved in smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) within the Ministry of Interior, is the main operational body in charge of detecting and preventing migration crimes related to human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and document fraud. ○ The NoA regional project <i>Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking</i> was decided in December 2017 with UNODC. This project intends to deepen the support which was launched with the GLOACT project. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is strengthening the prison system. ○ Prisons: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 3.5m were being used to strengthen prison management and infrastructure. The legal framework governing prisons was being adopted and budget allocations made 2019-2020 to improve the management and security of the prisons system. Infrastructure work was being completed on the high security prison (Koutoukale) and the new premises of the State Council and Court of Appeal of Niamey. Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN strengthened capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement actors, incl. prison reform. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM has this as part of its portfolio <i>for some countries but perhaps not Somalia</i>. ○ The UNDP trust fund is to strengthen the judiciary including in this field, though achievements to date unclear.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF activities on SOM tend to be regional projects and include cross-border elements, but there is little evidence about their effectiveness in this regard. • In HOA and SLC, EUTF-funded actions have created, launched or supported 50 cross-border cooperation initiatives, according to MLS reporting. This includes 38 in HOA and 12 in SLC. • As noted above, capacity building activities tend to be regional in scope or include cross-border elements.

⁴¹⁰ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.6

	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity building support to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation; sensitisation and advocacy of competent authorities on the need to adopt legislation on and to prosecute trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation; measures to harmonise legislation and protocols throughout the region, and to ensure that discrepancies between legislation and practice are addressed.⁴¹¹ • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: (...) the establishment of national councils/committees opposing trafficking; promotion of increased joint border management (as already tried between Ethiopia, Djibouti and Sudan); country-level specific training sessions to coordinate the various actors involved (ministries, agencies, police, judiciary and other security providers).⁴¹² • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.2.2 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A REVOIR Cf commentaires. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence, although AJUSEN aims to strengthen the capacity of state services concerned with border management and cross border cooperation (Obj. 6). • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM has this as an important component, and notes that Somalia has participated in some of the regional events. ○ While there is increasing collaboration between law enforcement bodies in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, it is not clear to what extent this is due to EUTF interventions. ○ A general reference is made in SO-46-02/JPP but no specific evidence has so far been seen.
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JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for SOM, the EUTF has invested in developing an impressive number of laws, strategies, policies and plans; but it is unknown how many are legal frameworks relating to THB. • In Niger, AJUSEN reporting (AKVO) shows no progress yet on developing national action plans to combat people trafficking. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity building support to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation; sensitisation and advocacy of competent authorities on the need to adopt legislation on and to prosecute trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation; measures to harmonise legislation and protocols throughout the region, and to ensure that discrepancies between legislation and practice are addressed.⁴¹³ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.2.2 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Morocco signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2002. Since then, the country has been committed to harmonize its internal legislation with this instrument. Morocco ratified the subsequent Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women

⁴¹¹ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

⁴¹² T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

⁴¹³ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

	<p>and Children, in 2009, although the US State Department’s 2018 <i>Trafficking in Persons</i> report characterises progress in implementing this as “rather slow.” It was not until 2016 that the country integrated the Protocol provisions in its domestic legislative framework with the adoption of the Law against human trafficking. Through Law 27/14 of August 2016 against trafficking, a Special Commission presided over by the Ministry of Justice to coordinate the government’s action on THB was ordered by a government decree in July 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This commission aims amongst all to establish a national plan against human trafficking, coordinate actions, identify and ensure protection for victims, ensure judiciary action and fight against criminal networks. The commission can be seen as a starting point to boost efforts of the government to implement the THB law, as current capacity to investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes is limited. The initiative has had important consequences for the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking. It creates a new legal frame for trafficking in human beings and enhances the access to public services for victims of trafficking. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is little evidence that the EUTF is strengthening legal frameworks for fighting THB in line with international standards. AJUSEN reporting (AKVO) showed no progress yet on developing national action plans to combat people trafficking. The Director of ANLTP told a newspaper that a court of appeal established in Tahoua would bring together justice actors (ministry of justice and magistrates) in September 2019 to review whether Niger’s justice framework responds to the challenges of insecurity and irregular migration, and whether legal instruments for dealing with THB were adequate.⁴¹⁴ ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM is, according to its two-page country note of 2018, to assist Somalia’s Technical Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling and the High-Level Task Force on Migration Management but results have so far not been made public.⁴¹⁵
I-7.3.2	<p>Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The EUTF supports some regional projects aimed at strengthening capacities for investigation and prosecution of SOM and THB, and in NOA a project is being initiated (see above, JC-7.2-3.1). ● The EUT supports a few projects with a more specific focus on THB: ● In Niger, the EUR 80m EUTF-funded budget support project (NE-06-01) supports state capacities to address THB and will establish three regional posts ‘antennas’ of the national anti-people trafficking agency. ● In Mauritania, a EUR 3m project (SAH-MR-02-01) is being implemented by the Fundacion Save the Children, to reinforce migration management in order to protect migrant children from exploitation and trafficking. ● In the Gulf of Guinea countries (Togo, Nigeria, Code d’Ivoire, Guinea and Ghana), a EUR 2.8m project (SAH-REG-12) is being implemented to support the fight against THB in those countries. ● In HOA, EUTF activities have assisted (or referred to assistance) hundreds of THB victims: ● In HOA, 768 victims of THB have been assisted or referred to assistance services by 2019 Q1, according to MLS monitoring. ● In NOA and SHL, no reporting data available. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity-building support, notably through training, technical assistance and provision of relevant equipment, for judiciary and border management authorities to better address migration and border management, including smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings.⁴¹⁶ ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.2.2 above. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ While this is an emerging for EUTF (e.g., <i>Dismantling criminal networks</i>), results are not yet to be seen.

⁴¹⁴ Sahel Dimanche, 27 Sept 2019.

⁴¹⁵ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

⁴¹⁶ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is strengthening the capacity of the national agency to combat trafficking in human beings (THB), and the country’s approach is recognized as effective. Some questions are raised about the agency’s conflation of THB and smuggling of migrants (SOM) and slow progress in the care of THB victims. ○ Expectations: AJUSEN activities are expected to strengthen state actions to combat organised crime and support victims of human trafficking, and to establish three regional antennae / offices of the national anti-people trafficking agency (l’Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes). ○ ANLTP capacity: AJUSEN used variable tranches worth EUR 2m to establish regional branches of the National Agency to Combat Human Trafficking (ANLTP) and to support HR capacity development. By 2018, the ANLTP established three regional branches, to encourage victims to take legal action against the perpetrators using urgent procedures, and its permanent staff accounted for 50% or more of the agency’s staff—rising from 30% in 2016, thereby reducing turnover and strengthening capacity to fight THB. Stakeholders report ANLTP’s staff increased from two people in 2016 to regional antennas and establishing an indemnities fund. However, some questions were raised about the ANLTP’s effectiveness, its blurring of lines between THB and people smuggling, and its progress on the care of victims. ○ THB leadership: Niger’s approach to addressing THB has been recognized in 2019, when the country was awarded the anti-THB prize by the EU, ECOWAS, and Migration Policy Centre. Thus, Niger was considered a model by implementing partners, donors, and neighbouring countries—and by the US ambassador for its performance in fighting THB and SOM with both strong activities and strong political will. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is intended to be part of SO-46-02/JPP and SO-46-03/UNDP multi-partner fund to support justice, corrections, security and local governance. Actual results in these fields not known.
I-7.3.3	<p>Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.</p>
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above / similar to SOM <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Capacity building support to relevant Khartoum Process countries, in particular Eritrea, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, in drafting national legislation and policies on migration and border management, including transposition of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime and its protocols into national legislation; sensitisation and advocacy of competent authorities on the need to adopt legislation on and to prosecute trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation; measures to harmonise legislation and protocols throughout the region, and to ensure that discrepancies between legislation and practice are addressed.⁴¹⁷ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.2.2 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated above, the NoA regional project <i>Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking</i> was decided in December 2017. The individual country packages have been prepared and the activities of the project were launched in October 2019. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BMM is to facilitate this but actual results have not been conveyed in the BMM documentation.

⁴¹⁷ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.7

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little clear evidence of sustainability factors in project design and implementation on border management and internal security. • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Capacity building will have a sustainable impact. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ See I-4.3.1. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No evidence, although implementation through budget support implies national ownership. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The JPP has sustainability as an overriding concern but in the above fields it is unclear to what extent this is a realistic aspiration. ◦ The budget support is also supporting sustainability by using and strengthening FGS systems and capacities, including through considerable technical assistance including the first state accounts in 2018 applying for the first time in Somalia the INTOSAI standards

EQ-8: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improved prevention and management of conflict and the growth of radicalization?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of security is very difficult in Libya, hence the EUTF contributions are not really significant in this sector for the public and outsiders • The Sahel is falling apart. Mali, Burkina, Niger, Nigeria.... extremism is increasing. • Complex questions in a federal state like Somalia. each place is different. • It is providing finance for these things, but the implementing partner is not performing well • Pas plus que les projets sous autres programmes, en général les projets bilatéraux atteignent mieux tous ces objectifs • Surement le nouveau paquet FDU- G5 réponde à ces exigences mais c'est trop tot pour le dire • Il est difficile de porter un jugement sur ces trois items car l'évolution de la zone sahélienne montre plutôt que les menaces, les conflits locaux et l'extrémisme ont tendance à s'étendre. L'EUTF a apporté une contribution, mais les enjeux sont tellement énormes qu'il serait risqué d'identifier une relation de cause à effet imputable, en plus ou en moins, à l'EUTF. • C'est en effet un des objectifs de EUTF, et si les actions EUTF peuvent accompagner le mouvement oui, être un facteur de changement en soi, très peu • Le projet d'appui aux forces de sécurité EUTF ne prévoyait pas de concertation avec les autorités, n'a pas bénéficié d'une analyse des besoins et a coûté nettement presque le double qu'un projet identique. • Je connais les objectifs mais je ne sais si les résultats sont réels / positifs car comme pour les interventions militaires étrangères, il peut y avoir beaucoup d'effets indésirables (rejet des populations, partialité, etc.).
JC-8.1	• EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (<i>MLS 4.2</i>).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As noted above, EUTF-funded activities across SLC and HOA have built capacity of more than 1,700 national institutions, and trained more 140,000 people on security, border management and related areas in various countries, according to monitoring data published by the EUTF's Monitoring and Learning System. • MLS reports the total number of institutions and non-state actors 'benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights' was 1,711 by end 2018 and continuing to rise in early. • MLS reports the total number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on 'security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian

	<p>populations and human rights' in SLC and HOA was 143,823 by end 2018, and was continuing to rise in 2019 Q1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In SHL countries, the EUTF provided direct support to local security forces in border areas, which would have been much more difficult through other instruments. • In Niger, the EUR 80m budget support project (NE-06-01) aims to develop state capacities in security (Obj. 2) and strengthen development/implementation of policies in security (Obj 3). Its activities are expected to result in improved budget provisions and public spending on security and justice, including support to the criminal justice system. • In Niger, EUTF projects have provided capacity building to 46 institutions, of which 40 were national security forces, and a majority of the training was on security (MLS SLC 2018 Report). • In Mali, the EUTF supported the EUR 28.3m PARSEC project to reinforce security in border regions of Mopti and Gao, and border zones. Despite a difficult start, the project is considered to be doing well now. • In Chad, the EUTF supported capacity building of the local security force through the EUR 9.9m SECUTCHAD project (TD-05-01), which has reportedly been well adapted to the local situation in Lake Chad and implemented directly with local authorities. • In SHL, the EUTF supported a regional project to establish mobile rapid reaction police forces to face diverse threats but which struggled to adapt to national situations. • In the Sahel countries, the EUR 41.6m GAR-SI Sahel project (SAH-REG-04) aims to contribute to stability in specific areas where state authority is less present, with the ability to address all types of threat, including terrorism, organized crime, environmental crimes, and border control. • However, it is suggested by some stakeholders that this regional approach is not easily adapted to national situations, for example, in Chad where security forces may be used for political motives and may not uphold human rights. In Mali, the EUTF funded a battalion of 140 well trained and well-equipped gendarmes to intervene far from base and stay operational for some time, but was unable to fund bullets for training because they do not fit DAC codes (these were requested and supplied by US military). In Niger, the project has been adapted after a difficult start. • In Somalia, the EUTF is supporting activities to strengthen security through a joint police programme and budget support, including some effective and innovative practices. • The Joint Police Programme (SO-46-02) aims to increase the presence and efficacy of police throughout the federal member states while connecting this increased law enforcement to a more accessible, reliable and competent justice sector, in line with SO-4. This is to be supplemented by the activities under SO-46-03, the UNDP trust fund for complementary sectors in the field of rule of law. Practical activities in JPP include topping-up police salaries which has led to improved performance (Decision Fiche HOA-SO-46). • The police program and state and resilience program (budget support) in Somalia allow an innovative use of budget support, through detailed discussions with MS about safeguard measures and tailored reporting to MS. Such an informal way of doing things could have been more difficult under the EDF. • In NoA, the EUTF activities in Libya and Morocco are not explicitly geared towards building security capacities. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06: The EUR 29m PARSEC Mopti / Gao Action concerns Mali's central regions of Mopti and Gao and its borders with Burkina Faso and Niger (between Ouenkoro and Labbezanga). The overall objective is to contribute to strengthening the rule of law in this area by allowing an increased and effective presence of the Malian Security Forces, through improved security of local populations and strengthened border management. It will improve security by supporting the return of State services reorganized in a coherent manner (security forces and their justice, administration interface) and to strengthen their capacities in areas neglected for several years, through three types of action: training actions, material support (individual and collective equipment, building renovations, transmission) to the various security forces (for example National Guard, Gendarmerie, Police, Civil Protection, customs) and their justice interface, as well as support to the authorities in strengthening the chain of command, the distribution and coordination of the missions of the security forces.⁴¹⁸ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REH-26 (cluster 3 implemented by GIZ): Capacity building for peace committee has been provided, equip them with motor bikes and mobile phones.⁴¹⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of government staff on peace and conflict resolution has been done through the regional IPPSHAR project.
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⁴¹⁸ T05-EUTF-SAH-ML-06, Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières (PARSEC Mopti-Gao), pp13-14

⁴¹⁹ Interview notes GIZ Representative in Addis Ababa, 28 January 2020.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The IPPSHAR programme will be supporting several conflict prevention instruments in the region that will also involve Ethiopia, including support to the IGAD’s early warning of conflict unit and supports policy studies on security, early warning and diplomacy. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ None of the EUTF actions reviewed has explicitly sought to strengthen response to security threats. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ None of the EUTF Action Fiches examined so far places projects in the context of security threats. ○ A slight exception is the project <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, which by addressing discrimination and xenophobia may contribute to reducing extremism and intracommunal violence. Moreover, the two border control projects examined (implemented by FIAAPP and ICMPPD), while primarily focused on delivering equipment, have a clear link to security. The same applies to the UNODC-implemented <i>Dismantling criminal networks</i> capacity-building project. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF reinforced security capacities of the State, through AJUSEN and promising smaller projects, thus helping to address multiple threats from extremist groups to national security. ○ National capacities: EUTF projects have provided capacity building to 46 institutions, of which 40 were national security forces, and a majority of the training was on security (MLS SLC 2018 Report). AJUSEN fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were provided to the government of Niger in December 2017 as budget support to strengthen the vital functions of the state apparatus in security and other areas. ○ Regional coordination: An AJUSEN variable tranche worth EUR 1.5m was used to equip and operationalize eight mixed border posts to increase coordination of internal security forces and the civil defence forces to respond to any type of crisis at regional level. ○ Mixed support: Stakeholders note that EUTF is providing a mix of security support to addressing Niger’s panoply of security threats from extremist groups: Boko Haram, ACME, and fallout from Libya’s collapse. AJUSEN strengthens the State’s security capacity in the face of these threats and promising smaller projects such as the joint investigation teams and GAR-SI are delivering results. However, it is recognized that a few projects alone will not significantly reduce the threats from violent extremist groups. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300. ○ 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Joint Police Programme (SO-46-02) is to increase the presence and efficacy of police throughout FMS while connecting this increased law enforcement to a more accessible, reliable and competent justice sector, in line with SO-4. This has included the training and entering into service of 800 trained officers at FMS level. This is to be supplemented by the activities under SO-46-03, the UNDP trust fund for complementary sectors in the field of rule of law. ○ Practical activities in JPP include topping-up police salaries which has led to improved performance, though sustainability through own budget funding is not yet in place.⁴²⁰ ○ Overall progress remains fragile and volatile, as Al Shabaab remains a strong and credible force of destabilisation throughout large parts of southern and central Somalia, and EUTF assistance cannot be said to have changed this picture.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Currently no evidence identified. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence relevant to this has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No EUTF action would be far enough advanced for this to be the case.

⁴²⁰ Decision Fiche HOA-SO-46

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Niger, it is suggested the EU/EUTF strengthened the State’s security capacities. There was little evidence, in Agadez at least, that local communities felt any safer. ○ Security threats: Niger faces growing attacks by armed militants, including two attacks on army posts which left dozens of soldiers dead. In each case, the attacks were eventually repelled and with French military air support. A picture emerges of a state under attack in remote areas bordering Mali and Burkina Faso, and strong efforts to defend itself. ○ EU support: It is perceived that the Niger State has been strengthened by the EU, in order to counter migration and security threats. ○ Agadez: In Agadez, people consulted saw security risks in terms of ‘social security’, stating that EUTF actions had contributed to social security by increasing employment in communes, especially for young people. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The JPP programme refers to the case of the divided city of Galkayo where a clash led to 45 deaths and displaced an estimated 85,000 in a city that at the time had about 270,000 inhabitants. An agreement signed in January 2017 led to joint training of police, which was implemented and has since maintained peace and improved stability in the city. ○ There is otherwise little empirical evidence regarding the population’s confidence in the ability of public bodies to counter violence given the overall volatile situation in the southern/central regions of Somalia.
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JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (<i>MLS 4.2</i>).
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In SHL, the EUTF has supported a mix of conflict prevention and management activities at local, national and regional levels, including through projects focused on resilience and local economic support: • In Niger, the EUR 80m budget support project (NE-06-01) intends to provide sufficient resources to the national peacebuilding body, the Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP), to carry out its mission of peace consolidation and community security. The HACP is also involved in the EUR 8m PAIERA programme (SAH-NE-08) to develop quick economic impact projects in Agadez, where migration control activities have negatively affected the local economy and trust in the State. • In Chad, the EUR 18m PRCPT project (TD-02-01) focused on resilience and peaceful coexistence took a ‘local development’ approach to support pacific cohabitation and local opportunities for people to services. This is considered a good design, developed by national authorities and GIZ, and a positive approach with promising results. • In Mali, the EUR 1.9m project (SAH-02-13) aims to prevent conflict in the central part of Mali. • In the Sahel region, the EUR 2.2m project (SAH-REG-09-01) aims to involve young people across Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Chad. • In HoA, the EUTF has made a few diverse investments which could strengthen the ability of actors to address conflicts through a regional IGAD-level project, a few smaller local projects, and through other non-peacebuilding projects that strengthen local committees. • In the IGAD region, the EUR 35m PPSHAR project (HOA-REG-36-02) to promote peace and stability in the Horn of Africa (IGAD countries), and the related EUR 5m project (HOA-REG-36-01) to support the role of the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security. • And smaller projects, including the EUR 2m UNDP project (HOA-REG-26-06) on cross-border cooperation between Ethiopia and Kenya for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Marsabit-Moyale cluster. • In Somalia, reducing instability has been a prominent concern in the entire EUTF program, and several projects (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) have worked to strengthen local committees, councils that among other things are set up to adjudicate and decide priorities for project-funded interventions, and work to strengthen links to higher-level authorities beyond the project sites, which in theory ought to further strengthen the ability of communities to address internal and some external conflict threats – to be verified in the field. • In NoA, the EUTF funded few projects directly aimed to prevent and manage conflict, but in Libya made efforts to stabilize communities by defusing tensions between migrants, refugees, IDPs, and host communities—but local tensions remained a barrier to implementation. • In Libya, some projects have sought, through encouraging local-level socio-economic development and Community Stabilization, to defuse tensions between migrants, refugees, IDPs, and host communities. The UNDP-implemented project “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” concentrated on improving municipal and local authorities’ capacity to deliver basic social services in five selected cities. It

	<p>was designed in recognition of the fact that migration-related issues and perceptions can give rise to grievance and conflict. A ROM review reached cautiously optimistic conclusions on the effectiveness of the project as to delivering results: it had achieved local consensus and agreement among municipalities' citizens and commenced rehabilitation activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Libya, stabilizing communities remained a challenge. A ROM Report on IOM's "Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya" cited a number of challenges affecting effectiveness. Under the Stabilizing Communities" component, in addition to the practical difficulties of operating in a difficult environment, the monitors noted that establishing necessary links with relevant municipalities and stakeholders was slow and local rivalries and tribal tensions were a consequential barrier. • In Morocco, the project Vivre ensemble is addressing discrimination and xenophobia, which may contribute to reducing extremism and intracommunal violence. It is reasonable to think it has made some contribution, but this appears to have been more at the central than local levels. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: The Overall Objective of this EUR 21m programme implemented by DFID will be to enhance state and community level conflict management capability to prevent the escalation of conflict into violence in a number of locations in North-Eastern Nigeria. The Specific Objectives are: (i) To strengthen community level conflict management mechanisms at the interface between state and society; (ii) To enhance reconciliation and stability within communities, in particular those affected by displacement; (iii) To both support the involvement of women in peace-building and address the impact of violence on women and girls; (iv) To enhance the reintegration of young men and women (affected by and involved in insurgency and counter-insurgency operations); and (v) To influence key decision-makers and opinion-formers through targeted research. The theory of change is that if these activities can help strengthen the capacity of community-based conflict management institutions and address the particular needs of women and youth most affected by the violence, it will contribute to strengthening the resilience of such communities and prevent their relapse into violence.⁴²¹ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: By end 2018, the Action reported most progress in strengthening community level conflict management mechanisms. Traditional Rulers were trained and engaged in dispute resolution and mediation Centres being established. Community Peace and Safety Partnerships (CPSPs) were established in all three states, discussing issues taking actions and solving local issues. Eleven results were achieved along with one practice change.⁴²² Traditional Rulers are more aware of human rights issues and now pay closer attention to how to resolve cases fairly. Systems for recording results have been introduced so that historical decisions can be accessed in the future.⁴²³ • T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03: By end 2018, the Action recorded progress on promotion of women's participation in conflict management and peacebuilding initiatives. The programme achieved 16% female participation in CPSP meetings ahead of the target of 10%. Baselines for other outcome indicators were established through the administration of the APS towards the end of programme year, with a starting level of 36% of respondents stating that they believe women have the potential to play a key role in peacebuilding.⁴²⁴ • T05 EUTF-HOA-REG-26: Programme addresses promotion of peace building, conflict management and resolution capacity by (i) conducting conflict analysis and mapping of local drivers of conflict and existing conflict management/dispute resolution mechanisms, (ii) revitalisation, strengthening and facilitation of existing community level and cross-border peace initiatives and forums for dialogue and mediation (e.g. establishing and strengthening local peace committees, cross-border cultural festivals, social media) and dissemination of best practice, (III) conduct conflict sensitivity awareness activities and capacity building in crisis prevention, conflict management and resolution within local institutions, (vi) support conflict-sensitive approaches to development and formulation of local level and cross-border peace policies and implementation of national policies at local level.⁴²⁵ (Cluster 3: Social media competency awareness seminars are provided to the youth to help conflict prevention).⁴²⁶ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Cross-Border Collaboration Programme between East Sudan and Western Ethiopia aims strengthening government and informal local peace structures that are connected to the regional mechanism for conflict prevention IGAD CEWARN.
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⁴²¹ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03, Enhancing state and community level conflict management capability in North Eastern Nigeria, p.2, p.4

⁴²² Mafa CPSP identified an issue with the inappropriate and inadequate resolution of disputes in Mafa IDP camp by Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) personnel operating in the camp. Following the Action's intervention and engagement with Nigeria Police representatives and local community leaders, the CJTF agreed that they would refer all such disputes to local or traditional rulers for resolution, thus providing an increased likelihood of fair and equitable agreements and sustained solutions. IDPs and community leaders reported that the CJTF had continued to abide by this agreement over the following months. It was estimated that > 17,500 persons had benefitted directly or indirectly from the more stable situation in the Camp in the knowledge that viable and equitable dispute resolution systems were available.

⁴²³ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Annual Report Year 1, pp. 5, 11-12

⁴²⁴ T05-EUTF-SAH-NG-03 - Annual Report Year 1, p.14

⁴²⁵ Action Fiche, Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa.

⁴²⁶ Interview notes GIZ Representative in Addis Ababa, 28 January 2020.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The above programme is also supporting a Peace Radio Programme with debating listener groups that engage the community in reflections on peace and conflict issues. ○ Mitigation of conflicts on land and pasture between farmers and pastoralists by demarcating corridors through which livestock can move. ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A number of projects have sought, through encouraging local-level socio-economic development and community stabilization, to defuse tensions between migrants, refugees, IDPs, and host communities. The UNDP-implemented project “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” concentrated on improving municipal and local authorities’ capacity to deliver basic social services in five selected cities. It was designed in recognition of the fact that migration-related issues and perceptions can give rise to grievance and conflict. ○ The ROM report consulted reached cautiously optimistic conclusions on the effectiveness of the project as to delivering results. It had achieved local consensus and agreement among municipalities’ citizens and commenced rehabilitation activities. ○ The 2019 MLS Report on the project noted that coordination mechanisms were in place and 1.7 million persons had obtained improved access to services. 11 out of 25 targeted social infrastructures had been rehabilitated and the target for training rule of law staff, an indicator of enforcing local stability and community security, had been exceeded. Further details of progress are presented in a DG NEAR Status Report. Community conflict assessments had been implemented in the target municipalities and roughly 120 local actors had been trained in conflict management. ○ The MLS reported solid progress by the GIZ-implemented project “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration,” as did IP representatives interviewed in the field. ○ The ROM Report on IOM’s “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya” cited a number of challenges affecting effectiveness. Under the “Stabilizing Communities” component, in addition to the practical difficulties of operating in a difficult environment, the monitors noted that establishing necessary links with relevant municipalities and stakeholders was slow and local rivalries and tribal tensions were a consequential barrier. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is reasonable to think that <i>Vivre ensemble</i> has made some contribution, but this appears to have been more at the central than local levels. The implementation at local level will be through CSOs. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF projects increased the capacity of local and national actors to mitigate conflicts. PASSERAZ and PROGEM helped to reduce instability in Agadez by supporting livelihoods, building dialogue with migrant transporters amid high tensions, and reinforcing trust in local authorities. PAIERA, PASSERAZ’s parent programme, and PROGEM involved more than 400,000 people in peacebuilding activities. AJUSEN triggered government investment of more than EUR 1m in the national peacebuilding body (HACP), the contract holder for PAIERA. ○ Peacebuilding activities: EUTF projects have resulted in more than 400,000 people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities, some 360,000 of them through PAIERA and 35,000 through PROGEM (MLS SLC 2018 Report). By November 2019, PROGEM reporting stated that some 66 000 people (about 40% women) participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. ○ AJUSEN: An AJUSEN variable tranche funding worth EUR1m was used to encourage the government to allocate XOF 800m (c. EUR 1.21m) in the 2017 finance law for the <i>Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix</i> (HACP) Peacebuilding and Recovery Fund, to ensure the continuity of actions implemented by HACP to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and internal crises, as well as the recovery of communities affected, given the unpredictability of its funding and budget allocations. The HACP is a national body linked to the presidency created in 1994 to negotiate with armed rebels and charged with implementing the 1995 peace accord through decentralization, integration of rebels into the army, and development. ○ PASSERAZ: Stakeholders agree that PASSERAZ helped to reduce instability in Agadez at a time of great tension and risk of ‘explosion’ following the impact of the 036/2015 Law and many unfulfilled promises. It reinforced stability through being the first timely concrete intervention, creation of employment opportunities, support to reconversions (of migrant transporters), injection of cash into the region, and engagement of young people at possible risk of radicalization. Support to livelihoods contributed to stability. In addition, the project involved considerable efforts to establish a ‘social dialogue’ with migrant business actors, leading to a process of identifying 6565 reconversion actors needing assistance (out of 15,000 initially forwarded) and a change in the scope of the project to include some of these migrant transporters as well as vulnerable young people and women, and thus strengthened confidence in the local authorities. In Dec 2019, the EUTF agreed to extend the pilot project to continue the reconversion plan. ○ PROGEM: Implementers felt the project contributes to the stabilization of the Agadez region although it is not necessarily its ultimate purpose. Stakeholders also considered its contribution to reinforcing the role of state and supporting livelihoods were contributing to stability. ○ Ongoing tensions: The situation in Agadez remained precarious following PASSERAZ, as only a third of (6565) migrant business actors were assisted, the ‘compensation’ provided was considered insufficient,
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	<p>and EUTF contributions were seen as relatively little by some actors, given the EU's perceived liabilities – as sponsor of Law 036/2015 and promises made by Federica Mogherini in Agadez to address its consequences, as well as participant in destabilization of Libya where Nigeriens had previously migrated for work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300. ○ 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project reporting (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) point to strengthening of local committees, councils that among other things are set up to adjudicate and decide priorities for project-funded interventions but also ensuring medium-term sustainability of community investments (infrastructure, rangelands etc). According to project reporting and the project visits, trust in these mechanisms is growing, allowing them to settle disputes and disagreements regarding priorities. ○ The local population believes the courthouse and community centre in Dolow will be able to act as arenas for amicably resolving various persistent conflicts over land, livestock, marital matters.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few EUTF-funded activities, mainly in Niger, have involved mass participation in peacebuilding activities, but this does not imply local communities involved in EUTF supported conflict prevention and management activities widely perceive improvements in how these are addressed. • In SLC and HOA, more than 537,000 people participated in EUTF-supported conflict prevention and peace building activities, the vast majority of them in SLC (almost 500,000), according to MLS monitoring.⁴²⁷ • A large number of participants were in Niger, where more than 395,000 people participated in conflict prevention and peace building activities, some 360,000 of them through the PAIERA projects and 35,000 through PROGEM, according to the MLS SLC 2018 Report. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: a total of 4,000 youth in marginalised areas will benefit from opportunities to learn conflict management skills and will be better equipped to address and deal with frustration and grievances. Youth will be assisted in exploring options around civic engagement with their government. Networks will be established that contribute to enhancing identities to build around non-violent strategies. Focus will be placed on options available to the youth in engagement with key stakeholders and continuous support will be provided in the form of guidance and livelihoods support.⁴²⁸ • 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02: High levels of community sensitisation have been undertaken. 19 community sensitisation campaigns have successfully reached high numbers of the population. Teachers, parents, learners, farmers all reported knowing, and in many cases, attending such meetings. This is further corroborated by the MTE where 65% of respondents had attended such an event in the past 12 months. The MTE also showed an average 77% perception index on peaceful existence. This is encouraging and suggests that a further two years of reinforcing messages should achieve outputs.⁴²⁹ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Too early to assess impact on communities. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence relevant to this has been found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Agadez in Niger suggests some appreciation of EUTF achievements in conflict prevention / peacebuilding, particularly in building social dialogue to support implementation of the anti-migrant smuggling Law and mitigate its negative effect. ○ Stakeholders report the EUTF contributed to building social dialogue in Agadez. When the State recognized conflict risks in Agadez following criminalization of migrant transporting business in 2015, the EUTF provided support. In particular, PASSERAZ contributed to stability by fostering a 'social dialogue'

⁴²⁷ Altai Consulting (2019), EUTF MLS SLC 2018 Report and EUTF MLS HOA, Quarterly Report - Q1 2019.

⁴²⁸ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.7-8

⁴²⁹ 05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02 - Mid Term Review Report -Dec 2018, p.20

	<p>linked to Law 036/2015 and paved the way for assistance to the ‘reconversion’ plan. The EUTF thus ‘provided the means for dialogue’, by supporting local activities and dialogue with funding support. However, the EUTF contribution was limited in scale and people consulted saw the need for expanded assistance to reconversion plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fact that the courthouse in Dolow will be quite large is appreciated since that will enable all involved stakeholders and interested spectators to be present. The current infrastructure is very limited, leading to few persons being able to attend, meaning there is considerable suspicion regarding the actual proceedings due to lack of public access and hence missing transparency.
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JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
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I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
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	<p>General QA indicator info from QA lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF supports only a few projects explicitly aimed at reducing radicalization and extremism: • In Kenya, the EUR 4.8m project (KE-34) of Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy. • In Burkina Faso, the EUR 4.3 programme (BF-08) to prevent violent extremism in the country, implemented through a range of smaller projects some of them aimed at fostering dialogue • In Mauritania, the EUR 5.5m CORIM project (MR-06-02) aimed at implementing a national prevention of radicalization in the country. • In Libya, projects examined so far have focused more on defusing conflicts at local level than combating radicalisation and extremism directly. • In Morocco, the project Vivre Ensemble is addressing discrimination and xenophobia, which may contribute to reducing extremism and intracommunal violence. <p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: Individuals identified as ‘at risk’ of being drawn to conflict and violence will benefit from personal mentoring through a series of group and individual mentorship meetings led by selected mentors (men and women) from the vulnerable communities (such as religious leaders and local role models). The topics for the engagement will be identified in close dialogue with the vulnerable youth. Law enforcement agencies and civil society will be trained in recognising and dealing with signs of violent extremism, and in understanding the importance of adopting a multi-stakeholder approach in addressing such issues. The most vulnerable youth will be supported first through a mentorship programme and will then later be connected to vocational training and other income generating opportunities.⁴³⁰ • T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18: women in locations in which there are risks of violence and conflict will be trained and enabled to recognise primary signs of discontent in family members and to act as facilitators of possible engagement. This will be achieved through awareness-raising meetings with female members of the community, led by female mentors.⁴³¹ • T05 EUTF-HOA-SS-21: IGAs are likely to increase household income and natural resource interventions are likely to improve peace and minimise conflicts over natural resources.⁴³² • 05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07: This EUR9.5m Action aims to contribute, through education, to improving the social and economic conditions of young people in order to reduce the risks of radicalization in Burkina Faso. It will do this by (i) Contributing to the improvement of a quality educational offer in Franco-Arab schools, through support for their accreditation by the MENA; (ii) Contributing to the improvement of living and learning conditions in Koranic centres; and (iii) Installing bodies for inclusive dialogue in communities for the management and monitoring of education (i.e. parents, pupils, school reps, religious and customary leaders, State bodies).⁴³³ • T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06: The general objective of this EUR 6m Action is to contribute to the stability of the Sahelo-Sahelian strip, to the security and to the resilience of the Mauritanian population, in particular the youth. The specific objectives are: (i) Support the rise of a structured collective dynamic of Mauritanian CSOs in the prevention of violent radicalization; (ii) Participate in defusing the violent radical ideology through dialogue, and the economic and social reintegration of people vulnerable to extremist discourse; (iii)
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⁴³⁰ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

⁴³¹ T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18 - Conflict Prevention Youth, p.8

⁴³² ROM report: T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21, Strengthening the Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in the Border Areas of South Sudan, 19 February, 2019.

⁴³³ T05-EUTF-SAH-BF-07 - Protection des jeunes dans les zones à risque au Burkina Faso à travers l'éducation et le dialogue, p.3

	<p>Facilitate the economic and social reintegration of former Salafist prisoners and their families; and (iv) Contribute to analyses, strategies and action plan and their operationalization to prevent violent radicalization in Mauritania.⁴³⁴</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Currently no evidence identified. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-8.2.1 above. Projects examined so far have focused more on defusing conflicts at local level than combating radicalisation and extremism directly. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As above, it is reasonable to think that <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, despite the very negative ROM report assessment of effectiveness and the fact that local action will be implemented at local level with the CSO contracts, made some contribution along these lines. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anecdotal evidence from some of the project areas covered by RE-INTEG and RESTORE make reference to a few cases of individuals who supposedly have helped students address problems related to radicalised persons. The extent to which this was related to EUTF funded interventions is not clear. ○ No active project has this as a particular objective or area of concern, though there is a EUR 4.8 mill project in the pipeline with the European Institute of Peace that is to address this issue and is expected to be operational by April 2020.
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JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated under the JCs above, capacity building is part of EUTF programmes implemented to address EQ8. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-7.4.1 above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See I-4.3.1. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The budget support is of course not sustainable till public finances improves considerably. ○ The JPP is also not sustainable in its current configuration, with authorities so far not able to mobilise the necessary public financing to take over the trained police, though some of the Federal states have begun making some contributions.

EQ-9: How and to what extent is EUTF support likely to contribute to the overall goal of reducing instability, forced displacement and irregular migration?

General comments to the Evaluation Question from the Survey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With regards to monitoring, outcomes and effectivity we share the conclusion of the European Court of Auditors that the monitoring of results of EUTF programmes was not always very clear. Although important steps of improvement have been taken, we support the recommendation to improve the quality of the formulation of objectives of programmes and better monitoring of the programmes. Although EUTF-wide and on regional levels evaluations are increasingly timely accessible, this is not yet the case on individual programme/action level. • Regarding the last question: Collaboration in the sense of a better coordination yes.

⁴³⁴ T05-EUTF-SAH-MR-06, Projet d'appui à la prévention de la radicalisation violente en république Islamique de Mauritanie, p.8

- For most of the questions, the replies would need to be nuanced region per region or country per country or even project per project. As a good example, with regard to regional cooperation, the EUTF support to the Nairobi IGAD Process.
- The EUTF support to address the migrant issue in local development, governance and decentralization programs in Africa contributed a lot to address root causes but also to create better resilience in municipalities along the migrant routes, which mainly is benefitting the citizens but also the migrants if addressed proactively. It created a much better understanding of the migrant issue and acceptance of migrants in Libya at the local level.
- EUTF has taken funds from the least developed countries to those on the migration route to Europe. It is not respecting art 208 EUTF that states that EU foreign policies should not harm the aim of sustainable poverty eradication.
- EUTF has perhaps brought attention to the migration phenomenon in countries where this was not a visible issue.
- The EUTF has helped Member States representatives and other stakeholders to look jointly at effective solutions to address root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
- Still a long way to go to develop an effective collaboration between MS donors, partner countries (and non-EU donors), but the EUTF has indisputably a first step in that direction.
- L'évolution des flux migratoires irréguliers depuis 2016 montre que toutes les actions engagées et financées par l'EUTF ont concouru à une diminution drastique, même si on a chaque année constaté des départs de route à route. Les facteurs de fragilité demeurent néanmoins, ce qui justifie de poursuivre et accroître l'action initiée par l'EUTF à cet égard. C'est pourquoi les enjeux migratoires doivent constituer une composante pérenne et substantielle des politiques de coopération de l'UE et de ses instruments financiers.
- En matière d'emploi, formation professionnelle et résilience, les interventions du FFU dans la fenêtre sahel relèvent plus d'un amalgame de projets divers et ne constituent pas une stratégie coordonnée permettant aux pays d'entrer dans des cercles vertueux. En terme de management de projet de développement il est à craindre qu'une grande partie des projets meurent dès la fin du financement sans aucune perspective de durabilité et de changement dans les réalités de vie des populations.
- L'EUTF a donné des moyens aux EMs mais l'efficacité de leur utilisation était loin d'être visible. Sans procédures d'urgence les agences de Etat Membres ont annulé l'avantage de l'attribution directe avec des lenteurs dans la mise en oeuvre.
- Les réponses nationales sont inexistantes sur le sujet. Elles sont réalisées parce que l'UE le veut mais n'ont à ce stade aucune perspective de pré-rénovation. Les autorités s'en moquent.
- Malgré les moyens importants déployés, l'EUTF ne peut qu'aider à améliorer la situation mais pas à la changer suffisamment. Que représentent quelques milliers d'emplois créés dans un pays face aux millions de jeunes sans ou en sous emploi?

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<p>Project indicator info</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09: Launch of information campaigns and community conversations, targeting communities of origin and transit of migrants, on risk of irregular migration, including trafficking in human beings and alternatives to irregular migration; launch of information campaigns in countries of transit and destination of migrants and displaced persons to debunk myths about refugees and migrants, to highlight their potential positive impact on hosting countries, and to inform about assistance available to migrants and displaced persons; development of a mentorship programme for students; develop a social media strategy, taking into account that they often are a key motivation for irregular migration; community workshops and sports tournaments; training workshops for journalists to promote accurate reporting on migration and in particular on trafficking and smuggling.⁴³⁵ • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUD expressed the view that the EUTF has contributed to a better understanding of the root causes of migration and instability.⁴³⁶ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated in the June 2019 NoA MLS Report, EUTF-financed actions are in “preparatory or very preliminary” states of implementation. That was largely still the case at the time of field interviews. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As stated in the June 2019 NoA MLS Report, EUTF-financed actions are in “preparatory or very preliminary” states of implementation. The nature of undertaken actions vary from projects depending on the nature of the projects (governance, support to legal framework and their implementation, local

⁴³⁵ T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09 - Better Migration Management, p.8

⁴³⁶ Minutes of from meeting EUD Ethiopia.

	<p>governance) or delivery of equipment in the fight against criminals networks and border management, which have a quicker disbursement rhythm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In terms of impact, however, projects consisting mainly of equipment cannot deliver quick results because procurement and delivery must be followed by installation, training in proper use, the finalisation of maintenance contracts, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that local and national authorities developed a better understanding of migration (mainly transitory, some outward) due to the EUTF-supported PROGEM project. No evidence that understandings of the causality of crises and instability evolved in Niger—this may already be well developed, i.e. through the national peacebuilding process (since 1995). ○ Migration: Through PROGEM’s migration ‘observatories’ local authorities in migration-affected regions developed a better understanding of migration, its causes and its effects. Migration: PROGEM promotes national dialogue on local consequences of migration, causes in some areas. This understanding is feeding into the national policy debate i.e. national consultation framework on migration. ○ Root causes: No evidence found that local and national authorities developed a better understanding of crises and instability and their root causes through the EUTF projects. Instead current approaches based on existing understandings were reinforced. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EUTF is slowly contributing to a better understanding of the root causes of migration. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local, national and transnational authorities have much better understanding of the root causes of their local situation, among other things due to the improved data available due to IOM work. ○ The BMM has presumably strengthened the understanding of the regional dimension, and REF studies may also have contributed, though the team was not made aware of any evidence that national actors have accessed REF material.
I-9.1.2	<p>Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One finding at the regional level is that while IGAD has come up with significant results in terms of migration policy formulation, implementation of these policies by member states is rather weak.⁴³⁷ ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. In general, the Moroccan policy towards migration has improved, although more slowly than can be wished, over the evaluation period. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests that the State’s capacities to enforce the rule of law were increased and resulting instability in Agadez was managed. This approach also brought risks to stability, without delivering tangible and decentralized development benefits. ○ National stability: Stakeholders suggest the EUTF helped to strengthen the State’s capacity to defend national security and enforce the rule of law, and to strengthen regional stability in Niger’s vast northern desert region destabilized by the situation in Libya since the fall of Ghaddafi regime. ○ Stability risks: Risks linked to strengthening national security capacities. National acceptance of the state’s law enforcement functions depends on its capacity to bring tangible development benefits, including livelihoods and basic services. Indeed, application of the anti-smuggling law 036/2015 led to the collapse of the local economy. Another risk is that support to national budget for ‘regalian’ functions does not adequately support decentralization agenda—where development challenges are best addressed. ○ Local Stability: Stakeholders suggest EUTF contributed to stability in Agadez through PAIERA which established a 10-month social dialogue linked to application of Law 036/2015 against migrant smuggling, and PASSERAZ, which strengthened livelihoods and engaged young people. ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that the State’s capacities for migration control increased, leading to a large reduction in transit migration through Niger. Capacities of local authorities to mitigate the negative economic effects of anti-smuggling laws also increased, reducing tensions in Agadez. Forced displacement in Niger was not reduced, as its causes reportedly lay outside Niger’s borders (in Nigeria).

⁴³⁷ Eva Dick, Benjamin Schraven, Regional Cooperation on Migration and Mobility, Insights from two African Regions, <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2573-508X.2018.tb000011.x>, 1 June 2019

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Migration controls: Stakeholders agree the EUTF contributed to reducing largescale ‘irregular migration’ through Niger’s Agadez region to Libya (and towards Europe on the CMR) through AJUSEN’s support to the State’s capacities for border controls, criminal justice, and state security. These served to apply the 036/2015 anti-smuggling law which coincided with or caused a sharp reduction in migrants passing through Niger. By 2019, less than 10,000 migrants transited through Niger compared to 150,000 in 2017, as reported by President Mahamadou Issoufoui.⁴³⁸ A risk is that this policy is perceived as favouring EU interests compared to Nigerien interests. ○ Migration facilitation: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ and PROGEM reinforced the capacities of local authorities to raise awareness about migrant smuggling and to engage migrant smugglers and young people in lawful economic activities, following the criminalization of migrant transporting to Libya. ○ Migration outflows: Stakeholders suggest PROGEM reinforced the capacity of local authorities to prevent outward migration from Niger’s southern regions---where access to land, high fertility rates, reduced access to Libya, and other factors are increasing ‘push factors’. ○ Displacement causes: Kallo Tchidaniwo not addressing causes of forced displacement but may prevent onward migration. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Actors would claim that this is the objective of virtually all their interventions in Somalia. ○ For the EU, <i>stabilisation</i> has and remains the overarching objective for all EU funding, including the EUTF.
I-9.1.3	<p>Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To be explored further. ● LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. ● MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. ● NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates the national government is investing more of its own resources in addressing instability, migration and forced displacement (particularly in migration management), as a result of the large AJUSEN budget support project. ○ National budget: Evidence shows the EUTF invested EUR 90m in the AJUSEN budget support programme. In addition to EUR 37m invested in the fixed tranches to support macro-economic stability (threatened by the impact of security problems on investment, growth, sustainability of national debt and public finances), AJUSEN is using EUR 43m in variable tranches to incentivize government investments in a range of migration management, border control, and criminal justice measures. To date, these indicators are being met. The AJUSEN budget represents the largest investment in Niger, more than third of the total allocations made in the country. ○ Local level: No evidence found that local authorities are investing more of their own resources into addressing instability, migration and forced displacement due to EUTF. ● SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The field mission did not provide evidence in this regard, since apparently due to political circumstances allocation of resources are limited. ● SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no credible evidence that such shifts are taking place due to the EUTF, largely because there is virtually no fiscal space for such budgetary shifts.
I-9.1.4	<p>Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is increased collaboration by Ethiopia with neighbouring countries (Sudan, Kenya, Eritrea) to address irregular migration, for example, through programmes coordinated by IGAD and through IGAD organised regional conferences.

⁴³⁸ See, for example, The Africa Report, [Niger: Curtailing migration has unintended consequences](#), Friday, 1 November 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was noted in one study that the cooperation on migration of IGAD member states strongly relies informal dialogue structures such as the Regional Consultative Process (RCP) in which external and notably EU-interests carry significant weight. “The EU, through the IOM and less directly through its aid to the African Union, essentially created IGAD’s engagement with regional migration governance from scratch”.⁴³⁹ • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ See above. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project most relevant to this Indicator is <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>, which has commenced activities with the identification of national focal points. The ICDPM border management project and UNODC <i>Dismantling criminal networks</i> projects also contain a degree of international cooperation. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is no evidence of this. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is taking place due to the EUTF support to regional programmes like BMM and to IGAD, but actual consequences are not clear.
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JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF.
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the case of Ethiopia, a review concluded that beyond the job creation aspect, which has a direct impact on youth migration, the link between one of the root causes, poor resilience and migration remains speculative at this point. Lack of evidence on the link between the two hampers the design of concrete solutions and the ability to effectively integrate migration into the project’s scope.⁴⁴⁰ ○ At the level of the RESET II programme, it is expected that the improvements in livelihoods will be insufficient to have a significant impact on rural-urban migration.⁴⁴¹ ○ Vocational training may have contributed to regular migration. ○ In a mid-term evaluation of one of the RESET II projects it was concluded that there is a lack of evidence on the link between resilience-building and migration This hampers the design of concrete solutions and the ability to effectively integrate migration into the scope of a project. Further (quantitative) research is necessary to clearly demonstrate what links there are (if any) between resilience-building and migration.⁴⁴² • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EU, including EUTF, has contributed to research generating data and expanding the knowledge base. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Probably not. Morocco is a well-researched country, with multiple think tanks and academic institutions involved. EUTF is an action, not a research-oriented instrument. However, regional projects on NoA are addressing trends in fluxes and migrations. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF strengthened understanding of migration at national and local levels. It also reinforced local government’s primary decision-making role in addressing migration and its consequences – including in Agadez. ○ Migration management: implementers feel the PROGEM project helped to build a more constructive national narrative about migration than at the time of the 036/2015 law against people smuggling, resulting in greater awareness of irregular and regular migration and acceptance that migration requires management at the local level.

⁴³⁹ Eva Dick, Benjamin Schraven, Regional Cooperation on Migration and Mobility, Insights from two African Regions, <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2573-508X.2018.tb000011.x>, 1 June 2019.

⁴⁴⁰ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019.

⁴⁴¹ Altai Consulting, RESET II Wolaita Cluster, Case Study of a Resilience Programme Based on an Integrated Approach, July 2018.

⁴⁴² Altai Consulting, RESET II Wolaita Cluster, Case Study of a Resilience Programme Based on an Integrated Approach, July 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local authority decision-making: Beneficiaries in Agadez appreciated how PROGEM and PASSERAZ empowered local authorities make project implementation decisions on migration management and quick impact employment creation. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The project “Developper l’emploi-ACEFOP” has recently released a research on the causes of migration: <i>“Economic and socio-anthropological determinants of migration in the South and South-East regions of Senegal: Kolda, Kédougou and Tambacounda”</i>.⁴⁴³ • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ REF studies and third-party monitoring reports and evaluations document drivers, whether man-made or natural, so EUTF is contributing to facts-based interventions and knowledge.
I-9.2.2	<p>Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Several MS have migration sections in their embassies in Addis Ababa and implement migration related support programmes. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence specific to Libya was found. • MOROCCO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence on additionality is ambiguous. One UN IP was of the view that EUTF had resulted in substantial additional sums being allocated to migration, which is true in the accounting sense; however, this does not address the issue of whether such funds could not have been mobilised using “traditional” instruments. There is no such evidence. However, the answer may be “no,” because the EU is limited in the number of focal sectors that it can identify under ENI, the workhorse instrument for bilateral cooperation with Morocco. • NIGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence from Niger indicates that Germany leveraged additional resources to support an EUTF project to support migration management at local level, perceiving that both contributions had reinforced each other. Some questions are raised about proportionality of EUTF funding to regions affected. More broadly, stakeholders remained in the dark about further EUTF funding. ○ MS resources leveraged: PROGEM’s local empowerment and visible results in migration affected communities prompted Germany to increase its (joint) funding to the project by EUR 10m. This offered a model of how the EUTF and Germany jointly leveraged funds to address migration. ○ Proportionality: Beneficiaries in Agadez question whether EUTF funding to PROGEM was proportionately distributed to the most affected regions—as it was shared between Agadez, Tahoua and Zinder. Agadez is known to receives the majority of transit migrants (and returnees). ○ Unpredictability: More broadly, stakeholders remained unclear about the future of EUTF funding, which complicated planning for some implementing partners. Would additional EUTF funding would follow during 2020-2021, if so, how much and when? Beneficiaries in Agadez requested that PASSERAZ activities should be extended. • SENEGAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Certain MS – Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain – are allocating new resources to continue with EUTF interventions. • SOMALIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is clearly happening but not so much due to EUTF as due to being a general concern to EU and MS in general. There is no discernible “leap” in commitment/ funding (various interviews).
I-9.2.3	<p>Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ETHIOPIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The EUTF has contributed to a better understanding of migration and its different characteristics. • LIBYA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No evidence specific to Libya was found.

⁴⁴³ Étude réalisée par le Laboratoire GERM et Faits de Sociétés Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, June 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MOROCCO<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ There is no such evidence; moreover, EUTF-MS coordination is not very strong – in part because of the limited capacity of MCMREAM. Coherence and complementarity appear, however, to be reasonably strong, because a number of MS whose national agencies are implementing EUTF-financed actions themselves have significant migration portfolios. However, joint programming has not emerged.• NIGER<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ There is no such evidence.• SENEGAL<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ EUTF partners – EU, MS, and Senegalese government – started with quite different approaches around irregular migration. They are however slowly gaining a shared understanding of the root causes of irregular migration in the country.• SOMALIA<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ There is more consensus and collaboration, but not necessarily attributable to the EUTF.
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ANNEX G: SURVEY RESULTS

Survey design

The totality of all survey responses is summarized in this section. The data is grouped according to evaluation question ('EQ-X'). Respondents were offered the opportunity to complete the survey in one of two languages, English ('EN') or French ('FR'). The combined total responses ('ALL') are presented in Table G.1 below. The survey comprised a series of 44 statements, grouped under 9 thematic headings which correspond to the evaluation questions. Respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement with each statement according to the following Likert scale 1-5, including an option "not relevant / do not know":

1.Strongly Disagree	2.Disagree	3.Neither agree nor disagree	4.Agree	5.Strongly agree	6.Not relevant / do not know
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Table G.1 shows the breakdown of responses by organisation. At the data analysis stage, three groups were identified for comparison: 1) EU staff based in Brussels, comprising DG DEVCO, DG NEAR, EEAS and other EU offices; 2) EU Delegations; 3) Implementing Partners, comprising UN and Member State agencies, NGOs/CSOs, and others.

So as to present the aggregate opinions of respondents in an easy-to-follow format, we assigned each response a numerical value between 1 and 5 (where, for example, 1= Strongly Disagree and 5= Strongly Agree). The total scores were aggregated and divided by the number of respondents who expressed an opinion. Those who answered 'Not relevant / do not know' were excluded for the purposes of this calculation. These calculations are presented in Table G.2.

Responses are presented in full detail in Table G.3 below. The first column indicates the percentage of total respondents who chose the particular response, while the second column indicates this as a number. The final column 'Total' indicates the overall number of respondents.

Table G.1: Responses by organisation

I represent/work for (please tick one box)		
Answer Choices	Total Responses	
DG DEVCO	45.66%	23
DG NEAR	10.64%	6
EEAS	5.32%	3
Other EU offices in Brussels	5.88%	4
EU Delegation	66.39%	34
EU Member State	19.47%	12
Partner country government	4.76%	2
Implementing Partner: UN agency	4.41%	3
Implementing Partner: Member State agency	22.19%	12
Implementing Partner: NGO/CSO	19.47%	12
Implementing Partner: Other	4.41%	3
	Answered	110

Table G.2: Comparison of aggregated response by group

Please rate your level of agreement with the statements below by marking the appropriate answer: 1. Strongly disagree. 2. Disagree. 3. Neither agree nor disagree. 4. Agree. 5. Strongly Agree. (Excluded: Do not know/not relevant)	Average			
	ALL	Brussels based staff	EUDs	IPs
EQ-1: Relevance of EUTF				
EUTF's strategic approach is based on updated knowledge/research and lessons learned.	3.38	3.39	2.97	3.73
EUTF's strategic approach has evolved in response to changes in context and partner country needs.	3.88	4.00	3.74	4.00
EUTF interventions are designed based on the needs/concerns of the intended beneficiary groups.	3.50	3.56	3.03	3.83
EUTF interventions are based on partner country plans and priorities.	3.21	3.50	2.74	3.53
The EUTF ensures that the "Do no harm" principle is followed.	3.68	3.81	3.56	3.72
EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added				
The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.	3.96	4.06	3.91	4.11
The EUTF complements and adds value to other bilateral interventions financed by Member States and those of other donors.	3.94	4.12	3.82	3.96
The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed.	3.58	3.86	3.24	3.64
The EUTF has enabled the EU to reach beneficiary groups that would otherwise not be sufficiently addressed.	3.86	4.03	3.50	4.14
EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF				
Having Member States and partner country representatives on the EUTF's Strategic Board improves the quality of decision-making.	3.54	3.43	2.85	4.18
Organizing the EUTF according to three different windows ensures more efficient programme management.	3.52	3.53	3.26	3.43
EUTF's intervention selection process is more efficient/quicker than those of other EU programmes.	3.45	3.41	3.24	3.59
EUTF's intervention selection process is more inclusive (local stakeholders, national authorities, other donor partners) than those of other EU programmes.	2.69	2.70	2.13	3.17
EUTF's contracting process is faster than those of other EU programmes.	3.37	3.50	3.19	3.46
EUTF projects are faster to start up activities than those of other EU programmes.	3.33	3.47	3.12	3.38
EUTF has been good at finding appropriate/ "best fit" implementing partners.	3.31	3.34	2.97	3.54
EUTF has been good at identifying projects that actually address root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	3.50	3.40	3.27	3.83

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability				
EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by women from the target population.	3.44	3.34	3.35	3.76
EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by youth from the target population.	3.62	3.50	3.56	3.92
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	3.57	3.47	3.43	3.85
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	3.66	3.52	3.64	3.84
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to find jobs/employment.	3.58	3.44	3.54	3.84
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to find jobs/employment.	3.69	3.45	3.72	4.00
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching youth entrepreneurs.	3.37	3.35	3.28	3.48
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching women entrepreneurs.	3.31	3.24	3.20	3.52
EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience				
EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services are delivered to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	4.21	4.44	3.97	4.33
EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	4.08	4.15	3.97	4.14
EUTF is strengthening the capacity of local institutions to improve household and community resilience.	3.78	3.82	3.28	4.22
EQ-6: Improved Migration Management				
EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities develop/ improve migration governance policies, procedures and practices.	3.65	3.79	3.53	3.59
EUTF is successfully supporting local authorities develop/ improve migration governance practices at local level.	3.53	3.57	3.47	3.48
EUTF is successfully contributing to establishing/ improving national systems and policies for dignified voluntary return and reintegration.	3.54	3.39	3.54	3.59
EUTF is successfully supporting dignified voluntary return and reintegration practices at local level.	3.72	3.79	3.71	3.48
EUTF is successfully supporting more effective protection for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.	3.75	3.76	3.75	3.59
EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks				
EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities to improve the management of their borders.	3.58	3.71	3.47	3.47
EUTF is successfully contributing to increasing the ability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.	3.46	3.52	3.32	3.42
EUTF is successfully contributing to increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.	3.41	3.50	3.29	3.31

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Conflict Prevention				
EUTF is increasing the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.	3.43	3.45	3.42	3.32
EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.	3.60	3.57	3.71	3.65
EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.	3.35	3.57	3.34	3.17
EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability				
EUTF is contributing to improved responses by national authorities to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	3.49	3.41	3.34	3.65
EUTF is contributing to local authorities improving their response to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	3.45	3.44	3.25	3.69
EUTF is contributing to more regional (cross-border) collaboration for addressing root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	3.55	3.53	3.40	3.68
EUTF has contributed to EU member states and their implementing agencies becoming more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	3.42	3.49	3.22	3.52
EUTF has contributed to more collaboration among MS donors and partner countries in addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	3.71	3.88	3.53	3.61

Table G.3: Summary of all survey responses

Please rate your level of agreement with the statements below by marking the appropriate answer:

EQ-1 Relevance of EUTF

Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	
EUTF's strategic approach is based on updated knowledge/research and lessons learned.	5%	5	20%	22	20%	22	44%	48	12%	13	0	0	110
EUTF's strategic approach has evolved in response to changes in context and partner country needs.	2%	2	6%	6	18%	20	48%	53	23%	25	4%	4	110
EUTF interventions are designed based on the needs/concerns of the intended beneficiary groups.	7%	8	15%	16	20%	22	37%	41	21%	23	0%	0	110
EUTF interventions are based on partner country plans and priorities.	7%	8	18%	20	30%	33	32%	35	11%	12	2%	2	110
The EUTF ensures that the "Do no harm" principle is followed.	4%	4	7%	8	25%	27	42%	46	19%	21	4%	4	110

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.	1%	1	6%	7	16%	17	47%	52	27%	30	3%	3	110
The EUTF complements and adds value to other bilateral interventions financed by Member States and those of other donors.	0.00%	0	7%	8	17%	18	47%	52	25%	28	4%	4	110
The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed.	6%	6	12%	13	20%	22	42%	46	19%	21	2%	2	110
The EUTF has enabled the EU to reach beneficiary groups that would otherwise not be sufficiently addressed.	5%	5	9%	10	17%	18	33%	36	35%	38	3%	3	110

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
Having Member States and partner country representatives on the EUTF's Strategic Board improves the quality of decision-making.	4%	4	15%	16	25%	27	25%	28	23%	25	9%	10	110
Organizing the EUTF according to three different windows ensures more efficient programme management.	3%	3	12%	13	23%	25	36%	40	13%	14	14%	15	110
EUTF's intervention selection process is more efficient/quicker than those of other EU programmes.	6%	7	16%	18	15%	17	38%	42	16%	18	7%	8	110
EUTF's intervention selection process is more inclusive (local stakeholders, national authorities, other donor partners) than those of other EU programmes.	20%	22	20%	22	18%	20	23%	25	5%	6	14%	15	110
EUTF's contracting process is faster than those of other EU programmes.	5%	5	16%	18	19%	21	35%	39	11%	12	14%	15	110
EUTF projects are faster to start up activities than those of other EU programmes.	4%	4	17%	19	27%	30	33%	36	11%	12	8%	9	110
EUTF has been good at finding appropriate/"best fit" implementing partners.	6%	7	17%	19	23%	25	40%	44	10%	11	4%	4	110
EUTF has been good at identifying projects that actually address root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	7%	8	8%	9	23%	25	48%	53	12%	13	2%	2	110

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability - Please note that the questions under sections 5-9 refer to the EUTF's Strategic Objectives													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by women from the target population.	1%	1	10%	11	28%	31	32%	35	7%	8	22%	24	110
EUTF interventions are successful in addressing labour market barriers faced by youth from the target population.	1%	1	8%	9	22%	24	36%	40	11%	12	22%	24	110
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	2%	2	7%	8	22%	24	45%	49	6%	7	18%	20	110
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to become entrepreneurs.	2%	2	7%	8	18%	20	45%	49	10%	11	18%	20	110
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting women from the target population to find jobs/employment.	1%	1	6%	7	26%	29	42%	46	7%	8	17%	19	110
EUTF interventions are successful in supporting youth from the target population to find jobs/employment.	1%	1	6%	7	23%	25	43%	47	12%	13	15%	17	110
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching youth entrepreneurs.	2%	2	5%	5	36%	40	22%	24	6%	7	29%	32	110
EUTF MSME funding is successfully reaching women entrepreneurs.	2%	2	5%	6	36%	40	22%	24	5%	5	30%	33	110

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services are delivered to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	10%	11	50%	55	29%	32	11%	12	110
EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups, refugees, IDPs.	0.00%	0	3%	3	9%	10	56%	62	22%	24	10%	11	110
EUTF is strengthening the capacity of local institutions to improve household and community resilience.	2%	2	6%	7	20%	22	40%	44	19%	21	13%	14	110
EQ-6: Improved Migration Management													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities develop/ improve migration governance policies, procedures and practices.	1%	1	8%	9	23%	25	41%	45	12%	13	16%	17	110
EUTF is successfully supporting local authorities develop/ improve migration governance practices at local level.	1%	1	7%	8	32%	35	33%	36	10%	11	17%	19	110
EUTF is successfully contributing to establishing/ improving national systems and policies for dignified voluntary return and reintegration.	2%	2	8%	9	26%	29	35%	38	11%	12	18%	20	110
EUTF is successfully supporting dignified voluntary return and reintegration practices at local level.	1%	1	6%	6	23%	25	39%	43	14%	15	18%	20	110
EUTF is successfully supporting more effective protection for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.	2%	2	5%	5	20%	22	43%	47	14%	15	17%	19	110

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF is successfully supporting national authorities to improve the management of their borders.	2%	2	6%	7	24%	26	35%	38	10%	11	24%	26	110
EUTF is successfully contributing to increasing the ability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.	3%	3	6%	6	26%	29	29%	32	7%	8	29%	32	110
EUTF is successfully contributing to increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.	2%	2	7%	8	29%	32	28%	31	6%	7	27%	30	110
EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Conflict Prevention													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF is increasing the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.	2%	2	8%	9	27%	30	31%	34	6%	7	26%	28	110
EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.	1%	1	7%	8	25%	27	37%	41	10%	11	20%	22	110
EUTF is increasing the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.	3%	3	10%	11	26%	28	28%	31	6%	7	27%	30	110

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability													
Statement	Strongly disagree		Disagree		Neither agree or disagree		Agree		Strongly agree		Not relevant/ do not know		Total
EUTF is contributing to improved responses by national authorities to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	2%	2	14%	15	23%	25	45%	49	9%	10	8%	9	110
EUTF is contributing to local authorities improving their response to root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	2%	2	13%	14	25%	27	45%	49	6%	7	10%	11	110
EUTF is contributing to more regional (cross-border) collaboration for addressing root causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.	3%	3	12%	13	19%	21	43%	47	12%	13	12%	13	110
EUTF has contributed to EU member states and their implementing agencies becoming more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	3%	3	11%	12	28%	31	30%	33	11%	12	17%	19	110
EUTF has contributed to more collaboration among MS donors and partner countries in addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.	2%	2	6%	7	25%	27	38%	42	17%	19	12%	13	0

ANNEX H: ETHIOPIA COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AHA	Africa Humanitarian Action
ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
AVRR	Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration
BMM	Better Migration Management
BMZ	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CAMM	Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility
CARE	Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CORDAID	Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DAG	Donor Assistance Group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Organisation
EDF	European Development Fund
EECMY	Ethiopian Evangelical Church Mekane-Yesus
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FP	Family Planning
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GAMM	Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
GIZ	German Development Cooperation Organisation
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
IC	Implementing Consortium
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDC	Italian Development Cooperation
IDDRSI	Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation

IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPPSHAR	IGAD Programme for Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa
LISEC	Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MS	Member State
(M)SME	(Micro) Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PES	Public Employment Service
PMT	Project Management Team
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RDPP	Regional Development Protection Programme
RESET	Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
(O)AU	(Organisation for) African Unity
PNSP	Productive Safety Net programme
SAA	Social Analysis and Action
SINCE	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia
SO	Strategic Objective
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
TVET	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
UN(DP)	United Nations (Development Programme)
UNESCO	United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Organisation
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
VoT	Victims of Trafficking
VSLA	Village Saving and Loan Association
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WSA	Women Support Association

YFS	Youth Friendly Services
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

1 Introduction

Country Context

Conflict, internally and in surrounding countries, and harsh environmental conditions have resulted in Ethiopia hosting large numbers of refugees and IDP populations. According to the latest UNHCR figures, there were 774,143 refugees in Ethiopia as of end of January 2020. Most refugees are from South Sudan (337,700) followed by Somalia (195,500) and Eritrea (163,600). Most of the remaining refugees are from Sudan (42,100).⁴⁴⁴ In addition, Ethiopia has a large number of IDPs. According to IDMC, about 2.9 million new displacements associated with conflict were recorded in 2018, the highest figure recorded worldwide, due to conflicts along various state borders. Disasters triggered 296,000 displacements in 2018, most of them associated with flooding and drought in the Somali region. By the end of 2018, a total of 2.2 million IDPs were still recorded. In the first half of 2019, about 755,000 new displacements were recorded, 522,000 associated with conflict and 233,000 associated with disasters.⁴⁴⁵

Most irregular migrants from Ethiopia seek work in the Middle East. Until 2019, it was illegal for Ethiopians to travel to Gulf countries to seek work overseas. Therefore, these migrants were highly vulnerable to human trafficking and often exploited by their employers when they arrived. In 2019, the Ethiopian government lifted the restrictions on overseas migration for work following the adoption in 2016 of the Overseas Employment Proclamation. Another flow of irregular migrants moves southward to South Africa. They generally travel through Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In April 2019, the governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania agreed to work together on efforts to reduce the southward flow of irregular migrants.

A modest number of irregular migrants from Ethiopia move to the EU. In 2018 3,135 first time asylum seekers were recorded in the EU from Ethiopia. This number has been trending down since 2016, when 6,075 Ethiopian first time asylum seekers were recorded in the EU.

Policy

Ethiopia is a key partner for the EU with regards to migration management. The EU and Ethiopia have signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) at the Valetta Summit on Migration of November 2015. This CAMM is a policy instrument under the EU's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM). It essentially consists of a political (non-legally binding) declaration at the highest political level, containing a commitment to cooperate across the four GAMM pillars: i) legal migration, ii) irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking, iii) migration and development, and iv) international protection. Following the adoption of the Communication on a new Partnership Framework in June 2016, a 'Migration Compact' was established in five different countries, including Ethiopia. Moreover, within the framework of the political Strategic Engagement signed in 2016 between the EU and Ethiopia, migration has been identified as one of six sectoral dialogues to be conducted on a regular basis (1st meeting held in November 2018).

Ethiopia is also one of the focus countries for the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as set-out in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants.

Ethiopia enacted its first Refugee Proclamation in 2004. Ethiopia is a signatory to the UN

⁴⁴⁴ UNHCR data presented in: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>

⁴⁴⁵ IDMC data presented in: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/ethiopia>

Refugee Convention ratified in 1951 and is also a signatory to the refugee convention endorsed by the then Organization for African Unity (OAU) in 1969 (now the African Union - AU). The 2004 Proclamation embodied international refugee laws and principles but restricted employment for refugees, as well as access to education.

On 17 January 2019, the Ethiopian Parliament adopted a revision of the Refugee Proclamation. The amended law brings a more comprehensive response to displacement in which refugees are included in national services, like health and education. It also focuses on ensuring that refugees have the opportunity to be self-reliant and that they can contribute to local economy, in a way that also benefits their host communities. It will allow refugees to obtain work permits, access primary education, register births, deaths and marriages, and access to national financial services.

The Government of Ethiopia now seeks to increase refugee self-reliance by allowing for gradual inclusion of refugees into socio-economic structures outside camps, including providing work permits to refugees. The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the national refugee agency, and UNHCR have drawn up a plan on how to implement the national CRRF, outlining opportunities and partnerships to be put in place.

EUTF Programme in Ethiopia

The programmes that are implemented in Ethiopia under the EUTF are listed in Table H.1. A more detailed table with all projects are included in Annex H.1. Table H.2 lists the regional EUTF programmes that also benefit Ethiopia.

Table H.1: EUTF Programmes Implemented in Ethiopia

EUTF – Ethiopia	SO	Approved Year	Budget, EUR mill
RESET II	1,2,4	2015	48.4
Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia SINCE	1	2015	20.0
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia (RDPP)	1,2,4	2016	30.0
Building Resilience to impacts of El-Nino through integrated complementary actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET PLUS)	1,2	2016	22.5
Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia	1,2,4	2017	20.0
Leather Initiative for Sustainable Employment Creation (LISEC) in Ethiopia	1,4	2017	15.0
Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia	1,2,4	2017	3.0
The Sustainable Reintegration Support to Ethiopian Returnees from Europe	1,3	2017	15.1
Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform and Performance Contract	1,4	2018	50.0
Decentralization of Disaster Risk Reduction in Ethiopia	1,2,4	2018	33.5
Stability and socio-economic development for vulnerable and marginalised communities in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia		2019	6.0
Promoting stability and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia		2019	8.0
CRRF Urban Displacement C.3 Ethiopia: Promoting Inclusive Urban Development in Assosa town, Ethiopia		2019	3.8
TOTAL			275.3

Table H.2: Regional EUTF Programmes that also benefit Ethiopia

EUTF – Regional	Approved Year	Budget EUR mill
Better Migration Management (SO-2, 3)	2015	40.0
Research and Evidence Facility (SO-1, 2, 3, 4)	2015	4.1
Collaboration in cross-border Areas of the Horn of Africa (SO-1,2, 4)	2016	63.5
Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (SO-4)	2017	42.0
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (SO-1,2,3,4)	2016	2.0
Regional Operational Centre in support of the Khartoum Process and AU-Horn of Africa Initiative (ROCK) (SO-3)	2016	5.0
Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (SO-1, 3)	2016	25.0
Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (SO-1, 2, 3)	2016	10.0
Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in Horn of Africa (SO-2, 4)	2016	5.0
TOTAL		196.6

Source: EC, Country Fiche Ethiopia, January 2019

Other interventions of relevance⁴⁴⁶

The EUTF complements the EU's support programme implemented under the 11th EDF, especially two of the three focal sectors of the NIP: 1) Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, addressing agricultural production and marketing, natural resource management and resilience of vulnerable groups, 2) Health system-wide strengthening, addressing social and environmental determinants of health, and, together with the agricultural component, has a focus on nutrition.

Ethiopia benefits from support through budget lines through environment, food and humanitarian programmes. Other EU external action instruments include the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and support to research. Through contributions by the European Investment Bank (EIB), projects supported include urban water supply, women entrepreneurship and SME lending. ECHO provides humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia. ECHO managed humanitarian funds are used to contribute to the assistance in all humanitarian crises in Ethiopia – drought, displacement, refugees and localized disasters. In addition to funding different UN agencies as strategic partners, ECHO is supporting a range of international humanitarian NGOs based on their expertise and implementing capacity to ensure the most efficient and effective assistance. The initial budget for 2018 was EUR 26 million. In addition, ECHO received a reinforcement of EUR 35 million in June to be able to deal with the IDP crisis and EUR 2 million (ALERT funding) to respond to the floods increasing the allocation to EUR 63 million. In 2019, the allocation was EUR 51 million.⁴⁴⁷ Within the portfolio, Emergency Response Mechanism which enables early, rapid and focused interventions to respond to sudden onset or emerging crisis has a particular strategic role. ECHO continues to be a key player in the humanitarian system in Ethiopia due to its field network, technical expertise and strong engagement in strategic discussions on country level.

Ethiopia also benefits from the a number of regional projects under the Regional Indicative Programme: (i) The Transboundary Water Management in the Nile River Basin (EUR 10 M), which aims at conflict prevention among the countries that share the Nile by supporting cooperative water management and enabling investments in water, energy and food security;

⁴⁴⁶ A main source for this section is: EC, Country Fiche Ethiopia, January 2019

⁴⁴⁷ Source : https://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/africa/ethiopia_en

(ii) the Trade Facilitation Programme (EUR 53 M) and (iii) the Small-Scale Cross-Border Trade Programme (EUR 15 M). The first one aims at increasing intra-regional trade flows of goods, persons and services by reducing the costs and delays of imports/exports at specific border posts, while the second one aims at the formalisation of informal cross-border trade and enhancing small-scale cross-border trade flows.

Other EU external action instruments include the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) which is supporting two projects (EUR 18 M) for recovery action in the context of the EU response to the El Niño induced humanitarian crisis, notably to help the most severely affected communities (1.7 million people) to preserve and to restore their productive capacities and build resilience to shocks. In addition, *Addressing Instability in Ethiopia* (EUR 3.5 M) supports two complementary actions focusing on the rule of law in detention centres and on strengthening the Government's capacity to anticipate and prevent conflict by piloting and rolling out a new generation early warning and early response mechanism.

Apart from the EU, 12 Member States have bilateral cooperation agreements with Ethiopia. The EU acts as the coordinator. A European Joint Co-operation Strategy with Ethiopia 2017-2020 has been finalised by the EUD and MS in Ethiopia. Overall, there are some 38 donors and multilateral agencies active in Ethiopia. Coordination takes place at the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) level. The EU cooperates closely with UN agencies and International Financial Institutions. At least ten are involved in implementing EU-financed projects in Ethiopia. This includes significant financial flows in the cases of the World Bank (PSNP, PBS) and UNICEF (Health Performance Fund). Other international organisations with which the EU cooperates in Ethiopia are IMF, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR and IOM.

2 EUTF Programme in Ethiopia

Through the EUTF the European Union is committed to enhancing regular migration, protecting refugees and other vulnerable populations and to tackling the root causes of irregular migration. The choice of the trust fund modality was made to facilitate flexible and fast use of the funds. In Ethiopia most of the funding is allocated to Strategic Objectives (SOs) 1 and 2: SO-1: *Greater economic and employment opportunities*, SO-2: *Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people*, with the aims of improving living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations alike. Many programmes address both strategic objectives (SO-1 and SO-2). SO-3 (migration management) or SO-4 (governance and conflict prevention) are addressed in several programmes that are also addressing SO-1 and/or SO-2.

There are three regional programmes which deal with migration management. A flagship programme is the Better Migration Management, implemented by GIZ. Other regional programmes addressing migration management include the Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process and the “Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region” project. Furthermore, SO-4, ***improved governance and conflict prevention***, is being addressed by several projects that also address SOs 1 and 2, as well as the regional IPPSHAR project.

The total budget for the national Ethiopia portfolio is EUR 275.3 million (Table H.1) of which EUR 124 million, or almost 50% percent, was disbursed by September 2019. The EUTF in Ethiopia is dominated by large programmes, such as RESET II and RESET + which strengthens basic social services, food security and disaster management of vulnerable households in drought prone areas and promotes social innovation and family planning and sexual and reproductive health initiatives; the RDPP (Regional Development and Protection) and CRRF

which targets refugees and host communities on energy, WASH, education and livelihood; and the SINCE and LISEC programmes that support vocational trainings, public partner partnerships and private sector development in labour intensive economic value chains with the aim of creating decent job opportunities for potential young migrants and women. Through the Ethiopia Job Compact Sector Reform and Performance Contract, the EUTF is directly supporting the Government of Ethiopia to develop sustainable industrialisation through private sector development, investment promotion, macro-economic stability and decent job agenda promotion, to fulfil Ethiopia's Comprehensive Refugees Response Framework (CRRF) agreed pledges on refugees self-reliance and refugee mobility.

Available information on project expenditure shows that there is considerable variation in budget spending. For most of the older RESET II and the RDPP projects disbursements had reached close to 90 percent. But there are also quite a few projects that started later with disbursement rates of between 25% and 35%.

Table H.3: Key indicators of EUTF output performance as reported by the MLS

Indicator	Value
1.1 Number of jobs created	10,748
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	749
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	24,623
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	7,406
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	574
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded, improved	1
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	418
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	576,909
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	74,327
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	374,830
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk strategies	104
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	9,717
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	333,111
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,286
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,010,736
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	52,548
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	21
3.5 Number of returning migrants getting reintegration assistance	255
3.6 Number of institutions, non-state actors strengthened on migration management	10
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	875
3.8 Number refugees/ forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support integration	345
4.2 Number staff from governmental institutions [...] trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection etc.	224
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	815
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	8
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported ^(SEP)	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	35
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	44
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	116
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	17

Source: Altai, MLS HoA, Quarterly Report 2019-2, November 2019

The MLS report records that 10,748 jobs have been created by mid-2019, of which most are for females (63%)⁴⁴⁸ over half (54%) came from successful support to income generating activities, followed by 23% (301) from job placement support, 14% (189) from cash for work and 9% (116) from MSME or livelihood group. Three programmes contribute the bulk of the employment creation, i.e. RESET II, SINCE and RDPP.

Most of the people receiving basic services were reached through the RESET II programme. Basic services provided include, health (deworming, vaccination), water, education and energy (solar panels). Food security assistance was also mainly provided through the RESET II programme. The types of food security assistance include farming inputs, irrigation or water access support and livestock vaccination. Beneficiaries of food-security related assistance are most concentrated in areas that are home to predominantly pastoral communities explaining why nearly all beneficiaries received support through livestock vaccination. Improved access to basic services includes mainly health services and to a much lesser extent, water, sanitation and energy. Health services include trainings and capacity building for health workers, the procurement of drugs and laboratory and medical supplies and equipment, and rehabilitation of facilities.

Under **SO-3**, a total of 52,548 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration, mainly through the RESET II programme. Also, 21 returnees (76% male and 24% female) were screened and registered for reintegration support provided by ARRA through the Sustainable Reintegration ARRA project.

Several EUTF programmes implemented in Ethiopia address SO-4. Activities focus on capacity building and improving local level planning, including on Disaster Risk Management (DRM).

Selected projects

In order to assess experiences and the performance of the EUTF programme in Ethiopia and to assist in responding to the evaluation questions also presented in this country note, a number of projects are examined in more detail. Five projects have been selected for this purpose representing the different vulnerable groups and strategic objective. The selection has been done in consultation with the EUD. The five selected projects are presented in Table H.4.

Table H.4: Five selected EUTF case projects

Project	IP	Budget EUR	SO
HOA-ET-01-08 – Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Siti Zone, Ethiopia (RESET II)	Oxfam	5,580,000	1,2,4
HOA-ET-15-04, Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia – Bahrale and Aysaita Areas	DanChurchAid	4,000,000	1,2,4
HOA-ET-2, Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia	Republic of Italy	19,845,000	1
HOA-ET-24-02, RESET PLUS - Family Planning for Resilience Building Amongst Youth and Women in Drought Prone and Chronically Food Insecure Regions of Ethiopia	AMREF	4,000,000	1,2
HOA-REG-26-07, Cross Border Cooperation in Western Ethiopia and Eastern Sudan	GIZ	20,000,000	1,2,4

A brief review of the projects and their implementation experiences is presented below based on available reports and information collected during the field mission to Ethiopia.

⁴⁴⁸ Altai Consulting, EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa, 2018 Annual Report, May 2019.

Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Siti cluster

The project is implemented in one of 8 clusters covered under the RESET II programmes. It is implemented by a consortium of five NGOs led by Oxfam with a budget of EUR 6.2 million, of which EUR 5.58 million from the EUTF and EUR 620,000 from three of the consortium partners. The application form was submitted by the consortium in March 2016. Project implementation started in October 2016.

The objectives are: to improve sustainable access to essential basic services (water, health and nutrition), enhance livelihoods, and strengthening DRM to reduce vulnerability to shocks among pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and pastoral dropouts in the Siti zone.

The policy thrust of the programme is based on the Government's Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) supporting smallholder production to achieve food self-sufficiency, the Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP), the National Social Protection Policy from which 70% of its beneficiaries are drawn and other sectoral policies and strategies. The programme also complements programmes of other donors (World Bank, DFID and others). It builds on an earlier ECHO programme RESET I, and has a strong focus on gender equality, capacity building and training.

During the early phases of implementation delays were experienced due to the time needed to sign implementation agreements with local authorities. Also, in the course of implementation some delays were experienced due to security threats, but also due to organisational challenges within the consortium. Nevertheless, overall, the project has been implemented to satisfactory levels; key implementation structures at national, zonal, *woreda* and *kebele* levels have been established. Project implementation involving targeting of beneficiaries with awareness raising, capacity building and training is on course to realize most of its outputs. During the final phase, including a 6 months no-cost extension, the focus will be on construction of water bore holes. It was found that improving access to water is one of the most effective means to strengthening resilience. Whereas project expenditure had only reached 60 percent of the programme's budget by October 2019, the costs of building 4 more water reservoirs is expected to take up most of the remaining budget. The project also included improving two irrigation schemes resulting in increased areas cultivated and yields.

The achievement of the outputs related to livelihood improvement, diversification of economic opportunities, transition from pastoralist to agro-pastoralist and job creation vary, being successful in some areas and less so in others. There is involvement of micro finance institutions (e.g. OMO) by the project to strengthen the livelihood initiatives. A gender and youth strategy has been formulated to strengthen the impact of the programme on these groups.

Progress has been made in capacity building of natural resources management committees, and establishment of community-based DRM structures. The quality of DRM plans is still to be strengthened by linking them with up-to-date meteorological information.

Oxfam has undertaken an assessment of progress achieved in improving resilience under its programme applying its own resilience framework, identifying 5 levels of resilience based on 30 indicators. It was found that Siti cluster had achieved level 2 from level 1 before the programme.

Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)- Lot 4. Bahraale and Aysaita areas

The project is one of five projects implemented under the RDPP programme. It is implemented by a consortium of 4 NGOs led by DanChurchAid. It is implemented in 2 districts of Afar Region. The budget is EUR 4 million. The inception period started on 1 February 2017 and a

regional kick off meeting was held on 7 March 2017. The first months of implementation were devoted to signing cooperation agreements with UNHCR and ARRA and a letter of understanding with the regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED).

A main objective of the RDPP project is to promote durable solutions for integrating the development needs of refugees and of the local population. It has the following results areas: (i) energy, link with the national grid, solar solutions, and briquettes based on prosopis plant, (ii) wash, reservoirs, water points and pipes, (iii) education, transport to schools, support to host community schools, literacy, (iv) livelihoods, crops (sharecropping). During the implementation the project needed to cope with increasing numbers of refugees from Eritrea which increased from 27,000 at the time the project started to 40,000 to date, as compared to a host population of just over 150,000.

The project's main accomplishments, based on available progress reports and an interview with a representative of DanChurchAid, can be summarised as follows:

- The RDPP programme puts CRRF on the ground, but there is a need to introduce directives to implement the new law on refugees, which would further facilitate integrating refugees in the local economy;
- An innovative integrated approach is applied; but the project's format is relatively rigid, making it difficult to adequately **deal with emergencies**;
- Lessons learned through implementing a RESET II project are applied in the RDPP project.
- The implementation of most project activities in the different result areas are on track.
- Some group and individual income generating activities are effective (including e.g. establishment of self-help groups, support to micro businesses, share-cropping). Nevertheless, constraints, relate to the regulatory environment for refugees (e.g. access to licenses, identity papers, access to finance) which limits employment options.
- Delays are experienced in the electrification of the refugee camps, in the construction work of the water system, and in procurements of project/business enterprise inputs.
- A platform for discussion among regional government, private sector as well as representatives of host communities has been created.
- Meetings among IPs of the 5 clusters of the RDPP programme in Ethiopia are held bi-annually to share experience.

Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (SINCE)

SINCE is implemented through a Delegation Agreement with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Five implementing consortia headed by international NGOs have been engaged to work with eight Ministries at four levels in five regions. The budget is: EUR 19,845,000. The project started in December 2017, though the agreement between the EU and the Italian Government had already been signed in December 2015. An important reason for this delay were changes in government and the need to get approval from government at federal and regional level.

The main expected results are: improved access of beneficiaries to TVET and employment opportunities through the promotion of partnerships among TVET service providers and the private sector in regions that have been identified as most migration prone (Amhara, Tigray, SNNP, Oromia and Addis Ababa).

UNIDO did a value-chain assessment, identifying sectors that have the capacity to create jobs. The ILO conducted an analysis of irregular migration dynamics and employment rates in targeted regions. UNIDO and ILO assessments facilitated the selection of targeted *woredas*

(districts) based on criteria such as migration flows, youth unemployment, number of returnees and potential economic value-chains.

Despite substantial delays, the general assessment of the outputs produced is positive, with implementation advancing at an accelerated pace. By the end of 2019, 5,695 beneficiaries have benefited from TVET trainings (69,45% of the Programme target), 3,741 job-placements have been facilitated constituting 48% of the target. Other achievements include 33 TVETs supported, 41 improved curricula, 298 SMEs supported, 144 PPPs signed and 7 PES (Public Employment Services) strengthened. Job placement is still challenging due to limited wage employment opportunities and low wages. To address this, the programme has introduced several innovative approaches, including adding life skills training to its programmes which has proven helpful in improving the employability of graduates, introducing apprenticeships schemes at selected factories, establishing PPP platforms to strengthen the link with the private sector and strengthening the public employment service of BOLSA and TVETs.

These processes of joint collaboration are contributing to reinforce the involvement of the public authorities and private companies, and the training courses and other capacity building activities linked to TVETs are helping to strengthen their institutional capacity and to provide training that responds to market demands.

The impact on irregular migration from Northern and Central Ethiopia cannot yet be assessed. A final evaluation is planned at the end of the project period (end of 2020). A request for a no-cost extension of 11 months was approved by the EUD at the end of 2019.

Family Planning for Resilience Building amongst Youth and Women in Drought-Prone and Chronically Food Insecure Regions of Ethiopia

The project is implemented by a consortium of four NGOs led by AMREF with a budget of EUR 4 million in 5 of the 8 clusters of the RESET II programme. The agreement with the EU was signed in January 2018 and the project started in September 2018.

The project aims at strengthening family planning and SRH services for women and adolescent girls. The consortium partners implementing the programme in the different clusters have developed strong collaborative relationships with the authorities, at zonal and regional levels. Activities have been implemented at community level aimed at promoting gender equality through raising awareness on sexual and reproductive health and family planning, as well as strengthening SRH/FP service provisions. The project is in its second year of operations.

Observations on implementation issues reported by AMREF:⁴⁴⁹

- In its most recent quarterly progress report, it is stated that the project is overall on track with all expected results.⁴⁵⁰ While in its first year only 7 percent of the budget was spent, in the second year this was 85 percent.
- Difficulties have been experienced in the forming of the consortium, as Save the Children, CARE and AMREF are organizations with strong structures, which made it difficult to get them to work together.
- Relations with government are good, but government capacity at Woreda level is low. No system exists to provide community with family planning services (injections) as well as shortages in medical staff at local level.

⁴⁴⁹ Interview with AMREF representative Luigi Bottura on Friday 24 January in Addis Ababa.

⁴⁵⁰ AMREF, Quarterly Implementation Report, July to September 2019.

- Some of the clusters are located in conflict zones. Misconception on family planning as an ethnical control/cleansing instrument is hindering project implementation in some areas.
- There is close cooperation with RESET II; early on the sharing of groups with RESET II was difficult, but now it is smooth.

Collaboration in the Cross-Border Areas of Western Ethiopia and Eastern Sudan

The project is implemented by GIZ. The Action fiche was finalised in December 2016. The project started in January 2018. The budget amounts to: EUR 20 million. The project is part of a regional EUTF project: Cross border collaboration between countries in the Horn of Africa.

The project aims at improving the livelihoods of the local population in the selected border areas, by resilience strengthening (economic development, improved health services and vocational training), conflict transformation and cross-border collaboration. Particular attention is given to strengthen the private sector and cross-border trade. There is a special focus on women and youth. The activities of the Programme are aligned to policies of the national Governments in Ethiopia and Sudan as well as of the regional strategies of IGAD.

Implementation started after a long delay. Delays were due to political unrest in Sudan, including a 1 year travel ban. On the Ethiopian side, conflicts in Benishangul Gumuz area hindered travel delayed implementation, but also finalising the contractual arrangements with the EU took time. GIZ was able to pre-finance early activities, before EUTF funding became available. The activities implemented during the first year were mainly preparatory, including analysis and baseline research, meeting counterparts and stakeholders, identifying thematic and geographical implementation areas and assessing experiences and capacities of potential implementing partners (INGOs).⁴⁵¹ The project has just started its activities, with a kick-off event in Assosa at the end of November 2019. Early activities included modernising health centres, support to TVET training centres and establishing connections with other similar programmes, including study tours.

3 Review of key findings on implementation of the EUTF projects in Ethiopia

Overall, the EUTF programmes in Ethiopia have been adequately targeted the relevant beneficiary groups of vulnerable populations, including the youth in migration prone regions, as well as refugees. The programmes are well embedded in government strategies and plans and complement support programmes of MS and other development cooperation partners. In the case of most programmes there is good cooperation with government, in most projects strong working partnership relations have been developed with the government authorities at regional, zonal and down to *kebele* levels. MoUs have been signed by each of the IPs with the related government Bureaus and offices.⁴⁵² Especially, the participation by decentralized local government structures is notable at zonal, *woreda* and *kebele* levels.⁴⁵³

Even though several programmes are close to completion, project accomplishments in terms of outputs as well as expenditure levels have not yet been fully realised. Projects have requested and obtained no-cost extensions of between 6 months and 1 year.

⁴⁵¹ GIZ: Cross Border Collaboration Programme, Western Ethiopia and Eastern Sudan, First Annual Report, March 2019.

⁴⁵² T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 "Integrated Multi-Sectoral Approach To Improve The Resilience Of Vulnerable Communities Of Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region Ethiopia" April 2018.

⁴⁵³ T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "Resilience Building And Creation Of Economic Opportunities In Ethiopia (RESET II)", April 2018

The reporting requirements for the MLS are being complied with, but are felt to be time-consuming without substantial benefits for the IPs.

In terms of **sustainability** the results are mixed. Several projects report that beneficiaries from better farming and livestock practices have experienced increases in income which will allow them to sustain these practices. The effect of business support activities has been mixed. Supported VSLAs have served more for social protection than promoting investments in small businesses. The effects of training, capacity building, and the restoration of facilities will last beyond the end of the project. However, in cases where service delivery is by local or regional governments and requires increased budgets, the necessary funding has not been assured. There is a need to strengthen linkages with the private sector to undertake some of the services introduced or strengthened under the EUTF projects.

It is at this stage difficult to assess the impact of the EUTF programmes implemented in Ethiopia on the root causes of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement. In the case of resilience strengthening programmes (e.g. RESET II and RESET plus), a difficulty is the lack of an adequate resilience indicator that captures the combined impact of the wide range of activities (basic service delivery, livelihood enhancing and disaster-related local-level planning) implemented under these programmes. With respect to refugee/host community support (RDPP and CRRF), progress has been made, but is slowed down by lack of progress in the implementation of protection-related policies.

4 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: Relevance

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned.
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In background sections of programme/project descriptions generally reference is made to root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement and how these are addressed by the programme/project (Action fiches)⁴⁵⁴ Several projects have been based on baseline studies assessing the current situation and identifying support priorities. E.g. for the SINCE project ILO and UNIDO have conducted baseline studies.⁴⁵⁵ The ILO has noted in the context of implementing one of the ETF's projects (SINCE) that there is consensus on the urgency and importance of addressing the root causes of migration in general and irregular migration in particular. In this regard, among other things lack of decent livelihood and employment opportunities are identified as the main driving forces for migration in Ethiopia both by the Government and stakeholders alike.⁴⁵⁶
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of identification is based on identification of gaps, consultations with government (also in OPCOM), MSs and field visits.⁴⁵⁷ In the early stage of EUTF programming some projects were built on projects earlier implemented under EDF funding, e.g. RESET II was a follow up on the RESET programme.
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In programme/project backgrounds reference is made to relevant government plans and strategies, particularly the GTP.⁴⁵⁸ Available ROM and mid-term evaluation reports conclude that the projects are generally aligned to national priorities.⁴⁵⁹ Interviews with government representatives and IPs during the field mission confirm that EUTF projects are well embedded in government plans and priorities. There is a government led system of sector coordination on migration issues. The Migration Task Force is established within the Prime Minister's Office, and involves relevant line Ministries. Ethiopia and the European Union (EU) have signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM). Besides, there is a whole set of complementary actions and issues that are being addressed under the EUTF Horn of Africa window and other programmes as the Jobs Compact (with a budget of 500 M \$; including 50 M € from the EUTF portfolio).⁴⁶⁰

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF programme in Ethiopia started with allocating additional funding for the type of resilience-related programmes that were already implemented, partly with humanitarian funding from ECHO;

⁴⁵⁴ From reviewing action fiches for several EUTF programmes in Ethiopia.

⁴⁵⁵ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019.

⁴⁵⁶ (https://www.ilo.org/africa/technical-cooperation/WCMS_554065/lang--en/index.htm on its project: Addressing the root causes of Migration in Ethiopia)

⁴⁵⁷ EUD interview

⁴⁵⁸ Based on reviewing action fiches and available ROM reports on EUTF programmes and projects in Ethiopia

⁴⁵⁹ Based on reviewing available ROM and mid-term evaluation reports.

⁴⁶⁰ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019

- These early programmes were supplemented with programmes that were specifically tailored to addressing specific migration-related target groups;
- The *evidence* for affirming that the EUTF strategic approach is evidence based and evolving in accordance with changes in context and national policies is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle.
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF's strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no joint programming, but there are several donor group platforms where the EUD meet with MS meet regularly and where project ideas are discussed and exchanged. For example there is the EU platform on Migration in which Norway and Switzerland also participate.⁴⁶¹ • Some MS would have preferred more intensive consultation in the EUTF programme preparation process.⁴⁶² • The EU cooperates closely with UN agencies and International Financial Institutions. At least ten are involved in implementing EU-financed projects in Ethiopia. This includes significant financial flows in the cases of the World Bank (PSNP, PBS) and UNICEF (Health Performance Fund). Other international organisations the EU cooperates with in Ethiopia are: IMF, FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO, UNODC, UNHCR and IOM.⁴⁶³
I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF's strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the programme preparatory process, the MoFA is informed by the EUD. It is not clear to what extent the MoFA consults with other ministries (e.g. MoF). EUTF programmes do not require the approval of the NAO like for EDF projects. The approval is done at the EUTF Operational Committee where the Ethiopian Government is represented by the ambassador.⁴⁶⁴ • In Ethiopia the implementation of projects requires the signing of MoUs with counterpart government agencies at national and regional levels. Though getting the MoU signed can delay the start of a project, they have been forthcoming.⁴⁶⁵

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF programmes fit into the government's development strategies and policies
- The projects are based on well-prepared design work, during which relevant government bodies are consulted. Finalised action plans are shared with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which through the ambassador in Brussels sits in the OpCom.
- Before the start of project implementation IPs have to conclude agreements with the counterpart government agencies.
- The *evidence* for affirming that the EUTF is respecting the ownership principle is satisfactory.

⁴⁶¹ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia

⁴⁶² Interview with Soren Moller, Danish Embassy

⁴⁶³ EU Country Fiche Ethiopia 2018

⁴⁶⁴ Interview with EUD and mission findings

⁴⁶⁵ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia and interviews with CARE and CORDAID on RESET II projects implemented by these organisations (Liben and Borana clusters).

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed.
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special attention has been introduced to women and youth in some of the RESET II projects, e.g. in the Borana cluster where reduction of barriers to women empowerment have been introduced and for the overall RESET II programme for which later on in the implementation of the programme a gender strategy was formulated and integrated in all RESET II clusters. RESET Plus focuses strongly on mindset change in communities in the context of its family planning/SHP programmes.
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no evidence that intended beneficiaries have experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.

Overall JC assessment:

- It is not clear to what extent the EUTF is purposely following the “Do no harm” principle, but there is no evidence of negative consequences of EUTF.
- The *evidence* for affirming that EUTF does not leave anyone behind can be considered satisfactory.

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent.
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme documents report on coherence with policy priorities at national level. This is confirmed by available ROM and project mid-term evaluation reports.⁴⁶⁶ • For example, in the case of the RESET II programme, the policy thrust of the programme is based on the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) supporting smallholder production to achieve food self-sufficiency, the Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP), the National Social Protection Policy and other sectoral policies and strategies. RESET II is linked to the PSNP, from which 70 percent of the beneficiaries are drawn. The measures supported through the project have the critical support of the World Bank, DFID and other donors. At regional level, IGAD has put in place the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) as a framework to for ending drought emergencies in the IGAD region. The GoE has also formulated the Disaster Risk Management Strategic Program and Investment Framework (DRM-SPIF) to complement existing programmes that are largely internationally supported.⁴⁶⁷ • A mid-term evaluation of the RDPP programme concluded: In terms of relevance to the country’s national priorities, the RDPP represents a key EU contribution to the CRRF established in September 2016 with the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. In this context, the Government of Ethiopia made concrete commitments to address forced displacement over a ten-year action plan, The RDPP through its specific objectives, effectively supports this commitment. RDPP objectives and interventions are also relevant to EU policies on migration management and development and are aligned with the Valletta Action Plan.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶⁶ Based on reviewing available ROM reports of EUTF programmes and projects in Ethiopia.

⁴⁶⁷ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "Resilience Building And Creation Of Economic Opportunities In Ethiopia (RESET II)", May 2018

⁴⁶⁸ ARS Progetti SPA, Mid-Term Evaluation, Regional Development and Protection Programme, December 2018.

I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries [have a consistent approach to (a) understanding the core issues to be addressed under that SO, (b) ensuring that activities across countries are complementary and do not work at cross-purposes, (c) ensuring that learning and research relevant to that SO are shared and discussed across administrative boundaries within the EUTF system.]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no evidence identified

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF programmes are coherent with Ethiopia’s, national and sectoral development priorities as laid down in the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) supporting smallholder production to achieve food self-sufficiency, the Productive Safety Net programme (PSNP), the National Social Protection Policy and other sectoral (i.e. the National Job Creation Strategy, as well industrialisation policies and strategies
- The *evidence* for affirming that EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent is strong and can be considered strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF programme complements programmes implemented under the NIP, as well as the RIP in case of the regional programmes in which Ethiopia participates.⁴⁶⁹
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF programme has become increasingly migration focused in terms of support activities and target groups and target areas as compared to the more developmental orientation of the NIP.⁴⁷⁰ • Several programmes (RESET II, RESET Plus, Cross-Border programme target districts with highly vulnerable migration prone communities. For the SINCE programme, government documentation was used on hotspot areas of irregular migration, supplemented by socio-economic studies conducted by the ILO, based on which regions were identified for implementing the SINCE programme. • The RDPP and CRRF programmes target specifically identified refugee and host communities. • Recently a programme supporting the reintegration of returnees was started

Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

- The EUTF programme complements programmes implemented under the NIP and the RIP, as well under its humanitarian body ECHO.
- The EUTF has put challenges related to migration on the agenda, and has linked humanitarian aid with development approaches, especially in vulnerable areas.
- The *evidence* for affirming that EUTF adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions should be considered strong.

⁴⁶⁹ EU, Country Fiche Ethiopia for 2018.

⁴⁷⁰ Minutes of Interview EUD Ethiopia.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors.
I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated earlier, there are several donor group platforms where the EUD meet with MS meet regularly and where project ideas are discussed and exchanged. For example, there is the EU platform on Migration and the refugee donor group in which Norway and Switzerland also participate.⁴⁷¹ • The EUD regularly presents an updated power point presentation on the achievements of the EUTF programme to the MSs. • Several MS have their own migration-related cooperation programmes.⁴⁷² • Two MS (The Netherlands and Austria) have contributed financially to some EUTF projects such as RESET
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some sharing of information done, however, there is no evidence that the EUTF is included in the programming of MS and other donors.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is consultation with MS in several donor group platforms where project ideas are discussed and reports on progress of the EUTF are regularly presented by the EUD.
- The *evidence* for affirming that EUTF adds value to interventions funded by other donors can be considered strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development.
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIP focal sectors are contributing to EUTF objectives. They include: 1) Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, addressing agricultural production and marketing, natural resource management and resilience of vulnerable groups, 2) Health system-wide strengthening, addressing social and environmental determinants of health, and, together with the agricultural component, has a focus on nutrition. ⁴⁷³

Overall JC assessment:

- EU's programming of its support to Ethiopia can be considered consistent and other EU policies and instruments support in practice EUTF's objectives.
- The *evidence* for affirming that other EU policies contribute to EUTF objectives as per the PCD is compelling and should be considered strong.

⁴⁷¹ Minutes Interview EUD Ethiopia

⁴⁷² Interviews with embassy representatives of Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain.

⁴⁷³ See footnote 29.

Evidence at indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU.
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF programme has contributed to putting migration on the policy agenda.⁴⁷⁴ • Through the EUTF the government was supported to enable the environment to facilitate return and integration of returnees.⁴⁷⁵ • However, at the same time, the link between EUTF programmes and policy should not be overestimated. For example, a ROM review notes that the RESET II Wag Himra project is missing out on an important policy advocacy opportunity to influence both governments and donor policy and strategy development on resilience building. Similar observations are made in some of the other ROM reports on RESET II projects.⁴⁷⁶
I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia has adopted legislation in January 2019 giving more rights to refugees (work permits, birth certificates, travel).

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF has put the migration agenda more explicitly on the national agenda.
- The EUTF has contributed to the conclusion of Returns and Re-admissions signed in 2018.on facilitating the entry of returnees from EU countries.
- Ethiopia has adopted legislation in January 2019 giving more rights to refugees.
- The evidence for affirming that EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed can be considered strong.

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making.
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no evidence identified.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was observed in the interview with EUD that decision making on programmes is faster under EUTF.⁴⁷⁷ This was confirmed in interviews with Ips.

⁴⁷⁴ Interview EUD.

⁴⁷⁵ Interview EUD

⁴⁷⁶ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 "Integrated Multi-Sectoral Approach To Improve The Resilience Of Vulnerable Communities Of Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region Ethiopia", April 2018

⁴⁷⁷ Minutes of interview with EUD Ethiopia, 11-10-2019

I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is recognised that the EUTF decision making structure in the field is faster and more flexible than the multi-annual programming for the NIP.478.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff is available at the EUD479.

Overall JC assessment:

- The approval process of EUTF projects is seen as faster than under other EU financing instruments.
- The evidence that EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation.
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From screening of action fiches at decision level and description of actions at project/contract level action it can be concluded that the action fiches for decisions and the descriptions of action in case of projects have results-based design and risk analyses. The implementation plans are not always realistic with respect to the targets to be reached; they can be over-ambitious.480
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contracting procedures under EUTF have not been faster than under for example the NIP. A brief case study on the EUTF for Africa's activities in Ethiopia shows that the EUTF for Africa has been the impetus for bringing about more projects relatively quickly, albeit (so far) mostly projects that had already been under development before the EUTF for Africa's launch. Some programmes, notably the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) and RESET, had already been in development before the launch of the EUTF for Africa, with the latter providing a funding opportunity to speed up their introduction.481 Most projects experienced considerable delays in implementation. Different factors play a role in delaying project start up. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract negotiations with the EUD, particularly related to overhead costs/staff (limited to a maximum of 30% of the budget); Obtaining government approval from the counterpart government bodies, especially if there are more than one; Internal organisation problems between partners in a consortium; Weaknesses of implementing bodies to meet EU contract requirements; Security issues in the regions the project operates.

⁴⁷⁸ See footnote 34.

⁴⁷⁹ See footnote 34.

⁴⁸⁰ The last observation was made in the ROM Review on the RESET II programme:

⁴⁸¹ Prof. Sergio CARRERA et al (Centre for European Policy Studies, CEPS), Oversight and Management of the EU Trust Funds, Democratic Accountability Challenges and Promising Practices, Budgetary Affairs, European Parliament.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SINCE project (implemented by the Embassy of Italy) is a clear example of a project experiencing substantial delays.⁴⁸² Similarly, the regional IPPSHAR project implemented through ADA, experienced substantial delays in implementation, partly because of relatively rigid procedures and limited subject experience of the IP, the ADA.⁴⁸³ Also ARRA has substantial difficulties in meeting the EU's project implementation requirements. On the other hand, another programme, Shire Alliance: Energy Access for Host Communities and Refugees in Ethiopia, implemented by the Spanish Development Agency, has been very rapid in contracting and implementation.
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The review of available ROMs for EUTF projects over the period 2017-2019 reveals that measuring in terms of the percentage of green scores, EUTF projects scores with respect to efficiency and effectiveness are slightly better than for all EU projects (51% versus 48% with respect to efficiency and 54% versus 51% for effectiveness).⁴⁸⁴ However, IPs generally feel that in the stage of implementation the EUTF projects are not really more efficient and effective in results than other EU funding sources.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF's programming process is not experienced as different from EDF or other EU instruments. Most projects have experienced delays in implementation. Strict EU contracting and contract implementation requirements has been one of reasons for delays. There are other factors too: getting a signed implementation agreement from counterpart bodies, security threats and lack of expertise on the side of the implementation partners.
- The evidence that the EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/programmes for timely implementation can be considered satisfactory.

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries.
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several programmes are implemented that have vocational training components (SINCE, RESET, RESET II, Cross Border East Sudan-Western Ethiopia, CRRF, LISEC and others) The SINCE programme has been successful in providing employable skills among target beneficiaries. The quality of the training has generally been good. Labour market studies were conducted to assess training needs. By November 2019, 5,700 young people were trained (about 2/3 female), or almost 70% of the programme's target. By extending the termination date of the programme from December 2019 to November 2020, it is expected that the training target will be achieved.
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the SINCE programme job counselling services have been provided and have assisted in job placements ⁴⁸⁵. Support has been provided to the PES (public employment service); PPP platforms have been established to facilitate identifying training needs and job requirements. Support has been provided to decent work and to introducing apprenticeship schemes. Also other EUTF programmes with vocational training components support graduates in job placement.

⁴⁸² See note 44 above.

⁴⁸³ Interviews with EUD at Africa Union and ADA.

⁴⁸⁴ Study on Results from ROM Reviews of Trust Fund Projects, 2017-2019, April 2019

⁴⁸⁵ See footnote 41

I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The experience of the SINCE programme is that it is difficult to find employment for those receiving training.⁴⁸⁶ By September 2019, close to 50 percent of the target 7,800 job placements have been realised. Obstacles are limited wage employment opportunities and low salaries. The training is now also targeting self-employment opportunities by introducing business skills in the curriculum.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF Interventions with respect to vocational training are based on labour market assessments identifying training needs.
- Support is provided also in the job placement process linking the private sector to the TVET programmes through PPP platforms, introducing apprenticeships and providing support to the public employment service.
- Efforts are made to tailor training programmes to the needs of the private sector.
- The evidence that the EUTF is addressing labour market barriers for the target beneficiaries is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries.
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth
	In the framework of the RESET II and other resilience related programmes links have been established with micro finance companies through which financing for self-employment. Also the establishment of VSLAs is being supported. ⁴⁸⁷
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (MLS 1.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to self-employment has been provided, e. g. through the RESET II programme. The ROM review of the programme notes that work to capacitate women and youth income generating activities and in development of micro-enterprises was underway. The numbers supported are still limited, with more support needed.⁴⁸⁸ Also, for another zone, Siti, it was noted that work to capacitate women and youth income generating activities and enterprises required more thrust and investment. A gender strategy was conducted and integrated in the work programme.⁴⁸⁹ In the course of the project more emphasis was put on capacitating women and youth^[1]For the RESET II project in Liben cluster, it is noted that the project is empowering women and youth groups to undertake commercial projects in the form of sewing projects, brick making and VSLAs.⁴⁹⁰

⁴⁸⁶ See footnote 41.

⁴⁸⁷ Interview Italian Embassy

⁴⁸⁸ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

⁴⁸⁹ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" in Siti Zone, April 2018.

⁴⁹⁰ ROM review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 "BUILDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBEN CLUSTER UNDER RESET II", April 2018.

I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes that result in improvements in livelihoods and strengthening value chains also indirectly contribute to an improvement in the business climate. The programmes do not really have reforms of the business regulatory regimes at local level as one of the result areas.
I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (MLS 3.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of the project "Strengthened Socio-Economic Development and Better Employment Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities in the Jigjiga Area" support is envisaged to promote the start-up and expansion of diaspora investments. This project is in its inception phase.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (MLS 1.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is some evidence that there have been improvements in self-employment/ entrepreneurship, but not yet to the extent targeted. In the case of the RESET II programme, the establishment of off-farm income generating activities for women and youth has so far been slow. VSLAs that were established were more used for consumer than for business loans.⁴⁹¹_{SEP}
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new EUTF programme was recently started through ARRA that supports the settling of returnees including training and support to self-employment.⁴⁹² This programme is lagging behind in terms of effective implementation.

Overall JC assessment:

- Considerable efforts have been made to assist beneficiaries in establishing their own businesses. The results have been mixed, but with individual success stories.
- Micro finance institutions have been involved to ensure sustainable access to finance for these new businesses.
- Selected programmes aim at promoting investments by the diaspora and to support returnees in finding employment.
- The evidence that the EUTF programmes are successful in strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the SINCE project a ROM report concluded that the training courses and all the other activities linked to TVETCs are helping to strengthen their institutional capacity and that of their teachers, and to provide training that responds to market demands. Moreover, many of the trainees will graduate having acquired marketable professional skills.⁴⁹³ Commercially viable self-employment/small businesses supported are sustainable;

⁴⁹¹ Based on ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018 and interviews with IPs.

⁴⁹² T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52 - SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES FROM EUROPE

⁴⁹³ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE", March 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of micro finance companies will facilitate access to finance for businesses established with support of the different EUTF projects beyond the end of projects • It is also expected that the sectoral PPP platforms under the RDPP will continue to function. • After the end of the EUTF programmes, it is not sure that the vocational training can be continued in the manner it was provided under the programme. It will be a challenge for the colleges to operate/maintain the equipment obtained and to attract motivated trainees.
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Overall JC assessment:

- Interventions are contributing to capacity building with a favourable impact on sustainability
- For some interventions cost recovery mechanisms are introduced (water reservoirs).
- Where interventions require increased government budgets to maintain the level of service, this may not be forthcoming, and sustainability is not assured.
- There is also a need to strengthen links with the private sector to take over the delivery of selected services.
- Some projects plan developing exit strategies at the end of their project period.
- The evidence that EUTF projects consider sustainability factors is satisfactory.

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RESET II, RESET II plus and RDPP programmes involve a strong element of capacity building of institutions providing basic services. Available mid-term evaluation and ROM reports of projects implemented under those programmes found that these interventions were successful in improving the capacity of these institutions.⁴⁹⁴ • The ROM review of the RESET II programme targeting pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in drought prone areas concluded that there is general improvement in capacity, knowledge and skills of health service provision of nutrition services in general, maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and promotion of breastfeeding.⁴⁹⁵ • The design of both RESET II and RDPP programmes is quite restrictive in terms of result areas that can be supported; more flexibility would possibly allow tailoring support more closely to the needs of vulnerable communities. • Also, the RDPPs are targeting refugees and their host communities.
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is fragmentary evidence that the health, nutritional, status of target beneficiaries has improved.⁴⁹⁶ • E.g. for the RESET II project in the Bale area it was noted that services have been provided under result 3 (access to health services) and 4 (access to nutrition services) with the support of the project in terms of drugs, malnutrition treatments and supplements delivery to the health centres and posts. Training has reinforced the capacity of health workers and nutrition focal persons. However, direct effect on improving nutritional status

⁴⁹⁴ Based on reviewing available ROM reports of RESET II projects.

⁴⁹⁵ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

⁴⁹⁶ Based on reviewing available ROM reports on RESET II projects.

	<p>still needs to be verified, as most awareness campaigns have not been carried out yet due to security constraints and distribution of goats and chicken has been minimal.⁴⁹⁷</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the case of the RESET II project in Siti zone there are quite positive findings: There is overall improvement of health services in the limited areas reached by the project. Linkages with health referral systems have reportedly improved. Through enhanced nutrition services and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) counselling, nutrition levels have improved Capacity building and training on surveillance have strengthened local capacities in outbreak monitoring and response, with better prospects to improve public health emergency preparedness and response.⁴⁹⁸ Capacitation at district and community level has commenced, targeting a significant number of development agents (DAs) and productive safety net program (PSNP). Key messages on IYCF, which has strong gender dimensions, focusing on dietary diversity changes were being delivered effectively. Evidence of community uptake of good maternal and child health feeding practices is encouraging, a sub- component with strong gender focus.⁴⁹⁹ Capacity building of health staff shows signs of some positive outputs.⁵⁰⁰ There is general improvement in gender disaggregated capacity, knowledge and skills of health service provision of adolescent nutrition, maternal nutrition, infant and young child feeding and promotion of breastfeeding, with notable prospects for lasting transformation.⁵⁰¹⁴⁹⁸ • RESET Plus activities on family planning have resulted in changes in behaviour and an increase in the demand for family planning services.⁴⁹⁹ Under this programme special strategies on gender and family planning and on targeting girls and boys.
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Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

- Many of the EUTF programmes involve strengthening access to basic services. Substantial progress has been made in achieving targets in this area. Though initially, progress was slow, projects have accelerated their pace of implementation and expect to achieve their targets.
- The evidence that EUTF programmes are contributing to ensuring basic services for target beneficiaries is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive findings can be reported on the support provided to improve agricultural practices of the target beneficiaries.⁵⁰⁰ • Programmes involve strengthening the capacity of extension services, including training, distribution of improved seeds, constructing irrigation canals and water reservoirs, vaccination and veterinary care for animals.⁵⁰¹
I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The projects have resulted in the adoption of more appropriate and resilient agricultural practices by target beneficiaries with increased yields.⁵⁰²

⁴⁹⁷ ROM review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 "INCREASING RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN DRAUGHT PRONE AREAS OF BALE ZONE" August 2018.

⁴⁹⁸ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" in Siti Zone, April 2018.

⁴⁹⁹ Interview with AMREF representative

⁵⁰⁰ Based on reviewing available ROM reports on RESET II projects

⁵⁰¹ See footnote 59

⁵⁰² See footnote 59

I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was reported in one ROM report that the benefits of introducing selected local breeds of goats and the emphasis on restocking destitute households is likely to remain a long-term affordable benefit, as goats reproduce. 503 • In the same ROM review it was noted that also crop production interventions, such as irrigated crop production, will be affordable to target groups in the long run, since the Project has focused on strengthening irrigation/reservoir water user associations to ensure that people contribute to running costs and provide practical training on irrigation on water management to users. Improved varieties are provided through local seed suppliers, which should help to facilitate access to improved varieties in the long run. • However, targets with respect to achieving improvement in livelihoods are not yet being achieved even though RESET II and RDPP programmes are close to their end -dates. For several projects no-cost extensions have been proposed to the EUD, most of which have been honoured. • Under the Afar RDPP project refugees were allocated land for sharecropping giving them a livelihood.

Overall JC assessment:

- The livelihood support activities of EUTF programmes in terms of improving agricultural and livestock methods and productivity have been effective in yielding more incomes.
- The evidence that the EUTF programmes are contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience.
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local institutions have been supported in developing local resilience strategies under the RESETII programme.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building through training has been provided to local and regional institutions dealing with DRM. • In particular, community based resource management committees (CBRMC) have been capacitated and trained to undertake their roles and responsibilities, with more effort still needed to set the stage for the implementation of this component of the programme more fully.504 The link between community committees and local government institutions still need to be strengthened. • Local government bodies still need further strengthening by adapting national DRM strategy to the local level and establishing links with meteorological information and developing emergency response plans.
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of DRM by local institutions is still in its early stages as the required meteorological data are not yet available at the district/local level. This is being worked on now.

⁵⁰³ ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR", September 2018.

⁵⁰⁴ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF programmes work closely with local, regional and national government bodies providing also capacity building support, as well as equipment and rehabilitation/construction of facilities.
- There is regular consultation and working group meetings involving government counterparts.
- The evidence that the EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities.
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RESET II resilience programme builds on the earlier RESET I programme that was funded by ECHO.⁵⁰⁵ • Introducing the Crisis Modifier Fund in the RESET II programme is considered a good initiative to address emergency situations. It would defeat its purpose if overly strict requirements were introduced to access support from this fund.⁵⁰⁶
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building at the local level has been conducted under the RESET II programme, which has contributed to improved capacity to handle future shocks or stress.⁵⁰⁷
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted households have experienced improvement in livelihoods, especially under the RESET II programme, improving their resilience. However, one recent study on the impact of resilience programme concluded

Overall JC assessment:

- Strengthening DRM is one of the main result areas of the EUTF’s resilience programmes, which are a follow up to ECHO supported more humanitarian programmes.
- Community DRM committees have been established and support has been provided to local DRM bodies. There is a need for better integration of the two, as well as equipping the local bodies with timely meteorological data to be able to implement emergency actions at an early stage.
- The evidence that the EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening the links between emergency relief and development activities is satisfactory.

⁵⁰⁵ As formulated in the Action Fiche of the T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)"

⁵⁰⁶ Interviews with IPs

⁵⁰⁷ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The below findings have been noted in several reports.⁵⁰⁸ • The EUTF projects involved considerable institution capacity building through training, technical assistance, and construction/rehabilitation of facilities which will have contributed to sustainability. • Also support to improvements in agricultural practices have been sustainable in terms of ability to access agricultural inputs and support services. • However, RESET II ROM reviews have observed that there is little or no provision by the relevant public authorities to take financial measures to ensure the continuation of services after the end of the action.⁵⁰⁹ • Also limited private sector involvement in service delivery has adversely impacted on the sustainability in delivering some services. ⁵¹⁰ Under the RDPP, PPP platforms involving the private sector have been established. There is scope to involve the private sector more in the supply of agricultural inputs, medicines and other products, as well as in the delivery of services. • Generally, also the lack of an exit strategy is mentioned as an important constraint to sustainability.⁵¹¹ • Generally, resilience programmes should increasingly focus on also in the ROM reports concern is expressed that the absence of improved adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities, vulnerability to droughts will not be reduced on a sustainable basis. ⁵¹² • A recent study has looked in some detail at the impact of resilience programmes with the following conclusions:⁵¹³ • Much current resilience programming has grown out of humanitarian approaches (humanitarian-development nexus), and as a result focuses on people and communities identified as vulnerable. This leads to working on solutions that apply to small communities – a village or a group of people (e.g. the poorest, women, youth) within the village or individual households. Most include a very wide range of activities covering completely different sectors. There is evidence that many of these investments did not have a significant impact on the resilience of the population at large. • The main exception to this is investment in water infrastructure, which often – though not always – had a significant resilience impact. Instead investments should be made over a longer time period, address problems more systemically, focusing more on the working of markets, and build rural-urban linkages. More attention is needed on structural factors, especially on the local or regional economy, in order to create more and better opportunities. Resilience investments need an overall guiding vision, strategy and plan.

Overall JC assessment:

- The results with respect to the sustainability of EUTF resilience support activities is still mixed with improvements through capacity building and more productive agriculture and livestock, but less sustainable where improved service delivery requires more government funding.
- Overall, therefore, the evidence of the EUTF considering sustainability is satisfactory.

⁵⁰⁸ E.g. ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", May 2018.

⁵⁰⁹ See footnote 68, as well as ROM reviews of individual RESET II projects.

⁵¹⁰ See footnote 68.

⁵¹¹ E.g. in: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)", April 2018.

⁵¹² ROM Review: T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 "BULDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBEN CLUSTER UNDER RESET II" , April 2018.

⁵¹³ Ahmed Said, Helen Jeans, Justin Okwir and Yilma Muluken, The Assessment of Resilience Programme, Contribution to Reduce Adverse Effect of Drought on Pastoralists and Agropastoralists in Siti Zone, Somali Region of Ethiopia, Oxfam Research Reports, May 2019.

EQ-6: Improved Migration Management

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved.
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of EUTF regional programmes are addressing migration laws, strategies and policies, especially the Better Migration Management programme: • BMM supports the Government of Ethiopia in establishing a coherent approach to manage migration and address trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. BMM is engaged in a consultation process with the Government of Ethiopia to advice on a national migration policy. As part of these efforts, BMM works closely with the EATTF to strengthen national coordination in regards to migration. • BMM also provides capacity building to migration-related bodies and awareness raising and protection of victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants, especially women and children.⁵¹⁴ • BMM's activities are aimed either at securing refugee and migrant care (Ethiopia: planning a safe house for underage victims of human trafficking) or bolstering their rights.⁵¹⁵ • Ethiopia is a key partner for the EU with regards to migration management. The EU and Ethiopia have signed a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) at the margins of the Valetta Summit on Migration (November 2015). Following the adoption of the Communication on a new Partnership Framework in June 2016, a 'Migration Compact' was established with Ethiopia (and other 4 priority countries). • In 2018, the Ethiopian government lifted the ban on overseas migration. The new legislation aims to protect its citizens from ill-treatment by establishing regulations for recruitment agencies, minimum age requirements, a minimum level of education, and training for migrant workers before departure.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ethiopian government is making significant efforts to combat human trafficking. Ethiopian law prohibits human smuggling and trafficking and provides for assistance to VoTs. The Government of Ethiopia, in cooperation with IOM, actively tries to prevent irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling through awareness raising campaigns. In 2009, Ethiopia signed MoUs with Djibouti and Sudan to fight irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling. There are furthermore provisions for the protection of migrants and the fight on human trafficking, such as the Criminal Justice Policy and the National Human Rights Action Plan (IOM, 2015b; Marchand et al., 2016).⁵¹⁶
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia is collaborating with neighbouring countries in IGAD context on migration. • Ethiopia signed MoUs with Djibouti and Sudan to fight irregular migration including human trafficking and smuggling.⁵¹⁷ • The Cross-Border Collaboration Programme between East Sudan and Western Ethiopia will support strengthening the institutional capacity for joint planning, effective implementation and monitoring of cross border initiatives at local government level. • There are Negotiation between Amhara and El-Gadaref regions for an agreement to protect seasonal migrant workers under BMM
I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.

⁵¹⁴ As described on GIZ's web site on the BMM: <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

⁵¹⁵ Steffen Angenendt / David Kipp Better Migration Management, A Good Approach to Cooperating with Countries of Origin and Transit? German Institute for International and Security Affairs, September 2017.

⁵¹⁶ Katrin Marchand Julia Reinold and Raphael Dias e Silva, Study on Migration Routes in the East and Horn of Africa, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, August 2017

⁵¹⁷ Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Ethiopia Migration Profile, August 2018.

Overall JC assessment:

- Considerable support to improving migration management is channelled via regional programmes. Substantial progress has been achieved.
- The evidence that migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels have been established/ improved is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved.
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following the conclusion of an informal readmission agreement between the EU and Ethiopia, recently a contract for an EUTF project providing reintegration support to returnees was signed to be implemented by the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) providing support for refugees and to strengthen the capacity of ARRA. So far 69 returnees from European countries have been supported. Generally, the ARRA returnees project has a capacity building component both for ARRA and other national authorities and aims at creating/ streamlining a national reintegration mechanism.⁵¹⁸
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARRA is funded by the Ethiopian government in addition to funds from donors, including UNHCR, the EU and other international donors. • The Ethiopian government actively tries to engage the diaspora in three ways: 1) politically - through the introduction of special rights; 2) economically – through investment policies; and 3) in terms of identity - through capacity-building that is creating a “communal belonging among expatriate members” In order to ease diaspora engagement, the Ethiopian government founded the Diaspora Engagement Affairs General Directorate, formerly known as the Ethiopian Expatriate Affairs General Directorate.⁵¹⁹ • The government of Ethiopia works with IOM to facilitate the return of Ethiopian migrants, who are unable to remain in their country of destination or opt to return.⁵²⁰
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF ARRA project is still in an early stage. So far 69 returnees have been supported.

Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

- The support under AVRR arrangements is still in an early stage of implementation. Only a few returnees have been supported under AVRR arrangements. It should be noted that under the vocational training programmes a substantial number of returnees from the Middle East have received training.
- The evidence that systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration have been established/improved is satisfactory

⁵¹⁸ T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-1 SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNÉES FROM EUROPE.

⁵¹⁹ Maastricht School of Governance, Ethiopia Migration Profile, August 2017.

⁵²⁰ See footnote 79.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several programmes (RDPP, CRRF) are refugees, including protection.⁵²¹ • Refugees have a right to get work permits and birth and death certificates.⁵²² • The Government of Ethiopia has adopted a 2019–2020 Country Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for improving livelihoods. Key components of the plan include: expansion of access to education at primary, secondary and tertiary levels by integrating refugees in the national educational system (including adult literacy and Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET));⁵²³
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BMM programme is addressing human trafficking in a regional framework. In Ethiopia. BMM supports shelters for male and female victims of trafficking, The BMM has provided food, sanitary materials, school material, and supported individuals with documentation, family tracing, transportation and family reunification.⁵²⁴

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF Programmes targeting refugees generally also address protection issues.
- The BMM provides support to victims of human trafficking.
- The evidence that effective systems are in place for refugees, IDP, vulnerable migrants is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability is part of all initiatives.

Overall JC assessment:

- The introduction of protection policies will have a sustainable impact.
- The impact of integrated refugees, IDPs and returnees is also sustainable.
- Continued support by government to continue the integration efforts is less sure.
- The evidence that EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors is satisfactory.

⁵²¹ For example: the RDPP and CRRF programmes.

⁵²² As a result of recently introduced changes in the refugee legislation.

⁵²³ Alemu Asfaw Nigusie and Freddie Carver, The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, Progress in Ethiopia, HPG, September 2019.

⁵²⁴ GIZ, Better Migration Management, Newsletter March to September 2018

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities.
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation.⁵²⁵
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants' rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of government staff under IPPSHAR on security sensitisation. BMM has also conducted these types of trainings.

Overall JC assessment:

- The regional IPPSHAR and Cross-border between Western Ethiopia and Eastern Sudan programmes are active in these areas in the form of training.
- These programmes are still in an early stage of implementation.
- Therefore, evidence of improved border management by national authorities is at this stage satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building to address criminal smuggling networks is being addressed by EUTF regional programmes.

⁵²⁵ Interview with ADA.

- Evidence of increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal smuggling networks is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support under BMM and envisaged under IPPSHAR project.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building to address human trafficking networks is being addressed by EUTF regional programmes
- Evidence of increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building will have a sustainable impact.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building will have a sustainable impact.
- The evidence of EUTF projects/programmes carefully considering sustainability factors is satisfactory.

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Management of Conflict

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of government staff on peace and conflict resolution has been done through the regional IPPSHAR project. • The IPPSHAR programme will be supporting several conflict prevention instruments in the region that will; also involve Ethiopia, including support to the IGAD’s early warning of conflict unit and supports policy studies on security, early warning and diplomacy.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no evidence identified.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building has contributed to improved capacity of public bodies. However, implementation of the IPPSHAR programme is slow.
- The evidence on increased capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cross-Border Collaboration Programme between East Sudan and Western Ethiopia aims strengthening government and informal local peace structures that are connected to the regional mechanism for conflict prevention IGAD CEWARN. • The above programme is also supporting a Peace Radio Programme with debating listener groups that engage the community in reflections on peace and conflict issues. • Mitigation of conflicts on land and pasture between farmers and pastoralists by demarcating corridors through which livestock can move.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too early to assess impact on communities.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building has contributed to improved capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts. However, implementation of the IPPSHAR programme is slow limiting this impact.
- Strengthening of local bodies and improvement of living conditions has contributed indirectly to reduced local conflicts.
- The evidence that EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently no evidence identified.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building has contributed to improved capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism. However, implementation of the IPPSHAR programme is slow limiting the positive impact so far.
- The evidence that EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors.
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated under the JCs above, capacity building is part of EUTF programmes implemented to address EQ 8.

Overall JC assessment:

- Capacity building will have a sustainable impact
- The evidence of EUTF projects/programmes carefully considering sustainability factors is satisfactory.

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement.
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUD expressed the view that the EUTF has contributed to a better understanding of the root causes of migration and instability.⁵²⁶
I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One finding at the regional level is that while IGAD has come up with significant results in terms of migration policy formulation, implementation of these policies by member states is rather weak.⁵²⁷

⁵²⁶ Minutes of from meeting EUD Ethiopia

⁵²⁷ Eva Dick, Benjamin Schraven, Regional Cooperation on Migration and Mobility, Insights from two African Regions, <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2573-508X.2018.tb000011.x>, 1 June 2019

I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be explored further.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is increased collaboration by Ethiopia with neighbouring countries (Sudan, Kenya, Eritrea) to address irregular migration, for example, through programmes coordinated by IGAD and through IGAD organised regional conferences. It was noted in one study that the cooperation on migration of IGAD member states strongly relies informal dialogue structures such as the Regional Consultative Process (RCP) in which external and notably EU-interests carry significant weight. "The EU, through the IOM and less directly through its aid to the African Union, essentially created IGAD's engagement with regional migration governance from scratch"⁵²⁸

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF programme has contributed to putting migration and related issues on the policy agenda.
- Policies on refugees have been introduced, but implementation is lagging.
- There has been increased cross border collaboration also addressing migration.
- The evidence that Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement can be considered Inconclusive.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF.
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case of Ethiopia, a review concluded that beyond the job creation aspect, which has a direct impact on youth migration, the link between one of the root causes, poor resilience and migration remains speculative at this point. Lack of evidence on the link between the two hampers the design of concrete solutions and the ability to effectively integrate migration into the project's scope.⁵²⁹ At the level of the RESET II programme, it is expected that the improvements in livelihoods will be insufficient to have a significant impact on rural-urban migration.⁵³⁰ Vocational training may have contributed to regular migration. In a mid-term evaluation of one of the RESET II projects it was concluded that there is a lack of evidence on the link between resilience-building and migration This hampers the design of concrete solutions and the ability to effectively integrate migration into the scope of a project. Further (quantitative) research is necessary to clearly demonstrate what links there are (if any) between resilience-building and migration. ⁵³¹

⁵²⁸ Eva Dick, Benjamin Schraven, Regional Cooperation on Migration and Mobility, Insights from two African Regions, <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2573-508X.2018.tb000011.x>, 1 June 2019

⁵²⁹ ROM Review, T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE" , March 2019.

⁵³⁰ Altai Consulting, RESET II Wolaita Cluster, Case Study of a Resilience Programme Based on an Integrated Approach, July 2018.

⁵³¹ ⁵³¹ Altai Consulting, RESET II Wolaita Cluster, Case Study of a Resilience Programme Based on an Integrated Approach, July 2018.

I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several MS have migration sections in their embassies in Addis Ababa and implement migration related support programmes.
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUTF has contributed to a better understanding of migration and its different characteristics.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF contributes to more efficient and effective collective responses to instability, forced displacement and irregular migration is Inconclusive.

Annex 1: EUTF programmes and projects for Ethiopia (September 2019)

Programme name	EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	Budget
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" (SO1,2, 4)	T05.91	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 01 "INTEGRATED MULTI-SECTORAL APPROACH TO IMPROVE THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES OF WAG HIMRA ZONE, AMHARA REGION ETHIOPIA"	ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM*ACF	6.000.000,00
	T05.99	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 02 "RESILIENT ECONOMY AND LIVELIHOODS (REAL)"	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRIS	4.949.244,00
	T05.101	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03 "BULDING RESILIENCE AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN LIBEN CLUSTER UNDER RESET II"	STICHTING CORDAID*CORD AID FOUNDATIO	4.252.072,90
	T05.102	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04 "PROMOTING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN BORANA"	STICHTING CARE NEDERLAND*	5.940.000,00
	T05.103	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05 "INCREASING RESILIENCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN DRAUGHT PRONE AREAS OF BALE ZONE"	FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP FOND*DANCHUR	5.500.000,00
	T05.104	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06 "RESILIENCE BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS & TRANSFORMATION (RESULT) IN SOUTH OMO CLUSTER, SNNPR"	VITA (RTI) LBG*	4.230.000,00
	T05.105	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07 - "IMPROVING LIVELIHOODS AND BUILDING RESILIENCE IN AFAR REGIONAL STATE"	THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND LBG*	7.000.000,00
	T05.106	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08 - "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)"	OXFAM GB LBG*	5.580.000,00
	T05.440	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-09 - INNOVATION IN WATER DEVELOPMENT BORENA ZONE OROMOYA REGIONAL STATE (RESET II)	STICHTING CARE NEDERLAND*	1.362.000,00
	T05.679	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 10 "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" - COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY - C&V MATERIAL FOR EDD2018	YIFRU	2.400,00
	T05.687	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01 - 11 "RESILIENCE BUILDING AND CREATION OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA (RESET II)" : CRISIS MODIFIER FUND	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC	2.300.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA (SO1,2, 4)	T05.189	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - SHIRE AREA	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE UK*	8.500.000,00
	T05.190	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - DOLLO ADO AREA	STIFTELSEN FLYKTNINGERAD ET*NORWEGIA	8.000.000,00

Programme name	EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	Budget
	T05.191	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - JIJIGA AREA	THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND LBG*	5.300.000,00
	T05.192	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - BAHRALE AND AYSAITA AREAS	FOLKEKIRKENS NODHJAELP FOND*DANCHUR	4.000.000,00
	T05.193	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - MAJOR URBAN CENTERS IN ETHIOPIA (OUT OF CAMPS/URBAN REFUGEES)	STICHTING PLAN NEDERLAND*	3.500.000,00
	T05.266	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15 - T05.266 LAUNCHING WORKSHOP OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA (RDPP)	LEXUS ADDIS HOTEL PLC*CAPITAL HOTEL	2.385,52
	T05.663	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-07 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA - SERVICE CONTRACT MID TERM EVALUATION	ARS PROGETTI SPA - AMBIENTE RISORSE	133.400,00
	T05.922	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-08 EXPENDITURE VERIFICATION AND SYSTEM AUDIT OF 2 EUTF RDPP PROJECTS T05.191 AND T05.193	BDO LLP*	39.462,50
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE" (SO1)	T05.4	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN & CENTRAL ETHIOPIA - SINCE"	REPUBBLICA ITALIANA* REPUBBLIQUE ITA	19.845.000,00
	T05.403	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-2 "MULTIANNUAL AUDIT OF THE EUTF STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ETHIOPIA (SINCE)	ERNST AND YOUNG BEDRIJFSREVISOR REN C	48.075,00
	T05.371	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-05 TRAVEL & ACCOMODATION COSTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF GOE - PARTICIPATION TO THE CROSS BORDER CALL - CLUSTER II EVALUATION	BUNSON TRAVEL SERVICE LTD*BTS	1.169,00
	T05.373	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-06 CROSS BORDER CFP EVALUATION - LUNCH FOR 10 PEOPLE	LE GRAND REVE SPECIALIZED BELGIAN R	190,46
	T05.501	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-09 REGIONAL EUTF SEMINAR ADDIS ABABA - MEETING ROOMS	HILTON ADDIS ABABA PLC*	5.088,45
	T05.629	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-14 SUPPORT TO THE STUDY: CONFIDENCE, SAVINGS, AND LABOUR SUPPLY: HOW DO MANUFACTURING JOBS AFFECT EMPOWERMENT AND JOB TRAJECTORIES OF YOUNG WOMEN	EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE*ISTIT	4.969,67
	T05.537	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-15 THE EU COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY SEMINAR	DELIZIE BAR AND RESTAURANT PLC	800,00
	T05.544	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-16 SUPPORT THE 12 EDITION OF THE ADDIS INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL	INITIATIVE AFRICA ASSOCIATION*	10.000,00
	T05.680	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-19 EUTF TCF SUPPORT TO THE ORGANIZATION	STICHTING NEDERLANDS-	50.549,00

Programme name	EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	Budget
		OF THE ETHIOPIA - EU BUSINESS FORUM 2018	AFRIKAANS CENT	
	T05.688	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-20 EUTF TCF HOA: SUPPLY OF LICENCE AND INSTALLATION OF GAMS SOFTWARE FOR MODELLING THE RURAL JOB OPPORTUNITY STRATEGY	GAMS SOFTWARE GMBH*	8.472,00
	T05.749	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-21 - SERVICE CONTRACT - ERITREA-ETHIOPIA BORDERLANDS PEACE-BUILDING: PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE DIALOGUE AND MEDIATION, ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA - INCEPTION STUDY	OSLO ANALYTICA AS	64.600,00
	T05.750	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-22 - SERVICE CONTRACT - RENTING OF THE VENUE AND CATERING FOR THE WORLD MIGRANT DAYS	ALLIANCE ETHIO-FRANCAISE ASSOCIATIO	4.775,00
	T05.829	T05-EUTF-REG-HOA-02-30 EU-WB CONFERENCE : ETHIOPIA - ACCOMODATION MARCH 2019 MEETING -	MIDROC ETHIOPIA PLC*SHERATON ADDIS	10.500,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24 BUILDING RESILIENCE TO IMPACTS OF EL NINO THROUGH INTEGRATED COMPLEMENTARY ACTIONS TO THE EU RESILIENCE BUILDING PROGRAMME IN ETHIOPIA (RESET PLUS) (SO1, 2)	T05.378	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-01 IMPROVING ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED WATER SUPPLY IN THE RESILIENCE BUILDING PROGRAM FOR ETHIOPIA RESET II WOREDAS	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND*UNIC	4.854.149,00
	T05.433	EUTF T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-02 RESET PLUS RESULT II FAMILY PLANNING FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING AMONGST YOUTH AND WOMEN IN DROUGHT PRONE AND CHRONICALLY FOOD INSECURER REGIONS OF ETHIOPIA	ASSOCIAZIONE AMREF ITALIA*AFRICAN M	4.000.000,00
	T05.489	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-3 YOUTH EMPOWERMENT FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITIONS TO DECENT WORK IN AMHARA AND SOMALI REGIONS OF ETHIOPIA	SAVE THE CHILDREN ITALIA ONLUS ASSO	5.000.000,00
	T05.886	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-4 RESET PLUS INNOVATION FUND FOR RESILIENCE	STICHTING INTERKERKELIJK E ORGANISAT	8.000.000,00
	T05.727	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-5 RESET PLUS - COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND INVESTMENT PLAN PREPARATION FOR THE AGRO-COMMODITIES PROCUREMENT ZONES (ACPZS) OF THE FOUR PILOT INTEGRATED AGRO -INDUSTRIAL PARKS (IAIPS) IN ETHIOPIA	THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATI	300.000,00
	T05.427	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26.03 COLLABORATION IN CROSS-BORDER AREAS: CLUSTER I- LOT 1 PACT UK	PACT GLOBAL (UK) CIO	2.992.500,00
	T05.449	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26.04 COLLABORATION IN CROSS-BORDER AREAS: CLUSTER I- LOT 2 VSF GERMANY OMO DELTA PROJECT : EXPANDING THE RANGELAND TO ACIEVE GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION	TIERARZTE OHNE GRENZEN*	12.000.000,00

Programme name	EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	Budget
	T05.491	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26.05 SUPPORT FOR EFFECTIVE COOPERATION AND COORDINATION OF CROSS-BORDER INITIATIVES IN SOUTHWEST ETHIOPIA-NORTHWEST KENYA, MARSABIT-BORANA&DAWA, AND KENYA-SOMALIA-ETHIOPIA (SECCCI)	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMM	7.706.082,00
	T05.640	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-07 CROSS BORDER COOPERATION IN WESTERN ETHIOPIA AND EASTERN SUDAN	DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATI	20.000.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-42 LEATHER INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT CREATION (SO1, 4)	T05.541	T05.541 UNIDO EUTF-HOA-ET-42-1 LEATHER INITIATIVE FOR SUSTAINABLE EMPLOYMENT CREATION (LISEC) IN ETHIOPIA	UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPME	7.750.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51 SHIRE ALLIANCE: ENERGY ACCESS FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES (SO1, 2, 4)	T05.545	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51-1 "SHIRE ALLIANCE: ENERGY ACCESS FOR HOST COMMUNITIES AND REFUGEES IN ETHIOPIA"	AGENCIA ESPANOLA DE COOPERACION INT	3.050.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52 - SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES FROM EUROPE (SO1, 3)	T05.546	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-1 SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION SUPPORT TO ETHIOPIAN RETURNEES FROM EUROPE	NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY	15.000.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40 STIMULATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND JOB CREATION FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF) (SO1, 2, 4))	T05.628	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-1 "CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO A COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF) STRUCTURE AND ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS"	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FO	4.200.000,00
	T05.896	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-2 STIMULATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND JOB CREATION FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF) IN ETHIOPIA	MERCY CORPS SCOTLAND LBG*	10.000.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60 ETHIOPIA JOBS COMPACT SECTOR REFORM AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACT (SO1, 3)	T05.709	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-60-01 FINANCING AGREEMENT ETHIOPIA JOB COMPACT SECTOR REFORM AND PERFORMANCE CONTRACT - BUDGET SUPPORT	YE LTYOPPYA FEDERALAWI DIMOKRASIYAW	50.000.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72 DECENTRALISATION OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN ETHIOPIA (SO 1, 2, 4)	T05.961	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-02 A SYSTEMS AUDIT - DESIGN AND OPERATING EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM OF DECENTRALISATION OF DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN ETHIOPIA	A.W. THOMAS LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	40.000,00
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-76 STABILITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR				

Programme name	EUTF ID	Prjoect name	Lead IP	Budget
VULNERABLE AND MARGINALISED COMMUNITIES IN THE TIGRAY REGION OF ETHIOPIA (SO1, 2, 4)				
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-77 PROMOTING STABILITY AND STRENGTHENING BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY FOR HOST COMMUNITIES, REFUGEES AND OTHER DISPLACED POPULATION IN GAMBELLA REGIONAL STATE OF ETHIOPIA (SO2,4)				
				240.588.640,50

Source: EU Data base

ANNEX I: LIBYA COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DCIM	Department for Combatting Illegal Migration
EEAS	European External Action Service
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission
EUNAVFOR-MED	European Naval Force-Mediterranean
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
GDF	Gathering and Departure Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, German Development Cooperation Agency
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Red Cross
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
LPA	Libya Political Agreement
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of the Interior
MoLG	Ministry of Local Governance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Committee
MS	Member State
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NoA	North of Africa
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
SAR	Search and Rescue
TA	Technical Assistance

THB	Trafficking in Human Beings
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

1 Introduction

Country Context

Relations between the EU and Libya fall under the European Neighbourhood Policy. Alone among the Mediterranean states, Libya does not have an Association Agreement with the EU; however, it has observer status in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Euromed).

In the near term, the EU priority in the country is assisting its political transition in support of the UN peace process and to bring about a lasting solution to the political crisis. In furtherance of that goal, the EU works with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary General to support the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA). The EU implements sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council, including an arms embargo, asset freeze and a travel ban.

EUTF Programme in Libya

Since its inception, total EU support under the EUTF for Africa North of Africa window for Libya amounts through June 2020 to EUR 455 million. This amount refers to budget allocated to Libya, but only part of that amount has been spent. The breakdown by area of intervention is as follows:

Protection and assistance to those in need: EUR 237.3 million (~ 52%)

Stabilisation of Libyan municipalities: EUR 160.8 million (~ 35%)

Integrated Border Management: EUR 57.2 million (~13%)

Thus, approximately half of the funds are devoted to protection, around 35% to community stabilization, and around 13% to IBM

A unique aspect of the EUTF's North of Africa (NoA) Window is that all actions are considered to be in pursuit of EUTF Strategic Objective 3 (SO-3), **Improved migration management**. In addition, the NoA window is unique in that there is a window-specific logical framework constructed to be consistent with, but separate from, the aggregate EUTF logframe. The three priority areas in which EUTF works in Libya are (i) Protection and assistance to migrants, refugees and internally displaced people; (ii) Stabilisation of Libyan municipalities; and (iii) Integrated border management.

The that were implemented in Libya under the EUTF are listed in Table I.1 where the second part lists regional projects that benefit Libya. Only projects contracted by the end of 2019 are listed.

Table I.1: EUTF projects for Libya (June 2020)

EUTFAD ID	Project name (contract title)	Lead IP	Budget
T05-NOA-LY-01	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC-CESVI	5.900.000
T05-NOA-LY-02	Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya	IOM	54.800.000
T05-NOA-LY-02	Improving overall resilience of migrants and host communities through improved access to quality health care services in Libya	IRC	3.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-02	Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya	DRC/CESVI/IRC (International NGOs consortium)	5.900.000

EUTFAD ID	Project name (contract title)	Lead IP	Budget
T05-NOA-LY-03	Strengthening local capacities for resilience and recovery	UNDP	18.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-03	Municipal development in the context of mixed migration	GIZ	10.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-03	Reinforcing international protection and delivery of assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and host communities in Libya	UNHCR	13.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-03	Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children	UNICEF	11.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-04	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya – first phase	Italian MoI	42.223.927
T05-NOA-LY-05	Recovery, stability, and socio-economic development in Libya	MAECI-DGCS, UNDP, UNICEF	50.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-06	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya*	IOM, UNHCR	29.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-07	Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya – second phase	Italian MoI, ICMPD, TBD	45.000.000
T05-NOA-LY-08	Expanding Protection Environment and Services for Mixed Migration Flows and Vulnerable Libyans along Migration Routes in Libya and Supporting Local Socio-Economic Stabilization	UNFPA	5.000.000
Regional projects			
T05-NOA-REG-04	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	IOM	10.000.000
T05-NO-REG-04	VHR: emergency voluntary return of 15.000 additional stranded migrants from Libya	IOM	24.000.000
T05-NOA-REG-05	Phase II - DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa	IOM	8.000.000
T05-NOA-REG-06	Dismantling the Criminal Networks Operating in North Africa and Involved in Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking	UNODC	15.000.000
T05-NOA-REG-04	Enhancing protection, life 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

Other interventions of relevance

In November 2017, the EU together with the African Union and the United Nations set up a joint Task Force to accelerate both the programme of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) for assisted voluntary returns and the emergency transit mechanism of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Two EU missions set up under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) – EUBAM Libya and EU NAVFOR MED Operation Sophia – have mandates with relevance to migration. The EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) was launched in May 2013 as an integrated border management mission. Its current objective is to provide for a possible civilian capacity-building, assistance and crisis management mission in the field of security sector reform with a focus on police, criminal justice, border security and migration. In June 2015, EU NAVFOR MED Operation Sophia was launched with as objective to counter human trafficking and smuggling by taking action against criminal networks. Since June 2016, the operation also

supports the Libyan Navy and Coast Guard with capacity building and trainings, and contributes to the implementation of the UN arms embargo.

Lacking an Association Agreement, cooperation between the two countries is not via the usual multi-annual programming process. Due to the ongoing conflict, Libya benefits from EU support via annual “special measures.” Libya also benefits from support from other relevant regional and thematic financing instruments, as well as EU humanitarian assistance to assist Libyans displaced by conflict and help the most vulnerable gain access to primary health care and emergency medicines, education in emergencies, psychosocial services, food assistance and other essential support.

Apart from EUTF, the most important financing instruments for Libya are the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP).

ENI financing contributes to the capacity building of Libyan institutions at national and local levels, to the development of the Libyan health sector, to supporting Libyan civil society organisations and to the promotion of entrepreneurship and private sector development. In the period from 2014 to 2020, the total allocated amount of ENI financing for Libya amounted to EUR 96.5 million. Through the IcSP, the EU finances measures in support of the UN Action Plan for a sustainable solution to the crisis. Support areas include mediation, elections, mine clearance, and protection of culture and heritage. In 2019, ongoing IcSP projects implemented in Libya amount to a total of approximately €32.2 million. In addition, the EU funds activities related to human rights, democratization, women’s rights, media and reconciliation through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and Development Cooperation Instrument-financed thematic programmes including DCI-MIGR.

The issue of coherence with EU policy on human rights in external action

Some European NGOs have criticised EU actions in Libya, as being inconsistent with its human rights policy. Specifically, it is pointed out that irregular migrants attempting to enter Europe who are intercepted and returned to Libya face detention under inhumane conditions. Yet, while this is true, it must be emphasised that the fundamental purpose of EU support through EUTF is to save lives. Faced with the choice between letting people drown and rescue operations that have negative consequences, the EU has opted for the former, the humanitarian imperative. Other points need to be taken into account, as well. So far, the EUTF support to the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) directly affecting SAR has been the IOM provision of life-saving and protective equipment to benefit migrants when they are rescued. The provision of boats and training is foreseen but little equipment has been delivered and less is operational. Other EUTF actions in Libya include providing support at disembarkation points and reception centres, improving conditions in and promoting alternatives to detention, promoting humane treatment of migrants consistent with human rights generally, and supporting VHR. The EU has consistently advocated with Government for migration reforms that would bring Libya into line with international conventions to which it is signatory. These advocacy efforts have not borne fruit so far due to lack of political will. Under the EUTF-financed UNDP project “Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery,” the IcSP Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) provided conflict sensitivity advice across the Libya EUTF portfolio. “Do no harm” monitoring, implemented by an international NGO with field presence in Libya, has been initiated.

2 Experience with the EUTF Programme

Selected projects

In order to assess experiences and the performance of the EUTF programme in Libya, a number of projects have been selected in consultation with the EUTF DG NEAR and EUD for close examination.

Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery (EUR 18.000.000, 08.08-2017-08.08.2020) Implemented by UNDP under a Delegation Agreement, the project falls under Pillar 2, local governance and socio-economic development, of the Decision “Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development” (T05-EUTF-NOA-LY-03). Pillar 2 aims at integrating migrants and refugees while stabilizing host communities. Actions under this Pillar will also contribute to preventing potential further movement of migrants or potential displacement of host communities by enhancing local socio-economic conditions and promoting cohesion and offering alternative economic opportunities for persons involved in smuggling and trafficking activities or tempted to do so. Like all North of Africa actions, these are defined as contributing to EUTF Strategic Objective 3, Better migration management. In terms the North of Africa operational framework, they contribute to Specific Objective 3, “To strengthen the protection and resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced persons and local populations”; Specific Objective 4, “To foster more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region”; and Specific Objective 5, “To reduce the enablers of, and mitigate vulnerabilities arising from, irregular migration.” The target groups/end beneficiaries of the intervention are the internationally-recognized Government of Libya (relevant agencies at the national level and municipal governments and other local public bodies), host populations, and IDPs, refugees and migrants.

The Specific Objectives of the project are: (i) The responsiveness of local institutions in delivering essential public services to crisis-affected populations and in leading recovery processes is strengthened; (ii) Municipalities and local communities have enhanced local stability and community security; and (iii) Opportunities for diversified jobs and livelihood opportunities for youth and vulnerable groups (including women) are enhanced through inclusive and participatory local economic recovery. Related outputs anticipated are (i) better provision of basic services at local level and increased access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including IDPs and returnees as well as migrants and refugees; (ii) local authorities and administrations supported in fulfilling their role and responsibilities with a focus on enforcing local stability and community security; and (iii) local economic recovery/development supported, including job creation and livelihoods.

Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase (EUR 42.223.927, 15.12.2017-31.12.2020) Implemented by the Italian Ministry of Interior through a Delegation Agreement with the EU, the action aims to improve the Libyan capacity to control borders and provide for Search and Rescue (SAR) at sea, in a manner compliant with international human rights obligations and standards. The target groups and direct beneficiaries of the action are the Libyan Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, and local authorities in the southern part of the country. The end beneficiaries of the project are the general population of Libya and the migrants located, entering or trying to enter in Libya. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of relevant Libyan authorities in the areas of border and migration management, including border control and surveillance, addressing smuggling and trafficking of human beings, SAR at sea and in the desert, as well as in the coastal domain. Specific objectives are: (i) To enhance operational capacity of the

competent Libyan authorities in maritime surveillance, tackling irregular border crossings, including the strengthening of SAR operations and related coast guard tasks; (ii) To set up of a basic Interagency National Coordination Centre (NCC) and a Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) for operations at sea and along the coastal area, and for SAR activity; (iii) To assist the concerned Libyan authorities in setting up SAR agreements with their neighbouring countries operating in their own SAR Region with adequate SAR Standard Operation Procedures; and (iv) To develop operational capacity of competent Libyan authorities in land border surveillance and control in the desert, focusing on the sections of southern borders most affected by illegal crossings. Activities foreseen range from provision of equipment and related training, putting in place the basic institutional structure of the NCC and providing related training, direct participation in operations of the Libyan Coast Guard, and equipment and training for border control including land rescue in Southern Libya.

Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children (EUR 11.000.000, 15.07.2015-31.08.2018)

Implemented by UNICEF under a Delegation Agreement, the overall objective of the project was to ensure that the most vulnerable children in targeted locations have access to improved child protection and education services. The Specific Objective was to strengthen national institutions responsible for providing basic social services, particularly child protection and education services to vulnerable children, regardless of their status (migrants, refugees, IDPs, or from host communities). Expected results in the two component areas (Protection and Education) were (i) Provision and quality of child protection services have improved, and stronger and coordinated child protection systems are in place and functional in the targeted locations and (ii) Formal and Non-formal education are accessible and provided in appropriate learning environments in the targeted locations, and the quality of the education services has improved. Relevant to the first, actions foreseen were (i) capacity development relevant authorities and CSOs to implement child protection case management services (including registration, referrals and family tracing), (ii) capacity development for child protection actors such as justice sector professionals and Ministry of Social affairs officials and staff, to address the issues of children in contact with law; (iii) support for transitional care of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC); knowledge generation on protection gaps on UASC in the national system; (iv) support and establishment of Child Friendly Spaces; and (vi) implementation of UNICEF's campaign entitled "Child is a Child" adjusted to the Libyan context. Eight municipalities were targeted. The main target groups and beneficiaries were government ministries, targeted local municipalities, justice sector professionals, teachers and social workers, and NGOs involved in programme delivery as well as organisations performing studies and surveys. End beneficiaries were children and adolescents.

Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya (EUR 54.800.000, 01.05-2017-01.05.2021)

Implemented by IOM under a Delegation Agreement, the action has been designed to address the magnitude of irregular migration attempts across the Mediterranean from Libya and the challenges for migrants and the under-resourced institutions of the Libyan authorities, particularly the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG), Port Security, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM). The IOM implementing partner is in charge of carrying out targeted interventions at points of disembarkation and in DCIM-managed reception centres and migrant detention centres that currently do not meet minimum international standards. The project contains two main components: (i) Protection focuses on migrants inside detention centres and at disembarkation points, strengthening migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends; and (ii) Community Stabilization focuses on rural areas and the unstable, neglected population

in need of support. The overall objective of the project is to reinforce the protection and resilience of migrants and host communities in Libya while supporting improved migration management along migration routes in the country. Specific objectives are: (i) To enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya; (ii) To provide multi-sectoral assistance and protection to vulnerable migrants, with a special focus on migrants inside detention centres, at disembarkation points, and in urban settings; (iii) To strengthen migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends; and (iv) To support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya. Target groups and organisations are the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG), Port Security, the Ministry of Internal Affairs' Department for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), local NGO staff, government social workers, vulnerable migrants, members of crisis-affected host communities, IDPs, and returnees. End beneficiaries are the internationally-recognized Government of Libya (relevant agencies at the national level and municipal governments); stranded, rescued, detained and vulnerable migrants (including unaccompanied migrant children, victims of trafficking, and survivors of gender-based violence); members of crisis-affected host communities; IDPs; returnees and local NGOs.

Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya (EUR 29 million), 06.07.2018-present. This action, described by the Action Fiche as implemented jointly under indirect management by UNHCR and IOM, combines protection (improved facilities and practices at disembarkation points and detention settings, protection services in urban centres and along remote migration routes) with developing sustainable economic opportunities for migrants. In addition, it provides essential health services and direct emergency assistance. It includes capacity-building of relevant Libyan authorities through trainings on international practices, rights-based migration management, and registration of migrants. There is a specific focus on alternatives to detention. The overall objective of this Action is to reinforce protection and resilience of migrants in Libya while supporting an improved migration management along the migration routes in the country. The action contributes to Specific Objective 3 of the Operational framework of the North of Africa Window, "To strengthen the protection and resilience of migrants, forcibly displaced persons and local populations" and Specific Objective 2 "To increase mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility".

Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya (EUR 5,9 million), 2016-31/05/2020) The action, implemented by a consortium of international NGOs led by the Danish Refugee Council, aims to strengthen protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya (including refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities) and to build the capacity of local authorities to manage migration flows in a protection-sensitive manner. Its work is outside detention centres. The overall objective of the proposed action is to support improved protection and resilience of refugees, migrants, asylum seekers, IDPs, and host communities in Libya. Specific objectives are (i) to improve access to basic services and (ii) to raise awareness (of refugees, migrants, and asylum seekers) of the risks of perilous land and sea journeys and inform them of their rights in Libya while promoting social cohesion with IDPs and host communities and enhancing capacity of stakeholders at all levels to manage migration in a protection sensitive way.

3 Review of key findings on implementation of the EUTF projects in Libya

The evidence base to date consists essentially of Action Fiches, Descriptions of Action, and ROMs for the selected projects described above, supplemented by the June 2019 first Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) Report on North of Africa. The international expert undertook a three-day field mission to Tunis to meet with EUD staff and Implementing Partners and to visit project locations and interview project staff and local officials. The national expert carried out meetings with Libyan government officials and IPs in Tripoli, and IPs and local officials in Sabratah municipality. Two limitations must be acknowledged. Security and logistical constraints limited the amount of information that could be gathered in Libya itself, meaning that ROMs (as well as interviews with IPs) were often the main source of project-level information. Project ROMs are not of recent vintage, all dating between September 2018 and March 2019.

There is no question that EUTF actions approved are relevant to target group and end-beneficiaries needs (EQ-1). Action Fiches contain high-level context analyses, sections on Lessons Learnt, analyses of risks, and review of complementary actions including those financed by other donors. Capacity building, institution strengthening, and equipment and infrastructure provided were needed and end-beneficiaries' needs were accurately assessed.

Whether they align with government priorities is a trickier question. The concept of government ownership in Libya cannot be compared to that of government ownership in a more normal context, particularly when it is broadly recognised that there are “rogue elements” within government itself. While there exists an internationally recognised government at central level, it is a true government in name only so far as effective governance of the national territory goes. Below central level, where much EUTF-financed work occurs (e.g., provision of basic social services, community stabilisation), militias and ethnic-based organisations frequently have more power than official government. This is particularly the case in the South, where there is a lack of government control.

Government interest in IOM-implemented VHR is reported to be high, but their interest in providing protection and basic social services to migrants on Libyan soil is weak. Government relations with UNHCR, responsible for evacuation and resettlement, are complicated by the fact that Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention; hence, the organisation has no legal basis for action in Libya. Government expresses concern that the possibility of obtaining resettlement via UNHCR discourages migrants in irregular situation from taking advantage of VHR implemented by IOM. With EUTF support, IOM and UNHCR have initiated joint counselling sessions, both in detention centres and urban areas, where small groups of migrants are advised on options and opportunities, including, in the case of resettlement, a realistic expert assessment of probabilities.

Migration management on the Libyan coast is viewed by Government representatives interviewed as responding to European concerns more than to Libyan ones in the recent and current political environment. EU and government priorities do not necessarily align.

Government and local authority representatives interviewed were consistent in their view that EUTF projects were overly focused on migrants and insufficiently focused on the Libyan population. EUTF has, however, tried to address this concern by ensuring that any community stabilization actions benefit host communities in addition to migrants, refugees, and IDPs. Another concern is that the EUTF programme be balanced between the estimated 2,000 irregular migrants in detention and the 600,000 migrants, both regular and irregular, who are in the country, traditionally a strong destination.

With regard to coherence and complementarity (**EQ-2**), EUTF actions were highly coherent with and complementary to major non-cooperation CSDP actions, such as EUBAM, EUNAVFOR-MED (Operation Sophia), as well as the EU's diplomatic support for the UN Peace Process. In Brussels, there are weekly exchanges with the Service Responsible for the Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI), responsible for IcSP, FPI, responsible and DG NEAR Unit B3 responsible for North Africa colleagues. Coherence and complementarity has been assured through internal quality assurance procedures. IcSP is providing conflict sensitivity services to the whole EUTF-NOA portfolio. Vice versa, EUTF-financed programmes (e.g., research and studies) contribute to the entire Libya portfolio of the EU.

At EUD level, programme managers deal both with ENI and EUTF programmes at the same time. Also encouraging coherence and complementarity is the fact that international NGOs implementing ENI and EUTF projects are usually almost the same; e.g., for health activities IRC and IMC and for protection CESVI and DRC. Moreover, the "EU Implementers forum" meeting, established in November 2018 by the EUD, includes IPs financed under both ENI and EUTF projects. The forum gathers around every two months and has served as a vehicle to strengthen information-exchange around activities related to local development, local governance, and health.

Within EUTF itself, some ROMs report that so many activities and outputs were foreseen, and so many actors were involved, sometimes with a lack of proper coordination, that overlap and duplication were inevitable. EUD interviews also confirmed that, early in the programme, there were significant coordination problems, but that coordination has improved over time. Given the crisis situation in Libya, some aspects of Policy Coherence for Development; e.g., the coherence of European migration policy with trade policy, are irrelevant. Policy coherence between EUTF actions in Libya and the CSDP seem assured. European NGOs have questioned the coherence between EUTF actions in Libya and its human rights policy as embedded in the Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy. The issues involved are complex and have been discussed above in the introductory country context section.

ROM assessments of efficiency (**EQ-3**) are mixed. The project "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" implemented by UNDP was held to be reasonably efficient, but suffered from a lack of flexibility in the highly fluid situation in Libya. "Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase" experienced significant delays, but this was not so much due to bad project design or poor performance by the Implementing Partner (Italian Ministry of the Interior), but rather was due to difficult context in which the project was implemented. The UNICEF project "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" was judged reasonably efficient in view of the challenges it faced. These included include failed calls for proposals due to the low quality of proposals, difficulty identifying local partners with sufficient capacity, high staff turnover within ministries, delayed authorization for international partners to work in Libya, and difficulties in funds transfer. Some delays had to do with lack of supplies and building materials, lack of cooperation from the authorities, and restrictions on the activities of international NGOs. The general impression left by ROMs is "reasonably efficient given the difficult implementation conditions."

The process of reaching an OpCom decision is reported in interviews with the EUD and IPs to be efficient, but the process of contracting is prolonged, usually because of the complicated and challenging context in which the project will be implemented. Once contracted, and in view of the challenges encountered due to the crisis situation, implementation is reasonably

efficient. One source of delay is that finance and contracting are not decentralized to the EUD, meaning that even relatively minor questions must be resolved with Brussels.

Regarding EQs 4-8 on effectiveness, the mixed conclusions are similar. With EUTF financing, UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF have delivered considerable direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in need in detention centres and urban locations. As stated above, with EUTF support, a joint IOM-UNHCR counselling system has been established in detention centres and urban places, in which small groups of persons are intensively advised on options and opportunities for both resettlement and VHR.

Some projects (UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery"; UNICEF's "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children") were behind schedule but the ROM monitors thought they had a reasonable chance of accelerating progress and catching up. "Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase" was judged to have fallen so far behind that catch-up was unlikely. There is broad agreement that IOM-supported VHR has been a strong point of EUTF support, in part because of Government interest.

GIZ's municipal development project succeeded in forming alliances with local authorities and putting in place functioning community development committees. UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" has led to significant increases in service availability in sixteen target municipalities. Similarly, UNICEF's "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" project, despite difficulties, has rehabilitated a significant number of schools. Every ROM consulted found that, even in cases where delays and blockages were encountered, they were overcome to the extent that results were being produced. All IPs interviewed, as well as the 2019 MLS report, were of the view that EUTF projects prioritised quick results, leading, for example, to an emphasis on infrastructure.

Without exception, ROMs judged prospects for sustainability to be limited, at best, under present circumstances. In the absence of a functioning state whose writ runs tolerably large, the prospects for financial sustainability are low: there is no budget for staff, maintenance, etc. Under such circumstances, continued donor support is required, and this may be reflected in the relatively low priority given to sustainability in Action Fiches and Descriptions of Action. Where some chance of sustainable benefit can be seen is in the areas of capacity building including training, and institution strengthening; as well, in the case of individual and beneficiaries, education and training.

What emerges overall from the evidence considered is that EUTF has proven a useful financing tool for implementing projects combining development and humanitarian aspects in a crisis situation. Direct assistance and protection have been provided to vulnerable populations in need. Voluntary return has been facilitated. Whatever the problems encountered in projects with a longer-term development perspective, results have generally been produced.

4 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: Relevance

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned.
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Action Fiches and Descriptions of Actions reviewed contain context analysis sections of high quality. Irregular migration in Libya is by now a well-researched topic, and the EU has contributed so supporting such research. The high marks given by all ROMs, as well as specific references to action design are further evidence that EUTF strategic approaches are based on credible analyses. See also I-1.2.1 on ownership.
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Action Fiches and Descriptions of Action reviewed contain sections discussing Lessons Learnt. At the same time, ROMs have found some projects, e.g. UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" to be slow to adapt to the rapidly evolving situation on the ground, due in part to an overly vertical management structure. In general, logframes were not revised in response to changing conditions. Some projects reacted in an ad hoc fashion, e.g. UNICEF's "Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children" re-focused on school rehabilitation when "softer" actions proved difficult to implement. A number of other projects also appear to have concentrated on infrastructure as relatively low-hanging fruit with quick impact. All IPs interviewed were of the view that EUTF places priority of quick, easily demonstrable results. With respect to the UNDP and UNICEF project ROMS cited, these are by now outdated and it is reported that these projects are now on track. A limitation to be kept in mind is that security limited possibilities for project site visits increased the importance of ROMs and IP interviews. None of the ROM reports available was from after March 2019 A structural constraint is that the EUD has no presence, since 2014, in Tripoli, which has recently forced it to conduct all coordination from Tunis and resort to third-party monitoring. However, many other international organisations, including implementing partners, face the same constraint, and the EU has coped well.
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to speak of strategic alignment in Libya, a country whose internationally recognised government does not effectively govern the country and where a civil war sporadically rages. Policy dialogue takes place mostly through the participation of the internationally recognised government in OpCom and at project Steering Committee level. However, in recent months, no one from Government has attended OpCom in Brussels and, while Government always attends Project Steering Committee meetings in Tripoli or Tunis, it often provides little input, (a project not unique to EUTF-financed projects). Also of note, with the aim of bringing the internationally recognised government to the table on migration issues, the Steering Committee of the Trust Fund Programme Managing Mixed Migration Flows meets every 6 months. The Committee, chaired by the EU and Deputy Minister of Interior, is composed by representatives of key ministries, IPs such as IOM, UNHCR UNICEF, and UNDP. Germany and Italy participate as well. Both the Libyan MoFA and MoI represented interviewed express concerns about what they perceive to be a lack of transparency on the part if international IPs and a resulting inability to enforce priorities. A general concern, found not only in these two ministries, but in broader interviews (including at local level) carried out in Libya, is that international support should benefit the national population and host communities, not only migrants, refugees, and IDPs. EUTF project and programme design, primarily under the Stabilisation pillar, have responded to this, but the perception persists. GIZ's "Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration Management" is reported by the IP to have achieved success in addressing priorities set by local governments and fostering a relationship between these authorities and the central Ministry of Local Government. Other projects, by contrast, have had a hard time arriving at local consensus on priorities due to disputes between the various stakeholders. Over the years, the MoLG's role in jointly selecting projects with the IP (UNDP/AICS/UNICEF) has improved. MoLG has a role now in the selection of the targeted municipalities and actions. At the same time,

	<p>UNDP and MoLG have differing priorities. UNDP's main concern is migrants, MoLG's is the entire population. Municipalities not benefiting from project activities complain to the MoLG.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a general proposition, authorities, especially central authorities, place strong priority on VHR, which has facilitated IOM's successful work in this area. Between 1 May 2017 and 12 March 2020 (last movement), under the EU Trust Fund, IOM supported 32,880 migrants to voluntarily return to 38 countries of origin. • Whereas IOM has a mandate over migrants, UNHCR has a mandate over refugees. Relations between UNHCR and Government are complicated by the fact that Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Thus, UNHCR has no official status in the country. MoI representatives report unease with the work of UNHCR because migrants (particularly detainees) strategically seek resettlement to a third country rather than VHR to their country of origin. • Both at central level and, more significant, at local level, assistance to migrants is a low priority and the subject of some hostility. EUTF has responded by ensuring that any community stabilization actions benefit host communities in addition to migrants, refugees, and IDPs. EUTF has also, while recognising persons in detention centres are of particular concern, devoted more resources to the much greater number of migrants in urban areas who are not in detention.
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Overall JC assessment:

- Action Fiches and Descriptions of Actions reviewed contain credible context analyses, a finding confirmed by ROM reports. They also include sections on Lessons Learnt. At the same time, in part due to highly vertical management structure, projects have not been able to strategically adapt quickly to changing contexts. Approval from Brussels even after the EUD has made a favourable decision is reported by IPs interviewed to be slow. A structural constraint is that the EUD has had no presence, since 2014, in Tripoli, which has recently forced it to coordinate from Tunis and resort to third-party monitoring. However, this is a constraint faced by many international agencies and IPs, and the EU has coped well. The EU is dependent on IPs with ground presence for timely information, the provision of which necessarily affects the level of effort expended in actual implementation. All IPs agreed that EUTF places priority on quick, easily demonstrable results, such as infrastructure provision.
- Strategic alignment in Libya is limited by the fact that the internationally recognised government does not effectively govern the country and a civil war sporadically rages. However, there is the possibility of dialogue with government partners in the context of OpCom in Brussels and project Steering Committees in Tripoli or Tunis, in addition to for a such as the Steering Committee of the Trust Fund Programme Managing Mixed Migration Flows. It is not clear that Government fully takes advantages of these opportunities. Government officials express frustration at their perceived inability to control that activities of international IPs, but as noted above, when participating in project Steering Committee meetings, government representatives often have little to add.
- Authorities, especially central authorities, place strong priority on VHR, which has facilitated IOM's work in this area. Whereas IOM has mandate over migrants, UNHCR has mandate over refugees, and UNHCR relations with Government are complicated by the fact that Libya is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention.
- Both at central level and, more significant, at local level, there is government concern that international assistance should benefit the national population and host communities, not only migrants, refugees, and IDPs. EUTF has responded to this concern, but the government's perception persists. EUTF has also, while recognising that persons in detention are of special humanitarian concern, devoted more of its resources to vulnerable migrants in urban areas who are not in detention.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle.
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF’s strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-1.1.3 on Government participation in OpCom (in Brussels) and Steering Committee meetings (in Tripoli or Tunis) , as well as Government perception of a lack of transparency on the part of international IPs. At local level, key stakeholders include tribal leaders and locally active militias, and IPs of EUTF-financed actions have been nimble in negotiating the difficult landscape. The extent to which the EU has succeeded in making strategic choices based on consultations with competing stakeholders at the national level – which would include militias hostile to the internationally-recognised government -- has not been addressed by the research on which this country note is based.
I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF’s strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-1.2.1 above. • The main themes that emerge from interviews are (i) that there is only limited interest on the part of national interlocutors in Libya to prioritise support to migrant communities, whether regular or irregular and (ii) EU MS interest is viewed as being principally focused on issues related to Libya’s role as a transit country for irregular migration to Europe.

Overall JC assessment:

- Relevant ministries of the internationally recognised Government of Libya have the opportunity to participate in OpCom in Brussels and Steering Committee meetings in Tripoli or Tunis.
- However, given the political and security situation in Libya, with competing parties vying for power and legitimacy, as well as “rogue elements” present in the government, the concept of ownership in that country is very different from in other settings.
- The main themes that emerge from interviews are (i) there is little interest on the part of any interlocutors in Libya (either at central or local level) to prioritise support to migrant communities, whether regular or irregular; and (ii) EU MS interest is perceived to be focused on irregular migration to Europe. IPs report some successes in finding common ground on priorities at local and municipal levels.
- The extent to which the EU has succeeded in making strategic choices based on consultations with competing stakeholders at the national level – which would include militias hostile to the internationally-recognised government as well as compromised actors present in Government itself - has not been addressed by the research on which this country note is based.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed.
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ethical dilemma posed by EU support to Libyan border management has been presented above. The EU’s main concern is saving lives, even if some migrants returned after attempting to cross the Mediterranean will be detained under conditions which are incompatible with European human rights values and policies. Migrants left to take their chances at sea run an unacceptable risk of dying. Taking rescued persons to European safe ports would encourage more crossing attempts and strengthen the smugglers’ business model; precisely what the EU does not wish to do. It would also meet (and has met) with resistance from some EU MS. • The response has been at the level of the EUTF Libya portfolio, where other projects are seeking to improve the treatment of returnees. Under its protection component, IOM’s “Protecting Vulnerable Migrants and

	Stabilizing Communities in Libya” intervenes at points of disembarkation and in migrant detention centres that currently do not meet minimum international standards. See I-6.3.1 below for specific results. So, too does the joint UNHCR-IOM project” Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya.”
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU’s decision to follow the fundamental humanitarian principle of saving lives even if actions have some negative consequences has been discussed in the country context section of the introduction. • Under the EUTF-financed UNDP project “Strengthening Local Capacity for Resilience and Recovery,” the IcSP Peaceful Change Initiative (PCI) provided conflict sensitivity advice across the Libya EUTF portfolio. “Do no harm” monitoring, implemented by an international NGO with field presence in Libya, has been initiated.

Overall JC assessment:

- Under EUTF financing, conflict sensitivity advice has been provided across the EUTF portfolio. The EU has initiated “Do no harm” monitoring.
- Migrants left to take their chances at sea run an unacceptable risk of dying, and the EU’s priority is saving lives, even if some migrants returned after attempting to cross the Mediterranean will be detained under conditions, which are incompatible with European human rights values and policies. Taking rescued persons to European safe ports would encourage more crossing attempts and strengthen the smugglers’ business model. It would also meet (and has met) with resistance from some EU MS. The response of the EU has been to advocate for alternatives to detention and support VHR via IOM, resettlement via UNHCR, and improved treatment of those remaining in detention.

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-1.1.3 above
I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries [have a consistent approach to (a) understanding the core issues to be addressed under that SO, (b) ensuring that activities across countries are complementary and do not work at cross-purposes, (c) ensuring that learning and research relevant to that SO are shared and discussed across administrative boundaries within the EUTF system.]
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NoA window is unique in that all EUTF interventions are in pursuit of SO-3, Improved migration management. The three pillars of SO-3 are Support to legal migration, International protection, and Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. All EUTF actions reviewed in Libya can be tied to one or more of these areas.

Overall JC assessment:

For coherence with national policy priorities, see the assessment of JCs 1.1 and 1.2 above.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the specific area of migration, EUTF is the most important source of cooperation. ENI assistance is made available under Special Measures is targeted mostly at health, civil society development, and the promotion of entrepreneurship and private sector development. ECHO also provides humanitarian assistance. The Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is responsible for IcSP. • In Brussels, there are weekly exchanges with the Service Responsible for the Foreign Policy Instrument (FPI), responsible for IcSP, DG NEAR Unit B3 colleagues, responsible for North Africa. Coherence and complementarity has been assured through internal quality assurance procedures. • Complementarity is encouraged by the fact that projects financed by various instruments (EUTF, ENI, IcSP) are managed by the same EUD staff and are implemented by the same, relatively small, group of international IPs. • IcSP is providing conflict sensitivity services to the whole EUTF-NOA portfolio. Vice versa, EUTF-financed programmes (e.g., research and studies) contribute to the entire Libya portfolio of the EU. • The "EU Implementers Forum" meeting, established in November 2018 by the EUD, includes IPs financed under both ENI and EUTF projects. The forum gathers around every two months and has served as a vehicle to strengthen information-exchange around activities related to local development, local governance, and health
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated, EUTF is the dominant EU instrument in migration cooperation with Libya. A possible gap identified by a number of IPs interviewed is that, with its heavy emphasis on irregular migration and, in particular, EU actions provide insufficient support to the estimated 600,000 migrants not in detention. However, the majority of migrants benefitting from EUTF-financed VHR have not been from detention centres and, while EUTF recognises detainees as being of particular concern, protection and stabilisation pillars have been much more heavily aimed at migrants in urban centres. .

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF is by far the largest source of migration support in Libya. ENI Special Measures provide support in a number of areas, and ECHO provides humanitarian aid. Some degree of linkage arises because the EU works through a relatively limited group of IPs. There are regular coordination meetings in Brussels between services involved in Libya, and in the field, coordination and complementarity are encouraged by the fact that the EUD staff managing interventions and the international IPs implementing them are working across instruments.
- EUTF provides flexibility for needed, focused actions. Some geographic gaps in EUTF support are explained simply by the challenging topographic and security situations. While migrants in detention are regarded as of greatest humanitarian concern, VHR and resettlement, as well as protection and stabilisation support, has been directed, as well, at migrants in urban areas who are not in detention but constitute the larger part of migrants in Libya.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors.
I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of donors are active in Libya, the EC being the largest (about one third) followed by the U.S., Italy, Germany, and Denmark. A number of EU MS groups (Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, etc.) are represented.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to EU staff interviewed, coordination, while having all the IPs under one instrument umbrella has facilitated improvements, developed only recently. Every 2 months there are technical meetings of all EUTF IPs where information is shared. Every 6 months the EUTF protection programme national steering committee meets, with participation of the internationally recognised Government of Libya (which has been an eager participant). The EUD takes the lead in coordination. However, this has developed only gradually and, in the early stages of EUTF, there were problems of duplication and “clustering” – similar actions in similar geographic areas. • The key event which led to realisation that better coordination was necessary was the Tajoura Detention Centre bombing in July 2019, after which the EU HoD himself took the reins, establishing a Working Group with three objectives: (i) demilitarize the detention centres, (ii) address overcrowding at the UNHCR Gathering and Departure Centre, and (iii) empty bombed centres. • Coordination with other development partners occurs to some extent via MS participation in the North of Africa OpCom. However, it is not evident that this coordination extends to coordinating the EUTF programme with actions financed otherwise. As stated above, there is implicitly some degree of coordination because the number of Ps implementing EU-financed interventions is relatively small. • As of July 17, 2019 the Government of National Accord convened the Senior Policy Committee (SPC), which brings together high representatives of the Libyan Government, donor countries, the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank, to serve as a decision-making body on matters related to the coordination of international assistance to Libya. However, Government representatives interviewed expressed concerns about their lack of awareness concerning and inability to control the activities of international IPs.
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information available.

Overall JC assessment:

- Coordination, while having all the IPs under one instrument umbrella has facilitated improvements, has developed only recently under EUD leadership. In the early stages of EUTF, there were problems of duplication and “clustering” – similar actions in similar geographic areas. The key event promoting cooperation was the Tajoura Detention Centre bombing in July 2019.
- Every 2 months there are technical meetings of all IPs where information is shared. Every 6 months the EUTF national steering committee meets, with participation of the Government of Libya.
- Coordination with other development partners presumably occurs to some extent via MS participation in the North of Africa OpCom. However, it is not evident that this coordination extends to coordinating the EUTF programme with actions financed otherwise.
- As of July 17, 2019 the Government of National Accord convened the Senior Policy Committee (SPC), which brings together high representatives of the Libyan Government, donor countries, the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank, to serve as a decision-making body on matters related to the coordination of international assistance to Libya. However, government representatives interviewed expressed frustration at their lack of information concerning, and inability to control, the actions of international IPs.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU’s Policy Coherence for Development.
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2019 EU report on Policy Coherence for Development (Staff Working Document (2019) 20 final) contains a substantial section on PCD in the area of migration, drawing attention to the PCD aspects of the 2015 European Agenda on Migration which set forth a comprehensive vision on all aspects of migration. The EAM’s dimensions are (i) addressing the drivers/root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement; (ii) enhancing partners’ capacities for improved migration and refugee management, including tackling the

	<p>smuggling of migrants and THB; and (iii), maximising the development impact of migration. In Libya, EUTF has stressed (ii), although the employment and livelihoods and resilience pillars of EUTF have some relevance to (i). As to (iii), to take but one example, encouraging regular Libyan labour migration to Europe and maximizing the impact of remittances, while important aspects of PCD for many countries, are of little present concern to the EUTF in today's crisis-torn Libya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most relevant to EUTF, the SWD cites the Valetta Declaration and the Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP). While the SWD contains rather little reference to Libya, EUTF strategic documents consulted regularly align project objectives with the JVAP, an instance European migration policy contributing to EUTF. However, one high-level IP representative regretted that the broad JVAP has been largely instrumentalised, resulting in EUTF being employed in the main as a programme to reduce irregular entry into the EU. Thus, and particularly in Libya, issues such as migration and development or labour migration receive less attention than more securitised areas such as border management, as well as protection and return. In the current crisis, investment in longer-term, structural solutions to the challenges and opportunities presented by migration may be difficult or even an inappropriate diversion of resources needed to address more serious near-term problems arising from the political and security crisis. The issue of whether all EUTF actions in Libya are coherent with EU policy on human rights in external action has been discussed at several points above. • The contribution of EU human rights policy to EUTF strategy has been discussed in the country context section of the introduction.
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Overall JC assessment:

- The main PCD dimensions of the 2015 European Agenda on Migration, which set forth a comprehensive vision on all aspects of migration, are (i) addressing the drivers/root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement; (ii) enhancing partners' capacities for improved migration and refugee management, including tackling the smuggling of migrants and THB; and (iii), maximising the development impact of migration. In Libya it is clearly (ii) that has taken precedence, although the employment and livelihoods and resilience pillars of EUTF have some relevance to (i). As to (iii), to take but one example, encouraging regular Libyan labour migration to Europe and maximizing the impact of remittances, while important aspects of PCD for many countries, are of little present concern to the EUTF in today's crisis-torn Libya.
- EUTF strategic documents consulted regularly align project objectives with the Joint Valetta Action Plan (JVAP). However, and particularly in Libya, issues such as migration and development or labour migration receive less attention than more securitised areas such as border management, as well as protection and return. In the current crisis, investment in longer-term, structural solutions to the challenges and opportunities presented by migration may be difficult or even an inappropriate diversion of resources needed to address near-term problems arising from the political and security crisis.
- A basic coherence issue in Libya is coherence between EU policy on human rights in external action with EUTF actions in Libya. This has been discussed at several points above, particularly in the country context section of the introduction, where it was stated that the humanitarian imperative does not leave the EUTF a choice but to support life-saving interventions. If there is any incoherence, it is between EU policies, not between EU policy and EUTF actions.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU.
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political dialogue between the EU and Libya are conditioned on the fact that the Government of National Accord has limited reach. Moreover, EU political dialogue is by definition subsumed under support for the UN Libyan Peace Accord and support for UNSMIL. Some degree of policy dialogue takes place at OpCom and Steering Committee levels. • As stated under I-6.1.1, the EUTF has advocated at high levels for legislative reforms related to migration, but with limited success because of the absence of political will. This has been done by EEAS and EC officials at highest level regularly. The effectiveness is debatable but outside the control of EUTF. At operational level, IPs such as IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF have been able to advocate, with some success, under EUTF for practices and procedures more in line with human rights; e.g., alternatives to detention for children.
I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The essential rights issue in Libya is that irregular migrants apprehended are criminals under Libyan law and, if they fail to seek and obtain VHR or resettlement, are subject to arbitrary detention. At least one major IP interviewed expressed the view that EU advocacy to soften this hard line had no chance of success. The resulting human rights issue is the conditions of detention, which all international observers agree to be inhumane. The EU has provided life-saving support but, while the number of persons detained has declined somewhat, perhaps in part due to EU advocacy, there is no evidence that the main underlying policies regarding detention have changed.

Overall JC assessment:

- Policy and political dialogue between the EU and Libya are conditioned on the fact that the Government of National Accord has limited reach. Moreover, EU political dialogue is by definition subsumed under support for the UN Libyan Peace Accord and support for UNSMIL.
- EUTF has advocated at high levels for legislative reforms related to migration, but with limited success due to the absence of political will. At operational level, e.g., IOM, UNHCR, and UNICEF have been able to advocate, with EUTF support and some success, for practices and procedures more in line with human rights; e.g., alternatives to detention for children.
- Policy dialogue has had only very limited results in promoting a more rights-based approach. The essential rights issue in Libya is that irregular migrants apprehended are criminals under Libyan law and, if they fail to seek and obtain VHR or resettlement, are subject to arbitrary detention. At least one major IP interviewed expressed the view that EU advocacy to soften this hard line had no chance of success. A resulting human rights issue is the conditions of detention, which all international observers agree to be inhumane. The EU has provided life-saving support, but, while the number of persons in detention has declined somewhat, perhaps due to advocacy related to EUTF, there is no evidence that the main underlying policies regarding detention have changed.

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the 1st through 6th OpCom for NoA minutes confirms vigorous discussion of EUTF actions in Libya, both at the stage of Decision approval and through periodic updates on project status. MS comments range from human rights concerns and stressing the acute European NGO scrutiny of actions in Libya, to concerns for cooperation with MS initiatives, to strategic concerns about strengthening local governance at the expense of central government, to concerns that resources not be over-concentrated on the minority of migrants in Libya who are in detention centres.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One EUD official interviewed expressed the view that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. As consistently found in reviewing Action Fiches, these are of high quality. However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous due to the complicated and challenging context. As evidenced in Libya, it can be years after an OpCom decision that a contract is signed, and only at that time can preparatory and preliminary work start. Implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments (up to problems imposed by the challenging context). Opinions of stakeholders interviewed ranged on whether EUTF is relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions. IPs from the humanitarian side stressed that Libya is a crisis situation where agility to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances (e.g., the security situation) is more important than the kind of long-term planning deemed necessary for development interventions. As an example, the cost of maintaining agency staff in Libya is high and levels need to fluctuate widely and quickly depending on the security situation. Brussels is reportedly (again, according to IPs) slow to respond to EUD recommendations made in response to the rapidly evolving situation. As in the rest of the NoA window (and in contrast to the other two Windows), there is no Finance and Contracting unit at the EUD, so even minor financial decision must be taken by Brussels. As a result, financial instalments are sometimes slow in arriving, leaving IPs responding to inquiries from their own HQ. See also I-1.1.2 on ROM findings regarding strategic flexibility.
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. A broad range of IP interlocutors interviewed during the field mission were of the view that decision making was overly concentrated in Brussels.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU staff in both Tunis and Brussels are stretched to keep up with the number of actions and volume of funds involved.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is vigorous discussion of EUTF actions in OpCom, with MS offering a range of comments and a representative of the Government of Libya always invited.
- The view that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous due to the complicated and challenging context.
- Implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments, considering the especially challenging context. Opinions of stakeholders interviewed ranged on whether EUTF is

relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions. IPs from the humanitarian side stressed that Libya is a crisis situation where agility to adapt to rapidly changing circumstances (e.g., the security situation) is more important than the kind of long-term planning deemed necessary for development interventions. Brussels is reportedly (again, according to IPs) slow to respond to EUD recommendations made in response to the rapidly evolving situation. As in the rest of the NoA window (and in contrast to the other two Windows), there is no Finance and Contracting unit at the EUD, so even minor financial decisions must be taken by Brussels.

- A broad range of interlocuters interviewed during the field mission were of the view that decision making was overly concentrated in Brussels. EU staff in both Tunis and Brussels are stretched to keep up with the number of actions and volume of funds involved.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Documents examined feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results, and actions. All feature a risk assessment section and section on complementary actions. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans. • Several problems with project logframes have been identified. One is that early projects were designed before the ICMPD-implemented MLS logframe and associated indicators were in place. This has resulted in time-consuming processes of reconciliation, essentially double work from the standpoint of IPs. Logframes and risk analyses were not always updated in response to the rapidly changing situation. Finally, as discussed above, all projects are presented as contributing to better migration management, even in cases where this is a rather farfetched interpretation of project purpose and logical structure.
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the exception of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, selected because of the unique impact of departures from Libya on Italy, long-standing bilateral ties, and the presence of the Italian Embassy in Tripoli, most lead implementing partners have been UN agencies selected for their experience, specialised expertise, and ability to work in Libya's difficult environment. ROM reports also generally report that NGOs and non-UN agencies (e.g., ICMPD) IPs have been well selected. • Implementation has not always timely, but in the great majority of cases (i) actions are producing results and (ii) the main cause of delays has been the crisis conditions in which implementation must occur, not structural flaws in the EUTF. Such conditions include the security situation, the lack of a properly functioning system for financial transfers, and the need to navigate a complex situation at local level (militias, tribal leaders, etc.).
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-3.1.2. EUTF Is the main cooperation instrument being applied to migration in Libya (note that EUBAM and EUNAVFOR-MED are not instruments; they are CSDP missions).

Overall JC assessment:

- Action Documents examined feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results; as well as sections on risk assessment section and complementary actions. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans.
- Several issues with project logframes have been identified. Early projects were designed before the ICMPD-implemented MLS logframe and associated indicators were in place. This has resulted in time-consuming processes of reconciliation, essentially

double work from the standpoint of IPs. Risk analyses and logframes were not always updated as conditions changed. As discussed above, all projects are presented as contributing to better migration management, even in cases where this is a rather farfetched interpretation of project purpose and logical structure.

- With the exception of the Italian Ministry of the Interior, selected because of the unique impact of departures from Libya on Italy, long-standing bilateral ties, and the presence of the Italian Embassy in Tripoli, most lead implementing partners have been UN agencies selected for their experience, specialised expertise, and ability to work in Libya’s difficult environment. ROM reports also generally report that NGOs and non-UN agencies (e.g., ICMPD) IPs have been well selected.
- Implementation has not always been timely, , but in the great majority of cases (i) actions are producing results and (ii) the main cause of delays has been the crisis conditions in which implementation must occur, not structural flaws in the EUTF. Such conditions include the security situation, the lack of a properly functioning system for financial transfers, and the need to navigate a complex situation at local level (militias, tribal leaders, etc.).

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries.
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Specific Objective 2 of UNDP’s “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” project, opportunities for jobs and livelihoods were to be enhanced in targeted municipalities, with an emphasis on youth and vulnerable groups including women. The ROM Report for the related Output 3, a local business incubator / co-working space was launched in Benghazi and was considered likely to produce enhanced jobs and livelihoods opportunities, but not, the monitor cautioned, for migrants. Activities specifically related to skills development were not reported. • The Community Stabilization component of IOM’s project “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities” project addressed basic services and promoted community harmony but did not specifically address jobs and livelihood. Due to implementation difficulties experienced, the project emphasized infrastructure rehabilitation. • The GIZ project “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration” included among its objectives developing and implement projects for economic recovery and job creation, particularly in employment-intensive sectors like the textile industry and targeting vulnerable groups like migrants, IDPs and women. Training centres for women are being set up in ten partner municipalities, and the ROM reported significant progress on identifying and rehabilitating training facilities. These will be equipped with sewing machines and equipment for textile processing. In addition, 26 trainers have been trained and are expected to train more than 100 women in textile processing annually, including widows, IDPs and migrant women. • Projects promoting employment opportunities for migrants run the risk of leading to resentment among local national populations, who may feel left out. A representative of the MoLG, interviewed stressed the importance of long-term local development projects that would support the Libyan population, as well, to supplement shorter-term rehabilitation projects and projects targeting the migrant population. In general, EUTF has always tried to include host community populations in interventions; in addition, ENI is complementary to the emergency instrument for long-term development projects. • Local Economic Development strategies have been developed for the 15 target municipalities and LED Working Groups have been established. The June 2019 MLS Report reported that 107 people had received assistance in setting up income-generating activities.
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.1.1 above.

I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.1.1 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- A number of EUTF-financed projects, including those implemented by UNDP, IOM, and GIZ, involve infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, with potential impact on local labour markets, as well as local area economic development, including skills training and promoting enterprise development and income-generating activities. Field visits have not offered any concrete data on whether these results have actually been forthcoming. While EUTF interventions design attempts to benefit both host communities and migrants, this is a sensitive issue at local level.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries.
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under I-4.1.1, it is stated that some persons have received assistance to start up in self-employment, Local Economic Development strategies have been elaborated, and a local business incubator / co-working space was launched in Benghazi. No information on these projects suggests an access to finance component, and it is to be remembered that the banking system in Libya is compromised.
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (MLS 1.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.1.1.
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no evidence of this.
I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (MLS 3.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the projects examined included a Specific Objective related to the Libyan diaspora.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (MLS 1.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As reported under I-4.1.1, the GIZ Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration project delivered entrepreneurship training to 107 persons and UNDP's "Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery" launched a local business incubator in Benghazi.
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no evidence of this from Libya, it will need to come from other country case notes.

Overall JC assessment:

- See JC-4.1. A number of EUTF projects implemented by, e.g. UNDP, GIZ, and IOM support activities along this line, it is reported that activities have been implemented but there is no evidence yet of what the results have been on private sector opportunities.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of sustainability factors in strategic documents consulted (essentially Action Fiches and Descriptions of Actions) was cursory. Some simply state that sustainability is difficult to predict, others that it will have to be established over time. A number cite capacity building as the main project component contributing to sustainability. This was confirmed by ROM Reports consulted, which were, without exception, pessimistic on sustainability as a whole but cited some contribution, especially at individual level, of training and capacity building, as well as institution strengthening. • In view of the pressing humanitarian, security, and political crisis in Libya; together with political pressure in Europe to relieve the plight of irregular migrants in Libya and often seeking to enter Europe, sustainability of actions is a second-ranking priority. Many EUTF projects focus on protection of vulnerable groups and are in a grey zone between emergency humanitarian assistance and development. As noted in the June 2019 MLS Report, for more development-oriented actions, the emphasis has been on Quick Impact Projects, flexibly designed, and offering possibilities for rapid scaling up. • In view of the lack of a functioning government able to make budgetary commitments, continued donor support is a requirement.

Overall JC assessment:

- Strategic documents consulted placed little emphasis on sustainability and the subject never came up in interviews with implementing partners. The emphasis has clearly been on responding to the political, security, and humanitarian crisis in Libya. To the extent that actions implemented require budgetary commitment by the government (e.g., maintenance of buildings and equipment), the weakness of government is a downside factor. Among Libyan authorities interviewed sustainability was not mentioned by MoH and MoI despite the fact that EUTF-supported actions have clear budgetary implications going forward. MoLG suggested that longer-term development projects would be required to ensure sustainability.

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU stabilisation programmes support three main objectives: i) improvement of basic social services at local level (infrastructure in the health, education, water and sanitation etc.); ii) strengthening municipal management capacities; and iii) supporting the local economy through various capacity building interventions benefitting both migrants and Libyan host communities through improved living conditions and opportunities for socio-economic integration. Under the EU Trust Fund, the stabilisation pillar has enabled support for reconstruction and equipment of social infrastructure such as health care centres, schools, wash facilities, and electrical substations, in more than 70 Libyan municipalities. • Specific Objective 1 of the UNDP project “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” is enhancing the responsiveness of local institutions in delivering essential public services to crisis-affected populations and in leading recovery processes. The associated outcome is better provision of basic services at local level and increase access for most vulnerable groups from host communities - including Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs) and returnees - as well as migrants and refugees. This ROM Report found that the international NGO implementing the project had successfully engaged local communities to identify needs and that the rehabilitation of facilities for delivering basic social services was well recognised by local authorities and communities. It estimated that 1.7 million persons in six municipalities were enjoying improved access to basic social services as a result of the project. • Under the GIZ “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration Flows” (see also I-4.1.1), Specific Objectives 1 and 2 were Local public authorities and administrations are supported in fulfilling their

	<p>role and responsibilities and Better provision to basic services and increased access for most vulnerable groups in particular migrants is ensured at local level. Specific Objective 1 addressed the fact that the role of local authorities in delivering basic social services is not legally defined in Libya. Fifteen municipalities and the Ministry of Local Government are targeted, and the emphasis is on basic services related to economic development. The June 2019 MLS Report pointed to significant progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNICEF “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” project has as Specific Objective to strengthen national institutions responsible for providing basic social services, particularly child protection and education services to vulnerable children, regardless of their status. Protection-related services will be looked at under EQ6. In the area of education, the ROM Report found activities implemented to date to be limited but encouraging. Seven schools had been rehabilitated in the South, providing immediate benefit to 1,625 children. • Under Specific Objective 4 of the IOM Protection and Community Stabilization project, to support the stability and resilience of conflict-affected communities in Libya, the ROM Report found delivery of outputs to date to be poor. However, the MLS Report noted a significant number of Quick Impact Projects related to infrastructure rehabilitation or the delivery of basic social services implemented. • Field visits revealed actions implemented but less in terms of results. UNDP construction of a modern police station has been repeatedly delayed by shortages of materials originating in conflict area, but has proceeded, with progress being made. UNHCR has supported rehabilitation of Abousitaa hospital for respiratory diseases, but the rehabilitated ward did not function because the required hospital beds had not yet been delivered. Staff from the Sebratah Teaching Hospital expressed satisfaction with UNDP’s rehabilitation of the emergency department, but warned that ,as the facility has improved, so has the inflow of patients from outside Sabratah, increasing pressure on the facility.
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of solid health action achievements under IOM’s project is presented in the June 2019 MLS Report. Patients at the Sabratah health facility interviewed stated that services had improved thanks to the UNDP-led rehabilitation. No direct information on health and nutritional status was, or could have been, collected.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF has financed significant improvements in health, education, and social services, leading to documented improvements in the areas of health and education. Field visits confirmed this regarding the first. At the same time, progress has been slow and uneven, the latter even at micro-project level (e.g., a hospital ward rehabilitated but unused because beds had not yet been delivered at the time of the field visit). This is not due to the EUTF as a funding channel, but to the difficult context in which EUTF-financed projects are implemented.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such evidence has been found.
I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such evidence has been found.
I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such evidence has been found.

Overall JC assessment:

- No evidence relevant to the indicators stipulated for assessing this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience.
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of projects have strengthened the capacity of municipal and local institutions to better assess needs and plan strategically in a participatory manner. The project having made most progress in this area is the GIZ “Municipal Development in the Context of Mixed Migration project,” as a result of which Local Economic Development strategies had been developed for the 15 target municipalities and LED Working Groups formed. A closer partnership between municipal governments and the Ministry of Local Government had been formed.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such evidence has been found.
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such evidence has been found.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF-supported actions have improved municipal government capacity to plan, and have strengthened participatory approaches.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities.
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stated elsewhere, many EUTF-financed actions in Libya fall into a grey area between emergency humanitarian relief and development – there is need for immediate action, but resilience takes longer to develop. No evidence has been found on the degree of strategic and operational coordination between relief and development organisations whose work is financed by EUTF. However, many of these organisations As mentioned at several points, the MoLG representative interviewed called for greater emphasis on long-term development projects, as well as short-term actions targeted mostly at the migrant population. EUTF interventions have, however, consistently taken into account the importance of benefitting host communities, and ENI is available as an instrument to finance interventions with longer-term objectives.. As also mentioned above, IPs with a humanitarian orientation expressed doubts about the appropriateness of long-term development projects and felt that EUTF, supposedly an emergency instrument, was too infused with requirements (especially monitoring) better suited to development than humanitarian actions.
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such evidence has been found.
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such evidence has been found.

Overall JC assessment:

- Perceptions differ. At least one Government agency (MoLG) explicitly called for more attention to long-term development projects benefitting both migrant and the native population, but ENI is available as a complementary instrument; in addition to which,

a longer-term perspective would require improvement in the near-term crisis. IPs with a humanitarian orientation interviewed tended to the view that a development orientation is inappropriate in the context of Libya’s humanitarian crisis. Moreover, a fundamental principle of EUTF interventions is that host communities must benefit as well as migrants, refugees, and IDPs.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.3.1 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- See assessment of JC-4.3 above.

EQ-6: Improved Migration Management

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved.
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in legislation were not foreseen in project design, and while there has been EU advocacy for a more rights-based approach, it has not borne fruit due to lack of political will and the difficult political, security, and humanitarian situation. Migration and related aspects such as smuggling and trafficking are dealt with in Libya by the 2004 law Regulating Entry, Residence and Exit of Foreign Nationals to/from Libya, which levies fines on and mandates deportation of persons entering or residing in the country as an “illegal.” The 2010 law on Combating Irregular Migration jails and deports all “unauthorised migrants.” Neither law is aligned with the various international human rights treaties to which Libya is a signatory; moreover, their application has significantly blocked implementation of protection-related activities by UNHCR and UNICEF, according to the June 2019 MLS Report. • There is no comprehensive national migration policy or strategy. The EU has, however, through operational and technical engagement at the national EUTF Steering Committee and project Steering Committee level, has advocated for and had some, if limited, impact on policies and practices. Wrong: IOM is with EUTF funding in constant dialogue to improve the migration policy. Beyond EUTF, EUBAM has produced a White Paper which covers Border Management and migration. Under ENI funding, ICMPD has analysed migration-related legislation in Libya; work that will be continued under EUTF finance in coming months. Lack of progress towards a national migration policy is largely the result of lack of political will / interest.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. The legal regime about the detention centres is under continuous dialogue between EUD and representatives of Government. Though more can be done, it is under the current circumstances very difficult to set high targets. • There are efforts, described below, to ensure minimal compliance with international protection standards, but these are hampered by the fact that all foreigners irregularly in Libyan soil are legally regarded as criminals, to be detained with no statutory limit of length, and deported.
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fragmented nature of the Libyan government makes it difficult for agencies responsible for migration matters to coordinate internationally.

I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All EUTF projects stress rights-based and migrant-centred approaches.

Overall JC assessment:

- Largely through the IOM project, EUTF has financed efforts to improve migration policy in Libya, and the EU has been engaged on continuous policy dialogue on respecting human rights; specifically, reforming the detention system. However, despite these efforts, given the weaknesses / fragility of the Libyan institutions, it was not possible to make fundamental improvements in migration governance. The legal regime underlying the treatment of foreigners in an irregular situation remains the same. However, the EU has been able, through EUTF, to engage in technical and operational-level dialogue that has resulted in some limited impact on policies and practices.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved.
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific objective 1 of the IOM “Protecting vulnerable migrants” project is to enhance humane and sustainable solutions for stranded and vulnerable migrants through Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) and reintegration from Libya. All agree that IOM, the international agency specialized in the area, has achieved significant results. According to a ROM report, that the number of migrants assisted with VHR since the project beginning in May 2017 amounted to 17,552, whereas the planned targeted number was 15,000. The number of migrants provided with reintegration assistance was 3,047, while the target was 1,500 migrants. The June 2019 MLS Report puts the number of VHRs at over 27,000. According to information more recently provided by the EU, Between 1 May 2017 and 12 March 2020 (last movement), under the EU Trust Fund, IOM supported 32,880 migrants to voluntarily return to 38 countries of origin. Among those, 14,981 were from detention centres and 17,899 were from urban locations. Under the UNHCR Project Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya” 2,911 Persons of Concern had been evacuated to Niger as of August 2019. There is reported to be strong national ownership of the VHR, and the number of persons successfully returned from detention centres and urban areas are substantial. The position of UNHCR is made difficult by the fact that Libya is one of the handful of countries that is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. An (admittedly small) number of migrants strive to qualify for UNHCR resettlement (to the extent of mobbing the UNHCR Gathering and Departure Facility) under the illusion that UNHCR is a ticket to resettlement in Europe, Canada, or even Rwanda, despite the low number of persons who can be resettled. The Libyan MoI representative interviewed complained that Government is cut out of the UNHCR programme and that it undercuts the IOM-run VHR programme. Essential to understanding the problem is that UNHCR has mandate over refugees and IOM over migrants, two different populations governed by two different legal regimes. I IOM and UNHCR, with EUTF support, provide joint counselling on options. The aim of the JC is to ensure that individuals originating from at risk locations are informed about their options to enable them to make an informed decision regarding their return to their country of origin. Based on availability of the teams and the number of individuals to be counselled (preferably at least 10 individuals at a time), the IOM and UNHCR team agree on a suitable date for the joint counselling. The JC could take place in detention centres and/or urban locations (ideally the IOM office, and or UNHCR office). UNHCR provides information to those who have expressed fear/concern to return to their country of origin. UNHCR informs the individual about the current situation in Libya and country of origin. They also provide information on available options, such as: 1) evacuation to Niger, 2) return to first country of asylum and 3) criteria for resettlement. IOM provides information on the VHR assistance, its procedures and time frame including issuance of travel documents and pre- and post- arrival assistance.
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No such evidence has been found. However, as stated, Government is reported to be supportive of IOM-implemented VHR.

I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such evidence, if it exists, will be found in countries of origin. The MLS Report put the number of returnees assisted in their countries of origin at 3,202. An IOM representative interviewed expressed concern that the number of persons successfully returned via VHR from Libya will overwhelm the reintegration capacity, even with EUTF support, of origin countries.

Overall JC assessment:

- With EUTF support, IOM has accomplished significant results in VHR and benefitting persons both in detention centres and urban areas. While this country note has gathered no evidence on reintegration, IOM fears that the number of returnees may exceed, even with EUTF support, the capacity of countries of origin to reintegrate them. The internationally recognized Government of Libya actively supports VHR. The situation of UNHCR in Libya is difficult because the country is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Government representatives interviewed expressed concern that the possibility for UNHCR resettlement, even though the chances are very slim, discourages eligible persons from taking up the possibility of VHR. With EUTF support, a joint counselling system has been established in detention centres and urban places, in which small groups of persons are intensively counselled on options and opportunities for both resettlement and voluntary return.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2019 MLS Report detail numerous achievements in the provision of protection and direct assistance to vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees. This is provided in particular by the protection component of the IOM project referenced above. To give illustrative results, in 2016 53,981 IDPs and returnees and 58,561 migrants in detention centres received non-food items and hygiene kits. Stranded migrants received health assistance, with an emphasis on women and children. 5,041 vulnerable migrants including unaccompanied minor children received tailored protection services. Disembarkation centres for migrants returned from sea were refurbished and responsible officials received training in the treatment of returnees. Efforts were made to establish Safe Houses for migrants, albeit with limited success according to the project ROM Report. Other agencies delivering significant protection and direct assistance, especially in detention centres, were UNICEF through “Resilience building programme for vulnerable children in Libya, including host communities, migrant and refugee children” and UNHCR through “Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya.” Some details are given in the June 2019 MLS Report.
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No project documentation consulted makes explicit reference to victims of THB outside the general context section.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EU has provided significant direct assistance to vulnerable migrants, including returnees (at disembarkation points) and detainees. Such assistance covers non-food items, hygiene kits, and medical care. Disembarkation points have been upgraded and staff were trained in the treatment of returnees in accordance with international law

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.3.1.

Overall JC assessment:

- See assessment of JC-4.3 above.

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities.
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main action related to border management is “Support to integrated border and migration management in Libya - first phase,” implemented by the Italian Ministry of the Interior and benefitting in particular the particularly General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS) under the Ministry of the Interior and the Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security (LCGPS) under the Ministry of Defence. As stated in the June 2019 MLS Report on North of Africa, outputs thus focus on equipping the GACS, training staff to use and maintain relevant equipment, and restoring facilities and boats in order to improve border security, decrease criminality and assist more migrants at the border, along the coast, and in the waters offshore. • The 26.05.2019 ROM Report considered that, with half of the project’s life past, production of outputs was unsatisfactory although the limited outputs that had been delivered were satisfactory in quality. The only aspect of the project where prospects for progress were good was increased operational capacity in terms of maritime surveillance, although that was threatened by lack of necessary ship maintenance. • The June 2019 MLS reported that one boat had been repaired and tested and two additional vessels were under contract for repairs: this against a target of 8 boats. None had been turned over to the government. 85 crew and divers had received training. • More precisely, 22 out of 88 planned crew had been trained; 0 out of 20 planned maintenance engineers; 0 out of 22 planned technicians trained on navigation systems; 17 out of 20 planned staff trained on SAR and scuba-diving; and no mobile maintenance facility designed to strengthen Southern border control had become operational. • EUD staff interviewed expressed the view that, with boats still being repaired, the contribution of EUTF support to the goal of saving lives at sea has been very limited. IOM has, however, delivered life rafts, life vests, similar equipment, and training. There is continuous dialogue to improve performance at sea. • EUTF contribution to managing national borders to the South has been limited by the security situation and resulting lack of government control.
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-6.1.1. The EU has consistently use EUTF as a platform to advocate for improved policies and approaches, with only limited success due to low Government interest in a rights-based approach to migration.
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants’ rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neither the ROM Report consulted, nor the June 2019 MLS Report, cite actually improved performance on the part of border management institutions. The ROM noted that the elaboration of Standard Operating Procedures will be possible only in a stable environment. As noted in the discussion of evaluation limitations above, ROMs available in Libya are over one year old. • A national coordination mechanism was put in place in the form of National Team of Border Security Management (NTBSM), as well as a Libyan/Italian committee to steer cooperation from MoI of Italy. However, the deterioration of the security environment in April 2019 was a setback, as it made it impossible for the various agencies’ representatives to engage with each other.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is possible that Frontex aerial surveillance has improved the Coast Guard’s ability to intercept vessels and has thus been complementary to EUTF-financed capacity building and institution strengthening. • The EUTF has funded IOM and UNHCR to install reception points at the disembarkation places, allowing registration of intercepted migrants and in this way contributing to the protection of their rights,
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Overall JC assessment:

- Little evidence of this was found. Boats are still being repaired – they are not operational. Frontex aerial surveillance (not financed by EUTF) may have improved Coast Guard ability to intercept vessels. Libya’s southern border(s) remains unmanageable due to lack of government control. Despite EU advocacy and policy dialogue, leveraged through EUTF, there has been no legislative to move to a more rights-based migration law regime and progress in terms of procedures has been limited.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening legal frameworks is not covered by any of the projects reviewed. See I-7.1.2.
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main EUTF-financed project addressing criminal networks is the UNODC-implemented NoA regional project “Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking.” This was decided in approved in December 2017 but has only recently begun early implementation. This builds on the achievements of the previous global GLO-ACT project (also implemented by UNODC). UNODC representatives interviewed describe it as a classic training project covering a wide range of actors and tailored to national needs. • Both EUBAM and EUNAVFOR MED have aspects tackling smuggling and trafficking and are thus complementary with, but not financed by, EUTF. The same is true for Frontex aerial surveillance. • Credible experts report significant links between Government institutions supported by the EU and those involved in smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-7.2.2 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- While a North of Africa regional programme “Dismantling criminal networks” implemented by UNODC is beginning, it is too early in implementation to report results. Credible experts report significant links between Government institutions supported by the EU and those involved in smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-7.1.2 above.
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-7.2.2 above.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-7.2.2 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- See assessment of JC-7.2 above.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.

Overall JC assessment:

- See assessment of JC-4.3 above.

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Management of Conflict

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the EUTF actions reviewed has explicitly sought to strengthen response to security threats.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support (see I-8.2.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence relevant to this indicator was found.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is no evidence that would permit a credible assessment of this JC.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of projects have sought, through encouraging local-level socio-economic development and community stabilization, to defuse tensions between migrants, refugees, IDPs, and host communities. The UNDP-implemented project “Strengthening Local Capacities for Resilience and Recovery” concentrated on improving municipal and local authorities’ capacity to deliver basic social services in five selected cities. It was designed in recognition of the fact that migration-related issues and perceptions can give rise to grievance and conflict. • The ROM report consulted reached cautiously optimistic conclusions on the effectiveness of the project as to delivering results. conflict. It had achieved local consensus and agreement among municipalities’ citizens and commenced rehabilitation activities. • The 2019 MLS Report on the project noted that coordination mechanisms were in place and 1.7 million persons had obtained improved access to services. 11 out of 25 targeted social infrastructures had been rehabilitated and the target for training rule of law staff, an indicator of enforcing local stability and community security, had been exceeded. Further details of progress are presented in a DG NEAR Status Report. Community conflict assessments had been implemented in the target municipalities and roughly 120 local actors had been trained in conflict management. • The MLS reported solid progress by the GIZ-implemented project “Municipal development in the context of mixed migration,” as did IP representatives interviewed in the field. • The ROM Report on IOM’s “Protecting vulnerable migrants and stabilizing communities in Libya” cited a number of challenges affecting effectiveness. Under the “Stabilizing Communities” component, in addition to the practical difficulties of operating in a difficult environment, the monitors noted that establishing necessary links with relevant municipalities and stakeholders was slow and local rivalries and tribal tensions were a consequential barrier.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence relevant to this has been found.

Overall JC assessment:

- A number of EUTF-supported projects have achieved some success in promoting consultations, participatory priority setting, decision making, etc. at municipal and local level.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-8.2.1 above. Projects examined so far have focused more on defusing conflicts at local level than combating radicalisation and extremism directly.

Overall JC assessment:

- No evidence that would permit a credible assessment of this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-7.4.1 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- See assessment of JC-4.3 above.

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As stated in the June 2019 NoA MLS Report, EUTF-financed actions are in “preparatory or very preliminary” states of implementation. That was largely still the case at the time of field interviews.
I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.
I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is no evidence that would permit a credible assessment of this JC.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU, including EUTF, has contributed to research generating data and expanding the knowledge base.
I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence specific to Libya was found.
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No such evidence specific to Libya was found.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is no evidence that would permit a credible assessment of this JC for Libya.

ANNEX J: MOROCCO COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AECID	<i>Agencia Española para la Cooperación Internacional y el Desarrollo</i> , Spanish Development Cooperation Agency
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
EAMR	External Assistance Management Report
EEAS	European External Action Service
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
ENABEL	Belgian Development Cooperation Agency
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FIIAPP	<i>Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas</i> , International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
GAMM	Global Approach to Migration and Mobility
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> , German Development Cooperation Agency
IP	Implementing Partner
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
JC	Judgment Criterion
MCMREAM	<i>Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère des affaires étrangères et de la coopération internationale chargé des Marocains résidant à l'étranger et des Affaires de la migration</i>
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MS	Member State
NoA	North of Africa
SNIA	<i>Stratégie nationale d'immigration et d'asile</i> , National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum
SNMRE	<i>Stratégie Nationale au profit des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger</i>
SoM	Smuggling of migrants
TA	Technical Assistance
THB	Trafficking in Human Beings

1 Introduction

Country Context

An EU-Morocco Association Agreement came into force in March 2000, and in 2008 the Kingdom attained “*statut avancé*” vis à vis the EU, leading to the creation of a political and strategic dialogue including democratization, human rights and governance. This was a first for a non-EU Member State (MS).

In June 2019, the EU and Morocco released a joint statement after the Association Council outlining priorities and themes for closer cooperation in the years ahead. The partnership between the EU and Morocco is one of the most advanced partnerships within the Southern neighbourhood of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). It includes a range of initiatives including parliamentary exchanges, cooperation on security and migration, and EU assistance under the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) which amounted to around €200 million per year between 2014-2017. Morocco has one of the most developed commercial relationships with the EU, including a Free Trade Area established in 2000 and the beginning of negotiations to establish a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA) in 2013.

With formal employment growth persistently sluggish and labour force growth high, long-established migration ties with Europe have become an important cornerstone of Morocco’s development strategy. Of some concern, remittances from Moroccans abroad have stagnated and even begun to decline in recent years, as ties with the homeland of the early waves of emigrants (and their children born abroad) weaken. At the same time, following adoption of the new Constitution in 2011, Morocco has in recent years become a country of destination, particularly for migrants originating from West Africa. With a keen interest in developing its ties to sub-Saharan Africa, demonstrating openness to such *regular* migration is becoming a Moroccan policy, albeit encountering some reluctance from some parts of society. At the same time, with the effective closure of the Eastern Mediterranean Route and the clampdown on the Central Mediterranean Route, Morocco’s role as a transit state for irregular entrants into Europe via the Western Mediterranean Route increased dramatically between 2017 and 2019. This makes Morocco a key actor in the EU’s effort to externalize border control: in addition to the two million Moroccans who reside legally in the EU, perhaps one million live there in an irregular situation. Morocco’s role as a transit country gives it significant bargaining power, not only with the EU, but bilaterally as well, and especially with the most closely neighbouring country, Spain. Not surprising in view of its attractiveness as a destination in its own right and as a transit state, the Moroccan Ministry of the Interior estimates that 25,000 to 40,000 irregular (stranded, vulnerable) migrants currently find themselves in Morocco, with a majority coming from countries of Western sub-Saharan Africa such as Cameroon, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Nigeria. Not all will be able or willing to regularize their stay in Morocco but rather wish to pursue their journey to Europe or return home. The border between Morocco and Spain having been tightened, and lacking means to return to their country of origin, these persons are in dire straits.

Following a Migration, Mobility, and Security dialogue that commenced in October 2011, a Mobility Partnership was signed in June 2013 between Morocco, the EU, and nine MS. Morocco was the first North African partner to do so, with Tunisia following the next year. The Mobility Partnership rests on the four pillars of the EU’s Global Approach to Migration and Mobility (GAMM): regular migration and integration; the fight against irregular migration and trafficking in human beings (THB) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) including border management and readmission; migration and development; and international protection including asylum. In 2013, following reports of abuse towards migrants, the government set

out the National Strategy of Immigration and Asylum (*Stratégie nationale d'immigration et d'asile* or SNIA) in 2014. Reflecting more than a decade of civil society lobbying efforts, this called for a “humanitarian approach” to migration and asylum, including creation of a ministerial department devoted to migration affairs in charge of coordination of sectorial policies affecting migrants, the launch of a regularization program for undocumented individuals, and the distribution of the first round of refugee and asylum seeker cards through an ad hoc system joining national and UNCHR efforts. The national strategy is also implemented through the *Stratégie Nationale au profit des Marocains Résidant à l'Étranger* (SNMRE) adopted in 2015. SNIA is aimed at migrants who were regularized during the two campaigns of 2014 and 2017; refugees, asylum seekers, and persons in need of international protection, and persons in an irregular situation. The SNMRE targets the Moroccan diaspora, estimated at 5 million.

Regarding the fourth dimension, the implementation of the “humanitarian approach” promoted in the 2014 SNIA has led to noticeable improvements of access of the regularised migrants to basic health and education services, in a context of recognition of their employment rights. However, while migration authorities report impressive numbers of regularisations, one should consider the number having their residence permit issued and reissued. The latter number is known only to the Ministry of the Interior, and rough estimates vary widely. There is recent migration policy gridlock in Morocco, with the responsible ministry formerly responsible having been recently subsumed under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the form of the *Ministère délégué chargé des Marocains résidant à l'étranger et des Affaires de la migration* (MCMREAM) and losing so far an official responsibility towards SNIA. The Ministry of the Interior has become a powerful player in migration.

New legal frameworks in line with international law are needed regarding refugee status, *non-refoulement*, and human rights protections for persons regardless of their legal status. Despite positive progress, migrants in Morocco continue to experience ill-treatment. In 2018, there was a wave arrests of irregular sub-Saharan migrants, aimed at suppression of human trafficking but criticized by human rights advocacy groups. Despite the two ambitious regularization programmes, the new legislation to replace Law 02-03 to facilitate the implementation of the SNIA is still in process. According the 2012 European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) Annual Report, the right to asylum was introduced in the Constitution. Although the Law on Asylum has not been adopted yet, progress was noted in terms of putting in place an ad hoc administrative system for dealing with asylum. At this point Morocco does not respect the international principle of *non-refoulement* and still does not recognize as refugees persons recognized as such by UNHCR, although the *Bureau des réfugiés et apatrides* has, on an ad hoc basis, granted refugee status to some persons who had previously been recognized as refugees by UNHCR.

There has been a close cooperation in the field of migration between Morocco and Europe over the past 10 years: the EU is Morocco's most longstanding partner in terms of technical and financial support. Migration cooperation in Morocco is financed by the ENI, the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) through its thematic instruments. With the establishment of the EUTF at the Valetta Summit in 2015, the efforts of the EU and its Member States in supporting the Moroccan national migration strategy have significantly increased, and EUTF-financed actions have reached the implementation stage. Delivering equipment is relatively simple; support migration governance is more dependent on political and institutional trends.

Since 2014, as stated by the European External Action Service (EEAS) in its 2019 Factsheet on EU cooperation with Morocco in the area of migration, EUR 232 million has been provided

to assist vulnerable migrants, encourage the integration of migrants, protect victims of trafficking, promote the rights of unaccompanied minors, accompany and fund the voluntary return of migrants and their reintegration projects, and support migration management and governance. The EU estimates that 40% of this has been devoted to migration management, border management and mobility; 33% to the fight against THB, 13% to migration policy, 10% to protection and 4% to socio-economic integration of migrants. Support to the development of migration policy seeks to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework to improve migration governance. It supports the MCMREAM in planning and managing migration policies in Morocco and the access of the migrant population to social welfare and literacy services. It is particularly concerned with promoting of the rights of migrant children in Morocco. In addition to working at central level, the EU also supports the strengthening of migration policies in regions of the country heavily affected by migration.

2 EUTF Programme in Morocco

Operational strategy

In 2016, the operational strategies for the Emergency Trust Fund in the north African countries and at regional level have been adopted by the operational committee of the NoA window.

Box: Presentation of the Operational Strategy for the emergency trust fund in Morocco

The interventions proposed in Morocco must (i) be consistent with the commitments of the Valletta summit and the objectives pursued by Morocco as part of its two migration strategies; (ii) benefit either Moroccan migrants or migrants from other countries present in Morocco or both, as well as those who travel to Morocco via the various migratory routes; (iii) target one or more of the Trust Fund's four priority areas of intervention in Morocco.

These four areas of intervention are:

- 1. Governance of migration** - consolidation of Moroccan public policies and its West African partner countries on migration: strengthening policy capacity, legislative and regulatory frameworks; improving knowledge, integrating migration into different public policies, exchanging structured policies on legal migration, asylum and anti-trafficking in Morocco and countries West Africa's partners in Morocco.
- 2. Promoting legal migration and mobility:** exchanges between institutions promoting employment; the match between skills and jobs in The European and Moroccan labour markets; cooperation on pre-departure measures; strengthening regional mobility systems, including South-South mobility, circular migration; promoting "brain circulation" and increasing the benefits of skilled emigration; mobilizing diasporas to increase investment and skills transfer to their countries of origin.
- 3. Improving information and promoting the protection of migrants in Morocco and along migration routes:** raising awareness and preventing the root causes of migration; information on the risks of the migration route (through migrants); develop synergies between public social services, and humanitarian services, and all actors along migration routes; facilitate information exchanges on trafficking and migrant trafficking, promote strategies (particularly regional) to tackle trafficking and migrant trafficking; foster a culture of rights, dialogue and social cohesion, as well as the protection of vulnerable groups, at the national and community level; strengthen integrated border management capabilities.
- 4. Support for voluntary return and reintegration schemes from host countries to countries of origin, in line with the development policies of the country of origin (from Europe to Morocco and from Morocco to other African countries):** to promote integration in Morocco of migrants returning from Europe; Strengthen the ownership by the countries concerned of the management of return and reintegration and facilitate the inclusion of returnees in national programmes related to employment and social inclusion; Develop synergies between development programmes in countries of

origin and voluntary return schemes; develop vocational training and apprenticeship schemes in host countries in connection with voluntary return projects in the country of origin; develop links between the placement of returnees in the country of origin in the enterprises of the host country; Promote the reintegration of unaccompanied migrant minors; in line with protection objectives, facilitate referencing to voluntary return schemes along migration routes.

Programmes and projects

The programmes and projects that are implemented in Morocco under the EUTF are listed in Table J.1, where the second part lists regional projects that benefit Morocco.

Table J.1: EUTF Programmes and Projects for Morocco (September 2019)

EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	Budget (EUR)
NOA-MA-01	<i>Vivre ensemble sans discrimination : une approche basée sur les Droits de l'Homme et la dimension de genre</i>	AECID / FIAAPP	5.500.000
NOA-MA-06	<i>Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration</i>	GIZ / Expertise France	8.613.500
NOA-MA-02	<i>Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes</i>	Enabel/CTB	4.580.000
NOA-MA-03	<i>Assistance aux personnes migrantes vulnérables en situation de vulnérabilité</i>	CSOs	6.500.000
NOA-MA-04	<i>Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional</i>	Enabel	8.000.000
NOA-MA-05	<i>Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc</i>	FIIAPP	44.000.000
Regional Projects			(Estimate for Morocco out of the regional budget)
NOA-REG-02	Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II	ICDPM	Unknown amount out of the regional budget 6.075.000
NOA-REG-04	Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa	IOM	4.200.000 out of 10.000.000
NOA-REG-05	Dismantling cross-border criminal networks involved in THB and SoM in North Africa	UNODC	3.490.000 out of 15.000.000
NOA-REG-06	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa	ILO / IOM / GIZ	7.000.000 out of 20.000.000
NOA-REG-07	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	ICMPD / Italian Ministry of the Interior	30.000.000 out of 55.000.000
NOA-REG-08	DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection	Societe civile	3.000.000 out of 12.000.000
NOA-REG-09	Enhancing self-reliance and access to rights for refugees in North Africa	UNHCR	Unknown amount out of 11.500.000
NOA-REG-11	MEET AFRICA II	AFD/GIZ	2.000.000 out of 5.000.000

EUTF-financed Bilateral projects implemented over the evaluation period include “*Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*” (EUR 4.6 million, Cooperation Technique Belge / ENABEL, mostly protection- and asylum-oriented), and “*Vivre ensemble sans discrimination*” (EUR 5.5 million, AECID and FIIAPP). During 2018, three further EUTF-financed projects were adopted: “*Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité*” (EUR 6.5 million, a Call for Proposals), “*Déploiement de politiques migratoires*”

au niveau régional” (EUR 8.0 million, implemented by ENABEL), and “*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières*” (EUR 40 million, implemented by FIIAPP). A unique cross-window project *Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration* (EUR 10.3 million, GIZ and Expertise France) is being implemented both in Morocco and major West African countries of origin.

While continuing this country note focuses on EUTF in Morocco, it is important to take into account its complementarity to ENI-financed budget support, and the synergies created. Under the SSF 2014-2017, the EU supported, using ENI, the sector reform “*Programme d’appui aux politiques migratoires du Royaume du Maroc*” (CRIS: ENI/2016/39-372); EUR 35 million of which EUR 27 million budget support and EU 8 million complementary TA.

There are about a dozen donors active in the area of migration in Morocco, the largest of which are the EU, Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. Donor coordination takes place at operational level and consists largely of direct contact between project groups. However, the development partners participate in the national EUTF committee, in meetings to coordinate protection and voluntary return, and in the technical committees part of the governance system of the SNIA. Belgium has reportedly offered to put a donor coordination mechanism in place but this has not been relevant for at least two years and has been repeated on several occasions both to the Moroccan side and to development actors.

Experience with the EUTF Programme

In Morocco, EUTF-country projects in Morocco supporting the integration of migrants are in the early implementation phase (*Vivre ensemble* and *Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes*); others dealing with South-South cooperation (*Coopération Sud-Sud*) in the field of migration governance or border management (*Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières*; Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region) have procured equipment and are in the early stages of implementation. Like all NoA EUTF-financed projects, EUTF-financed actions in Morocco are oriented towards SO-3, **Improved migration management**.

A brief overview of selected projects underway or planned is as follows Further details are given in the next selection for projects that, in consultation with the EU Delegation, were selected for focused study during the field mission:

Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes aims to improve migrants’ and refugees’ access to their rights. It specifically addresses (1) government authorities’ understanding of the barriers migrants and refugees face in accessing protection and rights, and (2) service providers’ capacities to support migrant and refugees, especially in the legal sector, to improve access to their rights and protection. It also implements activities aimed at increasing migrant and refugee awareness on their rights and protections. The design of the project and its implementation status are described in more detail below.

Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité has as goal to improve the access of vulnerable migrants to basic social services – health, education, emergency shelter, psychosocial counselling, social assistance, etc. – with a special focus on women, children, and young persons. It is implemented via calls for proposals which are answered by CSOs in partnership with local public services.

Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration, is to strengthen South-South cooperation on migration and to support the implementation of Memoranda of Understanding between Morocco and Senegal, Ivory Coast and Mali, respectively. The Action Document is articulated along three specific objectives that aim to strengthen: 1) South-South cooperation on migration and development, especially in regards to the mobilisation of diaspora at national, regional and local level, 2) South-South cooperation on aspects related to the rights of migrants and their

integration or reintegration, 3) South-South mobility of professionals, students, trainees and volunteers. The design of the project and its implementation status are described in more detail below.

Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Phase II (MC2CM), a project described in more detail below, is the continuation of a previous project that began in February 2015, and aims to contribute to improved, rights-based migration governance at local level in cities in the North of Africa through partnership with cities in Europe. The specific focus is on integration and inclusion of migrants. Cities participating in Phase 1 were Amman, Beirut, Lisbon, Lyon, Madrid, Tangier, Turin, Tunis and Vienna; in this second phase, this be extended to Algiers and Oran, Sousse, Fès, Tripoli and Sabha, in addition to intermediary cities through established associations of local authorities in Tunisia and Morocco. The design of the project and its implementation status are described in more detail below.

Vivre ensemble sans discrimination: une approche basée sur les Droits de l’Homme et la dimension de genre aims to strengthen the instruments and public policies preventing and fighting discriminatory practices against the migrant population. Much of the action consisted of capacity building: supporting the Kingdom of Morocco for the formulation of proposals aiming at improving institutional capacities at national and regional level; improving complaint mechanisms; strengthening the capacities of public administrations and CSOs; and sensitization activities for the promotion and protection of human rights. Implemented by AECID and FIIAPP, the project addresses discrimination against migrants and promotes protection of their rights. This has benefitted from a “ROM” in April 2019 requested in 2018 as delays in implementation were taking place. The ROM Report stressed that while relevant, the project was very ambitious, with many institutions involved and thus complicated in terms of coordination and partnerships. The project suffered from national delays, but a restart of the implementation was noticeable since September 2019. It has to be carefully monitored to ensure the prospects of sustainability.

Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa (EUR 10 million), a NoA regional project implemented by IOM, seeks to strengthen migrant protection and sustainable reintegration systems in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia for returnees from Europe, and preparing and assisting voluntary return of stranded migrants to their countries of origin. The approach is to enhance the sustainability of reintegration and increase the capacities to develop or strengthen return and reintegration policies and processes, including identification and referral. This project can be linked to one of the indicators of EU sector budget support to migration policy.

Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking (EUR 15 million), a regional project implemented by UNODC, aims to weaken enablers of irregular migration and mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration in Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia by focusing on the dismantling of organized criminal groups involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking. The four specific objectives of the action seek to address gaps along the whole process, starting from the detection and interception phase, moving to the identification and investigation capacities and then the prosecution and adjudication stage. It is a classic training project, involving a range of professionals and builds on the earlier UNODC GLO-ACT global project.

Strengthening the implementation of migration policy at regional level (EUR 8 million) to be implemented by ENABEL aims at strengthening migration policy and management at the regional level, extending progress at central level to selected regions particularly affected by migration.

Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc (EUR 44 million) implemented by FIIAP is an action to strengthen the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior and its agencies to contain irregular migration, notably through purchase of equipment and capacity building. According to the July 2019 MLS, a contract was signed with FIIAPP in April 2019 and two procurement tenders for vehicles and communications equipment were planned for June. First equipment was delivered in September 2019.

Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (EUR 15 million), jointly implemented by ILO, IOM, and GIZ, is a regional project that aims, according to the Action Fiche, to boost labour migration governance in the North of Africa countries by strengthening the policy, legislative and institutional framework on labour migration, while also helping to set-up and implement mobility schemes from three countries (Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) to Europe.

Border Management Programme for the Mahgreb (EUR 55 million), a regional project implemented by ICMPD (and the Italian Ministry of the Interior for the Tunisian component,) aims to mitigate vulnerabilities arising from irregular migration and to combat irregular migration by enhancing the institutional framework of both Morocco and Tunisia to protect, monitor and manage the borders in line with international standards and human rights that identifies and mitigates risks to rights holders at borders, while ensuring the free movement of bona fide travellers and goods. It targets national border agencies of Maghreb countries or any related institutions that are in the front-line in the management of borders, irregular migration and the protection of migrants in vulnerable situations. It will provide support to strategic development, purchase and maintenance of priority equipment, capacity building and development of necessary standards and procedures at national level.

Focus projects

In order to assess experiences and the performance of the EUTF programme in Morocco, a number of projects from the list above were selected in consultation with the EUD and examined during the field visit with respect to the results they have achieved.

Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes. The overall objective of the action is to reinforce the protection and resilience of migrants, displaced persons, and host communities. This falls under Strategic Objective 3, “Improved Migration management,” of the EUTF. It aligns with the SNIA goal of better integrating migrants into Moroccan society. The specific objective of the action is “Access of migrants and refugees to their rights is improved” where anticipated results are:

1. Migrants and refugees, as well as service providers, are aware of the rights of foreigners. To this end, the project will (i) compile information on the rights of migrants and refugees, and (ii) raise service providers’ awareness of the rights of migrants and refugees.
2. State and non-state actors facilitate the access of migrants and refugees to their rights. Activities foreseen are (i) training and mobilization of lawyers, (ii) strengthening of legal clinics in universities, (iii) support associations providing legal representation to migrants and refugees, and (iv) reinforce the migration-related skills of justice sector personnel.
3. Central authorities are informed of difficulties experienced by migrants and refugees in gaining access to their rights. Foreseen activities are (i) data collection by state and non-state actors on access to their rights of migrants and refugees, and (ii) elaboration and dissemination of recommendations on improving access to their rights of migrants and refugees.

The lead implementer is ENABEL, the Belgian Development Agency, with implementation commencing in November 2018, when preparatory work was carried out and project staff met with UNHCR and IOM officials to map ongoing work focused on enhancing migrant access to rights and services and to ensure coordination and complementarity of the project with the work of the UN.

Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration. The overall objective is to support the establishment of a system of rights-based migration management reinforcing South-South cooperation and the implementation of existing MoUs between Morocco and Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Mali. This falls under Strategic Objective 3, *Improved Migration management*, of the EUTF. In terms of NoA priorities, it aligns with Priority 1, *Migration governance*; Priority 2, *Promotion of legal migration and mobility*, and Priority 5, *Improve information and protection of vulnerable migrants along migratory routes*. Concerning the priorities of EUTF in the Sahel and Lake Chad window, it addresses Priority 5, *Governance and security* with emphasis on transnational cooperation.

Specific objectives are:

1. Strengthening South-South cooperation in migration and development, particularly policies and practices to mobilise diasporas at national, regional, and local levels;
2. Strengthening South-South cooperation in protecting migrant rights in aspects related to integration and reintegration;
3. Encouraging mobility simultaneously beneficial to countries of origin destination countries, and migrants themselves – including mobility of professionals, students, stagiaires, and volunteers.

Target beneficiaries are migrants (diasporas, immigrants and returning emigrants, students and professionals wishing to migrate temporarily) in the four partner countries, as well as diasporas in third countries. According to the July 2019 MLS, *Coopération Sud-Sud* had established a coordination team in February 2019 and appointed focal points and TA for Morocco, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Sénégal; and country action plans, a transnational coordination plan, and communications tools were developed. At the time of the field mission, focal points in partner countries had been developed and coordination work has commenced.

Mediterranean City-to-City Migration Phase II (MC2CM). The objective is to contribute to improved and rights-based migration governance at local level in cities of the five countries of NoA and two cities in the Middle East, through partnership with cities in Europe, with a focus on integration and inclusion. The specific objectives are:

1. Dialogue: To improve mechanisms for multi-level governance on migration and migrant integration and inclusion in the 5 Countries of the North of Africa and enhance horizontal and vertical inter-institutional cooperation and coordination, facilitating holistic approaches to migrant inclusion;
2. Knowledge: To generate and disseminate knowledge about the local dimension of migrant integration in the Euro-Mediterranean region and within the Southern Neighbourhood, notably North of African Countries and Lebanon and Jordan;
3. Action: To reinforce the capacity of the targeted local authorities to address migrant integration and inclusion, including socio-economic opportunities for the wider population;
4. Cross-cutting communications and dissemination: To counter the negative perception of migration at the local level and promote a human-rights approach through targeted communications actions.

Targeted beneficiaries are the cities themselves, i.e., city officials and employees; national associations of local authorities, and civil society organisations and the private sector in target cities, as well as some national regional governments. The final beneficiaries are migrants including refugees, IDPs and asylum seekers who will benefit from improved services and migration governance in their respective localities as well as host societies and communities who will benefit from improved urban development.

MC2CM Phase II initiated project activities in July 2018. According to the June 2019 NoA MLS report, the project team had, as of that date, identified partner cities; designed and facilitated peer learning events on good city migration practice and the role of municipalities in migration policy and services; began conducting study visits between participating municipalities; and initiated a number of other research (for example, thematic learning reports on the role of cities in migration policy) and capacity building activities (for example, strategy and actions to strengthen the capacity of cities to act as migration stakeholders in international frameworks).

Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking. The objective of this regional project covering the North Africa Window is to support Member States in dismantling organized criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking. Implemented by UNODC, this project falls under Strategic Objective 5 **"To reduce the enablers of, and mitigate vulnerabilities arising from, irregular migration."** These three years (2019-2022) €15 million initiative (€3.49 million allocated to Morocco) targets public sector in Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia (particularly the Ministries of Interior, Justice, Finance, and Health). Specific objectives are:

1. Improving the detection and interception capacities of front-line officers and agencies (including law enforcement officers, healthcare professionals and social workers, Illegal Migration officers, labour inspectors and other relevant practitioners);
2. Strengthening the capacities of first responders to identify and investigate cases of migrant smuggling and human trafficking, while protecting trafficking victims and vulnerable migrants;
3. Building the skills and knowledge of law enforcement agencies that will allow for the effective and rapid dismantling of criminal networks;
4. Strengthening the skills of criminal justice practitioners in prosecuting and adjudicating migrant smuggling and human trafficking cases, with an emphasis on regional and international cooperation.

Ultimately, the project supports the effective dismantling of criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking, upholding the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, inter-agency as well as cooperation between neighbouring countries, and countries on the other side of the Mediterranean, will be supported. This is described by the Implementing Partner as "a classic training project" covering a wide range of law enforcement and justice-sector professionals. While there is an important component on international cooperation, in-country activities are tailored to meet national needs. According to UNODC website, the project was launched regionally on the 1st August 2019. The Morocco country package of the regional project was launched on the 18th October 2019.

3 Review of key findings on implementation of EUTF projects in Morocco

The evidence base to date consists essentially of Action Fiches, supplemented by the June 2019 first Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) Report on North of Africa. During a field mission 27-31.01.2019 a number of stakeholders, notably from Implementing Partners, were interviewed. As the MLS Report notes, all EUTF-financed projects in Morocco are in either the preparatory or early implementation stages, too early to assess results, let alone impact and sustainability. The mission may also consider reports (yearly and quarterly reports and any other reporting information provided during the field mission, such as monthly information sheets when available).

There is no question that EUTF actions approved are relevant to beneficiaries' needs (EQ-1). Action Fiches contain high-level context analyses, sections on Lessons Learnt, analyses of risks, and review of complementary actions including those financed by other donors (in particular for country projects, this is less systematic for national components of regional projects). Field interviews also revealed, however, that the close attention paid by government can lengthen project formulation and implementation times. The delegation of management to implementing partners imposes transaction costs that require long project timelines. Opinions on whether EUTF is a speedier, more agile financing channel than the "traditional" alternatives are mixed. If there is any theme that emerges across implementing partners interviewed across countries, it is that development agencies are generally satisfied with EUTF while humanitarian agencies chafe under its monitoring and reporting requirements. Another theme that emerged from multiple interviews conducted during the field mission was that EUTF's status as an emergency instrument may be irrelevant in Morocco when it comes to support structural policies dealing with migration, as there is no *urgence*. The migration issues being dealt with in Morocco (including border management) are structural and long-term in nature. Given the lack of *urgence*, it is not clear, in the case of Morocco, that EUTF is accomplishing anything that could not be accomplished, financial envelopes accommodating, with ENI and other instruments. It has, however, generated significant additional funds and created opportunities for policy dialogue with Government.

As a cautionary note, Action Fiches examined have been for bilateral EUTF projects, not for the country components of regional ones. Not all regional projects have implemented Morocco country activities fully in line with national needs, a problem The EUD expressed concern that insufficient attention was paid to national needs and context in some regional projects from which Morocco benefitted, a problem arising because Implementing Partners have their own strategies and priorities.

EUTF support is complementary to ENI-financed sector reform budget support (*Programme d'appui aux politiques migratoires*), under which progress in implementing the national migration strategy or SNIA occupies a significant place in the monitoring matrix. Morocco is the only country in North Africa to have such a forward-looking migration policy and associated strategy. Yet, cutting across all EQs, there is an agreement among IPs that the *ministère délégué* responsible for migration, MCMREAM, is confronted by a substantial challenge in coordinating sectorial policies relevant to migration (e.g., health, education, employment) with foreign affairs and public security policies. In order to drive changes, it would need policy autonomy and genuine capacities. Security is a key element of the stability that characterizes Morocco, and is thus a key element in the set of policies dealing with migration, hampering in some cases the other component linked to regularisation and integration of migrants. While regularisations have been carried out in 2014 and 2017, stakeholders interviewed expressed the opinion that the actual results have been overstated. The essential current player in the migration field is not MCMREAM, but the Ministry of the

Interior. Strengthening the security aspect of migration policy in Morocco is the political weight of the country's close relationship with Spain.

The EU has consistently considered NGOs' experience in operational programming discussions and civil society is active in the EUTF actions related to integration.

All NoA window actions in Morocco are addressing EUTF Strategic Objective 3 (SO3), "Improved migration management" but are specifically tied to strategic objectives SNIA.

With regard to coherence and complementarity (**EQ-2**), there is generally good coherence between EUTF and the broad EU cooperation engagement, e.g. the SSF 2014-2017. Regarding complementarity, a key issue is complementarity between EUTF and ENI-financed budget support. Budget support can be considered as supporting legislative and regulatory reforms, institutional infrastructure for policy formulation and implementation, institutional changes and measurable improvement in the execution of policies, whereas EUTF supports focused actions implemented with a project approach. The EUD is strongly of the view that EUTF has added value by promoting policy dialogue in the area of migration and strengthening political will. This contribution is additional to the high-level policy and political dialogue through budget support funded and under the Mobility Partnership. In this sense, EUTF support can be considered highly complementary. Complementarity with respect to projects funded under other instruments, such as ENI and DCI-MIGR is less clear. Complementarity and coherence with actions funded by MS and other donors can be observed. Most national EUTF-funded projects in Morocco are managed by EU MS agencies which have a strategic migration portfolio of their own, enhancing complementarity. However, the large donor migration portfolio in Morocco puts pressure on the ministry MCMREAM responsible for coordination and priority-setting in the sector. Despite the existence of a national strategy that should be a good vehicle for coordination, efforts to promote joint programming among EU MS could not bear fruit due to the cooling of EU-Morocco political relations over the period 2015-19).

The impression left on efficiency (**EQ-3**) is mixed. All indications are that the path from original idea to Action Fiche approved by OpCom is swift. Action Fiches examined were of uniformly high quality (subject to the caution expressed above), and discussions in OpCom appear from the minutes to have been substantive. However, the process of contracting has been long and arduous, for reasons which are different on a case-by-case basis. They range between insufficient detail in design of activities in the Moroccan context (specifically for regional projects), negotiation of an acceptable budget for the expected results, internal administrative and financial conditions of IPs, etc. Some projects have languished 18 months between the OpCom decision and contract signature. In one case, whereas a waiver to anticipate the eligibility of amounts to be disbursed before the signature was agreed the implementing partner did not use this possibility.

Regarding **EQs 4-8** on effectiveness, as the NoA 2019 MLS report states, all EUTF projects in Morocco are too early in the cycle for noticeable results to emerge, let alone impacts or prospects of sustainability. The detailed discussion below in the Evaluation Matrix presents, nonetheless, a picture of what EUTF so far has accomplished based on document review and field interviews. To summarise, the 2014 SNIA marks a major step forward towards a humanitarian and rights-based migration policy. That the EU, through sector budget support and EUTF, is strongly supporting its implementation speaks to its conformity to EU expectations for a rights-based and migrant-oriented approach.

Yet, legislative follow-through on the new humanitarian approach to migration stressing inclusion and migrants' rights has been slow. The legal framework concerning THB is adequate, and the Ministry of Interior and IOM have signed a memorandum on voluntary

return. However, the Law on Asylum continues to be debated and there has been only limited progress towards an overriding laws on immigration which would guarantee migrants' rights across the board. While Morocco continues efforts to regularize irregulars and deal with refugees, it also continues to detain migrants from the areas in northern Morocco that border the Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla, displacing them to the South.

Irregular migrant flows from Morocco to Spain declined following a bilateral agreement between the two countries. Any impacts from the EU's two major border control projects, as well as the UNODC *Dismantling criminal networks* project will be noticeable only in the future. Equipment procured has been delivered only recently in project implementation terms.

Despite the fact that foreign victims of THB can benefit from various services, Government lacks capacity to directly provide services, including legal aid, to victims of trafficking and instead works through *associations*. Perhaps reflecting its status as an emergency instrument, there is little evidence that sustainability is a major factor in project formulation. However, a number of projects have helped to put in place policy frameworks and strengthen institutions, with likely positive impacts in sustainability.

An overall assessment of EUTF in Morocco is premature since most projects have only recently started. However, EUTF appears to be a focused, operational tool to support what is a much broader and more politically informed strategy: the implementation of the SNIA in the context of a Mobility Partnership. The political economy of this strategy is complicated. Morocco wishes (i) as a transit country, to discourage irregular migration to Europe, with arguably a clear concern for its bilateral relationship with Spain in addition to its broader relationship with the EU; (ii) to discourage the presence of irregular migrants out of genuine security concerns while ensuring respect for the rights of vulnerable irregular migrants as called for in the SNIA, (iii) to integrate regularised migrants in the Moroccan society with equal access to rights as Moroccans (a Constitutional principle) including socio-economic rights; and (iv) to demonstrate openness to sub-Saharan African countries, a zone where it has strong foreign policy goals. These objectives are sometimes contradictory, and Morocco is engaged in a difficult balancing act.

4 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: Relevance

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned.
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Action Fiches reviewed contain context analysis sections of high quality. Irregular migration in Morocco is a well-researched topic, which contributes to that quality. The rapid rise of the Western Mediterranean Route is well reflected in programming documents. As a cautionary note, Action Fiches examined have been for bilateral EUTF projects, not for the country components of regional ones. The EUD expressed concern that insufficient attention was paid to national needs and context in some regional projects from which Morocco benefitted. Less evident in programming documents, but clearly informing priorities, is that the political economy of irregular migration in Morocco has been the subject of considerable analysis in the academic, as well as "grey" NGO literature. Data on the migrant population, especially vulnerable migrants remains, however, deficient. Of fundamental interest to most stakeholders interviewed during the field mission is the fact that there is no urgency in the country that would call for an emergency response. Even IBM is reacting to a problem – irregular migration – that is structural and long-term in nature. It is not clear that the EUTF has evolved in response to a change in context; in fact, most actions financed (with the exception of some multi-country actions described below) could have been expended under other instruments that were available. However, EUTF resulted in a large increase in funds available for the migration theme. In line with the national situation, the operational strategy for EUTF in Morocco targets migration governance.
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Action Fiches reviewed contain sections discussing Lessons Learnt. It is difficult to perceive a trend in EUTF's approach, but the number of border control projects now in early stages suggests some adjustment to the rise of the Western Mediterranean Route. Accumulating evidence of the positive impact of migration on development in Morocco led to an operational priority of the EUTF in Morocco promoting legal migration and mobility as well as encouraging investment of the Moroccan diaspora in Morocco. Evidence that in Africa, more than 80 percent of migration takes place between African countries, as well as the importance of the Moroccan foreign policy vis à vis sub-Saharan Africa led to the inclusion of South-South cooperation in the EUTF Moroccan operational strategy (e.g., Coopération Sud-Sud) and actions along migration routes (protection of migrants, support to voluntary return) etc. Other funding instruments such as ENI and EDF do not permit such inter-zones activities. (An exception is the Pan-African Instrument supporting continent-wide initiatives.)
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Action Fiches reviewed make explicit reference to alignment with the major axes of Morocco's 2014 national migration policy; the self-identified "humanitarian approach." As discussed in the July 2019 MLS report, the Government of Morocco is an extremely active player in the migration field. MCMREAM, the Ministère délégué auprès du Ministère en charge des affaires étrangères et de la coopération internationale is in charge of coordinating the implementation of the SNIA and SNMRE. It is a recent institution and naturally faces constraints in terms of staff, ability to negotiate with main line ministries, etc., but is empowered by the existence of two national migration strategies endorsed at the Royal level (SNIA and SNMRE). Project documents make no reference to the fact, broadly recognised in field mission interviews, that migration policy in Morocco has recently become heavily concentrated on border management, with the MoI exercising what amounts for some observers to veto power over policy reforms. The securitisation of migration is in part explicable by the diplomatic relationship with Spain, closest MS affected by irregular migration from Morocco. Also playing a role may be the fact that, during the 2015-2018 "pause" in Mobility Partnership policy dialogue, dialogue with MoI continued and even intensified in

	<p>area of migration. Security aspects moved to the centre of dialogue, which may now evolve towards re-balancing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment is built into the project formulation process. According to one IP, the typical process is: (i) IP and Government discuss a project idea, (ii) a joint decision is made to bring the idea to the EUD, (iii) there is discussion within EUTF SC with a decision whether or not to transmit the idea to the OpCom. • Alignment of EUTF with national priorities is strengthened by the fact that the EU supports the national migration strategy through budget support, guaranteeing an active policy dialogue on migration. Interviews suggested that EUTF has enabled the EUD to engage in policy dialogue that would not have been possible through budget support alone. • Closely related is policy dialogue under the EU-Morocco Mobility Partnership, sometimes fraught but generally offering an opportunity for the exchange of priorities.
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Overall JC assessment:

- Strategic and programming documents reviewed contain adequate context analyses and references to lessons learned. There is explicit alignment to the national migration policy in place since 2014, and the EUTF is contributing to strengthening the capacity of Government to further develop and implement it. Alignment of EUTF with national priorities is strengthened by the fact that the EU supports the national migration strategy through ENI-financed budget support – by far the major form of EU support in the area (EUR 28 million in budget support plus EUR 7 million in complementary TA) – guaranteeing an active policy dialogue on migration. EUTF stimulated policy dialogue above and beyond dialogue in the context of budget support.
- Programming is reasonably participatory from stakeholders’ point of view.
- An important contextual factor is that MCMREAM, the *ministère délégué* responsible for migration, is a young institution facing constraints in terms of staff and resources, operational capacity, etc. Although there is room for a deeper political dimension of EUTF-financed cooperation, the political economy of migration informs programming. EUTF has strengthened the EU’s platform for policy dialogue related to migration. From a relevance point of view, a critical point is that there is no *urgence* in Morocco that would call for an emergency response. The EUTF operational strategy for Morocco, focusing on migration governance, is in line with this. EUTF has financed South-South cooperation and actions along migratory routes that would have been difficult to finance with other instruments. Apart from that, most EUTF actions implemented in Morocco could have been financed from traditional instruments, although EUTF has resulted in a large increase in funds available for the migration theme.
- The general direction of migration policy in Morocco has been the growing securitisation of the area. EUTF has financed two large border management projects, (in line with the SNIA), as well as a regional project on dismantling criminal networks.
- The evidence regarding this JC, document review and field mission interviews, is **strong**. The major gap is the inability to arrange an interview with the Ministry in charge of migration despite an EUD letter and follow-up. This is to be understood in the context of the October 2019 institutional change. While the former *Ministère délégué* MCMREAM is solely in charge of SNMRE now, and the responsibility to coordinate SNIA has not been attributed yet.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle.
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF's strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUDs and implementing partners report that consultations have been held in designing programmes. The EUD participates in platforms in which MS and international organisations (UN, WB, etc) participate, specifically the technical committees to monitor the implementation of the SNIA organised by the MCMREAM until October 2019. As noted in the 2019 MLS report, implementing partners in Morocco have reported the active role Moroccan governmental institutions play in project review and oversight (since October 2019, this active role has been lower). At present there is a less official space dedicated to favour the role of civil society; however, national civil society organisations actively promote integration of migrants and the protection of their human rights, both areas in which EUTF provides support (e.g. the project "Vivre ensemble." Strategic and programming documents consulted demonstrate a clear EU desire to promote the participation of CSOs. The EU's European Neighbourhood Action Plan 2014-2017 called for CSO capacity building via bilateral support as well as through EIDHR and thematic programmes such as NSA-LA and DCI-MIGR. The three priorities of the bilateral SSF 2014-2017 reflect comprehensive consultations with the Government, civil society and other donors. EAMRs consulted document regular meeting with civil society, particularly in conjunction with high-level missions from the EU.
I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF's strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As noted in the 2019 MLS Report, according to implementing partners, the active role of the national government is the key means of ensuring local ownership and sustainability. This was confirmed in field interviews, where one stakeholder stated that, unless national partners are involved from the formulation phase on, the resulting project appears to them as having dropped from the sky. Another judged that EUTF projects are most effective when they build in commitments from partner countries, involving them at the stage of elaborating Action Fiches. Where they are least effective is where they are output driven. In Morocco, exchange and consultations were led with Ministry in charge of migration at the identification stage of EUTF projects and/or other line ministries as justice for Empowerment juridique des personnes migrantes, or Conseil national des droits de l'Homme for Vivre Ensemble sans discrimination. Moreover, for the project <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau regional</i>, the formulation of the project has been jointly done with the Ministry (and the support of the EUTF technical facility).

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF is deployed in support of the SNIA. Field mission interviews, essentially with IPs, confirm that EUTF projects (like others) are most effective when Government is involved from the very beginning of the formulation process, and least effect when they are output oriented.
- EUTF adequately respects the principle of national ownership; in fact, one reason that it is far from a lightning-like response to emerging needs is that Government insists on following closely the project development and oversight processes. Donor coordination in the sector is up to international standard, although MCMREAM's capacity to coordinate migration policies is facing several constraints. National civil society organisations actively promote integration of migrants and the protection of their human rights, both areas in which EUTF provides support, and strategic and programming documents consulted demonstrate a clear EU desire to promote the participation of CSOs.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed.
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator involves several dimensions. One is that improved border management, designed in significant degree to tackle irregular migration, does not lead to human rights abuses. The project most likely to run this risk is Support for integrated border management, which contains a rescue at sea and return component (most of the budget is for the purchase of maritime equipment). At the 6th OpCom for NoA where the Decision was adopted, there was discussion of how human rights would be protected, to which the response was the Financing Agreement made clear reference to human rights and that protection of them would feature in any contract documents. The project is still in very early stages, with procurement just now taking place. • Another dimension is that the needs of those migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin are effectively reintegrated without negative consequences for their communities of origin. The project <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i> explicitly addresses this both directly, by pilot projects providing pre-return training and indirectly, by strengthening coordination between responsible ministries in partner countries. Another specific project "Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa" is totally dedicated to that objective. • No information is currently available on aspects of “Do no harm” specifically related to women and children. However, there has been a recognisable absence of protection projects following the end of Tamkine migrants (not financed by EUTF), implemented by Médecins du monde belgique and delivering health services to migrant women and children.
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF projects reviewed are too early in the project cycle to analyse effects on ultimate beneficiaries.

Overall JC assessment:

- The “Do not harm” rule is most exigent in emergency humanitarian actions and, as repeatedly stressed in this note, there is no *urgence* in Morocco. The fundamental goal of *Support for integrated border management*, which contains a rescue at sea and return component (most of the budget is for the purchase of maritime equipment), is to save lives. The project is still in very early stages, with procurement just now taking place and first equipment arrived in Morocco in October 2019.
- Another dimension is that the needs of those migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin are effectively reintegrated without negative consequences for their communities of origin. The project *Coopération Sud-Sud* explicitly addresses this both directly, by providing pre-return training and indirectly, by strengthening coordination between responsible ministries in partner countries.
- Of note, there has not for some time been any EU-financed project, EUTF or not, specifically focused on protection apart from *Empowerment juridique*.

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF's strategy and implementation are internally coherent
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Action Fiches establish coherence with Moroccan national priorities, in particular the four pillars of the SNIA: facilitate the integration of regular migrants, upgrade the regulatory and policy framework, put in place an appropriate institutional framework, and manage migratory flows consistent with respect for human rights. As stated above, the emergence of very large border management projects is indicative of the securitisation of national migration policy, which in turn reflects both EU-Morocco political dialogue, and a particular interest of bilateral dialogue between Morocco and Spain. The four thematic of intervention defined in the operational strategy for the EUTF are aligned with the Moroccan national policies. In the case of Coopération Sud-Sud, the Action Fiche indicates that activities are meant also to be coherent with national policies and priorities in each of the partner countries.
I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries [have a consistent approach to (a) understanding the core issues to be addressed under that SO, (b) ensuring that activities across countries are complementary and do not work at cross-purposes, (c) ensuring that learning and research relevant to that SO are shared and discussed across administrative boundaries within the EUTF system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NoA window is unique in that all EUTF interventions are regarded as in pursuit of SO3, Improved migration management. The three pillars of SO3 are Support to legal migration, International protection, and Voluntary Return and Reintegration. All EUTF actions reviewed in Morocco can be tied to one or more of these areas. Notably, SO-3 covers border management and efforts to tackle irregular migration, smuggling of migrants, and THB. According to multiple stakeholders interviewed in Morocco and elsewhere this, coupled with the geographical fact that NoA is essentially the southern border of Europe and the desire to demonstrate an effective response to the challenge that this imposes, explains the focus on SO-3 in the NoA window.

Overall JC assessment:

- The NoA window is unique in that all EUTF interventions are regarded as in pursuit of SO-3, Improved migration management. The three pillars of SO-3 are Support to legal migration, International protection, and Voluntary Return and Reintegration. All EUTF actions reviewed in Morocco can be tied to one or more of these areas. SO-3 covers border management and efforts to tackle irregular migration, smuggling of migrants, and THB. According to multiple stakeholders interviewed in Morocco and elsewhere, this, coupled with the geographical fact that NoA is essentially the southern border of Europe and the desire to demonstrate an effective response to the challenge that this imposes, explains the focus on SO-3 in the NoA window.
- Evidence related to this JC is **strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions.
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUD officials summed up EUTF value added as being its strengthening of Government capacity to further develop and implement SNIA; in addition to which, it can be mobilised quickly. EUTF has contributed to strengthening Government political will to stem irregular migration to Europe. The EUTF programme in Morocco complements programmes implemented under sector budget support. The EUD cited excellent complementarity between EUTF and the bilateral ENI-financed programme. Under budget support, MCMREAM provides institutional infrastructure for policy formulation and implementation, focusing on four areas: (i) strengthening legislative and institutional foundations; (ii) strengthening knowledge, and the means of producing it, regarding migration; (iii) specifically operationalizing migration policy in social protection and employment, and (iv) promoting voluntary return of irregular migrants from Morocco to their countries of origin. EUTF makes it possible to flexibly support specific key interventions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not clear that EUTF actions are complementary in the sense of enabling emergency actions to address any urgency in Morocco – persons interviewed were broadly of the view that there is no urgency, suggesting that pre-EUTF instruments were sufficient. • EUTF allows the financing of activities involving sub-Saharan African countries (so-called cross-window actions), whereas geographic instruments such as ENI or EDF are financing actions taking place in the geographic zone concerned. This has added value in view of Morocco’s intense African diplomatic and economic policy initiatives. • EUTF complements non-spending actions in the form of policy dialogue under budget support and the Mobility Partnership, by facilitating targeted support for key areas identified. The EUD was of the view that EUTF has significantly enriched policy dialogue related to migration.
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. Given the fact that there is no emergency situation in Morocco, it is not clear that a new financing channel was necessary. • On another hand, a specific instrument untied by geographical coverage and annual planning allowed to plan and execute activities along the migration routes, and to adapt the priorities according to migration trends.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EU view is that EUTF value added lies in strengthening of Government capacity to further develop and implement the SNIA; in addition to which, it can be mobilised quickly and fill gaps. EUTF has contributed to strengthening Government political will to stem irregular migration to Europe. A specific financing channel untied by geographical coverage and annual planning allowed to plan and execute activities along the migration routes, and to adapt the priorities according to migration trends.
- Given the fact that there is no emergency situation in Morocco, it is not clear that a new financing channel was necessary. Nevertheless, when migration flows on the western Mediterranean routes increased in 2017-2018, it became possible to expand the portfolio on activities dealing with border management and the fight against smugglers and THB. In that respect, EUTF was more flexible than national programming financed by ENI. EUTF complements non-spending actions in the form of policy dialogue under budget support and the Mobility Partnership, by facilitating targeted support for key areas identified. It has significantly enriched policy dialogue related to migration.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors.
I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are about a dozen donors active in the area of migration in Morocco, the largest of which are the EU, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. What donor coordination takes place is at operational level and consists largely of direct contact between project groups. However, the development partners participate in the national EUTF committee, in meetings to coordinate protection and voluntary return, and in the technical committees of the SNIA. Belgium has reportedly offered to put a donor coordination mechanism in place but this has not been relevant for at least two years and has been repeated on several occasions both to the Moroccan side and to development actors. Since October 2019, these technical meetings have not taken place, as the mandate of MCMREAM has not been confirmed for the two policies SNMRE and SNIA. • MCMREAM has a Coordination unit (Direction de la coopération), which is the entry point for every project in the migration sector. However, according to the EAMR 2018, this has never prioritised or triaged multiple actions proposed by donors. MCMREAM chairs a Working group on Migration, Development, and Asylum created in 2015 and meeting in theory biannually. • The existence of a national strategy creates opportunities for joint programming. A joint programming initiative for migration was launched by Switzerland in 2015 in order to promote upstream joint planning, division of labour, and systematic information sharing. According to the EAMR 2018, a context analysis and intervention matrix were developed, and a coordination meeting was held in December 2017. A first draft of a joint strategy was circulated in February 2018. However, the joint strategy and action plan to implement it

	<p>were not developed further. Donor coordination has remained essentially informal and/or operational, rather than strategic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work of the EUD in coordinating EUTF with other actions is sometimes affected by the limited information flow from implementing partners and/or Brussels on regional actions, as well as actions financed by DGs other than DG NEAR, e.g. DG HOME's AMIF programme. The EUD has produced inter-an instrument matrix of ongoing actions in the field of migration, and ensures a comprehensive monitoring of these actions. EAMRs describe a generally satisfactory level of support from EU HQ in Brussels.
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. Information sharing in EUTF is reported by IPs to be good. The EU organises regular EUTF SC meetings. Evaluation of EUTF activities has, to date, essentially been carried out by implementing partners. A number of ROM missions are, however, currently foreseen.

Overall JC assessment:

- The largest donors active in the area of migration in Morocco are the EU, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. What donor coordination takes place is at operational level and consists largely of direct contact between project groups. However, the development partners participate in the national EUTF committee, in meetings to coordinate protection and voluntary return, and in the strategic committees of the SNIA.
- The EU leverages MS donor support in the area through ENI-financed budget support.
- There is no evidence that EUTF-financed support fills gaps in, or complements, MS-financed support. Implementation of EUTF-supported projects is strategically apportioned among MS agencies for reasons that have little to do with comparative advantage.
- MCMREAM has a Coordination unit (*Direction de la coopération*), which is the entry point for every project in the migration sector. It is generally held to be ineffective. EAMRs describe, however, a generally satisfactory level of support from EU HQ in Brussels.
- Joint programming, a distinct possibility given the existence of a national migration strategy, has never taken off in Morocco after a timid start, soon aborted.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development.
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector objectives of the SSF 2014-2017 are: (i) improved access to basic social services, (ii) strengthened democratic governance, Rule of Law, and mobility (rights of migrants, protection, preventing irregular migration, maximizing mobility and the contribution of migration to development), (iii) employment and inclusive sustainable development, and (iv) complementary support to Civil Society, the Association Agreement (essentially harmonization and alignment), and a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement. See above Objective (ii) contributes to all three pillars of the EUTF's SO3 on migration management.. Objectives (i) and (iii), by addressing root causes of migration, contribute to supporting the legal migration pillar of SO3 and (ii), in addition, contributes to the international protection pillar of EUTF.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF support in Morocco to date is consistent with EU external policies in trade, environment, gender, etc. as embodied in the SSF 2014-2017. This finding applies specifically to EU external policy, not EU internal policy; and to EU policy, not various MS policies in areas where they have competence.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU.
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and political dialogue on migration in Morocco are carried out mainly under ENI-financed sector reform budget support to the SNIA. The complementary TA under budget support has concretely supported legislative reform needed to implement the new humanitarian approach of the 2014 policy. EUTF is more a tool for highly focused interventions than a dialogue platform. However, EUD was of the view, mentioned above, that EUTF enabled political dialogue regarding migration that would not have been otherwise possible. • According to the 2018 EAMR, migration dialogue occurs mainly at the level of sub-sectoral programming committees of the SNIA and the national committee of the EUTF. Multi-country programme such as UNODC-implemented Dismantling criminal networks, building on the previous ENI-financed Global Action Against Human Trafficking, offers opportunities for dialogue at technical level between UNODC and authorities, as did contract negotiations for new EUTF regional programmes on border management. • Policy dialogue is best considered at two levels: one, largely technical and operational, conducted at the level of the responsible government agency and the other, of higher order bordering on the political, conducted at the senior ministerial level or even higher. It is likely that many of the EUTF actions reviewed are engaged in dialogue, if not on high-level policies and political issues, then on the operational procedures and processes to implement them. • A concrete example of a regional EUTF action contributing to legislation is Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa (EUR 20 million). • The picture on legal development is mixed. The Law in Human Trafficking was drafted and ratified easily because it was embedded in the justice sector reform and meets the security agenda. The Law on Asylum has been drafted but is still under discussion because it is more controversial. An overall Law on Immigration, arguably the most politically loaded of all, is still at the formulation stage.
I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. EUTF projects are contributing to improved handling of migrants' rights <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, <i>Assistance aux migrants</i>, and <i>Empowerment juridique</i> have all incorporated a human rights perspective, as has the concern for pre-departure and post-arrival needs of voluntary returnees in Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa.

Overall JC assessment:

- Policy and political dialogue on migration in Morocco are carried out mainly under ENI-financed sector reform budget support. EUTF is more a tool for focused interventions than a dialogue platform. However, the EUTF has enabled high-level political dialogue regarding migration that would not have been otherwise possible.
- Policy dialogue is best considered at two levels: one, largely technical and operational, conducted at the level of the responsible government agency and the other, of higher order bordering on the political, conducted at the senior ministerial level or even higher. It is likely that many of the EUTF actions reviewed are engaged in dialogue, if not on high-level policies and political issues, then on the operational procedures and processes to implement them. *Vivre ensemble*, *Assistance aux migrants*, and *Empowerment juridique* have all incorporated a human rights perspective, as has the concern for pre-departure and post-arrival needs of voluntary returnees in Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa. At the same time, the Law on Asylum is still under discussion and there has been little progress on an overarching Law on Immigration that would enshrine migrant's rights across the board. As a result, migrants' rights are guaranteed by a patchwork of Ministry-level regulations on access to health care, access to education, access to social services and employment, etc.

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A review of the 1st through 6th OpCom for NoA minutes confirms vigorous discussion of Action Fiches in most, albeit not all, cases. When there was room for controversy, as in the Moroccan Integrated Border Management project, MS were candid in expressing reservations. Morocco itself actively intervened in discussions. All in all, considerable effort appears to have been devoted by Brussels HQ to preparing effective OpCom NoA discussions. As noted in the June 2019 NoA MLS report, the close involvement of the Moroccan government in all project decisions has advantages in terms of ownership and sustainability, but requires long timelines in project implementation. This was confirmed by IPs interviewed during the field mission, who described Government's close involvement in project negotiations. There have been cases where negotiation was accelerated by barring important aspects on political grounds, resulting in a disconnection between the political and operational levels on how to produce desirable results. DG NEAR is sometimes under pressure to get a project in place quickly. Examples: selecting a single Ministry partner when a multi-agency approach would have been preferable; providing equipment with inadequate provisioning for operating and maintenance costs.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews with EU staff suggest that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. As consistently found in reviewing Action Fiches, these are of exceptionally high quality. EUD staff interviewed also stated that implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments. EUTF is relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions. IPs saw little difference in implementation timelines between EUTF actions and those financed by other instruments; nor did they perceive EUTF to be more flexible. However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous. As evidenced in Libya, it can be years after an OpCom decision that a contract is signed, only at which time can preparatory and preliminary work start. In Morocco, the regional Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration and Dismantling Criminal Networks projects, approved in December 2017, had still not been contracted by June 2019.
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above on implementation. NoA differs from all other windows in that finance and contracting have not been decentralized from Brussels due to lack of EUD resources, adding a wedge to mundane administrative decisions. However, no IP in Morocco complained of this, nor did the EUD raise the subject. For national projects, EUD was part of the negotiation process, at the launch of the contracting process.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Morocco, EUD staff is overstretched in the area of migration, as evidenced by the fact that responsibility of EUTF has been added to the dossier of the programme officer responsible for migration, already a thick one, causing it to balloon. One EUTF-dedicated programme officer has been added, and a third post dealing with migration has been scheduled.

Overall JC assessment:

- Decision-making at OpCom level was timely, due in large part to effort devoted by Brussels HQ to preparing effective OpCom NoA discussions. Interviews with EU staff suggest that the process of arriving at a decision at OpCom level (i.e., approving an Action Fiche) is far more efficient and rapid than in the case of other instruments. As consistently

found in reviewing Action Fiches, these are of exceptionally high quality. Government was fully engaged in discussions.

- Implementation of EUTF-financed projects, once underway, compares favourably to implementation of actions financed under other instruments. EUTF is relatively flexible to shifting priorities and conditions to adapt to the context and trends in migration. IPs saw little difference in implementation timelines between EUTF actions and those financed by other instruments; nor did they perceive EUTF to be more flexible.
- However, the middle stage – call for tenders, contracting, contract negotiation – is arduous. It can be years after an OpCom decision that a contract is signed, only at which time can preparatory and preliminary work start. In Morocco, the regional Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration and Dismantling Criminal Networks projects, approved in December 2017, had still not been contracted by June 2019. Nevertheless, in order to allow service to final beneficiaries, stranded migrants in Morocco and returning Moroccan from Europe, a waiver was agreed to authorise expenses from August 2018. However, the IP did not use that possibility for Morocco as it did for Libya expenses.
- NoA differs from all other windows in that finance and contracting have not been decentralized from Brussels due to lack of EUD resources (although for national projects, the EUD is part of the negotiation process and launches the procedure for contracting), adding a wedge to mundane administrative decisions. However, no IP in Morocco complained of this, nor did the EUD raise the subject.
- In Morocco, EUD staff is overstretched in the area of migration, as evidenced by the fact that responsibility of EUTF has been added to the dossier of the programme officer responsible for migration, already a thick one, causing it to balloon. One EUTF-dedicated programme officer was added and a third post dealing with migration has been scheduled.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only Action Fiches have been examined. All feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results, and actions. As is usual, the presentation is textual in nature, logical frameworks are not presented in the OP committee, but according to EUD they are part, for national projects, of the AF internal launching package and are subject to quality check operated by a mandated organisation. All feature a risk assessment section and section on complementary actions, including those of other donors. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans.
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing partners have been selected on merit, based on comparative advantage, including ground presence, experience, and technical expertise. The process has not, however, been fully transparent, as evidenced by the fact that IPs interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the process and its results.
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On implementation, se I-3.1.2 above. • On effectiveness, EUTF-financed projects in Morocco are the preparatory or very early implementation stage,

Overall JC assessment:

- Implementing partners not always have been selected on merit, but that the process has been insufficiently transparent is evidence by the fact that some IPs interviewed expressed dissatisfaction with the process. Unfortunately, few external evaluations are

available to assess the quality of experiences. All Action Fiches feature a clear and crisp presentation of objectives, expected results, and actions. As is usual, the presentation is textual in nature, logical frameworks are not presented at OpCom level. They are, however, part of the AF internal validation process at national level. All feature a risk assessment section and section on complementary actions, including those of other donors. Given their upstream nature, none features anything beyond a rudimentary discussion of implementation plans.

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries.
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Action Fiche, one of the four priorities of the Development pillar of the NoA Regional Development and Protection Project (RDPP), from which Morocco benefits, is employment and livelihoods promotion. Under Result area “Members of migrant and host communities benefit from greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community,” the project will support services for matching of qualified migrants with employment opportunities and enhance self-employment options, stressing online entrepreneurship for migrants with limited access to local labour markets.
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NoA regional project Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration addresses the following Specific Objectives: (i) Policy, legislative, institutional and regulatory frameworks in the field of legal migration & mobility are progressively established across the North of Africa countries; (ii) Mechanisms for assessment, certification, validation and recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications are improved; (iii) Migration related knowledge and data management in the field of legal migration and mobility is improved; (iv) Mobility-schemes with selected North African countries – Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia - are established and/or improved; and (v) Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of legal migration and mobility, in particular job placement, is improved. It is implemented by a consortium of specialised international organisations and a member state agency. Having been approved at the 6th OpCom (December 2018), the project has been contracted at the end of the first semester of 2019. The activities started with the planning seminar for Morocco which took place on October 2019. The DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection project adopted in July 2019 aims at facilitating economic activities for migrants. <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau regional</i> aims, among other things, to favour investment opportunities for the diaspora in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe. See also I-4.1.1 above.
I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. The migrant labour market in Morocco is affected by a structural constraint. Irregular migrants who have been regularised are able to bypass the onerous <i>préférence nationale</i> a process in which an employer must prove that no native Moroccan is available to fill the position. Migrants who entered legally with a visa permitting them to work, on the other hand, are subject to the process, which is time-consuming and a clear disincentive to potential employers. Some nationalities are exempted.

Overall JC assessment:

- Several projects addressing labour market aspects of migration (economic integration of migrants in Morocco, support to diaspora entrepreneurship, support employability of young persons in Morocco and in Europe) have been identified.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries.
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence of this at this stage. However, the DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme adopted in July 2019 aims at facilitating economic activities for migrants.
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (<i>MLS 1.6</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-4.1.1 and I-4.1.2.
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence of this at this stage. <i>Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional</i> aims, among other things, to favour investment opportunities for the diaspora in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe.
I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (<i>MLS 3.1</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under Specific Objective 1 (Migration and Development) of <i>Coopération Sud-Sud</i>, one priority is increasing the engagement of Senegalese, Ivoirian, and Malian diasporas in the development of their country of origin. diasporas No EUTF actions under that project specifically targeting diaspora engagement have been identified. However, the Moroccan diaspora is predominantly in Europe, not West Africa, and actions in this domain will principally benefit the West African partners. One of the priorities of the EUTF-financed project <i>Déploiement des Politiques Migratoires au Niveau Régional</i> (ENABEL) is to encourage diaspora investment in three regions of traditional emigration towards Europe, including information in Europe and support through the regional mechanisms in Morocco.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (<i>MLS 1.3</i>).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-4.1.2.
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no evidence of this.

Overall JC assessment:

- Little evidence relevant to this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Fiches consulted pay little attention to issues of sustainability. However, EUTF actions are closely tied to the pillars of the National Migration Policy, which is underpinned by EU sector reform budget support (financed by ENI), in the design of which a great deal of attention has been given to ownership and sustainability. During the discussions with Government related to migration policy under budget support, a mission on the budgetisation of the migration policy recommended that Government's strategic vision needed to be based on a more structured multiannual budget projection disaggregating the various sub-sectors of the policy and demonstrating clearly the path to financial sustainability. Moreover, some projects (e.g. <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, <i>Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional</i>, Fight against criminal networks, THAMM) aim to put in place durable structures and raise institutional capacities through training, provision of data management systems, etc. An important question remaining to be answered is the degree to which actions financed by EUTF are realistically factored into MCMREAM and MoI budgeting for the future. This is particularly important in the case of large-ticket actions, such as integrated border management.

Overall JC assessment:

- Perhaps reflecting its status as an emergency fund, there is little evidence that sustainability is a strong factor in EUTF project design. This is of some concern in big-ticket programmes, such as IBM, where long-term budgetary implications, e.g. in terms of maintaining equipment, are considerable. While more directly related to ENI-financed interventions, not EUTF, in the context of sector reform budget support to migration, the EUD has expressed concern over the budgetisation of migration policy.

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant.
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the access of migrants to basic social services is one of the four pillars of Morocco’s National Migration Strategy (SNIA). • Among these social services are legal aid. The EUTF-financed project Empowerment juridique pursues three related Specific Objectives: (i) Migrants, refugees, and service providers understand the rights of foreigners, (ii) Migrants’ and refugees’ access to their rights is facilitated, and (iii) Information on difficulties faced by migrants and refugees in obtaining access to their rights reaches central authorities. • The NoA Regional Development and Protection Project (RDPP) has as Specific Objectives: (i) Ensure sustainable systems/programmes are established and enhanced to effectively deliver inclusive services, support social cohesion, and address potential tensions between host and displaced communities; (ii) Provide members of migrant and host communities with greater economic and livelihood opportunities within the local community; and (iii) Build the capacity of governments, the private sector and local actors to adopt good practices at policy, legislative and institutional level, as well as evidence-based programmes and service delivery methods that respond to the protection, socioeconomic, and labour market inclusion needs of displaced groups. Most of the services provided are most closely related to employment. • The project <i>Deployment des politiques migratoires au niveau régional</i> aims, among other things, to ensure that migrants at regional level are informed and directed to available social services put in place by both the SNIA and local services. • The project <i>Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité</i> aims at the assistance and protection of migrants in vulnerable and distressed situations in Morocco, including young people and women, by helping to ensure their access to basic services (including access to health including maternal and child care, psychosocial support, emergency housing, pre-school education and child care, mediation, administrative and linguistic support, one-off emergency assistance). • A number of ENI-financed actions have focused on provision of social protection to migrants. Budget support to social protection, an SSF focal sector, contributed to improving migrant access to the public health system. A 2013 ENPI project focused on delivering basic health care service. The non-EUTF Tamkine migrants project (<i>Médecins du monde Belgique</i>).
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.

Overall JC assessment:

- Several projects supporting basic services to migrants have been identified.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.
I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.
I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence. DEV-pillar of the Regional Development and Protection will aim at the socio-economic integration of migrants.

Overall JC assessment:

- No evidence relevant to this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience.
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence.

Overall JC assessment:

- No evidence relevant to this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities.
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been no emergency relief operations in Morocco over the evaluation period.
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.

I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.

Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

- No evidence relevant to this JC has been found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.3.1 above.

Overall JC assessment:

- Perhaps reflecting its status as an emergency instrument, there is little evidence that sustainability was a major factor at EUTF project design stage. However, as stated under Indicator 4.3.1, a number of projects have helped to strengthen institutions, with likely positive impacts in sustainability.

EQ-6: Improved Migration Management

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved.
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for legal and policy reform has been more a focus of ENI-financed interventions (notably budget support) than EUTF. However, EUTF has contributed significantly to policy dialogue, as well as to improving practices below policy level. • The legal framework concerning THB is considered by the UNODC to be adequate (see EQ 7). As described above, the Law on Asylum continues to be debated and there has been only limited progress towards an overriding law on immigration which would guarantee migrants' rights across the board, with no need to resort to piecemeal regulations and administrative measures in the relevant Ministries.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above. • There is effort in a number of projects, including Empowerment juridique and Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional, to ensure that the central axes of the SNIA are followed at local level, with local offices in four cities of the country. The latter project aims to give the MCMREAM some operational presence and capacity, which it currently lacks, at decentralised level. • For reasons that are not entirely clear, Morocco has still not ratified the international Palermo Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF regional (e.g., the now-starting UNODC Dismantling criminal networks) and cross-window (e.g., Coopération Sud-Sud) projects aim to increase cross-border coordination and information exchange. • As a Phase II project (building on a previous DCI-MIGR thematic programme-financed project, one EUTF-financed action where there has already been a significant amount of cross-border exchange on information, experiences, and good practice is MC2CM).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa addresses both the South-South dimension of labour migration and mobility through regional dialogue and cooperation including on labour legislation.
I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2014 SNIA marks a major step forward in moving from a security-oriented to a larger scope encompassing integration of regular migrants, upgrading the regulatory and institutional framework of migration and managing migration flows with respect for human rights including the asylum policy. That the EU is strongly supporting its implementation speaks to its conformity to EU expectations for a rights-based and migrant-oriented approach. The implementation of the objectives of the SNIA is challenged by the lack of an adapted legal framework which, albeit planned, has not been adopted. In consequence there continue to be gaps in services delivered to migrants and NGOs criticise Government's treatment of migrants. The Moroccan government is playing a challenging hand of cards. On the one hand, with the Association Agreement and Mobility Partnership in mind, it wishes to continue to develop fruitful relations with the EU and its MS (Spain, in particular). At the same time, it has security concerns about irregular migrants. Moreover, in its strategic move to capitalize on its privileged relationship vis à vis the African Union and sub-Saharan Africa, where it challenges South Africa as the dominant intra-continental South-South partner, it recognizes the importance of openness and respect for foreigners' rights and the need, recognised in the 2014 SNIA, for a humanitarian migration policy. In a nutshell, migration policies are largely compatible with a rights-based and migrant centred approach. It is less certain that the same can be said of practices. See I-2.5.2 for specific examples of EUTF projects contributing to a rights- and migrant-centred approach.

Overall JC assessment:

- See JC 25 assessment for specific examples of EUTF-financed projects strengthening a human-rights based approach.
- Legislative follow-through on the new humanitarian approach to migration stressing inclusion and migrants' rights has been slow, but legislative reform has been a focus of ENI budget support, not EUTF. NGOs continue to criticise Government's treatment of migrants.
- There is effort in a number of projects, including *Empowerment juridique, Vivre ensemble sans discriminations* and *Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional*, to ensure that the central axes of the SNIA are followed at local level. The latter aims to give the MCMREAM some operational presence and capacity, which it currently lacks, at decentralised level.
- EUTF regional (e.g., the now-starting UNODC *Dismantling criminal networks*), *Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa*, *MEET AFRICA II* and cross-window (e.g. *Coopération Sud-Sud*) projects aim to increase cross-border coordination and information exchange. As a Phase II project (building on a previous DCI-MIGR thematic programme-financed project), one EUTF-financed action where there has already been a significant amount of cross-border exchange on information, experiences, and good practice is *Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II*.
- The 2014 SNIA marks a major step forward towards a humanitarian and rights-based migration policy. That the EU is strongly supporting its implementation speaks to its conformity to EU expectations for a rights-based and migrant-oriented approach.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved.
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NoA regional project Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa (IOM, EUR 10 million) has as specific objectives: (i) To improve protection and enable the assisted voluntary return of stranded migrants and migrants in transit in North Africa; (ii) To support targeted countries to enhance the sustainability of reintegration through an integrated approach addressing economic, social, and psychosocial dimensions; and (iii) To increase the capacities of North African countries and relevant stakeholders to develop or strengthen return and reintegration policies and processes, including identification and referral. Approved in December 2017, the project had not as of summer 2019 yet been contracted. Also contributing to AVRR are pilot projects of the protection component of Coopération Sud-Sud, built on a mechanism proposed by Morocco and incorporated in the memoranda signed by Morocco and three major countries of origin. According to the IOM's 2018 AVRR Highlights, the number of migrants voluntarily returning to their countries of origin rose steadily from 498 in 2013 to 1,508 in 2018.
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such evidence, if it exists, will be found mostly in West African countries of origin.

Overall JC assessment:

- AVRR is represented in the Morocco EUTF portfolio, as well as in ENI-financed migration sector reform budget support, where an indicator related to return is foreseen. The objective is to strengthen and institutionalise the voluntary return programme for migrants from Morocco to countries of origin (together with quantitative and qualitative targets).

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB.
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While Morocco continues efforts to regularize irregulars, refugees, and asylum seekers, it also continues to conduct large-scale round-ups of reportedly thousands of sub-Saharan African migrants from the areas in northern Morocco that border the Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla. See Indicator 6.1.4. The NoA regional project Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa cited above aims to strengthen protection of stranded and vulnerable migrants in Morocco. The contract has been signed in June 2019 but since August 2018, the expenses of the budget are authorised to be disbursed. However, the IP has chosen not to use this possibility for Morocco. The EUTF project Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité is targeting vulnerable migrants, and contracts implemented by CSOs are expected to be signed in 2020. EUTF project support to UNHCR recently adopted is also supporting protection of refugees by that organisation.
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the SNIA, foreign trafficking victims can benefit from various services, including reintegration assistance, education, vocational training, social services, and legal aid. However, the government did not report how many foreign trafficking victims—if any—have benefited from these services. According to the U.S. State Department's Trafficking in Persons Report of June 2019, the government informally refers victims of THB and provides in-kind support to civil society organizations that provide

	<p>essential services to populations vulnerable to trafficking. Additionally, the government continued to provide services to female and child victims of violence, including potential trafficking victims, at reception centres at major hospitals, as well as in protection units in Moroccan courts. During the reporting period, Moroccan law enforcement agencies identified focal points to work directly with these centres and units and compiled a list of NGO service providers for authorities to refer trafficking victims to care. The government reported providing protection services for more than 17,000 at-risk women and children at centres throughout the country in 2018, but it did not report if any of these individuals were trafficking victims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder interviews in the field confirm that Government lacks capacity to directly provide services, including legal aid, to victims of trafficking and instead works through associations.
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Overall JC assessment:

- While Morocco continues efforts to regularize irregular migrants and deal with refugees, it also continues to detain migrants from the areas in northern Morocco that border the Spanish enclave cities of Ceuta and Melilla, displacing them to the South.
- The NoA regional project *Facility for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in North Africa* cited is contributing strengthen protection of stranded and vulnerable migrants in Morocco.
- Under the SNIA, foreign victims of THB can benefit from various services, including reintegration assistance, education, vocational training, social services, and legal aid. However, the government did not report how many foreign trafficking victims – if any – have benefited from these services. Government informally refers victims of THB and provides in-kind support to civil society organizations that provide essential services to populations vulnerable to trafficking. Additionally, the government continued to provide services to female and child victims of violence, including potential trafficking victims, at reception centres at major hospitals, as well as in protection units in Moroccan courts. During the reporting period, Moroccan law enforcement agencies identified focal points to work directly with these centres and units, and compiled a list of NGO service providers for authorities to refer trafficking victims to care.
- Stakeholder interviews in the field confirm that Government has limited capacity to directly provide services, including legal aid, to victims of trafficking and instead works through *associations*.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-4.3.1.

Overall JC assessment:

- Perhaps reflecting its status as an emergency instrument, there is little evidence that sustainability is a major factor in project formulation. However, as state under Indicator 4.3.1, a number of projects have helped to strengthen institutions, with likely positive impacts in sustainability.

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities.
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contract was signed with FIIAPP, the implementing partner for <i>Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc</i>, in April 2019. In June, according to the MLS NoA report, tenders for the procurement of equipment were launched. A field interview with the IP indicated that quick results are not to be anticipated – the first equipment arrived in Morocco in October 2019, but it must be installed, there is training to be conducted, maintenance to be contracted, etc. The same the situation was reported by the IP with regard to the ICMPD-implemented regional Better Border Management project (see below). • As of summer 2019, Moroccan authorities authorized the opening of a project office in Rabat for the regional NoA project <i>Border Management Project-Mahgreb (BMPM)</i>. A list of desired equipment submitted by the authorities was being reviewed. The NoA MLS report stated that the project was on track with procurement, to be followed by the training of national personnel to ensure correct and effective operation of equipment. • There is no evidence of actual capacity built by EUTF to date. In the case of BMPM, the IP reports that beneficiary interest lies overwhelmingly in the direction of equipment, not training in border management broadly considered.
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most issues related to migration crimes in Morocco are regulated by Law 02/03 relative to the entry and stay of foreigners in Morocco, irregular emigration and immigration of November 2003. • The Mobility Partnership between Morocco, the EU and its Member States signed in June 2013 strengthens EU-Morocco cooperation in different areas of migration and particularly on “preventing and combating illegal immigration, people smuggling and border management.” • For information on legal reforms related to smuggling of migrants and THB, see below.
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants’ rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border management projects are still in the equipment procurement stage, and implementation will take time (see I-7.1.1). • A number of EUTF actions reviewed here deal with protection and human rights issues but are still in preparation or very early implementation stage and are facing complex institutional settings in Morocco. • As pointed out at several points previously, concerns have been expressed that Moroccan authorities’ actual treatment of migrants does not fully reflect commitments made in the national migration policy adopted in 2014.

Overall JC assessment:

- A maritime border control project, *Soutien à la gestion intégrée des frontières et de la migration au Maroc* was contracted with FIIAPP, in April 2019. At the time of the field mission, equipment (by far the most important component of the project) was being procured, with first equipment received in Morocco in October 2019. The IP warns that immediate results are not to be expected, as installation, training, the contracting of maintenance, etc. require time.
- As of summer 2019, Moroccan authorities authorized the opening of a project office in Rabat for the regional NoA project *Border Management Project-Mahgreb (BMPM)*, implemented by ICMPD. The NoA MLS report stated that the project was on track with procurement, to be followed by the training of national personnel to ensure its correct and effective operation. The IP, interviewed, expressed concern that operating costs had been underestimated and that the beneficiary gave priority to equipment rather than complementary training.

- Most issues related to migration crimes in Morocco are regulated by Law 02/03 relative to the entry and stay of foreigners in Morocco, irregular emigration and immigration of November 2003. There has been little progress toward a law on asylum and an overarching law on immigration which would cover the rights of foreigners on Moroccan soil.
- The Mobility Partnership between Morocco, the EU and its Member States signed in June 2013 strengthens EU-Morocco cooperation in different areas of migration and particularly on “preventing and combating illegal immigration, people smuggling and border management.”
- For information on legal reforms related to smuggling of migrants and THB, see below.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants.
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to legislative reform was more a focus of ENI-financed budget support, not EUTF. • Morocco has not ratified the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air supplementing the Convention against Transnational Crime Organizations (signed in 2002). Among reasons that have been suggested are the extensive costs and complexities associated with the implementation, as well as a perceived lack of incentives for the incorporation of the protocol into national legislation. • See I-7.1.2 on the success of budget support to encourage adoption of the law on human trafficking, but failure to date achieve adoption of laws on asylum and foreigners in Morocco.
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The General Directorate of National Security (DGSN) within the Ministry of Interior is the main operational body in charge of detecting and preventing migration crimes related to human trafficking, smuggling of migrants and document fraud. • The NoA regional project Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking was decided in December 2017 with UNODC. This project intends to deepen the support which was launched with the GLOACT project.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dismantling criminal networks project, now started, will contribute to this.

Overall JC assessment main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

- Support to legislative reform was more a focus of ENI-financed budget support, not EUTF.
- Morocco has not ratified the *Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air* supplementing the Convention against Transnational Crime Organizations. Among reasons that have been suggested are the extensive costs and complexities associated with the implementation, as well as a perceived lack of incentives for the incorporation of the protocol into national legislation.
- The NoA regional project *Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking* was decided in December 2017 and is now starting up with UNODC. This project will deepen the support which was launched with the GLO-ACT project. With the now-existing legal framework on fight against human trafficking, the activities of the project should support the new provisions along the all chain (policy, judiciary, socio-protection).

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks.
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strengthening of legal frameworks was more a focus of ENI-financed budget support, not EUTF. Morocco signed the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in 2002. Since then, the country has been committed to harmonize its internal legislation with this instrument. Morocco ratified the subsequent Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, in 2009, although the US State Department's 2018 Trafficking in Persons report characterises progress in implementing this as "rather slow." It was not until 2016 that the country integrated the Protocol provisions in its domestic legislative framework with the adoption of the Law against human trafficking. Through Law 27/14 of August 2016 against trafficking, a Special Commission presided over by the Ministry of Justice to coordinate the government's action on THB was ordered by a government decree in July 2018. This commission aims amongst all to establish a national plan against human trafficking, coordinate actions, identify and ensure protection for victims, ensure judiciary action and fight against criminal networks. The commission can be seen as a starting point to boost efforts of the government to implement the THB law, as current capacity to investigate and prosecute trafficking crimes is limited. The initiative has had important consequences for the identification and protection of victims of human trafficking. It creates a new legal frame for trafficking in human beings and enhances the access to public services for victims of trafficking.
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While this is an emerging area for EUTF (e.g., Dismantling criminal networks), results are not yet to be seen.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stated above, the NoA regional project Dismantling the criminal networks operating in North Africa and involved in migrant smuggling and human trafficking was decided in December 2017. The individual country packages have been prepared and the activities of the project were launched in October 2019.

Overall JC assessment:

- This is an emerging area of interest for EUTF, and it is too early to report results.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-4.3.1.

Overall JC assessment:

- Perhaps reflecting its status as an emergency instrument, there is little evidence that sustainability is a major factor in project formulation. However, as stated under Indicator 4.3.1, a number of projects have helped to strengthen frameworks and institutions, with likely positive impacts in sustainability.

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Management of Conflict

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None of the EUTF Action Fiches examined explicitly placed projects in the context of security threats. A slight exception is the project Vivre ensemble, which by addressing discrimination and xenophobia may contribute to reducing extremism and intracommunal violence. Moreover, the two border control projects examined (implemented by FIAAPP and ICMPD), while primarily focused on delivering equipment, have a clear link to security. The same applies to the UNODC-implemented Dismantling criminal networks capacity-building project.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No EUTF action would be far enough advanced for this to be the case.

Overall JC assessment:

- While migration management has been the focus of EUTF in Morocco, some of the projects implemented were linked to security threats, specifically irregular migration and criminal networks enabling it, as well as THB and smuggling of migrants. However, all stakeholders interviewed in the field stated without prodding that there is no *urgence* of any kind, including one threatening security, in Morocco. Migration issues in that country are more structural and long-term in nature. Persons interviewed were also of the view that, while there are undeniable links between security and migration, which explains the important role of the Ministry of the Interior and has underlaid the securitisation of migration issues in recent years, security-migration links are not nearly as strong as in many other EUTF-supported countries.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is reasonable to think that Vivre ensemble has made some contribution, but this appears to have been more at the central than local levels. The implementation at local level will be through CSOs.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above.

Overall JC assessment:

- While one EUTF-financed project has addressed racism and xenophobia, local conflicts are not currently an issue in Morocco. At the same time, popular resentment of irregular immigrants is high, raising the potential for conflict. See also the assessment of JC 8.1.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above, it is reasonable to think that <i>Vivre ensemble</i>, despite the very negative ROM report assessment of effectiveness and the fact that local action will be implemented at local level with the CSO contracts, made some contribution along these lines.

Overall JC assessment:

- Only one small EUTF project (*Vivre ensemble*) tangentially related to radicalism and extremism has been identified. This topic is covered by other specific instruments.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-4.3.1.

Overall JC assessment:

- Sustainability has not been a major factor in EUTF project design. However, as discussed in Indicator I-4.3.1, a number of projects have strengthened frameworks, with likely positive impacts on sustainability. Specifically, the *Vivre ensemble project*, aims to define a national mechanism against xenophobia and has provided awareness-raising and training to disseminate new approaches and practices into national services, with the result of raising capacity to combat xenophobia.

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As stated in the June 2019 NoA MLS Report, EUTF-financed actions are in “preparatory or very preliminary” states of implementation. The nature of undertaken actions vary from projects depending on the nature of the projects (governance, support to legal framework and their implementation, local governance) or delivery of equipment in the fight against criminals networks and border management, which have a quicker disbursement rhythm. In terms of impact, however, projects consisting mainly of equipment cannot deliver quick results because procurement and delivery must be followed by installation, training in proper use, the finalisation of maintenance contracts, etc.
I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. In general, the Moroccan policy towards migration has improved, although more slowly than can be wished, over the evaluation period.

I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project most relevant to this Indicator is Coopération Sud-Sud, which has commenced activities with the identification of national focal points. The ICDPM border management project and UNODC Dismantling criminal networks projects also contain a degree of international cooperation.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF projects are still in too early a stage to identify impacts. The nature of undertaken actions vary from projects depending on the nature of the projects (governance, support to legal framework and their implementation, local governance) or delivery of equipment in the fight against criminals networks and border management, which have a quicker disbursement rhythm. In terms of impact, however, projects consisting mainly of equipment cannot deliver quick results because procurement and delivery must be followed by installation, training in proper use, the finalisation of maintenance contracts, etc.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probably not. Morocco is a well-researched country, with multiple think tanks and academic institutions involved. EUTF is an action, not a research-oriented instrument. However, regional projects on NoA are addressing trends in fluxes and migrations.
I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence on additionality is ambiguous. One UN IP was of the view that EUTF had resulted in substantial additional sums being allocated to migration, which is true in the accounting sense; however, this does not address the issue of whether such funds could not have been mobilised using “traditional” instruments. There is no such evidence. However, the answer may be “no,” because the EU is limited in the number of focal sectors that it can identify under ENI, the workhorse instrument for bilateral cooperation with Morocco.
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no such evidence; moreover, EUTF-MS coordination is not very strong – in part because of the limited capacity of MCMREAM. Coherence and complementarity appear, however, to be reasonably strong, because a number of MS whose national agencies are implementing EUTF-financed actions themselves have significant migration portfolios. However, joint programming has not emerged.

Overall JC assessment:

- Instability and forced displacement are not issues in Morocco. There is, however, considerable irregular migration, and EUTF aspires to help the responsible authorities cope with this. While it is too early to see results, the potential is there. A good example is *Coopération Sud-Sud*, which is launching targets awareness-raising campaigns in partner countries to inform about legal migration possibilities and the risks of irregular migrati

EUTF Mid-term Evaluation Morocco, 27-31 Jan 2020

List of persons interviewed

EU Delegation

- Nathalie Houlou, Chargée de Programmes Gouvernance et Migration
- Severin Strohal, Chef de la Section Gouvernance
- Dirk Buda, Chef de la Section Politique
- Calin Ilie, Conseiller Politique
- Anne Simon, EUTF focal point

Government

- Ministère de la Justice
 - Rachid Meziane, Chef de Service des Affaires de la Femme et de l'Enfant (Point focal coopération volet pénal)
- Conseil National de Droits de l'Homme
 - Mr. Abdi, Directeur Département Protection de Droits de l'Homme
 - Nadia Khrouz, Chef de Division Protection des droits des étrangers
 - Aurélie Eragne, Division Protection des droits des étrangers

Implementing partners

- AECID/FIIAPP
 - Ignacio Martinez Boluda, Responsable de Programmes
 - Concha Badillo Valle, Responsable de Projet Vivre Ensemble sans discrimination
 - José Mayorga Galvez, Directeur de Projet, Justice et Sécurité
- Coopération Suisse
 - Mouloud El Kamel, Chargé de Programme
- ENABEL
 - Abderahmane El Bhioui, Chargé de Programme
 - Ana Polanco Porras, Experte en coopération technique, Programme d'appui à la gestion de la thématique migratoire
- Expertise France
 - Alexis de Campou, Conseiller technique, Coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration
- GIZ
 - Julien Cesana, Chef de Projet RECOSA, Action de coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration
 - Severine Dialo, Coordinatrice Action de coopération Sud-Sud en matière de migration
 - Ali Lahlou, Conseiller Technique
- ICMPD
 - Tobias Metzner, Regional Portfolio Manager
 - Lamine Abbad, Project Manager MC2CM
- Medecins du Monde Belgique
 - Olivier van Eyl, Desk Officer Maroc
 - Stephane Heymans, Directeur des Opérations
- Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations
 - Ana Fonseca, Chef de Mission
 - Teresa Botella, Chef de Mission Adjointe
 - Natsuko Funakawa, Programme Officer
- UNODC
 - Sara Bentefrit, Programme Officer

Civil society

- Alianza por la Solidaridad, Plateforme Nationale Protection Migrants (PNPM), Société civile
 - Oussama Chakor

ANNEX K: NIGER COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGIR	Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative
AJUSEN	EUTF budget support project, ‘Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l’Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger’
AKVO	AKVO Really Simple Reporting platform
CSDP	EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy
DG ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European Union’s External Action service
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EU	European Union
EUCAP	European Union Capacity Building Mission, run by EEAS
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund for Africa
FRONTEX	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency
G5 Sahel	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger
GAM	General Acute Malnutrition
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IcSP	The EU’s Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activity
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
KALLO TCHIDANIWO	‘Building together’, a EUTF-funded project implemented by UNHCR in Diffa, ‘Soutien à la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région de Diffa’
KARKARA	Association Nigerienne Pour La Dynamisation Des Initiatives Locales
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
MLS	EUTF Monitoring and Learning System
MS	Member State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAIERA	Plan d’Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez

PASSERAZ	Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique dans la région d'Agadez
PROGEM	EUTF-funded project implemented by GIZ, Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires
RBM	Results-based management
RDP	Regional Disembarkation Platform
REF	EUTF Research and Evidence Facility
RIP	Regional Indicative programme
ROM	EU Results-Oriented Monitoring system
SBC	State Building contracts
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SO	Strategic Objective (of the EUTF)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1 Introduction

Country Context

Niger is considered a chronically fragile state (OECD States of Fragility 2018), along with 20 of the 26 countries identified as direct beneficiaries of EUTF support. Fragility is measured along five dimensions: economic, environmental, political, societal and security.⁵³²

Niger is one of the least developed countries in the world, systematically placed in the very last ranks of the Human Development Index. Niger's GDP per capita is USD 379, also among the lowest in the world. Demography is considered out of control with population growth of 3.9% explained by a very high fertility rate of 7.6 children per woman. At the current rate of demographic growth, Niger's population of 21.5m will reach 50m by 2045.

Food security is a major concern in Niger, which has experienced three major food crises since 2005, with women and children worst affected. In 2018, some 1.3m people were affected, and some areas faced general acute malnutrition (GAM). In Diffa, GAM rates were at 13.9% and stunting affected nearly half of children.

Niger's economy has been growing, e.g. 5.2% in 2017, helped by a strong crop yield in 2016/17. However, this has not been enough to raise living standards noticeably and to address fiscal challenges as spending increases on security, defence and infrastructure.

Instability

Niger's instability is affected by various political, economic, demographic, security and food security factors.⁵³³ Reflecting the regional situation in the Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) region,⁵³⁴ widespread government fragility impacts on the state's stability and ability to combat both poverty and rising security threats. Fragility has affected migration patterns in the region: the number of refugees has increased from 631,000 to 797,000 between 2015 and 2018 (including from Niger). SLC countries face difficulties in providing protection, assistance, development and public services to local populations.

Niger is exposed to numerous security threats emanating from terrorist groups: in the east (Mali, Burkina Faso), the north (Algeria, Libya), and the south (Nigeria). These are addressed with some success by the government. During 2015-2018, the security situation worsened in Niger, partly due to the extension of armed conflict from Mali in 2017.⁵³⁵ During the evaluator's country visit in December 2019, 71 Nigerien soldiers were killed in an attack by 'militants' on the Inates military base near the Mali border. Niger's security forces are struggling to contain the spread of armed groups, and the government has extended a state of emergency declared two years earlier.⁵³⁶

The G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad) have enlisted 5,000 soldiers to fight the jihadists in the region, after a resolution of the UN Security Council. SLC states have insufficient operational and strategic capacities in the wider security, law enforcement and judicial sectors (military, police, justice, border management, customs) to control their territory, to ensure human security, to prevent and to respond to the various security threats, and to enforce the law with due respect to human rights. Migratory movements

⁵³² GDSI 2019.

⁵³³ EC 2019.

⁵³⁴ GDSI 2019.

⁵³⁵ GDSI 2019.

⁵³⁶ BBC News, Niger army base attack leaves at least 71 soldiers dead (12 December 2019).

challenge the legislative frameworks as well as the capacity of immigration authorities and border controls and the capacity to deal with smuggling and other migration related crimes.

The insufficiently decentralized decision making together with a turbulent history of rebellions against the central state pose serious challenges. In Niger, the internal political situation seems to remain stable, but it may be worsening as the next electoral period approaches (2020-2021). There have been arrests of opposition leaders and civil society demonstrations.

Migration

Niger has been a key transit hub for West African migrants travelling to Libya and Europe. Since 2016, Niger has registered a reduction in irregular migrants passing through the country and a steady return of Nigerien migrants from Libya and Algeria. The total outflow of migrants passing by Niger has fallen in 2017 (from around 334,000 in 2016 to 70,000 in 2017) and the inflow of number of migrants⁵³⁷ returning/expelled from Libya or Algeria has also decreased to some 98,000 in 2017. During 2017-18, 2,749 Nigerien migrants voluntarily returned from Libya by IOM charters, and 13,861 Nigerien voluntarily returned from Algeria with IOM assistance. Niger is also seeing a steady number of returns and incoming flows in the north caused by the repatriation of Nigerien nationals from Algeria and the deterioration of the security situation in Libya.⁵³⁸

Niger is willing to cooperate with the EU on migration matters, for instance by hosting migrant centres and developing a national migration strategy.⁵³⁹ A Migration Compact has also been drafted, an emergency action plan on migration adopted (November 2017), as well as a short-medium term action plan (December 2017). Both are financed largely by EU and MS support.

Agadez, Niger's traditional commerce centre, saw its tourism activity disappear after the Tuareg rebellions in 1990s, and developed an economy mainly centred on migration and transit before such activities were outlawed in 2015. It is now struggling to overcome both security and economic challenges.⁵⁴⁰

Forced displacement

Niger is affected by several forced displacement situations.⁵⁴¹ More than 170,000 people in Niger have been internally displaced by violence from Boko Haram and other terrorist groups, as well as droughts and natural disasters, mainly in the southern and western border regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua and Diffa.

Another 166,093 refugees and asylum-seekers are reported to be in the country, mainly from Nigeria, Mali, and Chad. The humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) is among the most severe in the world, with more than 10m people in urgent need of life-saving assistance and protection.

⁵³⁷ EC 2019.

⁵³⁸ EUTF MLS SLC 2019.

⁵³⁹ GDSI (2019) Mid-term evaluation of the European Union emergency trust fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa 2015-2019, Draft Mapping Report, March 2019.

⁵⁴⁰ EC (2019), EU Development Cooperation with Niger, Country Fiche Niger 6/03/2019.

⁵⁴¹ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Horn of Africa and Sahel Lake Chad, Key achievements and perspectives, Altai consulting, 14/6/2019.

2 EUTF Programme in Niger

The EUTF priorities in Niger include:⁵⁴²

- Protecting migrants and offering them return opportunities, as well as supporting reintegration in the countries of origin;
- Improving economic opportunities and reducing the informal economy built around migration;
- Supporting the efforts of the government to reduce trafficking and criminal networks;
- Supporting resilience projects for the displaced and host populations of the region of Diffa, which is greatly affected by violence from different armed groups".

In Niger, as of December 2018, EUTF funds worth EUR 253m were committed – of which EUR 215m was already contracted.⁵⁴³ At this time, Niger was country with the largest share of the EUTF's contracted budget, accounting for EUR 215m (16%) of the total.

In Niger, the eleven projects with data to report focused on different challenges faced by the country with regard to migration, and projects reported on all specific objectives. A majority of projects are active in the Agadez region, a transit hub, with the aim of supporting the development of economic opportunities for the rural population and as alternatives to the informal and illegal activities surrounding migration.

As of December 2018, these results were highlighted: almost 400,000 people were participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities; almost 170,000 people had access to improved basic services; 70,300 migrants / potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration risks; more than 65,000 people received food assistance.⁵⁴⁴

⁵⁴² EUTF MLS SLC 2019.

⁵⁴³ EUTF MLS SLC 2019.

⁵⁴⁴ EUTF MLS SLC 2019.

Table K.1: EUTF Programmes in Niger

Programme	No.	Allocation, EUR	Project	IP	Budget, EUR
Mécanisme de Réponse et de Ressources pour les Migrants	SAH NE-01	7,000,000	NE-01-01 Migrant Resource and Response Mechanism	IOM	6,999,893
Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires	SAH NE-02	25,000,000	NE-02-01 Renforcement De La Gestion Durable Des Conséquences Des Flux Migratoires	GIZ	25,000,000
Projet d'appui aux filières agricoles dans les régions de Tahoua et Agadez	SAH NE-03	30,000,000	NE-03-01 Projet D'appui Aux Filières Agricoles Dans Les Régions De Tahoua Et Agadez	AFD	30,000,000
Appuyer la formation et l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes filles et garçons des régions d'Agadez et Zinder en vue de contribuer au développement socioéconomique de ces deux régions.	SAH NE-04	6,900,000	NE-04-01. Appuyer La Formation Et L'insertion Professionnelle Des Jeunes Filles Et Garçons Des Régions D'Agadez Et Zinder En Vue De Contribuer Qu Développement Socioéconomique De Ses Deux Régions	LUX Développent SA	6,900,000
Création d'une Equipe Conjointe d'Investigation (ECI) pour la lutte contre les réseaux criminels liés à l'immigration irrégulière, la traite des êtres humains et le trafic des migrants.	SAH NE-05	6,000,000	NE-05-01 Création D'Une Equipe Conjointe D'Investigation (Eci) Pour La Lutte Contre Les Réseaux Criminels Liés À L'Immigration Irrégulière, La Traite Des Êtres Humains Et Le Trafic Des Migrants	FIIAPP	6,000,000
Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger	SAH NE-06	90,000,000	NE-06-01. Budget Support (AJUSEN)	Republic of Niger	80,000,000
			NE-06-02. Appui À La Justice Et À La Sécurité Au Niger Pour Lutter Contre La Criminalité Organisée, Les Trafics Illicites Et La Traites Des Êtres Humains (ALISEN)	Civi Pol Conseil	3,998,300
			NE-06-03. Appui À La Justice Et À La Sécurité Au Niger Pour Lutter Contre La Criminalité Organisée, Les Trafics Illicites Et La Traites Des Êtres Humains (ALISEN)	AFD	6,000,000
Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour durable au Niger (Sustainable Return from Niger – SURENI)	SAH NE-07	15,000,000	NE-07-01 Initiative EUTF - OIM Pour La Protection Et La Réintégration Des Migrants : Niger	IOM	15,000,000
Plan d'Actions à Impact Economique Rapide à Agadez (PAIERA)	SAH NE-08	8,000,000	NE-08-02 Projet D'appui À La Stabilité Socioéconomique Dans La Region D'agadez PASSERAZ	Association Nigérienne Pour La Dynamisation Des Initiatives Locales	3,500,000
			NE-08-03 Plan D'actions À Impact Economique Rapide À Agadez (PAIERA)	Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli	2,725,500
			NE-08 -01 Contrat De Subvention Haute Autorité À La Consolidation De La Paix	Republic Of Niger	1,075,000

Programme	No.	Allocation, EUR	Project	IP	Budget, EUR
			NE-08-04 Plan D'actions À Impact Economique Rapide À Agadez (PAIERA)	Herve	625,000
			NE-08-05 Contrat Spécifique Fwc Audit 2018 – Audits Financiers & Systèmes de NE-08-01 et NE-08-02	E&Y	39,852
Renforcement de la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région Diffa, Bassin du Lac Tchad, Niger	SAH NE-09	12,000,000	NE-09-01 Soutien À La Résilience Institutionnelle Et Communautaire Dans La Région De Diffa "Kallo Tchidaniwo": Construire Ensemble	UNHCR	12,000,000
Projet intégré d'appui à la résilience des populations vulnérables réfugiées, déplacées, retournées et hôtes de la région de Diffa	SAH NE-10	10,000,000	NE-10-01 Projet Intégré D'appui À La Résilience Des Populations Vulnérables Réfugiées, Déplacées, Retournées Et Hôtes De La Région De Diffa, Niger	ACTED	10,000,000
Création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques à travers une gestion durable de l'environnement dans les zones de transit et départ au Niger	SAH NE-11	30,000,000	NE-11-01 Les Jeunes S'entreprennent et S'emploient au Niger	SNV Netherlands	8,865,000
			NE-11-02 - Composante ENABEL-UNCDF du « Programme de création d'emplois et d'opportunités économiques a travers une gestion Durable De L'Environnement Dans Les Zones De Départ Et De Transit Au Niger », À Zinder	ENABEL	6,895,000
			NE-11-03 - Composante Aics/UnCDF - Durabilité De L'Environnement Et Stabilisation Economique Sur La Route De Transit (D.E.S.E.R.T.)	AICS	13,790,000
Stabilisation et renforcement socio économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger	SAH NE-12	7,600,000			
Totals		247,500,000			239,413,545

Table K.2: EUTF common output indicators for Niger, December 2018*

EUTF Indicator	At 31/12/2018
1.1 Number of jobs created	4,071
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	151
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,000
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	3,150
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	1
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	65
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	7,916
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	65,081
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	4,680
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	120
2.8 Number of staffs from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	889
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	169,184
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children on the move, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	2,295
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	70,300
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	24,052
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	34
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	542
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	1,642
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	2
3.11 Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	9,229
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	10
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	1,422
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	46
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	395,416
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	2
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	32
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	41
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	50
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4

*Indicators not represented have no data to report so far

Source: EUTF MLS SLC 2019

3 Selected projects

A sample of four EUTF projects was selected for detailed review at desk phase. The selection was made on the basis of budget size and duration, and includes spread across EUTF strategic objectives, implementing partner (IP) types, and geographic location. Together these projects account for more than half of EUTF project allocations in Niger (EUR 120.5m), include four types of IP (Government, INGO, UN agency, NNGO), the four strategic objectives (SO), and a geographic spread (national, Agadez region, and Diffa region).

Project 1: NE-06-01. Budget support (AJUSEN). The *Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger* (AJUSEN) is implemented by the Government of Niger with a budget of EUR 80 million. Two amendments extended the duration of activities and raised the budget size from 30 million.

The intervention aims at supporting the deployment of national authorities / structures throughout the country, especially in the Sahel-Sahara area, to combat organized crime, illicit smuggling, and human trafficking. Specific objectives are concerned with increasing the government's financial capacity to maintain peace, developing the state's capacities to ensure its vital functions (public finances, security, migration); development and implementation of state policies in justice, security, migration; and strengthening the capacity of the justice sector, security forces, and border management.

AJUSEN was selected because it is by far the largest project and longest-running EUTF project in Niger. It is implemented by the Government of Niger through the budget support modality and is focused on EUTF SO-4.

Project 2: NE-02-01 Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires (PROGEM). This project is implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with a budget of EUR 25 million. The action was planned to last 36 months, based in Niamey with three regional 'antennae' in Agadez, Tahoua and Zinder. The project acts along the most used migration routes: North (Agadez or Tahoua) and South (Zinder or Tillabery). In 2019, a project review proposed an extension of 10 months until July 2020.⁵⁴⁵

The main objective is to reinforce the state capacity for 'rapid and appropriate reaction' by communes to the influx of migrants and related consequences, to develop joint and structured measures for 'crisis situation management' and face emerging challenges. Its activities included analysing the consequences of migrant influxes in regions affected by creating 'observatories', allowing for the creation of 'task forces' based on local interests. When 'hotspots' are identified, support and advice are provided to targeted communes to improve integration/reintegrate migrants, create favourable economic conditions, and reduce the risk of conflict. Measures would be guided by economic, social and security needs identified by communes and regions, with the observatory.

PROGEM was selected because its budget is relatively large and has operated for extended period, is implemented by a national development agency (GIZ), and is focused on the EUTF's SO3. A ROM review was also conducted on this project.

Project 3: NE-09-01 Soutien à la résilience institutionnelle et communautaire dans la région de Diffa ("KALLO TCHIDANIWO" - construire ensemble). This project is implemented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with a budget

⁵⁴⁵ GIZ (2019), Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger (ProGEM), Rapport intermédiaire 2018-2019.

of EUR 13 million (including EUR 1 million contributed by UNHCR), in partnership with government actors, regional council, communes, Italian NGO CISP, Nigerien Jurists Association. It was to be implemented over 36 months in the Diffa region, and in seven communes: Maine Soroa, Chetimari, Diffa, Assaga, Toumour, Kabelawa, N'Guigm. Its intended beneficiaries are 650,000 people (including 165,000 IDPs, 82,000 refugees, 70,000 returnees).

The project supports institutional and community resilience, by working with densely populated municipalities to develop new allotment projects, in order to provide access to land and water to vulnerable households (displaced / hosts). It aims to ensure access to land, and water for 6,000 households (42,000 people) vulnerable displaced / hosts (social plots), of whom 4,000 (28,000 people) will benefit from the construction of social housing. The intervention will also support economic recovery at community level by creating / maintaining at least 2,000 jobs and provide training in alternative construction while allowing the municipalities to strengthen their local resource base through the sale of plots to wealthy households.

This project was selected because it is focused on the Diffa area and is implemented by a specialized UN agency. It is the largest and earliest of SO2-focused projects.

Project 4: NE-08-02 Projet d'appui à la stabilité socioéconomique dans la région d'Agadez (PASSERAZ). This project is implemented by the *Association Nigérienne pour la dynamisation des initiatives locales* (KARKARA), with a budget of EUR 3.5 million. PASSERAZ is implemented in six communes of Agadez, targeting 224 households and 30 youths. Its duration was 18 months, from April 2017 until October 2018 (with five months extension added).

The project is part of the PAIERA programme, implemented in Agadez through contracts with the Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP), which proposes support measures alongside Government policing and justice measures to reduce irregular migration, such as offering alternative employment opportunities and socio-professional placements to economic actors who benefitted from the former migration business. The overall objective of PASSERAZ is to mitigate the consequences on the local economy of Agadez of the EU-supported law to outlaw transportation of 'irregular' migrants. The specific objective is to create economic opportunities and legal employment for populations involved directly or indirectly in the outlawed migration economy, young people in particular. The target groups include migrant carriers, agents, small businesses, unemployed young people, family members of smugglers, vulnerable groups in communes covered (i.e. who may not benefit from assistance to migrants).

This project was selected as the largest under the PAIERA programme focused on SO1, is relatively long-running, and is implemented by a national NGO (KARKARA).

Other interventions of relevance

Niger is a key country for the EU in terms of addressing security and migration issues in the Sahel region. In Niger the EU's 'integrated approach' (including the security/development nexus) is visible.⁵⁴⁶

The EU's development cooperation intervention logic is re-focusing on three priority areas: (i) supporting a resilient economy, new economic opportunities, job creation, private sector development, and sustainable and inclusive growth, (ii) reinforcing state capacities for good governance and to develop Niger's human capital and ensure resilience and security, and (iii) migration. These are considered the most pressing challenges ahead for Niger in development.

⁵⁴⁶ EC 2019.

Food security, resilience and basic social services continue to be at the heart of the EU development cooperation with Niger and gender equality will remain a transversal priority. The EU's approach aims to help Niger implement and achieve the SDGs.

In September 2018, the European Commission launched a new Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs to substantially boost investment in Africa, strengthen trade, create jobs, and invest in education and skills. Four strands of action were defined: (i) boosting strategic investment and strengthening the role of the private sector; (ii) improving the business environment and investment climate; (iii) tapping the full potential of economic integration and trade; and (iv) investing in people by investing in education and skills.

The EU supports Niger through State building contracts (SBC) aiming at strengthening State capacities, and supporting the State in maintaining and reinforcing basic social services provision and accelerating most needed reforms toward the implementation of the PDES (education, health, nutrition, clean water, agricultural services).

Migration is a strategic priority of the EU. Niger was for long the main transit country in West Africa, in particular through the Agadez region. EU Cooperation with Niger is considered necessary to national efforts on irregular migration. Dialogue and cooperation are very good between Niger and the EU and Niger is a priority COMPACT country. The three COMPACT objectives for Niger are: (i) Reduce irregular migration and migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings; (ii) Protection of migrants and their fundamental needs; ensure their safe return to their countries of origin; (iii) Addressing root causes of irregular migration.

Total EU assistance to Niger 2014-2020 amounted to approximately EUR 1 billion, as follows:

Since the NIP was signed June 2014, EUR 686m has been invested from EDF 11. This has mainly been implemented through budget support (80% NIP). Interventions in four main sectors: food security, nutrition and resilience; strengthening state capacity for social policy; security, governance and peace consolidation; and road access to areas affected by insecurity and risk of conflict. Some EDF funds also invested in civil society etc.

The 11th EDF West Africa Regional Indicative programme (RIP) relies on three pillars: (i) peace and security, (ii) regional integration and trade, and (iii) resilience and natural resources.

Programmes benefitting Niger specifically are:

- Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme;
- Energy Facility: EUR 3.2m
- European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR): EUR 2.4m

The total humanitarian aid provided by the European Commission for Niger in 2015 was EUR 43m. The yearly amount fluctuated at around this level and dropped to EUR 38.8m in 2018. DG ECHO activities include support for health and nutrition, food assistance, and emergency response to displacement in Diffa, Tillabéry and Tahoua regions.

The European Investment Bank has invested about EUR 100m in Niger since 1978. A Civilian CSDP mission, EUCAP Sahel Niger, has been deployed to Niger since August 2012, with a budget of EUR 63.4m for 2018-2020. It supports Nigerien security institutions/forces (Police, Gendarmerie, National Guard, Armed forces) to reinforce the rule of law and Nigerien capacities to fight terrorism and organised crime. Since May 2015, its mandate was modified to cover irregular migration and related criminal activities, with a permanent presence in Agadez (open since April 2016).

Several Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) programmes are ongoing in Niger for around EUR 7.5m. Over the 2015-2019 period, around EUR 26.7m will have benefitted Niger under the IcSP. Projects are implemented by UNHCR, KAKARA, IOM etc.

Presence of FRONTEX, Europol, Africa-Frontex Intelligence Community (AFIC). Niger is one out of 10 African countries that have been identified by AFIC as priority countries with which to establish legal migration pilot projects. An awareness raising and information campaign on the risks of irregular migration and legal alternatives (funded under AMIF) is to start early 2019. The Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and West Africa is a trade and development agreement under negotiation; Education and Culture; Dialogue on science, technology and innovation.

AGIR (a framework of coherence and strengthening synergies on resilience), Sahel strategy (regional action plan for 2015-2020), and European Parliament Preparatory Action (EUR 4.6m) to improve nomadic health. NB. Niger is part of the AGIR initiative and has already completed its “country resilience priorities” (CRP) in the framework of the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative AGIR-Sahel and West Africa (Niger is very committed and active in this initiative).

4 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: Relevance

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects were informed by credible analyses at design stage and some projects were considered highly relevant to migration challenges. In Niger, EUTF-funded projects are guided by wider EUD strategy which is focused on migration management, economic resilience, and state capacitation. The EUTF strategy does not differ much from the EU strategy. • Project designs: Evidence in documents d'action (project designs) shows credible context analyses at different levels (national, local, sectoral), convincing justifications for the projects, and specific references to irregular migration and/or forced displacement. The AJUSEN (budget support) fiche offers a wide-ranging analysis of the macro-economic context and threats to state capacity (esp. in security and justice). PROGEM and PAIERA/PASSERAZ offer analyses of migration dynamics with a focus on Agadez region, including the impact of government crackdown on illegal migration on the local economy. KALLO TCHIDANIWO offers an analysis of the impact of forced migration on the Diffa region's economy and urban development. • Perceptions: Stakeholder perceived, for example, that PROGEM and PASSERAZ project designs were based on sound analysis and highly relevant to the migration challenges in areas most affected by irregular migration, especially the Agadez Region and communes most affected by irregular migration in transit. The EUTF's rapid intervention through PASSERAZ and related PAIERA activities to address the harmful effects of 2015 Law were seen as highly relevant and timely. • Strategic approaches: There is little evidence of strategic approaches developed at the EUTF portfolio level separate from the EUD's overall country strategy or efforts to specifically leverage the EUTF instrument to address the causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. A EUTF strategy document was developed in 2017, which reportedly served to retro-actively rationalise the selection of projects for EUTF funding in 2016. As seen in the introduction the EUTF's stated strategic priorities in Niger (i.e. protecting migrants, improving economic opportunities, and supporting the government to reduce trafficking and criminal networks, and supporting resilience in Diffa⁵⁴⁷ align neatly with the EU's priority focus on economic resilience, state governance capacities, and migration.
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger shows that EUTF-funded project designs were informed by partner learning and allowed for some innovation. Projects were also able to adapt in various ways to changing situations. There is little evidence that EUTF portfolio strategy evolved separately or was managed using dedicated EUTF MEL systems. • Project design: Evidence in documents d'action shows that lessons learned, mainly by implementing partners themselves, were considered in project designs for the four projects reviewed. Stakeholders report the KALLO TCHIDANIWO 'land parcelling' project was a considerable innovation in the areas of housing, lands and property (HLP) for displaced populations, refugees and host communities in Diffa (as an alternative to refugee camps). • Project adaptation: Evidence indicates that EUTF-funded projects adapted to changing situations in various ways. Most notably, the AJUSEN budget support project was amended three times in response to changing events, well described in amendment documents, and accompanied by increases in the EUTF contribution to budget support (from Eur 30m, to Eur 80m, and Eur 90m). PASSERAZ was required to expand its scope immediately after launching in May 2017 to include former migrant transporters as well as vulnerable women and youth, in response to powerful demands from local government and tensions in Agadez. The PROGEM model is adaptable and learning-driven by nature because its actions are decided by a deliberative learning process about local migration through 'observatories' which enable local authorities to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by migration. • Portfolio adaptation: However, there is little evidence that the EUTF's dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems (REF, MLS etc) were used to inform the EUD and EUTF strategy in Niger. Instead of

⁵⁴⁷ EUTF Monitoring and Learning System, Horn of Africa and Sahel Lake Chad, Key achievements and perspectives, Altai consulting, 14/6/2019.

	providing additional human resources to help an overstretched EUD with ongoing monitoring of the EUTF-funded activities in Niger, these MEL activities were perceived as a burden because they demanded additional information and support from the EUD and appeared to serve only the information requirements of headquarters.
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF’s strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger shows the EUTF was well aligned with national policy. Most notably through AJUSEN budget support ‘fixed tranches’. AJUSEN’s ‘variable tranches’ enabled the EUD to play an ongoing role of influencing and supporting implementation of national policy in security, border control, and justice. • National policy: Most notably, the AJUSEN budget support modality, which accounts for around a third of EUTF funding in Niger, is aligned by definition to national policy priorities through fixed tranches. The fixed tranches are intended to support macro-economic stability threatened by the impact of security problems on investment, growth, sustainability of national debt and public finances in general, and to guarantee territorial control and the security of citizens. The three fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were to be paid by Dec 2017. • Other projects: The other projects were more local in their focus, but also made specific efforts to align themselves with national policy. For example, PROGEM aimed to strengthen national capacity in migration, and KALLO TCHIDANIWO aimed to support the national economic development plans in urbanization and housing, and provided regular information sharing with the Ministry of Interior. • Policy dialogue: The AJUSEN budget support modality also allows the EUD to shape national policy through bilateral dialogue enabled by the variable tranches. The variable tranches are aimed at strengthening the vital functions of the state apparatus (security, border control, justice, and public finance management), and disbursements are conditional upon indicators being met by the Government in these areas. The variable tranches (worth EUR 43m) were to be paid by end 2020, with EUR 38m paid by Dec 2019.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF ‘strategy’ was not easily separated from the EUD’s wider country strategy, and was closely aligned with national policy through the AJUSEN budget support project. The four projects analysed suggest EUTF-funded projects were informed by credible analyses, highly relevant to irregular migration or forced displacement challenges, informed by the experience of implementing partners and learning, included some interesting innovations, and adapted to changing situations.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF’s strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF’s emergency character and relative empowerment of Member States initially posed challenges to national and local ownership. But the EUTF-funded projects themselves systematically consulted stakeholders and beneficiaries at the design stage and went a long way to empowering national and local authority ownership of implementation. • Systematic consultation: Evidence indicates that key stakeholders and intended beneficiaries were systematically consulted at design stage, as described in project documents. PASSERAZ made notable efforts to consult stakeholders in Agadez, where ‘establishing social dialogue’ was considered a pre-condition for the project’s implementation. • Project ownership: Evidence suggests that some projects went beyond consulting to joint implementation models that enabled beneficiaries to make implementation decisions. The AJUSEN Budget Support is considered a model of ownership, because it is implemented by the State and reinforces the State’s role in key areas. PROGEM’s ‘observatory’ model reinforced the role of local authorities by ensuring their ownership of analysis and decision-making processes. ‘It’s not that we are consulted, we make all the decisions for the project activities’, said one local beneficiary. KALLO TCHIDANIWO established a multi-stakeholder management committee in each local authority empowered to manage the whole process, from urban planning to the selection of beneficiaries (with protection colleagues. A Steering committee was also established under the Regional Council of Diffa. • Ownership risk: Evidence also suggests that EUTF dynamics posed specific challenges to ownership: initial pressures to implement the EUTF as an ‘emergency’ fund, the strong influence of Member States, and EUTF rules that ‘privilege’ national development agencies ‘where possible’. Stakeholders suggest some activities,

	especially regional ones, were selected at Brussels level and imposed as faits accomplis, or question why EUTF projects are not ‘jointly implemented’ by agencies and the national authorities.
I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF’s strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger shows that stakeholders in Agadez have some positive views of EUTF-funded projects being implemented. However, their perceptions are more likely to reflect the EU’s wider strategy than a EUTF-specific strategy. • Project feedback: Stakeholders in Agadez consulted for this MTE strongly agree that beneficiaries are consulted and fully support the way PASSERAZ and PROGEM projects have been implemented. According to a ROM review, the PROGEM project responds to capacity needs of local communities and beneficiaries, generated a strong sense of ownership, and an appreciation of capacity building. • Strategy feedback: Little evidence that beneficiaries perceive a specific EUTF strategy and related programme decisions, although Nigeriens and Agadez residents in particular have general opinions on the EU’s strategy in the country and region.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, where EUTF strategy was inseparable from the EU's wider strategy and close support to the national government, the EUTF’s emergency character and empowerment of Member States posed initial challenges to national and local ownership. But EUTF-funded projects themselves systematically consulted stakeholders and beneficiaries at design stage, and/or empowered national and local authorities during implementation, and stakeholders consulted in Agadez strongly agreed with the EUTF projects being implemented there.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger shows that EUTF-funded projects, in their designs, consider conflict risks and specifically aim to reduce these risks. They also include gender analysis. They do not systematically consider ‘vulnerability’. • Risks considered: Evidence indicates that conflict prevention and related risks are considered in project designs, where explicit references to conflict prevention and management and other risks of unintended consequences. AJUSEN identifies conflict prevention and management and the fight against corruption as cross-cutting themes but offers little risk analysis of largescale investments in border control, criminal justice, and security forces. PROGEM specifically commits to a ‘do no harm’ approach at local level. • Risks addressed: Evidence suggests that some EUTF-funded projects make explicit commitments to reducing the risk of conflict. PASSAREZ aims to limit the economic impacts of the government’s migration control actions, and aims to assist those most affected and their communities. KALLO TCHIDANIWO is explicitly aimed at conflict prevention, and aims to benefit both displaced and host community. • Gender analysis: Evidence shows that EUTF-funded projects include gender analysis in design and address gender as a cross-cutting theme. This analysis does not systematically include analysis of specific vulnerabilities linked to gender, age, disability and/or migration status. In Agadez one stakeholder suggested the EU ‘doesn’t care whether older people live or die’.
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that AJUSEN and wider EU-supported migration control policies may still be undermining the economy and employment in Agadez, generating unintended risks and consequences. The EUTF may also have failed to articulate the policy, highlight its successes, or report efforts to address the consequences, leading to the emergence of an unbalanced narrative in European media. • Economic impacts: Stakeholders recognize the EUTF’s reinforcement of State capacities for border control, criminal justice and security continues the EU-supported policy to disrupt migrant smuggling in the Agadez region. This policy and the 2015 Law on which it is founded suppressed the ‘migration industry’ on which the Agadez economy and employment market depended. Without providing alternative economic opportunities on the same scale, tensions increased in the region in 2016. Although PASSERAZ was the first

	<p>project to address these tensions and made a contribution, some former transporters remain aggrieved and unassisted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional impacts: Research conducted through the REF by Clingendael (2017-18) finds this policy resulted in further negative consequences with regard to: (i) Stability, i.e. fostering ‘competition between militias over smuggling and anti-smuggling benefits’ and ‘undermining stability of the Niger-Libya border region’;⁵⁴⁸ (ii) Protection, i.e. diversification of migration and smuggling routes (e.g. through Chad) which are less visible and increase protection risks to migrants; and (iii) Governance, i.e. pitting local authorities in Agadez working to implement the policy against their populations, so they are perceived as ‘serving the EU’s interests’ and not the population’s.⁵⁴⁹ • Unbalanced narrative: Some EU stakeholders perceive the EUTF failed to proactively articulate the policy and communicate its benefits and successes, allowing the media to focus on its harms, including the ‘externalization of EU borders’ from the Mediterranean to Niger.
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Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, EUTF-funded projects made systematic efforts in their design to consider conflict risks and where possible to reduce conflict risks, including through proactive efforts to address economic insecurity and tensions in Agadez from 2016 (e.g. PASSERAZ). EU-supported efforts to enforce migration control in Agadez (e.g. AJUSEN), notwithstanding any related benefits and successes, have also resulted in well documented negative consequences and persistent risks to stability, governance, and vulnerable migrants in the region.

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF interventions were coherent at both project level, and overall, with national policy priorities. • Strategic coherence: Stakeholders report the EUD commissioned a strategic study for the EUTF in Niger (not seen), offering coherent (post-hoc) rationalizations for largescale funding decisions in relation to EU partnership and national policy priorities. • Project coherence: Explicit information found in project documents that projects are coherent with national priorities. Most notably, AJUSEN makes clear its coherence with budget support provided through 11th EDF and PIN (State Building Contract II, especially in areas of justice, security and migration. KALLO TCHIDANIWO is explicitly aligned with national urbanization plans in Diffa. • Project responsiveness: Stakeholders recognize that the PASSERAZ project supported national policy priorities to address economic losses and tensions in Agadez through the national peacebuilding body (<i>Haute Autorité pour la Consolidation de la Paix</i>). The PAIERA programme aimed explicitly to offset the negative economic effects of migration EU/EUTF-funded enforcement activities in Agadez.

⁵⁴⁸ Clingendael (2018), Multilateral Damage: The impact of EU migration policies on central Saharan routes, Jérôme Tubiana, Clotilde Warin, Gaffar Mohammad Saenen, CRU Report

⁵⁴⁹ Clingendael (2019), Incoherent Agendas: Do European Union migration policies threaten regional integration in West Africa?

I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger is limited about how EUTF interventions support the Fund’s strategic objectives at project level or align with related EUTF activities at regional level. • Regional level: No specific evidence found about the consistency of EUTF activities in Niger with EUTF strategic objectives across the region. However, the diverse EUTF projects in Niger appear to reflect the six priorities for the SLC region established at the fourth meeting of the EUTF’s Strategic Board in April 2018: 1) Return and reintegration; 2) Refugees management (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework); 3) Completing progress on the securitization of documents and civil registry; 4) Anti-trafficking measures; 5) Essential stabilization efforts; 5) Migration dialogues.⁵⁵⁰ • Project level: The project documents cite which EUTF SOs they aim to support, but there is little specific evidence about the actual consistency of EUTF-funded projects with EUTF Strategic Objectives. At project level, activities may support multiple strategic objectives, and it not always made explicit how the projects are intended to support these objectives or intended outcomes.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, EUTF interventions were coherent with national policy priorities. Coherence with EUTF strategic objectives remained unclear to the evaluator at project level and at regional level.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF is complementary with other EU activities in Niger, and adds value by providing substantial additional funding to implement EU strategies and extend EU activities in the country. • Additionality: Stakeholders perceive the EUTF to provide largescale and valuable additional ‘top up’ funding for implementing the EU’s country strategy. In particular, AJUSEN budget support (pioneered for EUTF in Niger) is considered as an extension of the EDF. The EUTF also offers good collaboration with ECHO in Diffa. Linkages with the Dakar-based IcSP are considered more tenuous. • Complementarity: Stakeholders consider the EUTF projects to be ‘complementary’ with other actions, funded by the EU and other actors, and therefore avoid duplication. Project documents systematically cite ‘complementary’ actions implemented in the same area/sector, including those implemented by EU programmes. The ROM review found that PROGEM, for example, is acting in ‘complementarity’ with other EUTF funded projects in the region and has established coordination procedures to avoid duplications, which risk occurring with ever more actors present in Niger.
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF extended coverage of EU assistance in areas such as migration management, criminal justice and security. • Gaps addressed: Stakeholders suggest the EUTF funding mainly allowed the EU to increase coverage of cooperation by providing much more funding for underfunded activities. These included thematic areas not well covered by other instruments: e.g., security, fight against crime, and anti-terrorism. In this sense, the EUTF represented an extension of EU-Niger strategic partnership priorities.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF added value to EU assistance by providing largescale additional funding to extend and develop programmes in migration management, criminal justice, and security. This reflects evidence from key informants.

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Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors
I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger suggests the EUD ensures coordination among EUTF and member states, and to some extent among EUTF partners. EUTF partners: Some stakeholders perceive complementarity is ensured by EUD project selection, which avoids duplication and overlaps, but that coordination between and among EUTF partners was limited, since EUTF partner meetings had been discontinued. Project documents also show commitments to coordination, at national level through existing inter-ministerial mechanisms for security, justice, and migration (AJUSEN). They also show commitments to coordination at local government level, e.g. with the Governor displacement committee, President of Local Council, local government humanitarian coordination cell (KALLO TCHIDANIWO, PAIERA). The ROM review found that PROGEM was coordinated with national and international mechanisms. EU actors: Some stakeholders EU actors rely on and appreciated the EUD's role in coordinating MS activities. There some competition among donors in funding priority issues (e.g. border security, human trafficking etc), often in response to political and media pressure from EU capitals.
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, it seems clear that EUTF-funded actions generally complement those of Member States, thanks to coordination efforts of the EUD. However, evidence found on this was limited.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some stakeholders suggested that the high level of EUTF funding in Niger reflected the EU's appreciation of Niger's committed role in migration management and national/regional security.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, it is more likely that EUTF objectives contributed to implementing EU policies than vice versa, although it remains difficult to separate the two.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger suggests EUTF-funded projects made some efforts to support migration policy development at national level and to reinforce local governance in Agadez. National policy: At national level, the EUTF made efforts to develop migration policy. Developing a migration policy was a specific objective of AJUSEN, but tangible progress remained to be seen. In a project review, PROGEM was also found to support multilevel policy dialogue; but a ROM Review concluded more was needed to promote exchanges among observatories. However, the focus of AJUSEN was on the practice and enforcement of border control, criminal justice, and security policies. Local policy: At local level in Agadez, beneficiaries of PASSERAZ and PROGEM reported improvements in local governance achieved through the reinforcement of local authority decision-making by these projects.

I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, EUTF made some efforts to strengthen national policy in migration, and to strengthen local governance in regions. Many of the actions undertaken through AJUSEN (variable tranches) were focused on practice more than policy.

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders generally suggest that EUTF project selection was subject to stronger influence by powerful Member States and UN agencies, which posed challenges to 'strategic' EUTF decision-making.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF management structures initially in 2016 allowed for quicker decision-making. Stakeholders suggest that EUTF decision-making was sometimes confusing compared to other instruments, because lines of management responsibility were unclear between EUD and EUTF (i.e. thematic leads at both levels). Contracting: Some stakeholders mention quicker EUTF decisions in 2016 (compared to later) and pressures for quick results. Other mention delays in contracting, due to 'HQ bureaucracy' (KT) and harmonizing requirements of EUTF and a MS donor (PROGEM). Start: The time taken between contracting and the actual start of the project ranged from 5-9 months for the projects (KT, PASSERAZ, PROGEM).
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence from Niger suggests EUTF decision-making enabled better and faster decision-making about project selection. Perhaps no faster than for other instruments. Stakeholders suggest projects / partners were already know to the EUD, allowing for quick selection when EUTF funding became available (e.g. KT, PASSERAZ, PROGEM). When PASSERAZ faced delays (due to misunderstandings between migrant transporters and local authorities), the EUD reportedly engaged with authorities to speed things up.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF's dedicated human resources in country (two people) were not proportionate to the size of the portfolio (EUR 250m). Stakeholders suggest the EUTF provided too few dedicated human resources to manage such a large portfolio in Niger (i.e. 2 EUTF staff for some EUR 250m). This led to considerable pressures, trade-offs in terms of quality and oversight, and to a decision in 2018 to integrate EUTF staff and portfolio into the EUD structure, so that more EUD staff supported oversight of the EUTF Portfolio. Regional aspects are mainly managed by HQ, but these have national components which add to EUD burden of responsibilities.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF's institutional set-up allowed for relatively timely and effective decision-making, combining EUTF's initial concern for speed and EUD knowledge of partners and projects. Risks to effectiveness came from the greater influence of powerful agencies, political

pressures for visible results, and few human resources in country for oversight. This evidence comes from some stakeholders' perceptions and does not allow for a systematic comparison with decision-making through other instruments.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that project designs consistently had results-based designs and risks analysis, as well as transparent reporting of progress against indicators. Projects were found to be realistic (e.g. PROGEM), even if they required no cost extensions or faced delays due to specialist recruitment, machine purchase, or insecurity. • RBM: All project documents present overall objective, specific objectives, activities, results, indicators. Some include separate logframes (AJUSEN), and it is assumed logframes are available for all projects. The PASSERAZ evaluation found the project clearly defined the intervention logic through a well-developed logframe. • Risk management: All project documents include risk assessments and mitigation strategies. • Realism: The ROM review of PROGEM explicitly found 'realism' in the match between resources and project requirements. However, several projects required no-cost extensions and were somewhat delayed e.g. by recruitment of highly technical staff (PROGEM), insecurity (KT). • MEL: All projects offered transparent up-to-date reporting of progress on indicators on the AKVO platform, including targets and results achieved.
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EU political pressures and the EUTF's flexible procedures allowed for rapid contracting of partners in 2016, despite some EUD worries about ensuring quality. Partners selected contributed to quicker implementation by their existing local knowledge and experience and their proactive preparations. But implementation itself followed the usual pace of assistance projects. • Flexibility: Stakeholders report EUTF allowed more flexibility in project selection among a range of actors, including at local level. • Timeliness: Stakeholders also report that EUTF project selection was relatively quick--and there was great political pressure to 'contract and disburse'. Some of this initial pressure for 'results' was due to unrealistic expectations that the 'emergency' fund could implement quickly as well as contract quickly. Time was needed for IP procedures and recruitment. In Agadez, beneficiaries noted some delay between expectations in 2016, projects starting in 2017, and assistance received in 2018. • Quality: Some stakeholders suggested that speed of selection meant less assurance of quality; projects were sometimes selected on the basis of 'who gets what' and 'orders from headquarters' more than needs analysis. Monitoring also limited by insufficient HR. • Partners: Stakeholders report the choice of partners allowed for quicker implementation, owing to their local knowledge and project histories (PASSERAZ, PROGEM, KT). Partners were also quick and proactive in their preparations, having staff in place and consulting local authorities before the project started (PASSERAZ), preparing job descriptions in advance (PROGEM).
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects were considered efficient and effective, but not necessarily more so than projects funded by other EU instruments. • Efficiency/Effectiveness: Reviews found PROGEM and PASSERAZ were efficient and effective, and PROGEM was a model of good management (not necessarily as a result of EUTF processes). ROM Review found the PROGEM project management (operational modalities, contracting etc) was excellent, and recommended sharing these with other partners. The ROM review of PROGEM found the project delivered very good outputs, and in a cost-efficient manner. The PASSERAZ evaluation found also found that all 16 activities were completed during the initial 18 months and with a 5-month no-costs extension, and that resources were well managed during implementation.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, EUTF's programming process required results-based, risk-informed designs, and progress reporting on indicators. Project selection relied on knowledgeable and experienced partners, some of whom prepared proactively. Implementation was considered effective overall. But implementation also involved some (justifiable) delays and was not necessarily faster or more effective than other projects.

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF-funded PASSERAZ project improved the skills of both local authorities and IGA beneficiaries in Agadez, notably those of young people. • Local authorities: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ strengthened skills of actors involved in the project's implementation, and this meant further empowerment of 6x local authorities (communes) and committees for selection and monitoring. Capacity building of local actors involved on the oversight and implementation of the project was a key element of the project. • Others targeted: In addition, the PASSERAZ final report states that 39 training sessions were provided for IGA beneficiaries and reconversion actors (former migrant smugglers added to the project), as well as six technical support sessions for IGA beneficiaries in agriculture. Beneficiaries agreed PASSERAZ increased the employability of people targeted and the training of young people – i.e. in entrepreneurship, market gardening, and small business management -- was mentioned as its most positive result.
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that the EUTF created thousands of jobs, and mainly in Agadez, through (short term) High Impact Labour Force (HILF) activities and Income Generating Activity (IGA) support. The jobs were appreciated by beneficiaries who noticed some improvements in the labour market. But its impact on the labour market (which was depressed by implementation of the 036/2015 Law against migrant smuggling) remains in question. • Temporary jobs: According to its final report, PASSERAZ created 3,850 temporary jobs through HILF activities, including more than 110,000 paid workdays, resulting in the construction/rehabilitation of 23 social infrastructures e.g. schools, classrooms, latrines, community buildings, rural and urban roads--all of which reduced migration and unemployment. Stakeholder report these involved people and had a positive impact. The MLS SLC 2018 Report provides higher figures, that PAIERA led to the creation of 2,574 jobs, and IGA assistance provided to 2,322 people, and that the EUTF created 4,071 jobs in Niger. In the short term, PROGEM states that some 3,200 jobs were created and that another 1,100 jobs will be created in new infrastructures built. Of the jobs created, some 5% were up taken by women. • Beneficiary feedback: PASSERAZ beneficiaries in Agadez report that many jobs were created through the project, most notably through HILF activities and the IGAs in agriculture. Beneficiaries in Timia, a commune in Agadez, opted to build embankments to support citrus farming. These embankments were built using HILF activities also involving women and young people. The creation of small businesses for young people has also led to the employment of their peers. This has slightly reduced unemployment for young people. But the project's impact on local employment conditions remains very limited compared to the drastic impact of the 036/2015 Law and the collapse of the economy in Agadez. • Impact questions: According to one study (Clingendael 2019, Incoherent Agendas), the EUTF has invested around EUR 100m to various livelihood projects in Niger, all of them including Agadez. But their impact has 'not yet been recognised in the mainstream political and economic discourse', either because the impact is very limited, it is yet to be felt, or the local government has 'vested interest in maintaining the narrative of insufficient aid in order to maximize its access to various new funding streams.' It suggests the limits of using migration management as a framework for assessing development.

I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that some beneficiaries of PASSERAZ IGA-support have developed sustainable livelihoods. But support to former migrant smugglers ‘reconversion actors’ remained insufficient in scale and coverage to replace their former livelihoods. • Sustainable jobs: In its final report, PASSERAZ reports having created 1,795 (+108 through extension) sustainable jobs through IGA activities for vulnerable HHs and reconversion actors (more 75% for vulnerable HHs and 50% for women (identified / supported by communes), allowed beneficiaries to establish themselves in lawful activities i.e. small business, agriculture, handicrafts, services. The PASSERAZ evaluation reports that a market study was conducted, IGA promoters were engaged in 2017-2018, the IGA budget was fully spent, and 94% of those assisted with IGAs now carry out activities for which they were supported. • IGAs: Stakeholders report that some beneficiaries invested successfully in bikes/tricycle transport and livestock. Beneficiaries report that PASSERAZ enabled young people to start their own businesses: taxi services, sewing workshops, bakeries, and restaurants. They have employed other young people. • Insufficiency for reconversion: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ supported 395 reconversion actors with IGAs, but some of these remained dissatisfied with small amounts of compensation provided compared to migrant business profits. These were insufficient to assist the 6565 people identified for reconversion (the project increased beneficiaries from 3% to 5% assisted).

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF addressed labour market barriers faced by some vulnerable populations in Agadez whose livelihoods were affected by implementation of Law 036/2015 which outlawed migrant smuggling. Thousands of short-term jobs were created through high intensity labour force (HILF) activities, and more sustainable livelihoods through support to IGAs, notably for young people. However, the impact of these efforts remains in question and many former smugglers were not assisted to develop new livelihoods. A question remains about the relative value of targeting such assistance vulnerable indirect actors, former migrant smugglers, or a combination of both.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small credits: Beneficiaries of the PASSERAZ project received small grants to begin IGAs, and these helped to develop small businesses.
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (MLS 1.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF-funded projects (PASSERAZ and PROGEM) have stimulated the local economy in Agadez and elsewhere. • PASSERAZ: According to its final report, PASSERAZ made some contribution to the local economy in Agadez, engaging local government in targeting, offering some support to youth and migration actors, and improving economic infrastructure (e.g. transport links from rural to urban areas). • PROGEM: According to its reporting, PROGEM built 1 market, and 9 additional business infrastructures were currently under construction. Stakeholders report these infrastructures have stimulated local economies, for example a camel market built has stimulated new trade.

I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (MLS 3.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (MLS 1.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above: I-4.1.3
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, PASSERAZ and PROGEM projects stimulated the local economy of Agadez, and provision of small capital and training for IGAs developed some small businesses. It is suggested these were important and timely investments in the local economy of Agadez. However, evidence is limited about the EUTF's impact on access to finance, business development services, diaspora involvement, and livelihood of returnees. It is unlikely that such investments alone can compensate for the former boom in the migration business.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that EUTF projects, namely PASSERAZ and PROGEM, reinforced local ownership of outputs including newly developed infrastructures. The sustainability of these outputs (and their local ownership) is questionable without follow up support and longer-term financing arrangements. • Ownership reinforced: PASSERAZ supported sustainability through infrastructures built, training of IGA promoters, management and monitoring tools, follow up support to IGAs; but especially through reinforcement of local authority support (95% beneficiaries report this in the PASSERAZ final report. Beneficiaries consider the infrastructures built to be highly positive (and unimaginable without these EUTF projects) say these will remain useful long into the future. • Sustainability questioned: Stakeholders note that PASSERAZ sustainability remains in question as HILF work is short term, and IGAs lack of coaching and follow up support to ensure these activities endure. Beneficiaries question whether local authorities will be able to sustain all the infrastructures built in the region or continue reinforced their oversight role without EUTF funding. Some call for EU-funded projects of a more durable nature than the EUTF's short term emergency activities; for renewed HILF and IGA activities in the region with greater coverage. The PASSERAZ evaluation finds IGAs and high intensity labour projects allowed beneficiaries to own assets, but ongoing funding is needed to ensure sustainability.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, EUTF emergency projects ensured local ownership of process and valuable infrastructure achievements, but not their longer-term sustainability and financing.

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF projects improved access to basic services for some 170,000 people. In Diffa, Kallo Tchidaniwo worked with local authorities and development actors to provide land parcels, housing, and access to other services for mixed populations of refugees, displaced persons, and host populations. Overall, EUTF projects have resulted in an estimated 169,184 people gaining access to improved basic services such as health, water, sanitation and education, including 20,465 through the PAIERA programme and 18,500 through PROGEM (MLS SLC 2018 Report). Kallo Tchidaniwo: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo has resulted in local authorities providing 4,000 land parcels (out of 6,000 agreed) intended for beneficiaries in Diffa. on which 1,075 houses have been built by UNHCR (out of 4000 agreed). AKVO reporting shows that 652 people were receiving basic social services, 26 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated, more than 100 local authority staff benefited from capacity building for strengthening service delivery, and 4,923 people benefited from improved access to basic services. Implementation has been complicated by deteriorating security in the region. The project aimed (specific objective 1) to strengthen hosting capacities of densely populated communes in Diffa, by developing new land parcel projects and ensuring access to housing and water on allotments.
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF helped to improve access to basic services for some 170,000 people, including through the innovative Kallo Tchidaniwo land parcel project in Diffa, which aimed to increase access to basic services for refugees and host populations through collaboration with other actors. Little further evidence was collected about the EUTF's wider support to (other) basic services in the country where other populations are affected by forced migration and food security challenges persist.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests some vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host communities benefited from new work and livelihood opportunities in Diffa as a result of Kallo Tchidaniwo efforts to support economic regeneration in the region. • Kallo Tchidaniwo: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo generated employment in brick works and house building for 1,700 people—including young people. AKVO reporting shows that 128 new jobs were created, 60 MSMEs were created or supported, 60 people were assisted to develop IGAs, 1016 benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development. Kallo Tchidaniwo aimed (specific objective 2) to support economic regeneration and communal investments through allotment projects in Diffa communes, resulting in the construction of social housing to regenerate the community-level economy and strengthened mobilization of commune revenue.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF's Kallo Tchidaniwo project provided some employment and livelihood opportunities to refugees and host communities in Diffa's urban communes. The projects selected did not aim to support resilient agriculture.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF's Kallo Tchidaniwo project aimed to support resilience through collaboration, i.e. Humanitarian-Development Nexus approach, in Diffa (see below).

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF-funded Kallo Tchidaniwo project contributed to operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus by linking to the PARCA initiative in Diffa. The PARCA, with USD 90m in World Bank funding, invests in local basic services and economic regeneration in refugee-hosting areas. • PARCA: Implementers report that Kallo Tchidaniwo helped to operationalize a 'Nexus' approach in close collaboration with the World Bank, the Government of Niger, and others through the two-year 'PARCA' initiative. PARCA, which targets areas affected by refugees, made available for Diffa: (i) USD 40m for building basic infrastructures decided by local authorities and reinforces the role of the state in providing basic services (health, water, education) currently provided by humanitarian actors; (ii) USD 25m for economic activities in support of food security interventions; and (iii) USD 25m for investing in the annual

	budgets of local authorities that use a risk management approach, and include the needs of refugees and host communities (UNHCR and Government of Niger, 2019).
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF-funded Kallo Tchidaniwo project sought to strengthen resilience among refugees and host communities in Diffa, through its links with the PARCA initiative (Humanitarian-Development Nexus). No evidence of resilience outcomes was yet available, and insecurity remained an obstacle.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the Kallo Tchidaniwo project addressed sustainability factors as a priority in design and implementation. The project's purpose is to provide vulnerable populations with land and housing, establish mixed communities, and provide more sustainable solutions than refugee camps.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF-funded Kallo Tchidaniwo project addressed sustainability factors as a priority in design and implementation, aiming at longer term solutions for refugees and hosts.

EQ-6: Improved Migration Management

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF supported the ongoing development of a national migration policy through AJUSEN budget support; it is expected to result in a formal policy and action plan by end 2020. The EUTF also supported an innovative mechanism for migration governance at local authority level in regions most affected by migration: Agadez, Tahoua, and Zinder. This led to improved governance of migration by local authorities and stories of success in dealing with location-specific migration issues. • AJUSEN: At national level, stakeholders report the government has been working on national migration framework; however, no national migration policy document had been produced. The adoption of a National Strategy on Irregular Migration and related action plan was an expected result of the AJUSEN project, and a commitment made by Niger at the Valletta summit to assume all their responsibilities in terms of managing migratory flows and combating irregular migration. It is now expected that the policy and plan will be adopted by the government by September 2020. More broadly, AJUSEN aimed to strengthen state capacity to carry out core functions related to migration management and increase public spending accordingly. According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN developed a national action plan on fighting illicit migration. • PROGEM: At local level in three regions most affected by irregular migration (Agadez, Tahoua, and Zinder), the migration 'observatories' developed by PROGEM provided a mechanism to manage migration by empowering municipalities to analyse impacts, develop nuanced understandings, and propose concrete response measures that could be implemented by the project. According to GIZ project reporting, PROGEM strengthened 22 national institutions with 16 'observatories,' and trained 750 local authority actors in migration management. Observatory members in Agadez noted that until the observatories were established

	<p>in 2017, there was no mechanism for handling migration matters. Stakeholders also noted that migration management requires governance at the local level more than the national level, that the understanding of migration matters had evolved significantly through the project, and that mayors are now able to speak convincingly about local priorities for migration management and propose projects accordingly to donors. The ROM review of PROGEM found the local migration observatories provide high quality analysis of migration movements, and the GIZ mid-term review found that PROGEM resulted in good improvements to the capacity of community partners, although wide variations were found in the capacities of communities to analyse and react.⁵⁵¹ In addition, PROGEM also reportedly made efforts to bring together observatories at regional level and contribute to national policy development, and may have contributed to an evolution of the national debate towards harnessing migration as a development opportunity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROGEM: An important aspect of the PROGEM project is that it empowers the migration observatories to make decisions about social infrastructure development to be carried out by the project. In Tahoua and Zinder, municipalities commissioned e.g. a market building to support job creation for youth who migrate to Algeria and Libya; a SRH clinic to serve women who migrate to Algeria for begging and more recently sex work. In Agadez, the municipality commissioned 15 blocks of latrines and sewage systems to manage the population increased by migration.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF supported a wide range of migration management activities at national and local levels, including infrastructure building, awareness campaigns, and capacity building of individuals and institutions, and – more recently – strengthening territorial surveillance capacities. It remains unclear how these activities align with national policy (in the absence of a formal migration policy), and there is no evidence about whether they adhere to international norms and standards. • Infrastructure: The EUTF supported important infrastructure building activities at local level to address migration challenges. According to GIZ reporting, PROGEM and local authorities are building 68 social and economic infrastructure projects worth EUR 16.5m, including: health centres, water supplies, modern markets, training centres, classrooms etc.; increasingly an interest in economic infrastructure. Local authorities consulted said these constructions offered hope to the local population and a reason to trust the local authority. • Awareness building: The EUTF supported considerable efforts to raise awareness of migration matters. At local level, PROGEM supported 22 (series of) events in 350 locations to raise public awareness on migration with messages identified by observatories (GIZ reporting). PASSERAZ raised awareness of 70,300 people in Agadez on its project, irregular migration, and migration law. According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN carried out four public awareness activities on migration, reached 400 migrants or potential migrants with information campaigns (about risks of migration). • Training/Institutional capacity: The EUTF supported multiple activities to build the capacity of individuals and institutions in migration management. By 2018, EUTF trained 542 individuals on migration management (MLS SLC 2018 Report), created 2 early warning systems for migration, carried out more than 9,000 public awareness activities/events, and established 41 stakeholder learning groups (MLS SLC 2018 Report). According to AKVO reporting, AJUSEN supported five national institutions on migration management, trained 85 individuals on migration management. PROGEM trained 779 people in migration management (17% women) (GIZ reporting). • Territorial surveillance: Since 2019, AJUSEN has offered incentives through budget support to build capacity of the national Department for Territorial Surveillance (DST) in order to implement a national programme to prevent irregular migration, given that agents from its special investigation division in Agadez and Zinder lack basic equipment to carry out their tasks, and the absence of agents in other areas affected by irregular migration. The EUTF support aims to establish functioning cells in Tahoua, Zinder, Adadez Maradi and Konni by end 2020.
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is little evidence about how migration authorities collaborate across borders, although it is reported that EUTF-funded projects resulted in the creation of two cross-border cooperation initiatives (MLS SLC 2018 Report)

⁵⁵¹ GIZ, Renforcement de la gestion durable des conséquences des flux migratoires au Niger (ProGEM), Rapport intermédiaire 2018-2019

I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF supported some protection-related activities for refugees and IDPs, but provided relatively little support for protection of irregular migrants, some of whom faced greater protection risks linked to the 2015 against migrant smuggling (i.e. alternative clandestine routes, being stranded and dying in the desert). • Forcibly displaced: The EUTF-funded projects resulted in 1,642 refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (MLS SLC 2018 Report). • Migrants: Stakeholders suggest that EUTF support has been relatively little concerned with strengthening the protection of migrants, and that expected support for a search-and-rescue function should be strengthened. Moreover, it is perceived that the 036/2015 Migration Law resulted in migrants taking riskier journeys and people stranded in the desert. Beneficiaries also cite the death of 92 migrants from Kantche in the desert.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF supported a range of migration management activities at local and national levels, including significant capacity building, awareness raising, and infrastructure building, through AJUSEN and PROGEM. PROGEM provided an interesting model for strengthening local governance of migration through the 'migration observatories' which mechanisms that collect and analyse information on migration and advise local authorities in migration-affected communities. The EUTF provided relatively less support to migrant protection activities despite some increased protection risks. In addition, AJUSEN supported ongoing development of a national migration policy and related action plan. The overall picture is one of strong operational activities without an equally strong national policy framework and coordination mechanism.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger is that EUTF supported IOM to manage voluntary returns and reintegration of Nigeriens from Algeria and Libya. • IOM: The EUTF projects supported 24,052 voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations (MLS SLC 2018 Report). In 2018, there were more than 14,000 voluntary returns organized by IOM compared to some 7,000 in 2017. • Return flows: Niger is seeing a steady number of returns and incoming flows in the north caused by the repatriation of Nigerien nationals from Algeria and the deterioration of the security situation in Libya (MLS SLC 2018 Report).
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that national and local authorities provide little in the way of coordinated assistance to returning Nigerien migrants. • Stakeholders suggest that national authorities have 'outsourced' AVRR to IOM due to a lack of capacities. The IOM has begun planning with Ministry of the Interior to play a larger role in reintegration of Nigerien returnees, and to work with partners to coordinate assistance.
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence was found about whether returnees are successfully integrating into communities. Some people consulted stated that 'too many returnees' from Libya and Algeria have gathered in Agadez.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF supported IOM to manage AVRR and initial discussion were underway with the Ministry of the Interior to mobilize assistance to returnees. But little further evidence was collected on this criterion.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF supported protection and assistance activities for refugees, IDPs and host communities and large-scale information campaigns for migrants. This included civil registration and vulnerability assessment through Kallo Tchidaniwo land parcelling project in Diffa. However, these populations were not protected by a national policy on justice and human rights, and resettlement opportunities remained inaccessible for vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers. • Assistance and protection for forcibly displaced: The EUTF supported various types of direct protection and assistance as well as capacity building for forcibly displaced people. Stakeholders report more than 1,500 refugees and forced displaced people are receiving legal assistance to support their integration, although a national policy on justice and human rights has not been implemented. It is also reported that EUTF-funded projects resulted in 2,295 migrants in transit (including children), IDPs and refugees receiving protection and/or assistance (MLS SLC 2018 Report). AJUSEN has directly strengthened four institutions and non-state actors through capacity building on protection and migration management (MLS SLC 2018 Report) • Information for migrants: The EUTF supported large scale information provision activities for migrants. Stakeholders report EUTF made a much larger investment in provision of information campaigns about the risks of migration than in provision of protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants. It is reported that EUTF-funded projects reached 70,300 migrants or potential migrants with information campaigns on migration and risks of irregular migration (MLS SLC 2018 Report) • Resettlement: Stakeholders report that EU states were reluctant to provide resettlement to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers through Regional Disembarkation Platforms (RDPs). Research conducted through REF reported that the resettlement programme from Niger to the EU has shown that member states are often reluctant to make the pledges required for resettlement. It warns ‘If the safe and orderly movement of people from the Regional Disembarkation Platforms (RDPs) to EU member states does not work because the EU and its member states are not fulfilling their obligations, the RDPs will become overcrowded and tensions among asylum-seekers, but also between the third country and the EU, will increase.’⁵⁵² • Protection: Kallo Tchidaniwo offered an innovative approach to assistance, protection and solutions to refugees and host populations in Diffa. Stakeholders report this involved UNHCR undertaking civil registration exercises to identify refugees, displaced people and vulnerable people for assistance by local authorities. More broadly, the approach offered an alternative to refugee camps and protracted hopelessness.
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates there is a centre for victims of THB, but questions arise about whether an adequate system is in place. • Framework: Stakeholders report a decree has been issued about victims of trafficking, considerable awareness building has been undertaken, and a national centre for victims of trafficking has been established (with US funds). The reception centre for women and children victims of THB is in Zinder, funded by the State Department and implemented by IOM. However, doubts are raised about whether THB victims receive adequate care and treatment or whether such systems are adequate.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, assistance programmes (implemented through the EUTF and others) provide protection and assistance services for refugees, information campaigns for migrants, and some care for victims of THB. The Kallo Tchidaniwo land parcelling project in Diffa offered a holistic approach to protection and aimed at building an alternative to protracted refugee camp

⁵⁵² Clingendael (2018) The Future of the European Migration System: unlikely partners? Strategic Alert, Willemijn Tiekstra, July 2018

situations. But evidence is patchy, these activities may not amount to adequate systems for protection, and notable gaps remain.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests that PROGEM considered sustainability in design and implementation. This does not guarantee the Project's sustainability. • Local authorities: Stakeholders note that PROGEM has strengthened local authority capacities in migration management, and enabled some to begin preparing proposals and mobilizing resources themselves. The ROM review finds the PROGEM project's capacity building for institutions has not resulted in sustainable acquisition of skills through the observatories and follow up coaching, but the implementation period is not long enough to ensure this will continue. • Measures: Where requested infrastructure measures cannot be built through PROGEM, these have been transferred to other actors, e.g. ENABEL, AFD. Beneficiaries speak in less confident terms about whether local authorities will be able to sustain the measures or maintain infrastructures.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, PROGEM clearly considered sustainability in design and implementation by ensuring local ownership. PROGEM activities are also being extended with funding from Germany for a further period. But sustainability of results could not be guaranteed by the project or under the EUTF's timebound support.

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight Against Criminal Networks

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF has strengthened national border management capacities, notably through AJUSEN budget support (variable tranche) incentives worth more than EUR 30m. This resulted in eight border posts being built or rehabilitated in migration-affected areas (2 on the Libyan border), four specialized border police units being established, and a runway being rehabilitated at the northernmost town of Dirkou to strengthen the border control. • Overall: The EUTF projects resulted in 10 border stations being supported, 1,422 national staff trained on security, border management, rights etc., and 46 institutions benefiting from capacity building and operational support in related areas (MLS SLC 2018 Report). • Border posts: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 14.5m have been used to strengthen border control posts in strategic locations to address the challenges of irregular migration and illicit smuggling of migrants. By 2018, five new border control posts were built and connected; two fixed border posts were built or rehabilitated along the border with Libya to strengthen the presence of the state and security and monitor migration; and eight 'mixed border' control posts were equipped and operationalized to strengthen coordination of internal security and civil defence forces. • Border police: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 6m have been used to strengthen border control capacities through the establishment of a specialized border police force consisting of four units. Previously there were no units specialized in border control or human resources policy aimed at retaining such agents. • Runway: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 8m have been used to rehabilitate the runway in at Dirkou, to strengthen border control in the North.
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF is supporting implementation of the country's first national border policy and action plan. This is perceived as a positive contribution to a huge territorial challenge.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National border policy: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 3.5m is being invested in implementing the national border policy and its action plan, and is expected to result in the government adopting the national border policy and action plan (2019-2035) by end 2019 and two meetings of the National Borders Commission and quarterly reporting on action plan by end 2020. Previously no national border document existed. Perceptions: Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN is making a good policy-level contribution to strengthening control of Niger's huge borders, resulting in them being relatively well managed compared to neighbours.
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants' rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF invested EUR 37m in strengthening vital state functions including border management and more than EUR 30m in specifically reinforcing national capacities for border management in order to address the challenges of irregular migration and smuggling of migrants. This involved building/rebuilding eight border posts, establishing four border police units, and rehabilitating a runway in strategic areas including the northern border with Libya. It is also supporting implementation of Niger's first national border policy and action plan. The EUTF's support seems a positive contribution to huge border management challenges, but evidence of improved border management performance was not found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is supporting the State's justice system to fight organized crime and people smuggling, making the country a leader in this field. But the Ministry of Justice remains underfunded and not functioning well. A EUTF-supported national justice plan remained behind schedule. Ministry of Justice: AJUSEN fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were provided to the government of Niger in December 2017 as budget support to strengthen the vital functions of the state in justice and related areas. Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN strengthened the Ministry of Justice's capacity (providing equipment, HR) and the Inspector General's, but the ministry is perceived to remain poorly funded and not functioning well. The EUTF-supported effort to implement the justice plan has also been slow (studies, workshops, works and equipment) and remained less than a quarter complete in 2019. Leadership in anti-smuggling: Niger is considered a leader in the fight against human smuggling and trafficking. Following the death of 92 people abandoned by people smugglers in the Sahara Desert (including 52 children and 37 women) in 2013, Law 036/2015 was adopted to prevent similar actions and impose severe penalties on people smugglers. Since then, Niger has made fight against THB and SOM a political priority to legislate and react—in the absence of such legislation previously. The EU is a primary partner, supporting key ministries (Justice, National Defence, Interior) and their operational services.⁵⁵³
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is strengthening the prison system. Prisons: AJUSEN variable tranches worth EUR 3.5m were being used to strengthen prison management and infrastructure. The legal framework governing prisons was being adopted and budget allocations made 2019-2020 to improve the management and security of the prisons system. Infrastructure work was being completed on the high security prison (Koutoukale) and the new premises of the State Council and Court of Appeal of Niamey. Stakeholders perceive that AJUSEN strengthened capacities of criminal justice and law enforcement actors, incl. prison reform.

⁵⁵³ *Sahel Dimanche*, 27 Sept 2019. Interview with Mme Goge Maimouna Gazibo, Head of the Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la traite des personnes et le trafic illicite des migrants (ANLTP/TIM)

I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence, although AJUSEN aims to strengthen the capacity of state services concerned with border management and cross border cooperation (Obj. 6)

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF invested EUR 37m in strengthening vital state functions including justice, supported the criminal justice system to fight organized crime and people smuggling, and invested EUR 3.5m in the prison system. But the justice system still lacked essential capacities, the justice reform agenda remained delayed, and this emphasis on crime and punishment of migrant transporters was not matched by equivalent investments in human rights.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is little evidence that the EUTF is strengthening legal frameworks for fighting THB in line with international standards. AJUSEN reporting (AKVO) showed no progress yet on developing national action plans to combat people trafficking. The Director of ANLTP told a newspaper that a court of appeal established in Tahoua would bring together justice actors (ministry of justice and magistrates) in September 2019 to review whether Niger's justice framework responds to the challenges of insecurity and irregular migration, and whether legal instruments for dealing with THB were adequate.⁵⁵⁴
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF is strengthening the capacity of the national agency to combat trafficking in human beings (THB), and the country's approach is recognized as effective. Some questions are raised about the agency's conflation of THB and smuggling of migrants (SOM) and slow progress in the care of THB victims. Expectations: AJUSEN activities are expected to strengthen state actions to combat organised crime and support victims of human trafficking, and to establish three regional antennae / offices of the national anti-people trafficking agency (l'Agence Nationale de Lutte contre la Traite des Personnes) ANLTP capacity: AJUSEN used variable tranches worth EUR 2m to establish regional branches of the National Agency to Combat Human Trafficking (ANLTP) and to support HR capacity development. By 2018, the ANLTP established three regional branches, to encourage victims to take legal action against the perpetrators using urgent procedures, and its permanent staff accounted for 50% or more of the agency's staff—rising from 30% in 2016, thereby reducing turnover and strengthening capacity to fight THB. Stakeholders report ANLTP's staff increased from two people in 2016 to regional antennas and establishing an indemnities fund. However, some questions were raised about the ANLTP's effectiveness, its blurring of lines between THB and people smuggling, and its progress on the care of victims. THB leadership: Niger's approach to addressing THB has been recognized in 2019, when the country was awarded the anti-THB prize by the EU, ECOWAS, and Migration Policy Centre. Thus Niger was considered a model by implementing partners, donors, and neighbouring countries—and by the US ambassador for its performance in fighting THB and SOM with both strong activities and strong political will.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF is strengthening the capacity of the national agency to combat trafficking in human beings (ANLTP) and Niger is being recognized as a leader in this area. There is little

⁵⁵⁴ *Sahel Dimanche*, 27 Sept 2019

evidence that the EUTF is strengthening legal frameworks for fighting trafficking in human beings (THB) in line with international standards. Questions arise about the ANLTP's conflation of THB and smuggling of migrants (SOM) and slow progress on the care of THB victims.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence, although implementation through budget support implies national ownership.

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Management of Conflict

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger indicates the EUTF reinforced security capacities of the State, through AJUSEN and promising smaller projects, thus helping to address multiple threats from extremist groups to national security. National capacities: EUTF projects have provided capacity building to 46 institutions, of which 40 were national security forces, and a majority of the training was on security (MLS SLC 2018 Report). AJUSEN fixed tranches worth EUR 37m were provided to the government of Niger in December 2017 as budget support to strengthen the vital functions of the state apparatus in security and other areas. Regional coordination: An AJUSEN variable tranche worth EUR 1.5m was used to equip and operationalize eight mixed border posts to increase coordination of internal security forces and the civil defence forces to respond to any type of crisis at regional level. Mixed support: Stakeholders note that EUTF is providing a mix of security support to addressing Niger's panoply of security threats from extremist groups: Boko Haram, ACME, and fallout from Libya's collapse. AJUSEN strengthens the State's security capacity in the face of these threats and promising smaller projects such as the joint investigation teams and GAR-SI are delivering results. However, it is recognized that a few projects alone will not significantly reduce the threats from violent extremist groups.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Niger, it is suggested the EU/EUTF strengthened the State's security capacities. There was little evidence, in Agadez at least, that local communities felt any safer. Security threats: Niger faces growing attacks by armed militants, including two attacks on army posts which left dozens of soldiers dead. In each case, the attacks were eventually repelled and with French military air support. A picture emerges of a state under attack in remote areas bordering Mali and Burkina Faso, and strong efforts to defend itself. EU support: It is perceived that the Niger State has been strengthened by the EU, in order to counter migration and security threats. Agadez: In Agadez, people consulted saw security risks in terms of 'social security', stating that EUTF actions had contributed to social security by increasing employment in communes, especially for young people.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that EUTF projects increased the capacity of local and national actors to mitigate conflicts. PASSERAZ and PROGEM helped to reduce instability in Agadez by supporting livelihoods, building dialogue with migrant transporters amid high tensions, and reinforcing trust in local authorities. PAIERA, PASSERAZ’s parent programme, and PROGEM involved more than 400,000 people in peacebuilding activities. AJUSEN triggered government investment of more than EUR 1m in the national peacebuilding body (HACP), the contract holder for PAIERA. • Peacebuilding activities: EUTF projects have resulted in more than 400,000 people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities, some 360,000 of them through PAIERA and 35,000 through PROGEM (MLS SLC 2018 Report). By November 2019, PROGEM reporting stated that some 66 000 people (about 40% women) participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. • AJUSEN: An AJUSEN variable tranche funding worth EUR1m was used to encourage the government to allocate XOF 800m (c. EUR 1.21m) in the 2017 finance law for the Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix (HACP) Peacebuilding and Recovery Fund, to ensure the continuity of actions implemented by HACP to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts and internal crises, as well as the recovery of communities affected, given the unpredictability of its funding and budget allocations. The HACP is a national body linked to the presidency created in 1994 to negotiate with armed rebels and charged with implementing the 1995 peace accord through decentralization, integration of rebels into the army, and development. • PASSERAZ: Stakeholders agree that PASSERAZ helped to reduce instability in Agadez at a time of great tension and risk of ‘explosion’ following the impact of the 036/2015 Law and many unfulfilled promises. It reinforced stability through being the first timely concrete intervention, creation of employment opportunities, support to reconversions (of migrant transporters), injection of cash into the region, and engagement of young people at possible risk of radicalization. Support to livelihoods contributed to stability. In addition, the project involved considerable efforts to establish a ‘social dialogue’ with migrant business actors, leading to a process of identifying 6565 reconversion actors needing assistance (out of 15,000 initially forwarded) and a change in the scope of the project to include some of these migrant transporters as well as vulnerable young people and women, and thus strengthened confidence in the local authorities. In Dec 2019, the EUTF agreed to extend the pilot project to continue the reconversion plan (see HACP project NE12) • PROGEM: Implementers felt the project contributes to the stabilization of the Agadez region although it is not necessarily its .ultimate purpose.. Stakeholders also considered its contribution to reinforcing the role of state and supporting livelihoods were contributing to stability. • Ongoing tensions: The situation in Agadez remained precarious following PASSERAZ, as only a third of (6565) migrant business actors were assisted, the ‘compensation’ provided was considered insufficient, and EUTF contributions were seen as relatively little by some actors, given the EU’s perceived liabilities—as sponsor of Law 036/2015 and promises made by Federica Mogherini in Agadez to address its consequences, as well as participant in destabilization of Libya where Nigeriens had previously migrated for work.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Agadez in Niger suggests some appreciation of EUTF achievements in conflict prevention / peacebuilding, particularly in building social dialogue to support implementation of the anti-migrant smuggling Law and mitigate its negative effect. • Stakeholders report the EUTF contributed to building social dialogue in Agadez. When the State recognized conflict risks in Agadez following criminalization of migrant transporting business in 2015, the EUTF provided support. In particular, PASSERAZ contributed to stability by fostering a ‘social dialogue’ linked to Law 036/2015 and paved the way for assistance to the ‘reconversion’ plan. The EUTF thus ‘provided the means for dialogue’, by supporting local activities and dialogue with funding support. However, the EUTF contribution was limited in scale and people consulted saw the need for expanded assistance to reconversion plan.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, the EUTF made some important contributions to helping local actors (and national) actors prevent and manage conflicts. Most notably, in Agadez, the EUTF funded projects (PASSERAZ, PROGEM) that supported the economy, and was perceived to help reduce conflict risks, following implementation of the anti-smuggling law 036/2015. Nationally, the EUTF invested in local and national conflict prevention capacities, involved more than 400,000

people in peacebuilding activities and campaigns, and leveraged funding for the national peacebuilding organization HACP (through budget support). However, tensions remained in Agadez linked to reconversion, and evidence about the impact of these activities was not found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger suggests that local and national authorities developed a better understanding of migration (mainly transitory, some outward) due to the EUTF-supported PROGEM project. No evidence that understandings of the causality of crises and instability evolved in Niger — this may already be well developed, i.e. through the national peacebuilding process (since 1995). Migration: Through PROGEM’s migration ‘observatories’ local authorities in migration-affected regions developed a better understanding of migration, its causes and its effects. Migration: PROGEM promotes national dialogue on local consequences of migration, causes in some areas. This understanding is feeding into the national policy debate i.e. national consultation framework on migration. Root causes: No evidence found that local and national authorities developed a better understanding of crises and instability and their root causes through the EUTF projects. Instead current approaches based on existing understandings were reinforced.
I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence from Niger suggests that the State’s capacities to enforce the rule of law were increased and resulting instability in Agadez was managed. This approach also brought risks to stability, without delivering tangible and decentralized development benefits. National stability: Stakeholders suggest the EUTF helped to strengthen the State’s capacity to defend national security and enforce the rule of law, and to strengthen regional stability in Niger’s vast northern desert region destabilized by the situation in Libya since the fall of Ghaddafi regime. Stability risks: Risks linked to strengthening national security capacities. National acceptance of the state’s law enforcement functions depends on its capacity to bring tangible development benefits, including livelihoods and basic services. Indeed, application of the anti-smuggling law 036/2015 led to the collapse of the local economy. Another risk is that support to national budget for ‘regalian’ functions does not adequately support decentralization agenda—where development challenges are best addressed. Local Stability: Stakeholders suggest EUTF contributed to stability in Agadez through PAIERA which established a 10-month social dialogue linked to application of Law 036/2015 against migrant smuggling, and PASSERAZ, which strengthened livelihoods and engaged young people.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that the State’s capacities for migration control increased, leading to a large reduction in transit migration through Niger. Capacities of local authorities to mitigate the negative economic effects of anti-smuggling laws also increased, reducing tensions in Agadez. Forced displacement in Niger was not reduced, as its causes reportedly lay outside Niger’s borders (in Nigeria). • Migration controls: Stakeholders agree the EUTF contributed to reducing largescale ‘irregular migration’ through Niger’s Agadez region to Libya (and towards Europe on the CMR) through AJUSEN’s support to the State’s capacities for border controls, criminal justice, and state security. These served to apply the 036/2015 anti-smuggling law which coincided with or caused a sharp reduction in migrants passing through Niger. By 2019, less than 10,000 migrants transited through Niger compared to 150,000 in 2017, as reported by President Mahamadou Issoufou.555 A risk is that this policy is perceived as favouring EU interests compared to Nigerien interests. • Migration facilitation: Stakeholders report that PASSERAZ and PROGEM reinforced the capacities of local authorities to raise awareness about migrant smuggling and to engage migrant smugglers and young people in lawful economic activities, following the criminalization of migrant transporting to Libya. • Migration outflows: Stakeholders suggest PROGEM reinforced the capacity of local authorities to prevent outward migration from Niger’s southern regions---where access to land, high fertility rates, reduced access to Libya, and other factors are increasing ‘push factors’. • Displacement causes: Kallo Tchidaniwo not addressing causes of forced displacement but may prevent onward migration.
I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates the national government is investing more of its own resources in addressing instability, migration and forced displacement (particularly in migration management), as a result of the large AJUSEN budget support project. • National budget: Evidence shows the EUTF invested EUR 90m in the AJUSEN budget support programme. In addition to EUR 37m invested in the fixed tranches to support macro-economic stability (threatened by the impact of security problems on investment, growth, sustainability of national debt and public finances), AJUSEN is using EUR 43m in variable tranches to incentivize government investments in a range of migration management, border control, and criminal justice measures. To date, these indicators are being met. The AJUSEN budget represents the largest investment in Niger, more than third of the total allocations made in the country. • Local level: No evidence found that local authorities are investing more of their own resources into addressing instability, migration and forced displacement due to EUTF.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, concerning instability, law enforcement capacity was increased at national level. At local level, in Agadez, instability was managed, local authorities were reinforced, and local employment and economic opportunities were boosted. Concerning migration, at national level, migration control capacity increased, there was increased investment of government resources, and a dramatic reduction in transit migration towards Libya was recorded. At local level, local authorities in areas most affected gained a better understanding of migration trends and their implications, and decisions were taken to undertake concrete measures: building, training or campaigns. Concerning forced migration, little evidence was found, but at national level it was suggested that causes were not addressed because they were considered 'external' i.e. in Nigeria. Overall, a picture emerges of strengthened national law enforcement and migration management focused on the effects (more than causes) of irregular migration.

⁵⁵⁵ See, for example, The Africa Report, [Niger: Curtailing migration has unintended consequences](#), Friday, 1 November 2019.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger suggests the EUTF strengthened understanding of migration at national and local levels. It also reinforced local government's primary decision-making role in addressing migration and its consequences – including in Agadez. • Migration management: implementers feel the PROGEM project helped to build a more constructive national narrative about migration than at the time of the 036/2015 law against people smuggling, resulting in greater awareness of irregular and regular migration and acceptance that migration requires management at the local level • Local authority decision-making: Beneficiaries in Agadez appreciated how PROGEM and PASSERAZ empowered local authorities make project implementation decisions on migration management and quick impact employment creation.
I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence from Niger indicates that Germany leveraged additional resources to support an EUTF project to support migration management at local level, perceiving that both contributions had reinforced each other. Some questions are raised about proportionality of EUTF funding to regions affected. More broadly, stakeholders remained in the dark about further EUTF funding. • MS resources leveraged: PROGEM's local empowerment and visible results in migration affected communities prompted Germany to increase its (joint) funding to the project by EUR 10m. This offered a model of how the EUTF and Germany jointly leveraged funds to address migration. • Proportionality: Beneficiaries in Agadez question whether EUTF funding to PROGEM was proportionately distributed to the most affected regions, as it was shared between Agadez, Tahoua and Zinder. Agadez is known to receives the majority of transit migrants (and returnees). • Unpredictability: More broadly, stakeholders remained unclear about the future of EUTF funding, which complicated planning for some implementing partners. Would additional EUTF funding would follow during 2020-2021, if so, how much and when? Beneficiaries in Agadez requested that PASSERAZ activities should be extended.
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

In Niger, PROGEM strengthened the understanding of migration challenges at local and national levels, and also mutually reinforced and leveraged additional funding from Germany. More broadly, there is very little evidence about the EUTF's outcomes regarding instability, forced displacement and irregular migration—or any evidence of shared vision about how to address them. Uncertainty also prevailed about the future of EUTF funding.

ANNEX L: SENEGAL COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation-
ADEPME	Agence de Développement et d'Encadrement des petites et moyennes entreprises -Small and Medium-Sized Business Development and Management Agency -
AFD	Agence Française de Développement – French Development Agency
ANPEJ	National Agency for the Promotion of Youth Employment
ANSD	National Agency for Statistics and Demography
AVRR	Assisted voluntary return and reintegration
BAOS	Bureau d'accueil, d'orientation et de suivi des Sénégalais de l'extérieur - Reception and orientation Office for migrants-
BS	Budget Support
CAMM	Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility
CLM	Cellule de lutte contre la malnutrition - Malnutrition control unit-
CNRRPD	National Committee for Refugees, Repatriated and Displaced Persons
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
DEVCO	Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DGASE	Direction Générale d'Appui aux Sénégalais de l'Exterieur -General Directorate for Senegalese Abroad -
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FIIAPP	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas -International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies-
3FPT	Financing Fund for Vocational and Technical Training
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - German Corporation for International Cooperation
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
LuxDev	Luxembourg Development Agency
MAESE	Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEUR	Million Euro
MEFPA	Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Formation professionnelle, et de l'Artisanat -Ministry for Vocational Training, Apprenticeship and Craft
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPF	Migration Partnership Framework
MS	Member States
MSMEs	Micro Small and medium-sized enterprises
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NOA	North of Africa
ONFP	Office National pour la Formation Professionnelle -National Office for Vocational Training -
OpCOM	Operational Committee
PACERSEN	Projet d'Appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la Création d'Emplois Ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles dans des régions à haute potentialité migratoire -Support Project for the reduction of migration through the Creation of Rural Jobs in Senegal, by the establishment of village and individual agricultural farms in regions with high migratory potential-
PAQUET	Programme d'amélioration de la qualité, de l'équité, et de la transparence du secteur de l'éducation et de la formation
PNMS	Politique Nationale de Migration du Sénégal - National Migration Policy of Senegal-
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
RMPF	Regional Migration Policy Framework
PAISD	Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement -Support program for solidarity initiatives for development-
PSE	Plan Sénégal émergent - Emerging Senegal Plan-
PRACAS	Programme d'accélération de la cadence de l'agriculture sénégalaise -Program to accelerate the pace of Senegalese agriculture-

SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SNSAR	Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Résilience -National Strategy for Food Security and Resilience-
UEMOA	Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine -West African Economic and Monetary Union
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
USD	United States Dollar
WMR	Western Mediterranean Route

1 Introduction

Country Context⁵⁵⁶

Senegal is one of the most politically stable countries in Africa and has considerably strengthened its democratic institutions since its independence from France in 1960. The most recent presidential election was held on 24th February 2019. With a population of 15.7 million in 2016, the population growth rate in 2017 was 2.49%, so while its demographic transition is well underway, the population is expected to more than double by 2050. Gross national income per capita is USD 2,620, and Senegal was ranked 164 out of 189 countries in the 2018 UN Human Development Index. The country has a life expectancy at birth of 67.5 years, a rate of 9.3 years of legal entitlement schooling, and an actual mean of 3,4 years of schooling.⁵⁵⁷

Senegal has the 4th largest economy in the West African sub-region after Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Senegal's macroeconomic performance has been strong since 2014: with growth rates of around 6.5% several years in a row, it is the second fastest growing economy in West Africa. It is nevertheless a Least Developed Country and poverty still remains prevalent.

Since November 2012, Senegal's economic policy is inspired by the National Economic and Social Development Strategy, whose objective is the substantial reduction of poverty by 2020, and the implementation of the "Senegal Emerging Plan" (PSE) in 2014, which has meant a strong investment in infrastructure and undertaking an ambitious social agenda. The aim is that the country reaches a growth rate of 7% and the condition of an "emerging country" by 2035. To achieve this, the government has established a set of structuring projects with high added value and employment content. The strategy has three strategic axes: (i) Structural transformation of the economy and growth, (ii) Human capital, social protection and sustainable development, and (iii) Governance, institutions, peace and security.

More than 90% of Senegalese businesses are small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), but their contribution to the national economy is much smaller, notably providing only 42% of permanent jobs; limited competitiveness and low growth due to low profitability, and difficulties in financing investments and modernizing their production facilities. 97% of the economic units are informal⁵⁵⁸. There are significant territorial disparities, where two regions, Dakar and Thiès, account for 34% of GDP and for most of the economic activity in the country creating added value.

Migration Policy and Situation

Senegal is at the crossroads of Africa's major migration routes. It is at the same time not only a key transit country for many West Africans traveling to Europe, but also a land of departure and destination. Senegal has a migration tradition rooted in the social and cultural norms of the country and its communities. This culture of migration is reinforced by the economic difficulties faced by young Senegalese in the informal economy.⁵⁵⁹ Senegalese migrations are essentially economic and linked to massive youth unemployment, therefore thousands of Senegalese migrate in search of better economic opportunities in Europe. The main reasons for international migration by the Senegalese are job search (73.4%), where in particular the strong

⁵⁵⁶ Section drawn from Senegal Country Fiche, DEVCO.

⁵⁵⁷ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mean-years-schooling-females-aged-25-years-and-above-years> The Mean years of schooling is the average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.

⁵⁵⁸ Recensement Général des Entreprises (RGE) 2016.

⁵⁵⁹ IOM, Cartographie et profil socioéconomique des communautés de retour au Sénégal, Rapport de synthèse 2018.

desire of young people to leave at all costs is important; education and apprenticeship (12.2%); family reasons (6.9%); and marriage (3.3%).⁵⁶⁰

The job market is characterized by difficult access to work for first-time jobseekers, unequal access between men and women, precarious jobs and low incomes. Each year, nearly 300,000 young people enter the labour market, competing for less than 30,000 new employment contracts in the private sector. Virtually the entire labour force aged 15 to 24 is employed in very small businesses and 40% of the youth are engaged in agriculture. The Senegalese education system hardly meets the needs of the labour market. Many young people from general education do not have the skills to enter the labour market. Only 3% have a professional degree and the promising economic sectors lack qualified manpower.

In 2018 Senegal adopted – only at a technical level – a national migration policy document that aims to be a "reference framework for all migration interventions". The process to develop this national policy started back in 2015 under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, in order to develop an integrated national policy on migration and development. It covers four main topics: migration data management, economy and employment; migration, human rights and gender; health and environment migration; migration and integrated border management. However, the process for a political validation of the document is still on-going.

Senegal is also a traditional host country for people of diverse origins. This immigration remains dominated by neighbouring countries, particularly from Guinea (43%), Mali (10%), The Gambia (7%) and Guinea-Bissau (6%). In addition, 94% of Senegal's refugees come from Mauritania, another neighbouring country. These international immigrants are heavily concentrated in Dakar (57%).

Instability

Senegal is seen as an unusual country on the African continent, especially in West Africa, something that is reflected in certain indicators of international organizations: it is one of the least corrupt⁵⁶¹, most democratic countries with the greatest civil liberties in the entire continent. It bears little resemblance to its neighbours, where instability and conflict seem to be endemic. Not surprisingly, Senegal is one of the few African countries that has never suffered a coup d'état, and there have been no national civil wars or military governments.

There has, however, been an internal conflict in Casamance for decades. Since 1982, the separatist *Mouvement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance* (MFDC) has been fighting for an independent Casamance, first through popular protest, then since 1990 through a guerrilla war. Despite ceasefires and accords throughout the 1990s and improved security conditions, durable peace remains elusive. The death toll directly due to the conflict is probably around 1,000, either killed in armed attacks, by landmines or as a result of human rights abuse. Many more have been displaced, either within the Casamance or into neighbouring countries. Patterns of displacement are complex, and reliable figures are difficult to obtain. A 1998 Caritas census gave a figure of 62,638, out of a total Casamance population of around 1.1 million. Ziguinchor, the capital of the western region of the Casamance, has received some 14,000, with a further 6,000 in other Casamance towns. UNHCR figures (2017) indicate that a further 10,000 people are refugees in Guinea-Bissau and The Gambia.⁵⁶²

Senegal, like all Sahelian countries, has for several decades suffered from declining rainfall and increasing pressures on natural resources. The combined effects of population growth and

⁵⁶⁰ Migration au Senegal, Profil National, 2018, ANSD.

⁵⁶¹ It is ranked number 66 among the list of 180 countries worldwide according to the last International Transparency index, 2019.

⁵⁶² <https://odihpn.org/magazine/the-casamance-conflict-out-of-sight-out-of-mind/>

climatic disturbances have had adverse consequences on the bio-productive system and led to land degradation, which has manifested itself in different forms depending on the physical environment and production systems. Despite the many efforts to promote sustainable agriculture, Senegal remains confronted with this problem of the degradation of arable land which leads to great economic losses.⁵⁶³

Displaced persons

As of 31 December 2017, there were 14,655 refugees in Senegal according to data provided by UNHCR. Of these, 7,508 were women and 7,147 men, of which, as noted, 94% are Mauritians. The Mauritians fled their country following the border incident in April 1989, which led to community violence in Senegal and Mauritania, as well as the breakdown of diplomatic relations between the two states. Mauritanian refugees live mainly in rural areas in the department of Richard Toll (Saint-Louis region). The others are located in urban areas between Dakar, Thiès and Saint-Louis. Other refugees come from the Central African Republic (289 persons), Rwanda (274), Liberia (61), Burundi (55) and The Gambia (44).⁵⁶⁴

Irregular migration

In 2018, the Western Mediterranean Route (WMR), from West Africa towards Spain, became the most frequently used route into Europe with over 58,000 arrivals (compared to 5,300 in 2015 and 22,100 in 2017). Senegal was one of the top West African nationalities of arrivals in 2018, ranking behind Guinea, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire and The Gambia. Although 46% of the migration flows from Senegal happen within West Africa, mainly to Mauritania, the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger, since 2016 Senegal is witnessing an increase of departures from its coasts towards Spain.

Irregular migration along the WMR remains a predominantly young male phenomenon, with an average age of 31. According to the study *New Migration Dynamics in Senegal*, 57% of migrants are married, 36% attended primary school and 31% Koranic school. Over 70% have monthly incomes of between 50,000 and 150,000 FCFA (between USD 83 and 250), mainly coming from fishing and agriculture.⁵⁶⁵ The study also reveals that 45% of people who have taken this route have already tried to migrate. It also shows that the recent sea departures for Spain do not follow the same pace as the one observed in 2006 when over 41,000 people arrived in Spain. Recent events confirm, however, that the dangerous conditions in which migrants usually travel and the reinforcement of border controls in the countries of departure, transit and destination, have led to a change of migratory routes explaining the resumption of the WMR.

More and more females take part in seasonal migrations towards the cities of Senegal according to the principle of the *noria*. Female migrant absences and presences are managed collectively, which allows the upkeep of social balance. Agricultural and migration resources are managed within the family and are used for the maintenance of all family members (food, health, education, clothing...). In the same region, the shepherds are forced to move ever further south to find water and grassland. This phenomenon is common to the entire Sahel and is a factor of increasing conflicts between shepherds and farmers or between shepherds themselves. In Matam, in the Senegalese river watershed, migration is historically directed towards Europe and Central Africa. Here again, land degradation appears as an exacerbating factor. The demographic growth, with the consequence of abandoning fallows, and agricultural development choices have led to lower yields and increased poverty. If old internal and

⁵⁶³ Impact of land degradation on migration and radicalization, 2017, Institut de Recherche pour le développement.

⁵⁶⁴ Migration au Senegal, Profil National, 2018, ANSD.

⁵⁶⁵ <https://www.iom.int/news/latest-iom-study-migration-trends-senegal-explains-peak-arrivals-spain> (accessed on 14th October 2019)

international migrations facilitate contemporary departures, remittances or collective investments of migrants take part of the fight against poverty and population stability.⁵⁶⁶

2 EUTF Programmes

Although migration seem to be a tradition in Sahelian societies, Senegal is characterized mainly by economic migrations. Migrants either come from neighbouring countries attracted by the Senegalese economy or leave Senegal looking for better economic opportunities, mostly in Europe. The EUTF seeks to address the root causes of irregular migration in Senegal dedicating most of its funding to SO-1, Greater economic and employment opportunities, and SO-2, Strengthening the resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people, with the aim of creating job opportunities, household resilience and economic opportunities (value chains, professional training, income generating activities, attracting investments from the Senegalese diaspora, etc.) for local populations and refugees alike. The EUTF level of effort in these areas is illustrated by the figures for indicators (in order of magnitude) 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities), 1.4 (Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development), and 1.1 (Number of jobs created).⁵⁶⁷

Table L.1: Programmes and projects under EUTF Senegal

EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	EUTF contribution in EUR
SAH-SN-04-02	Developper l'emploi au Sénégal: Renforcement de la competitivite des entreprises et de l'employabilite dans les zones de depart: Formation professionnelle et insertion des jeunes	LUX Dev't	19.000.000
SAH-SN-04-01	Developper l'emploi au Sénégal: Renforcement de la competitivite des entreprises et de l'employabilite dans les zones de depart	AFD	16.000.000
SAH-SN-04-03	Developper l'emploi au Sénégal: Renforcement de la competitivite des entreprises et de l'employabilite dans les zones de depart: Dispositif conjoint de suivi et évaluation du programme developper l'emploi	Education Dev't	194.890
SAH-SN-05-01	Pacersen- projet d'appui à la réduction de la migration a travers la création d'emploi ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes natanguées) dans des régions a haute potentialité migratoire	AECID	10.000.000

⁵⁶⁶ Impact of land degradation on migration and radicalization, 2017, Institut de Recherche pour le développement.

⁵⁶⁷ See below: Table, EUTF common output indicators for Senegal, March 2019.

EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	EUTF contribution in EUR
SAH-SN-05-02	Pacersen bis projet d'appui à la réduction de la migration à travers la création d'emploi ruraux au Sénégal, par la mise en place de fermes agricoles villageoises et individuelles (fermes natanguées) dans des régions ouest-centre	AICS – Agence italienne de coopération au développement	10.000.000
SAH-SN-04-04	Mise en oeuvre des activités et la production de supports de communication dans le cadre du projet: développer l'emploi au Sénégal	20 seconds to midnight	544.060
SAH-SN-03-01	"Projet de renforcement de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle dans la région de Matam"	ACTED	1.100.000
SAH-SN-01-01	Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.	AECID	8.000.000
SAH-SN-06-01	Initiative EUTF – IOM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants: Sénégal	IOM	7.000.000
SAH-SN-06-02	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise composante 3	AFD	10.000.000
SAH-SN-08-01	(Parerba) projet d'appui à la réduction de l'émigration rurale et à la réintégration dans le bassin arachidier par le développement d'une économie rurale sur base des périmètres irrigués.	ENABEL	18.000.000
SAH-SN-06-03	Projet de renforcement de la gouvernance inclusive de la migration au Sénégal en vue d'améliorer la synergie migration et développement	AECID	9.500.000
SAH-SN-04-06	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: accompagnement des jeunes vers l'emploi au sud du Sénégal	Groupe de Recherche et d'Echanges Technologiques	2.000.000
SAH-SN-04-05	Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: oser entreprendre / positive planet	Positive planet Int'l	2.000.000

EUTF ID	Project name	Lead IP	EUTF contribution in EUR
SAH-SN-06-04	EUTF – IOM initiative for migrant protection and réintégration: regional proposal	IOM	1.400.000
SAH-SN-07-01	Programme d'appui au renforcement du système d'information de l'état civil et à la création d'un fichier national d'identité biométrique au Sénégal	Civipol conseil, Société de Conseil et de Service du Ministère de L'intérieur	688.500
REG-SAH-02-24	Evaluation Parcesen /Sénégal	SOGEROM	51.062,00
SAH-SN-09	Pasped – programme de lutte contre la migration illégale à travers l'appui au secteur privé et à la création d'emplois au Sénégal.	Italian Dev't Agency	14.303.200
SAH-SN-02-01	Normalisation des conditions de vie des populations directement affectées par le conflit en Casamance	ICRC	4.500.000
SAH-SN-10-01	Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière, la traite et le trafic de migrants au Sénégal	CIVIPOL	9.000.000

Regional programmes benefitting Senegal⁵⁶⁸

- ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative -implemented by the consortium SEQUA, EUROCHAMBRES, Conférence Permanente des Chambres Consulaires Africaines et Francophones (CPPCAF)-; estimated amount of 1 M EUR for Senegal (12 countries in total)
- Erasmus+ in West Africa (Erasmus+ National agencies); estimated amount of 1 M EUR for Senegal (12 countries in total)
- Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route (implemented by the consortium IOM and UNHCR); no estimation yet of the amount that will benefit Senegal (14 countries in total)
- Support to the protection of the most vulnerable migrants in West Africa (to be implemented by NGOs) no estimation yet of the amount that will benefit Senegal (12 countries in total)
- IPDEV2: Support to entrepreneurship and SMEs in West Africa (implemented by PROPARCO); estimated amount of 2 M EUR for Senegal (7 countries in total).

⁵⁶⁸ Country Fiche Senegal.

- Under EUTF North Africa Window Coopération Sud-Sud
- T05-EUTF-REG-SAH-02-31 *Contribution réalisation Ferme Factory saison II*. Ferme Factory is an innovative program that directly addresses young Senegalese people, promotes integration, entrepreneurship and employability of young people through agriculture.
- GARSI

Other interventions of relevance

Financial support for Senegal amounts to EUR 347 million under the 11th EDF⁵⁶⁹. During the first phase, from 2014 to 2017, the EU made available a budget of EUR 200 million for Senegal. This financial support is aligned to the government's own strategic priorities as well as the structural reforms which the "Plan Sénégal Emergent" (PSE) entails and will strengthen the country on its path to sustainable development and growth by turning the agricultural sector into an engine of economic growth, as well as consolidating political stability, justice and security. The three priority sectors for the 1st phase (2014-2017), in line with the PSE, are the following:

- Actions under the democratic governance focal sector will be key to ensure the strengthening of the rule of law as well as consolidating political stability, justice and security (EUR 20 million).
- Sustainable agricultural development and food security, will contribute to an enhanced prevention and response to food security crisis, will support sustainable agriculture production as well as access to food for the most vulnerable populations (EUR 115 million)
- Access to water and sanitation. This sector aims to enhance the living conditions of the most vulnerable population through an improved access to water and sanitation (EUR 60 million).

EU cooperation with Senegal has been increased in relation to what was promised during the consultative group in Paris in 2014. More than EUR 400 million, mainly grants, have been allocated for the period 2014-2017 (all instruments combined, including thematic lines, EU Trust Fund, EIB, PIR) compared to the EUR 200 million initially foreseen under the NIP. EU funding comes in addition to bilateral development cooperation from EU MS. Both bilateral and EU funding for Senegal amounts to more than EUR 1.3 billion in this period.

The second phase of this period (2018-2023) is marked by a Joint Programming document together with EU MS present in Senegal. Here the EU is allocating EUR 200 million that will focus on objective 1 of the Joint programming strategy: Rural development and natural resource management; Energy and transport; Employment and the private sector as well as objective 3 of the joint programming strategy: Economic Governance, Public Financial Management; Security and Migration.

Humanitarian aid: In 2015, total allocation for Senegal amounted to EUR 8.2 million in nutrition and food assistance programs. The allocation for 2016 was EUR 4.4 million with no funding for 2017.

⁵⁶⁹ Section taken from the Country Fiche Senegal, DEVCO.

Stability instrument: Senegal is one of the countries benefiting from projects Instrument for Stability - Long Term Component AIRCOP with EUR 4.8 million and EUR 2.9 million for SEACOP GIABA € 1.8 million.

Two budget support interventions are linked to EUTF SO-1 and SO-2:

- Budget support - SDG contract, EUR 88 million. This is to support job creation, the private sector, financial and economic governance, security and migration.
- Budget support- “Contrat de Performance et de Réforme Sectorielle – Protection Sociale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (CPRS-PSSAN)” with EUR 30 million supporting the social protection system for food and nutritional security.

3 Selected projects for in-depth review

Table L.2: Projects selected for in-depth review under this evaluation

Code	EUTF Objective	Project Title	Implementing Partner	EUTF contribution in EUR
SAH-SN-06-01	SO3	Initiative FFUE OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants: Sénégal	IOM	7,000,000
SAH-SN-01-01	SO2	Amélioration de la reponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranerou, Matam et Kanel	AECID	8,000,000
SAH-SN-04-02	SO1	Developper l’emploi au Sénégal Accès équitable à la formation professionnelle	LUX Development	19,000,000
SAH-SN-06-02	SO1, 3	Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora Sénégalaise	AFD	10,000,000

The four projects cover the three EUTF SOs addressed in Senegal: SO-1, SO-2, SO-3. They are implemented by three different MS agencies (Luxembourg, France and Spain) and by one UN agency (IOM). They are among the ones with the biggest budgets and longer time under implementation, which imply a potentiality to show results. The four projects have activities all over the country, which will allow the field phase to examine projects in different settings (rural and urban).⁵⁷⁰ They cover different target groups: young, women, returned migrants/diaspora, vulnerable populations in border locations:

Amélioration de la reponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranerou, Matam et Kanel. Known as Yellitaare

⁵⁷⁰ Matam and Saint Louis are the regions that host the highest number of projects currently implementing activities with EUTF funding. They are also two of the main emigration regions and particularly affected by food insecurity (MLS 2018).

programme: Led by the Spanish cooperation (AECID), the Yellitaare programme aims at preventing illegal migration by 1) improving nutrition and food security in targeted regions, 2) facilitating access to basic services and 3) strengthening populations' resilience through the improvement of local governance. Yellitaare targets around 105,000 vulnerable people as direct beneficiaries and roughly 200,000 indirect ones, with activities aimed at improving the production, stocking and commercialisation of products from agriculture⁵⁷¹, fishery and husbandry, but also with interventions focusing on improving knowledge and practices around hygiene and nutrition. During the intervention the direct impact of the project has been revised upwards. Currently, more than 220,000 people have been directly targeted by project activities

Developper l'emploi au Sénégal: Accès équitable à la formation professionnelle is part of a bigger package of €40.1 M programme – "Développer l'emploi au Sénégal: renforcement de la compétitivité des entreprises et de l'employabilité dans les zones de départ"- comprising five substantive and complementary projects aiming at creating employment opportunities by enhancing the offer (training and support to job placement) and the demand (support to upgrading businesses) for jobs. The programme revolves around four specific objectives: 1) strengthening the local business sector; 2) increasing equitable access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET); 3) facilitating access to financing (entrepreneurship training, financial support); 4) cross cutting: communications campaign "Tekki Fii" and joint monitoring & evaluation system. The five projects are complementary to each other in terms of geographical coverage, type of beneficiaries and activities. AFD and its national partners support companies in their efforts to formalize and upgrade. On the "offer" side, LuxDev focusses on improving youth skills and capacities. That component will be subject of in-depth analysis in this Mid Term evaluation.

Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora Sénégalaise. This project, implemented by AFD, aims at promoting the mobilisation of the diaspora's funds to finance local development initiatives and using the expertise of Senegalese settled in Spain, France, Italy and Belgium. The intervention supports members of the diaspora in Europe to design development projects, facilitates diaspora investments in Senegal through the creation of SMEs (supported by ADEPME) and access to financing, and organise missions through which diaspora members can help strengthen in-country capacities.

Initiative FFUE OIM pour la protection et la réintégration des migrants: Sénégal. This project, part of the Joint Initiative EU/IOM,⁵⁷² contains three components. The first one aims at the economic and social reintegration of returnees. As such, 650 Senegalese migrants from Europe and 2,350 migrants from Africa will be assisted in their voluntary and humanitarian return, with particular emphasis on those in distress in Niger and Libya, through reintegration assistance. These returnees will benefit from both individual projects or collective/ community interventions. This aid is allocated in kind, according to the needs identified, under local supervision. This support is jointly delivered by MAESE and IOM. The second component is sensitization, which aims to inform 200 communities about risks of irregular migration as well as on existing economic opportunities in the communities of origin. 30,000 migrants and potential migrants will be sensitized. The third component is data gathering. This component aims to collect, analyse and disseminate qualitative and quantitative data on migratory flows, routes and trends in Senegal, as well as on the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants, with a view to supporting the design of policies and programs based on factual elements. In 2019, this

⁵⁷¹ Initially the action included fishery, but after a negative feasibility study, that component was replaced by other complementary actions.

⁵⁷² <https://migrationjointinitiative.org/countries/sahel-and-lake-chad/senegal>

project was allocated a 3.6 M€ additional budget from a regional top-up for the IOM-EUTF initiative, to increase the number of Senegalese beneficiaries from 3.000 to 4.000.

MLS Indicators

One of the main areas of focus for the EUTF in Senegal is creating economic opportunities and employment, both as a direct output of activities and as the result of longer processes, through assistance to income generating activities and support to MSMEs. Such activities remained central in EUTF funded projects in Senegal in the first three months of 2019. According to the MLS Report, by the end of March 2019, a total of 961 jobs had been created in Senegal (indicator 1.1), including 454 in Q1 2019 alone, a 90% increase over the previous reporting period. Almost all jobs are short term (99.8% over the two reporting periods) and seasonal (in the Bassin Arachidier), created through the establishment of livelihood groups. Large employment projects in Senegal are still at an early stage of implementation; job creation stemming from the combined beneficial effect of multiple activities (creation / support of enterprises, trainings, support to IGA) in the medium / longer term are thus yet to be seen. At the same time, 540 MSMEs had been created or supported (indicator 1.2). 254 businesses were reported in Q1 2019, mostly in Saint Louis (52%), Kédougou (14%) and Tambacounda (13%). In Q1 2019, 2,265 people – most vulnerable people / potential migrants (97%) – were assisted to develop income-generating activities (indicator 1.3), bringing the total number of beneficiaries for this indicator to 6,323 by the end of March 2019. In Q1, IGA training became the most frequent type of support provided to beneficiaries (97%) (entrepreneurship training had accounted for 71% of the support up to 2018). With an increase of 59% compared to 2018, a total of 29,365 people (including 94% vulnerable people / potential migrants) have benefitted from food security related assistance as a result of actions implemented with EUTF funds. This increase is mainly due to the advanced stage of implementation of the Yellitaare and RSAN Matam projects and the scaling up of PARERBA after its pilot phase. Most beneficiaries (69%) were provided with farming inputs and/or tools; remaining supporting activities included irrigation or access to water (10%), training on improved agricultural practices (10%), and nutrition sensitive agriculture trainings (7%).⁵⁷³

⁵⁷³ MLS Report SLC, 1st q 2019.

EUTF Indicator MLS 1st q 2019	Total
1.1 Number of jobs created	961
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	540
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6.323
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and / or skills development	6.248
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	30
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	30.258
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	18
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	202
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	6.976
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	40.852
2.4 Number of people receiving food-security related assistance	29.365
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	198
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	22.404
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	819
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1.170
3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members	33
3.3. Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	20.076
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	4.174
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	147
3.9 Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	1
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	7
3.11 Number of activities / events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	296

4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	153
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	16
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and / or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	6
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	24

Table L.3: MLS Indicators

4 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: Relevance

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Senegal - one of the first countries receiving EUTF funding- the majority of projects have been selected, approved and financed in a rush. The country received a huge amount of money (some projects were already approved in February 2016, just after the Valletta Summit held in November 2015). This implies that the first projects were really weak in terms of identification. Although there were already analysis concerning the causes of the irregular migration about Senegal there was no time to have and to conduct specific analysis following the decision over the trust fund. Nevertheless, projects were identified on the basis of the existing analysis, in particular concerning for example the place of origin of migrants.⁵⁷⁴ Projects analyzed include references to the causes that justify their interventions, although not necessarily the justification includes analysis of causes of irregular migration and forced displacements.
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned from previous interventions initiated by the CLM and Spanish Cooperation were taken into account in the design of the project. The project takes into account, among other things, the following aspects: difficult access to basic social services, health practices (non-spacing of births, inappropriate care during the occurrence of a disease), poor dietary practices infants and young children, women of reproductive age and pregnant women, the lack of a platform for lightening the work of women, the socio-economic environment (household poverty, absence of income-generating activities, processing activities), hygiene and child care, and illiteracy of mothers and caregivers.⁵⁷⁵ Lessons learned from previous bilateral cooperation between France and Senegal are mentioned in the project "Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations et le retour et la réintégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora sénégalaise", programme implemented by AFD.⁵⁷⁶ There was no time to elaborate and to analyze previous experiences and to improve also the projects. It was a continuity from previous experiences but there was not time nor calm for the delegation to take into account previous experiences, the mistakes and the problems, the suggestions and everything that was important to improve the projects and to adjust them to the core issue of irregular migration.⁵⁷⁷
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The specific objective of "Extending Equitable Access to Vocational Training for 12,000 Youth" is fully consistent with the PAQUET, which aims to create the conditions for enlisting more young people and adults in vocational training and technical education, initial or continuous⁵⁷⁸. The EUTF is addressing some of the priorities of the National Migration Policy (approved at a technical level in 2018 after a process of preparation that took around four years – political validation still pending). It covers four main topics: migration data management, economy and employment; migration, human rights and gender; health and environment migration; migration and integrated border management.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF interventions in Senegal respond to initiatives that in most cases were already in place in the country. The majority of the interventions are programmes/projects implemented by MS

⁵⁷⁴ EUD Interview.

⁵⁷⁵ T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID "Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel", Action Fiche.

⁵⁷⁶ <https://lepetitjournal.com/dakar/actualites/diaspora-partenariat-senegal-france-union-europeenne-159649>

⁵⁷⁷ EUD Interview.

⁵⁷⁸ ROM T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02 Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes), 2018.

agencies that were working on those topics before the EUTF started and therefore build on previous lessons learned. They are based on analysis of causes of migration although not necessarily irregular migration and forced displacement. EUTF's strategy is aligned with national policy priorities in what concerns migration but the connection with irregular migration is weak. The EUTF portfolio in Senegal gives attention to the diaspora, as requested in the Valetta Action Plan, but the linkages between that and the fight against irregular migration are not clear, and sometimes contradictory: e.g. the diaspora may play a role of "successful migration" that undermines a key message the EUD is trying to convey under the "Tekki fii" (*Succeed here*) campaign.⁵⁷⁹ EU-Senegal policy dialogue in regards to irregular migration is weak. Some cooperation takes place on the fight against human trafficking, but no cooperation on the returnees component has been found. Each partner seems to be defending its own interest. However, the EUTF is allowing a better knowledge and evidence about irregular migration and therefore some lessons learned are taken into account at projects level. The *evidence* for this JC is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF's strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects analysed respond to strategic choices and are based on consultations in what regards the migration issue. They intend to address employment creation and resilience as two of the major causes of migration identified. Other causes of irregular migration identified, for example the lack of women empowerment, could not receive sufficient attention.⁵⁸⁰ The project PACERSEN & BIS is well known and appreciated by the administrative authorities and local authorities. They appreciate its relevance in the context of their localities and have been involved from the start.⁵⁸¹ "This study is carried out, in order to know more precisely, the activities and financing needs of self-entrepreneurs and SMEs. The analysis of the results of the study will, if necessary, improve and / or adapt the offer of Microcred Senegal so that it meets the expectations and needs of the beneficiaries. The purpose of the study was to collect information to better understand the financial services needs of the project targets. It was about: Knowing the target profiles and their activities; Knowing the financial services needs of the targets; Analyse the constraints and expectations of the project's targets for access to financial services; Offer, if necessary, credit products adapted to the needs of the target clientele".⁵⁸²
I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF's strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritized.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The successes achieved and the expected results of the ACEFOP project are in perfect harmony with the national strategic orientations in terms of training and employment / insertion. By contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Development Plan for Vocational and Technical Training and Handicrafts (PFTA) 2016-2020, ACEFOP responds to a real and urgent need through training and training actions to the support for the socio-professional integration of a large number of inactive and disadvantaged young people, potential candidates for illegal migration.⁵⁸³ The interim evaluation indicated that the project ACEFOP is highly relevant in that it meets the needs of young people and adults aged 15 to 35 who are rural, out of school or have low schooling and return migrants from Kédougou, Kolda, Sedhiou, Tambacounda and Ziguinchor.⁵⁸⁴ The Senegalese Ambassador underlined the positive balance of the validated actions, the coherence of the objectives defined taking into account the national and the regional approach. However, the implementation phase remains the most difficult.⁵⁸⁵

⁵⁷⁹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1SfuJk_KfM

⁵⁸⁰ Field visit in Senegal.

⁵⁸¹ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 PACERSEN & BIS.

⁵⁸² Positive Planet International, Rapport d'étude des besoins en accompagnement financier.

⁵⁸³ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

⁵⁸⁴ Ibidem.

⁵⁸⁵ 4th OpCOM Meeting minutes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement around the action is real. The program is based on lessons learned from previous interventions initiated by CLM and AECID in the field. The problems were identified with the departmental and communal councils as well as the local populations, who confirmed that they found responses to some of their many concerns. Having participated in the identification of needs, the various stakeholders understand the objectives and strategy of the program. However, we found that in this new version of the logical framework, the MA does not take into account the "migration" aspect, which partly justifies the financing of the program.⁵⁸⁶
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Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle since interventions are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key national stakeholders. Some of the projects directly respond to national plans already on-going in the country (e.g. vocational training, fight against malnutrition, etc.). There is a different approach however among IPs in regard to this principal of ownership and to the aid effectiveness agenda in general. In some cases, MS agencies gave priority to the “urgent” profile of the EUTF and implement projects themselves with less involvement of national authorities, while in other cases MS agencies prioritized the principles of the aid effectiveness agenda -ownership, alignment, etc.- in their interventions. This second approach has had consequences in terms of effectiveness of some of the interventions and explains some of the delays and lack of joint approach in projects’ implementation. Apparently, the ownership principle has been more difficult to achieve in the interventions directly linked to irregular migration or to issues of national sovereignty. That would be the case of the actions linked to integration of returned migrants or governance (under programme by IOM, and AECID) as well as with the civil registration project (SAH-SN-07-01) in which long discussions and iterations with the government have taken place before projects could start. The *evidence* for affirming that the EUTF is respecting the ownership principle is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing found in particular in the field.
I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nothing found in particular in the field.

EQ-2: Coherence, Complementarity and Value Added

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In theory, the EUTF in Senegal aims at supporting the fulfilment of the national migration strategies and at reinforcing capacities of key institutions dealing with migration. However, there is a mismatch between what the EU intends to promote and what the Senegalese government is willing to commit to.⁵⁸⁷

⁵⁸⁶ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.

⁵⁸⁷ Field mission.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Senegal considers that this inclusive project -Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9 000 000EUR (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10)- complements the efforts made by the country in the fight against criminal networks and maintains that this project supports the various authorities in an innovative way. Senegal emphasizes the complementarity of this Action with ongoing projects”.588 • The program is in line with the policy orientations of the Senegalese government in terms of food security and the fight against malnutrition, which are priorities supported in Axis 2 "Human Capital, Social Protection and Sustainable Development" of the Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE). In addition, it is in line with the priorities set out in the 2016-2020 National Strategy for Food Security and Resilience (SNSAR)589. • The project Développer l’emploi (ACEFOP) is coherent with the national strategy to strengthen vocational training in the country.
I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not relevant at country level.

Overall JC assessment:

Although the projects considered individually seem to be coherent with national policies, the EUTF’s strategy and implementation are not internally coherent. The EUD is hoping to find advancements on the Senegalese side in terms of addressing the root causes of irregular migration while the Senegalese government has not yet approved the national migration policy nor has shown the expected advancements on returnees’ reintegration. One of the reasons may lay in the fact that the projects are anchored in institutions that have traditionally dealt with the phenomenon of migration in Senegal, such as the DGASE⁵⁹⁰. These institutions have a profile related to historical, regular migration, to countries like France, and therefore focused on the diaspora. However, the phenomenon of irregular migration implies other problems, migration to other countries such as Spain or Italy and therefore other aspects to be considered that are beyond the historical vision of these entities. Nevertheless, the EUTF is contributing, on one hand, to a more joint European approach towards migration, on the other, to a better knowledge and awareness by national authorities of the different migration challenges in the country. The *evidence* for affirming that EUTF’s strategy and implementation are not internally coherent should be considered mildly satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second phase of this period (2018-2020) is marked by a Joint Programming document together with EU Member States present in Senegal. In this context the EU is allocating EUR 200 million that will focus on objective 1 of the Joint programming strategy: Rural development and natural resource management; Energy and transport; Employment and the private sector. And also, objective 3 of the joint programming strategy: Economic Governance, Public Financial Management; Security and Migration.591 • Synergies have been found between EUTF interventions and a EUR 20 million BS programme on migration policy, however the national migration policy is still lacking.
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.

⁵⁸⁸ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018.

⁵⁸⁹ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.

⁵⁹⁰ <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.sn/content/direction-generale-des-senegalais-de-lexterieur>

⁵⁹¹ DEVCO, Country Fiche for Senegal.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the EUTF it has been possible to cover the whole Senegal, trying to keep a balance among the different regions. As an example, the project Développer l'emploi (ACEFOP) has extended activities that took place prior in the North (under LUXDEV cooperation) to the South (Casamance) and to the East of the country.⁵⁹² • The EUTF is better suited for upcoming priorities than other long-term instruments like the EDF. The NIP is funded by the EDF. There's a much longer consultation process but also a longer implementation phase. Under EDF you have a much longer implementation process. So, with the EUTF we have been able to address geographic needs and priorities in a more efficient way than other instruments.⁵⁹³
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Overall JC assessment:

Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions:

With the EUTF it has been possible to cover the whole Senegal, trying to keep a balance among the different regions. It is been a clear added value of the EUTF as an instrument to be able to cover the whole country. This possibility was an opportunity to really consider the needs of the different regions. In terms of thematic gaps, at the beginning the focus was a balance between job creation and resilience and now the focus is now almost specifically on job creation. The EUTF is better suited for upcoming priorities than other long-term instruments like the EDF. The NIP is funded by the EDF. There is a much longer consultation process but also a longer implementation phase. The EUTF has allowed to address geographic needs and priorities in a more effective and efficient way than other instruments. The evidence for affirming that EUTF adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions appears consistent and compelling and should be considered strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and those of other donors
I-2.3.1	The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOWAS recalls Senegal's efforts and emphasizes the complementarity of this program -Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9 000 000EUR (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) - with what has already been achieved within the framework of the emergency trust fund. ECOWAS emphasizes the coordination between the departments involved in the process and the link with cooperation (WAPIS project).⁵⁹⁴ • There is a Joint Coordination programming on going, a quite good example in Senegal, because this is not common in other countries. The EUD works together with other Member states in doing the programming, now actually there is the 1st annual Review of the Joint Programming ongoing. Of course, there are plenty of things that can be discussed but Senegal is an interesting example in terms of complementarity and coordination with member states.⁵⁹⁵ • The EUD organizes an EUTF coordination meetings with all implementing partners every six months. It is indeed an effective process of information sharing and coordination among IPs and MS agencies.⁵⁹⁶ • At political level, the EUD migration officer meets monthly with his/her counterparts at MS embassies to follow up on "migration" issues.
I-2.3.2	Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUD organizes a meeting with all IPs every four to six months. The exchange of information in that framework is rich and conducive to other exchanges among partners.

⁵⁹² EUD Interview and field mission.

⁵⁹³ EUD Interview.

⁵⁹⁴ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018.

⁵⁹⁵ EUD Interview.

⁵⁹⁶ Field mission observation.

Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS since most of the projects are in fact a continuation of initiatives already undertaken by MS in the country. Upcoming bilateral programmes have also been informed by the EUTF results.

The current NIP for bilateral cooperation Lux-Senegal has been built upon the work conducted by the EUTF. AECID has also taken into account in its bilateral agenda 2019-2023 the resilience results under the YELLITARE programme with an allocation of EUR 8 million, in order to ensure its progress. ENABEL also reports continuity of actions between EUTF and bilateral cooperation, so beneficiaries who could not be covered by PARERBA will be covered by the bilateral cooperation. EUD HoC, and EUTF focal points participate in the steering committees of the EUTF projects, thus ensuring a continuous share of information about projects advancements and challenges. Quarterly meetings at the EUD with all IPs also benefit coordination among different projects. The evidence for affirming that EUTF adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions appears consistent and compelling and should be considered strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development
I-2.4.1	Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishing is a case of failure because many fishermen migrate. They also have the boats to leave. At the beginning, when EUTF started, DG HOME interests were taken into account since EUTF decisions were dependent on figures on returnees.⁵⁹⁷

Overall JC assessment:

There is no evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives. On the contrary, EU Fishery Policy has been mentioned on the field as a case of failure in regards migration since some fishermen decided to migrate when activities were no profitable any more due to scarcity of resources. Initial intentions to please DG HOME objectives in terms of returnees were found to be incompatible with cooperation with Senegalese government for the EUTF purposes. The evidence for this JC is mildly satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite all signs of progress, the new migration policy has not been validated yet by the Parliament at the time of the field mission.

⁵⁹⁷ EUD Interview

I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No success in this regard can be reported from the field. The IOM Project has tried to work on this. When the famous video on the circumstances of migrants in Libya was viral, EU ambassador tried to talk with the government on the matter unsuccessfully.⁵⁹⁸

Overall JC assessment:

The EUD follows the Valletta agenda in terms of policy and political dialogue under migration. EUTF has allowed to send students to Europe under ERASMUS +.

Senegal has also a BS programme on Migration with EUR 20 million. The national policy on migration has been not validated yet by the Parliament. The EUD has delivered the first fix tranche under BS programme as a sign of confidence that the policy will be validated. However, the interests of both EU and Senegalese government clearly differ. Senegalese government is highly interested in reinforcing the diaspora since it is an important target both economic and politically, while EU's interest in combatting irregular migration remains as a priority. No clear advances can be reported on the rights-based approach to addressing migrants' rights and needs at political level. However, some of the interventions by EUTF place a priority on a rights-based approach for the more vulnerable groups including women and youth. The evidence for affirming that EUTF has not sufficiently enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed should be considered mildly satisfactory.

EQ-3: Efficiency of EUTF

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF's institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant at country level.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not relevant at country level.
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decision-making structure has been faster and easier compared with other EU instruments; however, this raises concerns about the nature of development itself. The rapidity in programming and approval has implied high costs at a later stage. In some cases, projects are not efficient enough, the EUD had to spend a lot of time and resources to review the projects, their logframes, the indicators, etc.⁵⁹⁹
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EUD in Dakar has two focal points. Initially there were three but one of them was moved to Gambia few months ago. Therefore, staff feel a little more overworked than at initial EUTF stages.

⁵⁹⁸ EUD Interview

⁵⁹⁹ EUD Interview.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF's institutional set-up responds to an emergency instrument in which decisions could be taken rapidly. However there has been a high cost for that rapidity in terms of adequacy of the projects to the actual goals of the Fund. It is the same contradiction that can be found in the fact that an emergency instrument can hardly address root causes, which need a deep understanding of the real causes of irregular migration, something that cannot be decided in a very short time. EUTF staff in Senegal, knowledgeable and aware of the irregular migration problem, shows a certain frustration that certain political decisions have prevailed against more technical reasoning when selecting projects. Besides, the EUD had to invest time and resources to review the projects, their logframes, the indicators, etc. Evidence for this JC is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the EUD most projects have been reviewed after their approval to improve their logframes.⁶⁰⁰ • The Study on Results from ROM Review, Feb 2019 signals the project T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04-02 Développer L'emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L'employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes as a good example of a project where the monitoring system is well embedded in a programmatic approach and using normalized indicators and tools.⁶⁰¹
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for efficiency it was found that the achievements of the ACEFOP project are superior to what was expected. In most cases, the financial resources made available to the project have been rationally used with an execution rate of 74% in the first two tranches.⁶⁰² • In Senegal, the NGOs are missing, they are not involved. At the beginning there was only one direct contract to ACTED, in the North, that has changed a little bit. Now, in the framework of the new contract implemented by ENABEL there are other NGOs that have been sub-contracted or they have identified as implementers of specific components of the program but at the beginning they were not the priority.⁶⁰³
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The action has experienced a considerable delay attributable: to the late introduction of human and material resources (November 2017); to some errors of assessment during initial planning with very optimistic times; to some delay in setting up financial resources; and finally, to the requirements of the procurement procedures.⁶⁰⁴ • The efficiency of the action was reduced at the beginning by the delays in the implementation of the activities. The project implementation mechanisms are quite complex but coherent and could help achieve results. They are based on the partnership agreement signed between AECID, CLM and TRAGSA, and framework agreements signed with the Ministries and decentralized technical services of the State, as well as with the local communities involved in the project. According to program officials, two main causes were behind the initial delays: (i) the omission, start-up activities and concerted geographical targeting; (ii) the difficulties faced by the CLM in signing framework agreements with the ministries concerned for the development of a collaboration with the deconcentrated technical services.⁶⁰⁵ Despite the initial delays, the implementation's efficiency since the ROM report was delivered has considerably improved.

⁶⁰⁰ EUD Interview.

⁶⁰¹ Study on Results from ROM Review, Feb 2019.

⁶⁰² MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

⁶⁰³ EUD Interview.

⁶⁰⁴ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 Pacersen & Bis.

⁶⁰⁵ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF’s programming option in Senegal prioritized projects implemented by MS agencies. In most cases, they were projects already implemented in the country that were adapted to EUTF procedures. They were in general well-conceived projects/ programmes related to the migration topic although not necessarily ready to fight against irregular migration. Project documents (log-frames, indicators, risk analyses) had then to be reviewed after approval with EUTF staff support at the EUD. The choice of partners was limited. The NGOs are far less involved than Member States agencies. This even caused some friction with them at the beginning since they were invited to submit projects but most of them were finally rejected. The situation has however improved. In the beginning, there was only one direct contract to ACTED, in the North. There are now 2 more direct contracts, 1 with GRET and 1 with Positive Planet International, dealing with access to finance for entrepreneurs and SMEs. Moreover, in the framework of the new contract implemented by ENABEL there are other NGOs that have been sub-contracted or they have identified as implementers of specific components of the program. ECLOSIO and GRET also implement components for employment development, as sub-contractors.

Although the contracts went really fast it is not clear if they are more efficient and will allow for better impact. The positive side of the EUTF in Senegal is that it is an instrument that allows to intervene at the country level. The EUTF has allowed the EUD to adapt to the needs and priorities of different regions in the country. It has also reinforced MS coordination. They have been able to intervene in different areas focusing on complementary topics and addressing different needs at the same time. This could be an added value on efficiency (not only complementarity) of the EUTF.

Evidence from the different projects analysed show different results in terms of efficiency. It seems that MS agencies had a different approach towards EUTF projects. In some cases, they prioritized the “ownership” and alignment approach which undermined their efficiency since they had to respect internal procedures that seemed complex and long. The EUTF did not use the Senegalese internal “emergency rules”, which could have speed up some of those decisions. All in all, there seems to be a different approach among stakeholders involved. Some of them consider that emergency results like the ones foreseen by the EUTF cannot be attained with the intervention of national authorities. For others root causes need to be addressed with full involvement of national stakeholders if impact is expected. Again, the contradiction inherent in the EUTF appears. The evidence for this JC is strong

EQ-4: Improved Economic Opportunities and Employability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program Developing employment in Senegal: strengthening the competitiveness of enterprises and of employability in the departure areas, EUR 40 108 734 (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-04) contributes to extend equitable access to vocational training and to promote the integration of unskilled youth through training in the artisanal sector.⁶⁰⁶ • 1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development: 5812.⁶⁰⁷ • The added value of the EUTF was to extend the TVET to the South.⁶⁰⁸

⁶⁰⁶ 2nd OpCOM Meeting minutes.

⁶⁰⁷ MLS 2018.

⁶⁰⁸ EUD Interview.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Among the successes achieved, there are significant efforts to increase the supply of training based on (Skills-Based Approach) of 370 master craftsmen selected in 15 professions, the enrolment of 1,772 young people in renovated apprenticeship, the start of the construction of three new training centres, the preparation of the rehabilitations of technical schools in Kolda and Tambacounda, the choice of new training programs, the acquisition of six mobile training units (UMF) in the fields of agribusiness, industry and information and communication technologies to access disadvantaged target populations”.609 • No specific active attention to women has been perceived in the EUTF VET programmes.610
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer l’emploi project is innovating in enabling agencies to reach isolated beneficiaries. The creation of Mobile Training Units was chosen as an innovative option to improve access to the vocational training for people penalized by their remoteness. These units have a good quality: they include modular and transportable educational equipment, either a light vehicle or heavyweight, all terrain, able to access the landlocked territories.611 • 268 return migrants are identified and monitored by the ACEFOP project, 1253 learners from training centres are supported in their integration and placement Internships in companies, 802 assets have benefited from continuous training and 700 young people identified for qualifying training through training-insertion projects.612 • Of the 300 people enrolled, only 16 girls are present. Among the latter, only one girl follows the apprenticeship in the agricultural equipment maintenance trade and another enrolled in equipment maintenance and agri-food processing. It is clear that efforts must be made for a more equitable enrolment in the technical and technological support sectors.613 • In the PASPED (Italian cooperation) the activities are not implemented yet; it was launched beginning of October. There will be an employment fair to bring job seekers and companies together. It will have an incentive scheme for SMES to share the cost of having a trainee. They will offer that to companies. The incentives will be provided by the project.614
I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • «Développer l’emploi - ACEFOP» has three expected results: Quantity of training, Quality of training and Job Placement. This third result is really focused on having people with the skills to be hired. The link with AFD is in business support, two NGOs are working on entrepreneurship, they are obliged to serve mainly to help the young people trained under the TVET and the SMEs supported through the AFD component. The project has targets on job placement. Target aligned with the TVET line ministry objective means that 75% approx. of people trained should find a job. There are no clear results in this regard yet. The EUTF will launch impact evaluations on job creation that should give light on this issue. The project is also working on incubation for young entrepreneurs.615

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries in Senegal by supporting national efforts in strengthening the vocational training system promoted by the Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training in the country based on skills development “*l’apprentissage par les compétences*” supported by LuxDev in Senegal since more than a decade. The aim is to provide better skills needed by the labour market in a wider geographical scope. *Développer l’emploi-ACEFOP* is enabling the TVET extension to new regions not covered before: Tambacounda, Kédougou, Casamance; and it is extending TVET to beneficiaries in remote areas through the three new centres and the six mobile training units.

⁶⁰⁹ MTE Développer L’emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L’employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

⁶¹⁰ Field work observation.

⁶¹¹ Field visit. Développer L’emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L’employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

⁶¹² MTE Développer L’emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L’employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

⁶¹³ MTE Développer L’emploi Au Sénégal: Renforcement De La Compétitivité Des Entreprises Et De L’employabilité Dans Les Zones De Départ - Volet 2 Formation Professionnelle Et Insertion Des Jeunes.

⁶¹⁴ EUD Interview.

⁶¹⁵ EUD Interview.

According to the MTE, Outcome 1 shows a completion rate of 30% (the quantity of vocational training provision is improved in the regions Kédougou, Kolda, Sedhiou, Tambacounda, and Ziguinchor), 47% for Outcome 2 (the quality of training is improved and adapted to socio-economic needs) and 57% for Outcome 3 (support systems for professional integration and continuous vocational training are reinforced).

Different mechanisms can have an impact in the labour conditions. At macro level within “Développer l’emploi” LuxDev in the concertation formation-emploi, they have regular forums with private sector (all stakeholders involved in the labour market), training centers, chambers of commerce, in an effort to better understand the needs of the market and to adapt training offer to labour market demands. In specific activities there is counselling, orientation, that are included in the VET modules. In the training centres there are specific activities to better orientate the students in the job market, either the formal labour market or the entrepreneurship skills, included in the TVET programme. Finally, EUTF has allowed LuxDev to work on a new target: return migrants, which pose specific challenges in terms of socio-professional integration.

This EUTF project coincided with the entry into force in Senegal of a new policy for which employers are obliged to contribute to the professional training development of their employees (for continuous vocational training at the company level as well as for the occupational vocational training system).⁶¹⁶ The culture of training is still weak among both employers and employees and this will take time to enhance an enabling culture. There has also been a process of decentralization for which VET competences have been extended to regions and departments. There is a participatory approach to assess the skills gaps and to adjust the curricula and training to bridge those gaps with the involvement of training centres, chambers of commerce, parents, local development agencies, etc. which is expected to contribute to an improved environment for training investment and development as well as to a more effective training provision. As an important achievement for the EUTF, education inspectors are being certified in “Skills approach”. All this has allowed the EUTF to focus on provision of skills that are demanded by the market, with the hope that this matching and the corresponding job insertion will prevent people to migrate.

The EUTF is contributing to increasing the employability of young people but not women in specific. The gender approach is not sufficiently considered under EUTF strategy. EUTF target was -from the beginning- considered the population likely to be tempted to irregular migration (young people and young male). 80% of irregular migrants are young men. This is the reason why TVET was extended to the main regions of irregular migration departure. Interviewees acknowledge the fact that women should be fully integrated into the projects since the rationale is that if their employability is increased men would less take the adventure to travel. However, apparently projects were not ready at their starting point to take this approach sufficiently into account, nor there is a political and social context enabling for that perspective.

There are no clear results in actual employability of target population, nor on effects on migration prevention. The EUTF will launch impact evaluations on job creation that should give light on this issue. The EUTF communication strategy is not based on preventing people to migrate. It takes into account the fact that migration is embedded in Senegalese own culture,

⁶¹⁶ Since 2014, through a Presidential Decree, the 3FPT implies that the 3% of wage bill is assigned to training. There are four windows to finance training initiatives: Business financing window; Individual request funding window; Funding window for public establishments; Quality assurance window.

and therefore focuses more on showing potential migrants that there are other options for them in their own country.

The evidence for affirming that EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries, although the connection with the fight against irregular migration needs still to be proven should be considered strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the AFD, Positive Planet International, and GRET components of Développer l'emploi au Senegal SMEs are supported as well as the entrepreneurial development. It is a continuum: access to finance and microfinance, as well access to finance to entrepreneurs. The project works in 8 regions in Senegal. They are historically the main regions of departure, in these regions (3 regions Luga, San Louis and Matam in the North) and 5 regions in the South. Many migrants were coming from these regions, less economic developed regions. The idea was to provide services and to have an integrated approach. Training skills, access to finance, working on supply and demand in the labour market; Develop SMEs, working on the skills, in human capital. The field visit however found that beneficiaries still find difficult access to credit.⁶¹⁷ • Positive Planet (one of the implementing partners of "Développer l'Emploi") provides technical assistance to SMEs supported by AFD and support to young people covered by LuxDev. This includes entrepreneurship, accounting, marketing, they help the entrepreneurs to build their business plans. Positive Planet is working in the North and GRET in the South. Many beneficiaries think of access to finance first, but the project tries to ensure that they receive the finance from Micro Finance Institutions like BAOBAB⁶¹⁸ once the project has proved to be worth financing. • The recently started PASPED project has a strong focus on microfinance to improve access to finance. In general microfinance is more used by women.⁶¹⁹
I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (MLS 1.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PASPED-Contrast program to illegal migration through support to the Private Sector and job creation in Senegal, EUR 14,303,200 (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-09) This is an action Private sector support and facilitation pilot to SMES, sectors that have not yet received much funding from the NIP. This project has just started, and challenges are to really focus on the target population willing to start-up, since not everybody is ready to do so nor have the capacities and skills to become entrepreneurs.⁶²⁰ • No industrial parks and/or business infrastructures have been constructed, expanded or improved with EUTF support (Indicator 1.6 from MLS).
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFD is supporting the private sector while LUXDEV works on TVET with the Minister of Employment and Vocational Training. In the North and the South AFD is working with two state agencies which are mandated to provide services (trainings, and enterprise services more structured). These two agencies were active, but they did not have the resources to provide the services in the 8 regions. Positive Planet and GRET are working with coach and mentors with beneficiaries to provide the necessary support to scale up their business plans.⁶²¹ • Capacity building for 2 public agencies to support their effort to cover new regions.⁶²²

⁶¹⁷ EUD Interview and field visit.

⁶¹⁸ <https://microcred.com/sn>

⁶¹⁹ EUD Interview.

⁶²⁰ 4th OpCOM Meeting minutes and field visit.

⁶²¹ EUD Interview.

⁶²² ADF presentation ppt to the Operational Committee.

I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (MLS 3.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two projects are currently being implemented in Senegal to develop diaspora investment models for local business development with the support of relevant European Diasporas networks (mainly France and Belgium and to a lesser extent Italy and Spain), in close partnerships with national authorities, mainly DGASE, ADEPME and la Direction de la Cooperation Technique. These initiatives build on a project originated in 2002: PAISD (Programme d'appui aux initiatives de solidarité pour le développement).⁶²³ The PAISD project has three main chapters: Expertise mobilization (Senegalese abroad); diaspora associations willing to invest in their territories of origin; Savings for start-ups. • 3.1 Number of projects by diaspora members: 33 (MLS 3qt Report 2019) • "At the signing of this agreement, Senegal's Finance Minister suggested that this co-financing will cover 150 development projects to meet the needs of the territories in the sectors of agriculture, education, health or even access to drinking water. It will also support 300 companies and the deployment of services and financial tools necessary for their development, as well as at least 100 expert missions".⁶²⁴ • The new starting project PASPED will also tackle the diaspora. The intention is to support the entrepreneurs from the Senegalese diaspora, settled in Italy, willing to invest in Senegal.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (MLS 1.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project "Oser entreprendre"(Positive Planet International – Développer l'emploi au Sénégal) aims to strengthen the management and entrepreneurship capacities of self-entrepreneurs and SME's in order to reduce their 'risk profile'⁶²⁵ . • The project Tekki Fii is upgrading enterprises and jobs in Senegal. In 2018 2000 jobs were created or maintained (out of a target of 20000). Promotion of entrepreneurship has been supported through public caravans and support to business creation and innovation has been provided to 1058 project holders -with ADEPME-. 52 plans to upgrade companies have been approved -out of a target of 150.⁶²⁶ • Initially that caravan was linked to the Developer l'emploi project, but later it has been expanded and now is related to all projects in order to convey the message that beneficiaries can invest in the country instead of migrating.⁶²⁷ • MLS 1.3 Number of people assisted to developed income-generating activities: 5097
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LuxDev has a specific activity with returnees. The IOM project has assisted more than 4500 people since 2016. However only 5% of the returnees have been fully reintegrated.⁶²⁸ ALTAI is working now on that topic of reintegration -as a third-party monitor- including issues related to Governance, and Awareness Raising campaign. The contract started in January 2019 so no specific results can be reported yet.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF strategy in Senegal seems to have given a lot of weight and importance to the possibility of the target population to develop their own income generating activities.

Promotion of entrepreneurship has been supported through the public caravan Tekki Fii which is successfully contributing to change mentalities around the concept of migration by divulgating the idea that young people could try to start up and achieve their own individual success in Senegal instead of doing that abroad. According with informants on the field irregular migrants pay around 150.000 CFAs (230 euro) to the mafia to take a boat. The rationale is that they could start-up in Senegal with that amount of money. Challenges remain in the actual identification of those potential migrants, since they are often young people who are out of the system not easily reached by the State structures. This is one example where

⁶²³ <https://paisd.sn> With EUTF support PAISD (originally implemented only with France) has been extended to Belgium, Italy and Spain.

⁶²⁴ https://www.dakaractu.com/Contribution-des-migrants-au-developpement-L-AFD-signe-avec-le-Gouvernement-senegalais-une-convention-de-pres-de-10_a140462.html

⁶²⁵ Positive Planet International, Rapport d'étude des besoins en accompagnement financier.

⁶²⁶ ADF presentation to the Operational Committee.

⁶²⁷ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1SfuJk_KfM

⁶²⁸ IOM interview during field visit.

EUTF shows some inconsistency in being an emergency instrument dealing with root causes. Some NGOs are however playing an active role in the search for their identification and support.

According to MLS 5097 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities: (MLS 1.3). The different components of “Developper l’Emploi” (under LuxDev, AFD, GRET and PPI) have tried to build synergies to promote the insertion of the youth either in jobs or in new activities generated by them. This coincides with a *momentum* enabling for starting business (start-ups). However, that does not imply that everybody is capable to create his or her own business. In terms of SME creation by potential migrants, results are very unclear since beneficiaries still report many difficulties in access to credit, and there is a clear need of continuous support on the new initiatives undertaken (micro small businesses). The field visit allowed to find some achievements by women in agriculture activities in Casamance, but access to credit seems to be still an obstacle for leveraging those results and more support was demanded by beneficiaries. The new starting PASPED project is expected to focus on micro-credit and finance. The challenge also remains in the job creation under the salaried work which in Senegal represents only 5% of the total employment. All in all, field findings confirm that job creation requests the development of a dynamic private sector, investments support, “business friendly” conditions, and political stability among other. Cooperation for private sector development requires a specific approach. Other stakeholders and types of projects need to be in place for such a development.

In terms of business development EUTF strategy is also based on the diaspora’s investments in their regions of origin. AFD project is supporting diaspora investments and business development in those regions through ADEPME: *Agence de Développement et d’Encadrement des petites et moyennes entreprises* (in the framework of PAISD, a project that started working in Sant-Louis back in 2005, a region with high migration to France). Most of those projects are then being developed by Senegalese abroad who want to invest in their territories of origin. The linkage with irregular migration is not clear but there is certainly an increased attraction by migrants living in Europe towards the intervention zones since opportunities arise. Members of the diaspora in France and Belgium are more willing to invest in this type of projects than migrants in Italy or Spain, since their profile is quite different. Migrants to Italy or Spain are generally younger and with a very low degree of education, and therefore without resources to invest back in Senegal. ADEPME has however conducted visits in all four European countries in order to attract those investments and is opening an office in Milan for that purpose. 600 Senegalese have been supported to develop SMEs, 160 local development projects and one hundred experts (from the diaspora) have been mobilized in order to support small enterprises initiatives and local economic development. Investments supported do not require migrants return. These initiatives have been facilitated by very active Senegalese migrant associations in France. Some of these migrants live in France for more than 50 years already and they are willing to invest in their places of origin. Their children have a feeling of “shock” when they visit these places and they realize in what conditions they are. Some of them have decided to go back to Senegal and have requested PAISD to help them to create their own SMEs. This is the phenomenon called “Repats” (from *Rapatrié*) instead of “Expats”.

As per returnees through AVRR, there is very little evidence that some of them have found employment or established own enterprise/ business, apparently only a 5% of the 4100 AVRR has been fully reintegrated. Negotiations with the Senegalese government to begin implementation on issues related to re-integration took longer than expected. The government’s will to work on reintegration does not look like a priority. Despite the initial intentions to coordinate projects under EUTF in that regard, it has not been easy to work on reintegration due in part to challenges on institutional coordination. Other reasons that need to be explored

are linked to the challenges of the returnees to start up or to find their own way to be socially and economically reintegrated after a return process they might consider as a failure.

The evidence for affirming that EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries although not sufficiently to see a cause-relationship with a reduction in irregular migration can be considered satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional sustainability is ensured by (i) the commitment of the Ministry of Employment, Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Handicrafts (MEFPA) through the signing of a letter of understanding, (ii) the effective mobilization of state structures, the Financing Fund for Vocational and Technical Training (3FP) for the funding of continuing training and the National Office for Vocational Training (ONFP) for pedagogical engineering, with which the project signed a delegation agreement and implementation.⁶²⁹ • An example of sustainability is that the Ministry of TVET is integrating modules of entrepreneurship in the curricula with the support of Positive Planet, GRET and LuxDev.⁶³⁰

Overall JC assessment: main achievements, lessons learned, strength of evidence:

EUTF projects/programmes under SO1 integrate sustainability factors and considerations in their design and implementation, since they were integrated from the beginning in national structures and institutions. LuxDev has a real partnership with the TVET line ministry and they are fully aligned with their strategy. LuxDev also signed an agreement with other bodies (Fund for TVET finance -3FPT- and with the ONFP), and they are also contributing to enhance local agencies and institutions participation in the development of this new training system in the country, which will reinforce the ownership and sustainability. There is also a «*cellule d'étude et de planification*» within the Ministry and involved in the project's framework. The EUTF is therefore contributing to improved capacity and governance of TVET system.⁶³¹

The evidence to confirm that EUTF considers factors of sustainability should be considered strong.

EQ-5: Strengthened Household and Community Resilience

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons has been strengthened (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The two projects dealing with resilience are supporting the capacity of national institutions involved in the provision of basic services, a combination of health and education services can be observed.⁶³² • MLS Indicator 2.8: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery: 936633

⁶²⁹ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-04-02 Employment Development.

⁶³⁰ EUD Interview.

⁶³¹ Field visit.

⁶³² MLS Report Sahel 2018.

⁶³³ MLS Report SLC 2nd quarter 2019.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With Yellitaare programme⁶³⁴ the institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) like the Cellule de lute contre la malnutrition (CLM) has improved its capacities. The EUTF has supported a governmental programme there.⁶³⁵
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc., status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLS Indicator: 2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services: 2500636 • For the nutrition component, commendable efforts have been made in the areas of access to basic social services such water, primary healthcare, hygiene through communication for behavioural change (there is a cadre of 722 community workers). • In terms of results, malnutrition in the Region of Matam dropped from 21% in 2015 (crisis situation) to around 10% in 2017 according to informants on the field. There has also been a diversification of the income sources including home vegetables gardens, poultry, goats, etc⁶³⁷.

Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF has contributed to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: mainly local vulnerable groups/communities, including women, in the Matam and Podor regions. Those interventions focus on increasing agricultural production, improving its nutritional value and diversifying the production, targeting the most vulnerable households. Activities are facilitated by community members (up to 722 in the Yellitaare project) -service providers, community liaisons, nutrition volunteers, etc.- who are first trained by the programmes (up to 819 staff members according to MLS), and then act as intermediaries between the programmes and the beneficiaries in service provision, trainings and sensitization. With Yellitaare programme the institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) like the *Cellule de lute contre la malnutrition* have been strengthened. In terms of results, global acute under nutrition in the Region of Matam dropped from 21% in 2015 (crisis situation) to around 10% in 2017, although there seems to be a disparity among the stakeholders around these figures. There has also been a diversification of the income sources including home vegetables gardens, poultry, goats, etc. The evidence to confirm that EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project Standardization of living conditions of populations directly affected by the conflict in Casamance, EUR 4,500,000 (T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-02-01) is part of the objective of providing basic services to the most vulnerable local populations. It will also aim to i) diversify and improve the agricultural production / livestock production of the population, ensuring self-sufficiency. • For the food security component, the Project has developed land for irrigation, conducted training sessions and implemented initiatives such as pastoral units, boreholes, etc. Thanks to the newly developed land for irrigation, rice yield increased from around 1t/ha to 6t/ha.⁶³⁸

⁶³⁴ Resilience of the most vulnerable populations to food and nutrition crises in the departure areas of Podor, Ranérou, Matam and Kanel, EUR 8 000 000 (COA/ 2015/12/007).

⁶³⁵ EUD Interview.

⁶³⁶ MLS Report SLC 2nd quarter 2019.

⁶³⁷ Field visit to Yellitaare project.

⁶³⁸ Field visit to Yellitaare project.

I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project Standardization of living conditions of populations directly affected by the conflict in Casamance intends to improve self-sufficient agricultural practices.⁶³⁹ • On the basis of the observations made on the sites visited and the examination of the ANIDA reports, it appears that the beneficiaries of the village farms and Waar wi would find difficult to achieve the target income performance of the beneficiaries of the farms, due mainly to irrigated acreage by assets, operating expenses, and marketing difficulties (price levels); if vigorous measures are not envisaged.⁶⁴⁰
I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators 2.3 (number of people receiving nutrition assistance) and 2.4 (number of people receiving food-security related assistance) report the highest figures related to individuals directly benefitting from project interventions among the 41 EUTF common output indicators in Senegal.⁶⁴¹ • Participants in the focus groups reported improvements as follows: Care of malnourished children; Enriched flour (corn, millet, cowpea, peanut, sugar); Monthly weighings and measurement of the arm circumference every three months; Chats, home visits (hand washing); Tontines; Vegetable gardens (with their own resources, but advised by the project): potato, zucchini, carrot, etc.

Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF has contributed to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries through two projects on resilience mainly through nutrition and access to basic services (water, primary health, hygiene, communication for behavioural changes -such as washing hands, preparing fortified foods, etc.- It also aims to increase food security: (development, training, implementation of certain initiatives, units, mini-drilling) and to diversify and improve the agricultural production/livestock production of the population, ensuring self-sufficiency. Improvements in more robust livelihoods can be found in terms of decreased malnutrition (through plumpy nut and enriched flour for example) and health habits (hands washing has decreased diarrhoea). Improvements in agricultural production can be found in land irrigation production although challenges remain to increase the target income performance of the beneficiaries of the farms. The evidence to affirm that EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Yellitaare project 4 Nutrition-sensitive communal development plans have been developed in the Matam region for the communes of Matam, Orfondé, Ranérou and Waoundé; and 4 nutrition-sensitive communal development plans developed in the Podor Department for the communes of Bokké Dialoubé, Ndiadane, Galoya et Ndaiyene Pendao.⁶⁴² • Although some projects had specific components on capacity building, this is still a weak component for the resilience projects. There have been activities and interventions, but the impact is still unclear since the idea to develop regional and local plans was somehow imposed by the projects but without proper ownership and therefore no sustainability.⁶⁴³

⁶³⁹ T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-02-01.

⁶⁴⁰ MTE T05-EUTF-SAH- SN-05-01/02 PACERSEN & BIS.

⁶⁴¹ MLS Report.

⁶⁴² Progress report, August 2018. The updated data (25) from the field visit is included at JC level.

⁶⁴³ EUD Interview.

I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the project lead by AECID in Matam (Yellitaare), the local government mechanisms play a very active and important role in project implementation, appropriation of results and potential scaling up.⁶⁴⁴ • The CLM⁶⁴⁵ through the project team prepares and coordinates the implementation of the activities entrusted to the technical ministries and their deconcentrated services, on the basis of a technical implementation agreement. Some activities are also assigned by the CLM to local implementing agencies through tripartite contracts with local governments, which themselves contract with suppliers and contractors in the form of procurement. To this end, the CLM has signed financing agreements with the local authorities and the financial statements of the activities are validated by the mayors, for which they report on the work.⁶⁴⁶
I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks and stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (Indicator 2.5 from MLS: 1 • In the Yellitaare project evidence shows that issues related with nutrition have improved from a governance perspective since local authorities have been increasingly involved. There are local Development Plans, Communal Development Plans, Resilience Plans, development of participatory budget, consultation frameworks so that the nutrition dimension is integrated into these plans. There are currently 722 relays (support in organizational dynamics). Relays conduct talks and home visits for behavioral changes for women (especially hygiene aspects such as hand washing). They also participate in diagnostic work to detect cases of malnutrition. ⁶⁴⁷

Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience through the support to the CLM⁶⁴⁸ as a national institution that intends to address the malnutrition challenge of the country from a multisector perspective. The CLM is embedded in the presidency of the state and has signed MoUs with almost all sector ministries (agriculture, health, education, environment, etc.)

The Yellitaare Project (*Development from the community*) is the first project to operationalize the multisectoral approach against malnutrition adopted in 2015 by CLM. In doing so it intends to address the different causes of malnutrition in specific areas of the country, in Matam and Podor region, with borders with Mali and Mauritania. The community approach intends to focus on a change in behaviors that can contribute to decrease malnutrition, improve resilience and, at a later stage, increase household incomes. The aim is to make people feeling a better sense of deep-rooted with their territory. The EUTF is supporting a decentralization strategy that is still weak in the country and needs further enhancement. The project is working in 48 communities among which 25 have developed the new communal development plans. Those development plans include a committee where experts from the different ministries participate in order to address the mainstreamed topics: gender, climate change, nutrition, water and sanitation, social protection, etc. The Yellitaare project has emphasised the need to involve the communities at local level facing malnutrition and food insecurity. Although challenges remain -particularly in the need to increase decentralization from the Senegalese government-, the strategy looks accurate. Due to several discrepancies of perspectives among different

⁶⁴⁴ MLS Report SCL, 2019.

⁶⁴⁵ The CLM functions are as follows: Assists the Prime Minister in defining national nutrition policy and strategies; Examines and approves collaboration proposals from technical ministries in the context of program execution; Animates a framework for consultation between technical ministries, entities in charge of nutrition policies, NGOs and basic community organizations; Develop a good synergy with other poverty reduction programs in general; Promotes a policy to enhance communication for behaviour change and good practices in the fight against malnutrition; Contributes to the strengthening of national capacities for the effective conduct of nutrition programs.

⁶⁴⁶ ROM T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01-01 Amélioration De La Réponse Des Communautés Les Plus Vulnérables Face Aux Crises Nutritionnelles Et Alimentaires Dans Les Départements De Podor, Ranérou, Matam Et Kanel.

⁶⁴⁷ Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam.

⁶⁴⁸ <http://intomorrowstrust.com/secteurs-impliques/approche-multisectorielle/>

stakeholders, the evidence to affirm EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience should be considered mildly satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organizations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yellitaare project has increased cooperation between relief and development organizations: In the local committees, issues of malnutrition and food insecurity as well as fire prevention and early warning are addressed.⁶⁴⁹
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yellitaare project has increased local authorities' ability to handle challenges around malnutrition and food insecurity.
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households perceive an improvement in their nutrition and food security status. Some of them also report improvements in productivity and income generating activities, although it is too early to show results in that regard. Women perceive the benefits of their empowerment (literacy, social participation, income generation, etc.) as a way to increase their ability to cope with stress.⁶⁵⁰

Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening the development nexus of the resilience activities versus the emergency relief approach. The strategy followed by the Yellitaare project respond to the humanitarian-development nexus approach towards the fight against malnutrition and food-insecurity, where women's empowerment has been prioritized. Linkages with irregular migration remain in the need to fix the population in the territory by increasing its resilience. The evidence to affirm that EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prospects for sustainability are good. The CLM that implements the program is a state institution that works in collaboration with other state services concerned with issues of food and nutritional security. This institutional positioning is reinforced with the empowerment of communities in the project management of community nutrition projects and real prospects for its inclusion in local planning and budgeting tools. As such, the institutional sustainability of the project poses no problem.⁶⁵¹

⁶⁴⁹ Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam.

⁶⁵⁰ Field visit to Yellitaare project in Matam

⁶⁵¹ ROM REPORT 2018, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-01 AECID Amélioration de la réponse des communautés les plus vulnérables face aux crises nutritionnelles et alimentaires dans les départements de Podor, Ranérou, Matam et Kanel).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The capacity development is only a component of some of the projects which implies that the sustainability is often lost. Projects do not have the possibility to support local authorities, there is nothing on decentralization. There are not specific programmes focusing on this”.⁶⁵² • Le projet de Gouvernance de la Migration (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-03) avec AECID vise notamment la "territorialisation" de la politique nationale en matière de migration (= implantation de Bureaux d'Accueil et d'Orientation des Sénégalais de l'extérieur – BAOS dans les 14 régions du SN)
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Overall JC assessment:

The EUTF sustainability on the resilience component has been ensured through the integration of the project in a national institution, CLM, that has already incorporated an exit strategy in its 2020 Action Plan since the Yellitaare project is due to end in April 2020. Challenges remain in terms of mobilization of the different sectors involved at the local level (education, health, water, environment, etc.). On a broader perspective, although almost EUTF projects include activities on decentralization they are often complementary activities and are not at the forefront of EUTFs’ intentions. Only more recently projects show a stronger focus on decentralization. It is for instance the case of the migration governance project by AECID dealing with the BAOS. Another aspect that has not been taken into account under EUTF relates to the issue of formal land rights and resilience. Apparently, there is a lack of regulation in Senegal that prevents people from accessing the land property. Beneficiaries interviewed in the rural activities in Casamance confirmed that they had inherited the land. That factor contributes to a resistance of the young population to invest in training on agriculture matters since they do not have the incentive to finally access to a rural property. The evidence to affirm that EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors is strong.

EQ-6: Improved Migration Management

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After some initial challenges and delays, CIVIPOL project, -that will provide a biometric identification system for Senegalese population - will start soon. • The proposed activities under Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, 9 000 000EUR(T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will be a continuation of the actions undertaken by the Senegalese government, creating synergies between administrations involved in the fight against irregular immigration, smuggling and trafficking. In particular, the POC will strengthen the DNLTM (National Division for Combating the Trafficking of Migrants), created in January 2018, within the Air and Border Police, and support its operationalization and integration into the Senegalese security system at the same time.⁶⁵³
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF has revealed EU interest and commitment to develop Valletta Action Plan. • The Valletta topic that remains uncovered is the regular migration. Neither parties (EU nor Senegal) have suggested a plan in this regard. From the EU part it is obvious since competencies belong the MS.
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will enhance the exchange of experiences in the topic of trafficking, as well as regional police and judicial cooperation.

⁶⁵² Interview EUD.

⁶⁵³ Conclusions Operational Committee Sahel & Lake Chad Window 19 November 2018 and EUD interview.

I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint, (T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-10) will enhance an increase the rights'-based approach on migration through the support to the "national unit against trafficking.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF has revealed in Senegal EU interest and commitment to develop Valletta Action Plan. However, the Valletta plan component that remains uncovered is the regular migration. Neither parties (EU nor Senegal) have suggested a plan in this regard. From the EU side, it is obvious since competencies belong to the MS. Spain promoted a circular agreement initiative on migration, out of the 47 migrants departed from Senegal, only 18 returned. This might undermine other MS's interest in this kind of approach.

The project CIVILPOL (managed by ENABEL and involvement of FIIAPP) -that supported a recognition system based on biometrics- had to be redesigned due to an initial misunderstanding about its real objective. According to the interviewees the project is now in track and national authorities do appreciate the benefits of modernizing this biometric identification process for their own internal benefits (elections, security, etc.).

The project Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint will contribute to strengthen inter-ministerial co-operation around the issues of combating practices associated with irregular migration (smuggling, trafficking, money laundering, etc.); Provide sustained support (in the form of tutorials and continuous training provided by experts present daily) to Senegalese services involved in the fight against migrant smuggling and illegal practices related to irregular migration, particularly trafficking; Establish procedures, statistical, legal, administrative and information-sharing tools in the services involved in the fight against practices associated with illegal migration; Support regional cooperation in organizing joint actions contributing to the fight against human trafficking. The evidence to this indicator is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified (assisted voluntary return and reintegration) AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With IOM support the state has improved their plans/procedures. Procedures include the reception, first evaluation and interview. Afterwards returnees receive a pocket money up to 150 euro to get back home.
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUTF has provided a more flexible methodology for reintegration as well as a more decentralized perspective of the migration policies. EUTF has allowed more information on migration, data collection, etc.
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reintegration has not been successfully supported by the EUTF yet due to several challenges in decision making and delays, mainly by the long negotiation with Senegalese government about the reintegration. The EUTF aimed to improve the referencing of beneficiaries among projects. IOM received the responsibility to organize and coordinate among all the EUTF partners the referral mechanism. This mechanism faces several challenges: IOM rules to reveal personnel information about migrants, who have to allow the share of their personal data by IOM Geographic dispersion of migrants

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of correspondence between project locations and return locations • Distrust of another organization taking care of their reintegration • Eligibility criteria for each project • Delays on implementation of the agricultural project and the starting of counseling sessions.⁶⁵⁴
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Overall JC assessment:

In Senegal systems and practices for dignified voluntary return have clearly been improved thanks to EUTF. Procedures for voluntary return have been designed with IOM project support and more than 4500 migrants have been returned from Libya, Niger, Mali, and Morocco both by planes and buses. Returnees between 18 and 35 years old received pocket money, as well as psychological and medical support upon their arrival. The immediate assistance worked very well, according to the satisfaction evaluation questionnaires.

Reintegration however has faced important challenges linked to developing the ownership of the Government for the project. Activities could start only in January 2019. The initial intention of both EU and Senegalese government was to strengthen the BAOS for return migrants' reintegration. The BAOS are foreseen in the Migration Policy that has not been politically validated yet. The DGSAE is the national authority in charge of the development of those BAOS. Since 2017, they are included under the AECID project SAH-SN-06-03 "Projet de renforcement de la gouvernance inclusive de la migration au Sénégal en vue d'améliorer la synergie migration et développement". However, it has not been possible to agree on a clear approach by all partners involved to this project yet (a ROM mission is expected to be conducted early 2020 for this project).

Systems and practices for reintegration are explored and ready to be on place. Limitations exist at political level since the new migration policy has been launched technically but needs still to be validated by the Parliament. The EUTF has been really useful since it has eased a national dialogue around the issue of migration governance. There has been a clear awareness raising by national authorities. Before the EUTF national authorities were not sufficiently aware about the need to have an inter-ministerial approach. EUTF has revealed that migration data implies not only the Ministry of interior but other ministries like employment for instance.

EUTF support has also revealed the need to decentralize migration governance. Local authorities, communities, governors have been involved. Although civil society participation needs to be strengthened. The presence of local NGOs is still weak. The EUD migration liaison officer has participated in several activities organized by authorities and civil society in the country on issues related with migration in order to inform about EUTF actions on migration (Police des frontieres, la société civile, Fondation Ebert, etc.). The evidence to affirm under EUTF systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/improved is strong.

⁶⁵⁴ Field mission.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration: 103.918 The Tekki Fii campaign⁶⁵⁵, which covers most of the EUTF projects (Développer l'emploi au Sénégal, PARERBA, PACERSEN...) carries out large scale communication activities in the country, with the goal of sensitizing potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by the programmes and on risks of irregular migration. In Q1, 7,396 new potential migrants were reached in two Senegalese regions through 'caravans': 5,896 in Tambacounda, and 1,500 in Kédougou, the latter seeing its first 'caravan' visit.⁶⁵⁶
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human trafficking has not been sufficiently taken into account under EUTF so far. There is not sufficient attention given to the sensitization of potential migrants on the issue of human trafficking before they take the adventure to travel. There is a new initiative EPOQUE that will deal with this aspect.⁶⁵⁷ The technical and operational capacities of institutions and organizations in charge of migration and assistance to vulnerable people, as well as civil society organizations, including the private sector, can be strengthened.⁶⁵⁸

Overall JC assessment:

Due to the migration profile in Senegal, EUTF action in this regard has been predominantly a preventive one. IOM conducts campaigns to sensitize about the risks of irregular migration. The Tekki Fii campaign's goal was to sensitize potential migrants on economic opportunities offered by an EUTF-funded programme and on the risks of irregular migration. IOM sensitization program include raising awareness on the risks of human trafficking on the irregular migration route. However, according to some interviewees, it seems that Human trafficking has not been sufficiently taken into account under EUTF. There is not sufficient attention given to the sensitization of potential migrants on the issue of human trafficking before they take the adventure to travel. There is a new initiative -EPOQUE- that will deal with this aspect soon. More involvement from civil society seems to be needed in the fight against human trafficking. Evidence for this JC is satisfactory.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects on Migration Management have tried to ensure that national authorities strengthen their capacities in Senegal. However, they have faced some institutional challenges.

⁶⁵⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A1SfuJk_KfM

⁶⁵⁶ MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

⁶⁵⁷ EUD Interview.

⁶⁵⁸ Protocol d'accord MAESE/IOM, T05-EUTF-SAH-SN-06-02 Renforcement de la gestion et de la gouvernance des migrations, retour et ré-intégration durable au Sénégal et accompagnement des investissements de la diaspora Sénégalaise.

Overall JC assessment:

Projects on Migration Management have tried to ensure that national authorities strengthen their capacities in Senegal. However, they are facing some institutional challenges. The migration policy is not validated yet, which causes some uncertainty in terms of attribution of responsibilities among different institutions. The decentralization of the migration policy remains very weak. The involvement of civil society – who contributed to the migration policy elaboration and technical approval – needs to be consolidated at the implementation level. Evidence for this JC is satisfactory.

EQ-7: Improved Border Management and Fight against Criminal Networks

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300659 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1660
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants' rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

⁶⁵⁹ MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

⁶⁶⁰ MLS SLC 1st q 2019.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

EQ-8: Improved Local Governance and Management of Conflict

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights: 300 4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights: 1

I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalization and extremism within their communities
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalization and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

EQ-9: Impact and Sustainability

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF is slowly contributing to a better understanding of the root causes of migration.
I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.
I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The field mission did not provide evidence in this regard, since apparently due to political circumstances allocation of resources are limited.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence found.

Overall JC assessment:

EUTF is slowly contributing to a better understanding of the root causes of migration. The fact that EUTF started very quickly and the need to approve projects in a rush did not allow to select projects focusing specifically on root causes of irregular migration but dealing with the migration issue in general. EUTF has helped however to understand the different types of migration taking place in the country and the different challenges they pose to national authorities. It has helped to understand that irregular migration does not only respond to an economic process but to a social process as well. Thus, several variables such as sex, age,

religious and / ethnic affiliation should also be considered in the analysis of this phenomenon. For example, rivalry between half-brothers can push co-wives to encourage their children to migrate. Therefore, other elements related to irregular migration like the role of women in the economic development, the high birth rates -linked to the demography challenges- and religious status do play an important role and are not sufficiently considered under EUTF.

The evidence to affirm that local, national and transnational authorities are slowly improving their response to causes and consequences irregular migration is strong.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project “Développer l’emploi-ACEFOP” has recently released a research on the causes of migration: “Economic and socio-anthropological determinants of migration in the South and South-East regions of Senegal: Kolda, Kédougou and Tambacounda”⁶⁶¹.
I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some MS -Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain-, are allocating new resources to continue with EUTF interventions.
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF – EU, MS, partner countries – have a clearer shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EUTF partners -EU, MS, and Senegalese government- started with quite different approaches about the irregular migration. They are however slowly increasing a share understanding of the root causes of irregular migration in the country.

Overall JC assessment:

The starting point of EUTF partners -EU, MS, and Senegalese government- in regards the EUTF goal was very distant. While the EU wanted to focus on irregular migration, MS agencies focused on their own approach towards the migration challenge in the country according to their previous work in Senegal, or decided to work on specific topics that could eventually be related to the migration phenomena one way or another (e.g. facilitating diaspora development and its involvement in their territories of origin, developing vocational training or providing basic services in order to increase resilience of the target population). The actual cause-effect relationship between those projects and a decrease in irregular migration is still to be proven. Projects are nevertheless contributing to a better development in the communities of their intervention and to a better understanding of the diversity of the migration phenomenon in the country. However, more support and commitment are needed in order to provide more effective, sustainable and locally owned response to these challenges.

The evidence to affirm that EUTF partners are slowly becoming more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of irregular migration due to EUTF is satisfactory.

⁶⁶¹ Étude réalisée par le Laboratoire GERM et Faits de Sociétés Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis, June 2019.

ANNEX M: SOMALIA COUNTRY CASE NOTE

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DS	Durable Solution/s
EDF	European Development Fund
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
HOA	Horn of Africa
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFI	International Financial Institution
ILED	Inclusive Local and Economic Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JPP	Joint Police Programme
MLS	Monitoring and Learning Systems
MS	(EU) Member State
NIP	National Indicative Programme
NIS Foundation	Nordic International Support Foundation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PFM	Public Finance Management
REF	Research and Evaluation Facilities
SO	Strategic Objective
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States Dollar

1 Introduction

Country Context

In 2018, the Federal Republic of Somalia had an estimated population of 15 million and a GDP/cap of USD 315 (World Bank). Due to the conflict in the southern regions and recurring floods and droughts in several parts of the country, over 800,000 Somalis are registered as refugees, fairly equally distributed across Ethiopia, Kenya and Yemen. The country has in addition an estimated 2.65 million IDPs. Around 5.4 million are reported as food insecure (MLS HOA 2019 Q2 report 2019-11) including 1.2 million children acutely malnourished of which around 20% are considered to be facing life-threatening malnutrition (EU Country fiche 2019-03).

The political situation remains fragile but is slowly improving. Public institutions and their capacities at Federal and member state levels are being strengthened, though at varying speeds. The country is undergoing a constitutional review process including designing power-sharing arrangements within the federated structure of government. General elections are planned for 2020/21, but nation-building and development processes are hampered both by political disagreements and the fluid security situation, with Al Shabaab still a powerful force across large areas of the southern parts of the country (EU Country fiche 2019-03).

After over 20 years of armed conflict, the economy is slowly beginning to grow, with an estimated rate of 2.9% for 2019. This, however, is equal to population growth so the per capita growth is zero. The annual remittances from the Somali diaspora of an estimated USD 1 billion/year is hence critical to the household economy. Livestock remains a key economic activity, where exports to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are central. While unregulated telecommunications and trade flourishes, the lack of a stable environment means investments for long-term and sustainable economic growth remains minimal (EU Country fiche 2019-03).

Core public economic and finance systems and capacities are being built and macro-economic performance is improving – to the point that the IMF completed its first review under the IMF-staff monitoring program in September 2019, where the team leader noted that *“The fiscal policy framework continues to strengthen, with domestic revenue mobilization in the year to July 2019 exceeding the target set in the program ... We are pleased by the stated commitment of the Finance Ministers of all the Federal Member States (FMS), together with the Federal Government (FGS), to securing debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, despite broader political differences. The IMF team encourages the FGS and FMS to sustain this cooperation to mitigate key risks to the program”*, meaning Somalia is on its way to reaching critical benchmarks under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) programme that will allow it to negotiate its high foreign public debt, a critical step towards more sustainable economic development (<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/09/18/pr19339-somalia-imf-staff-completes-first-review-under-staff-monitored-program>).

Given the lack of stability and a public sector largely unable to provide basic services and security, the human resources situation is serious. While the population is very young – 70% of the population is 30 years or younger – most of these have never attended formal schooling, meaning that the country is badly lagging neighbouring countries in terms of human resources development. Two of three youth are unemployed, and the situation for women is particularly difficult, with widespread gender-based violence and discrimination (EU Country fiche 2019-03).

A 2017 study provides an overview of the framework to manage mixed migration in Somalia: (i) legal and regulatory frameworks addressing IDPs, returnees, refugees, smuggling and trafficking, and cross-border management, (ii) the actors and initiatives engaged/programmes

in place, and (iii) the capacities and processes of the main actors for managing mixed migration. This study informed the design of the RE-INTEG programme HOA-SO-03 (Altai consulting: *Mapping of the existing framework, capacity and interventions in managing mixed migration flows in Somalia*).

EUTF Programme

The EUTF funds eight programmes in Somalia. Two are smaller initiatives and two are in fact two phases of the same programme. A total of EUR 307.5 million have been allocated, of which nearly EUR 228 million have been committed to specific projects (see table 1 below). The five substantive programmes address different aspects of the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration:

Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows, HOA-SO-03 ("RE-INTEG"), approved in 2015, was the first programme with an allocation of EUR 50 million. It is to support SO-1, Greater economic and employment opportunities, SO-2, Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people, and SO-3, Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit. The programme foresees three main results: (i) Closing gaps in the management of refugees and returnees, (ii) enhancing the rule of law by improving and implementing policies and legal framework for idps, refugees and returnees and strengthened cross-border cooperation towards migration and enhanced security, and (iii) increased access to basic services and creation of realistic livelihood opportunities in the main accessible areas of return and departure (Action Fiche, HOA-SO-03). Eleven projects have been approved, beginning with the mapping exercise referred to above, projects to improve policy, but where most are on-the-ground activities to address problems in a specific geographic area, tailored to the particular context. A mid-term evaluation provides a very positive assessment of achievements so far, noting that beneficiary groups are "enjoying an improved access to basic social services and legal/protection frameworks ... programme has reinforced the creation of political space that promoted dialogue and coordination among multiple and multi-level stakeholders representing political, humanitarian and development actors. Furthermore, it has shown that a mix of different approaches... can lead to applying mixed migration solutions in a framework of stabilization and peace building. - The Action has enhanced the knowledge, capacity and commitment of the Federal Government and federal states to implement durable solution (DS) measures. As a result of RE-INTEG, there is now willingness, commitment and dedication by the FGS and the states to ensure the sustainability of most RE-INTEG initiated DS measures" (Mid-term evaluation, International Consulting Expertise, p. 7).

Building resilience in Northern Somalia, HOA-SO-23 ("RESTORE"), approved in 2016, with an allocation of EUR 10 million, is to support SO-1 and SO-2 in areas of Somaliland and Puntland. The programme foresees three main results: (i) Support to the coordination of resilience, (ii) access to drinkable, affordable and adequate water service delivery in Bosasso, and (iii) building resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (Action Fiche, HOA-SO-23). There are therefore two projects contracted, one each for the last two results areas, again differentiated by geographic location. *Restore and building resilience in Northern Somalia, HOA-SO-47 ("RESTORE 2")*, approved in 2017 also with EUR 10 million, again supports SO-1 and SO-2, and funds two projects. The team visited SO-23-01 project sites in Puntland, where a key message heard was how local communities felt being heard and consulted.

Table M.1: EUTF Programme in Somalia

Programme	No.	Allocation	Project	Implementing Partner	Budget
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	HOA-SO-03	50 000 000	SO-03-01 Mapping migration interventions in Somalia	Danish Refugee Council	32 720
			SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in HOA	IOM	5 000 000
			SO-03-4.1 Durable solutions for returnees and IDPs in Somalia	CARE Netherlands	9 000 000
			SO-03-03 Enhancing responsiveness to management, reintegration of mixed migration flows	UNHCR	5 000 000
			SO-03-05 Supporting development, implementation of policies for return, reintegration, protection of IDPs and refugees	Istituto Internazionale di Diritto	2 967 280
			SO-03-10 Amplifying durable solutions in Somalia	Africa's Voices Foundation	150 000
			SO-03-4.2 WADAJIR: Enhancing durable solutions for, reintegration of displacement affected communities, Somaliland	World Vision Germany	4 000 000
			SO-03-4.3 Innovative durable solutions for IDPs, returnees Mogadishu	UNHABITAT	12 000 000
			SO-03-4.4 EIDACS: Enhancing integration of displacement affected communities	Concern	4 000 000
			SO-03-4.5 Durable solution, reintegration support to displacement affected communities, Jubaland	Norwegian Refugee Council	4 000 000
SO-03-4.6 Enhancing integration of displacement affected communities, Baidoa	Concern	1 000 000			
Promoting tolerance and dialogue	HOA-SO-16	5 000 000	SO-16-01: Scoping study: Dulqaad Iyo Wada Hadal, promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue	British Council	60 000
Restore-building resilience	HOA-SO-23	10 000 000	SO-23-02 Bossaso spring water sources development	Terre Solidali Onlus	5 000 000
			SO-23-01 Restore-building resilience in Northern Somalia	Norwegian Refugee Council	4 000 000
Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia	HOA-SO-46	40 000 000	SO-46-01 Strategic partnership for sustainable security	Sahan Foundation	2 699 370
			SO-46-02 Support to joint police programme	UNOPS	17 000 000
			SO-46-03 UN Multi-partner TF: Support to justice, corrections, security, local governance	UNDP	12 300 000
Restore-building resilience	HOA-SO-47	10 000 000	SO-47-02 Strengthening resilience of vulnerable households and communities in N Somalia	World Vision Germany	4 000 000
			SO-47-01 Community resilience in Somaliland and Puntland (CRISP)	Development Fund Norway	3 968 707
Somalia operational support - air trsp	HOA-SO-56	6 500 000	SO-56-01 Somalia air transport services	Seven-four-eight Air Services	5 190 488
ILED - Inclusive local and economic development	HOA-SO-57	83 000 000	SO-57-01 Somalia Stability Fund II (SSF II)	UK ...??	2 000 000
			SO-57-02 Stabilisation and peace dividends	NIS Foundation	12 000 000
			SO-57-03 Third-party monitoring and evaluation II	Particip	2 233 800
			SO-57-04 Private sector development programme in Somalia	IFC	1 500 000
			SO-57-05 Territorial integration and planning facility for ILED	Adam Smith Int'l	5 044 000
			SO-57-06 Technical assistance for Social transfers; support to donor WG and Government	Development Associates Int'l	999 580
Somalia state and resilience building contract	TO5-EUTF-HOA-SO-59	103 000 000	SO-59-02 Financing agreement and resilience building contract	Federal State Government	92 000 000
			SO-59-03 Technical assistance to budget support	Adam Smith Int'l	6 175 000
			SO-59-01 Support to the financial governance committee	Adam Smith Int'l	519 500
Totals		307 500 000			227 840 445

The project had helped establish committees that were broadly representative of the various population groups including women and recently arrived IDPs. These facilitated discussions on the priorities the communities wanted the projects to address, identified beneficiary groups to ensure inclusion and targeting of the vulnerable, and facilitated coordination among stakeholders that strengthened transparency and accountability. Involvement of local authorities at all stages of the project furthermore ensured that they supported the communities. Once again, the DS approach was appreciated, including by local officials spoken with. From the IPs perspective, the various activities though small-scale were contributing to more sustainable livelihoods, reduction in tensions and potential conflicts due to the dialogue role of the committees, and where the IP itself was learning and improving its approaches.

Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia, HOA-SO-46, approved in 2017 with EUR 40 million, is to support SO-4, Improve governance and promoting conflict prevention and forced displacement. The programme foresees results in several areas: (i) Security sector governance that includes improving political and civilian oversight and accountability regarding security related line ministries at FGS and FMS levels, and enabling legislative and other relevant bodies exercise increased control over security forces, (ii) improved police by increasing number and professional capacities, improve law enforcement in major urban areas, improve accountability and oversight of police, and build efficient and sustainable police structures, and (iii) in Justice and Corrections improve capacities and quality of judiciary, with adherence to national and international standards for detainees (Action Fiche, HOA-SO-46). While one project is to address policy and coordination issues in the sector, the two substantive projects are managed by UN agencies, also with intentions to support donor coordination and thereby both simplify donor support while providing more coherent and broad-based assistance to national authorities in sensitive areas. The two projects are structured quite differently, with the UNOPS project focusing only on the police while the UNDP project is a trust fund addressing four sub-sectors: judiciary, prison services, internal security, and local governance. The Joint Police Programme (JPP) provides training with a focus on community policing across the Federal and MS levels; stipends, non-lethal equipment including vehicles, and project financing. There are quarterly meetings of all the interior ministries, and while there is an agreement that the funding is split seven ways, the Federal level getting two shares and the states one-seventh each, the actual funding still has to be argued for and approved. This quite collaborative structure and agreed process is unusual. The project can point to achievements in terms of conflict resolution, increased trust by the public and more professional performance though admittedly much remains before Somalia has a credible police force.

Inclusive local and economic development, ILED, HOA-SO-57, approved in 2018, with an allocation of EUR 83 million is so far spread across six projects. It is to support SO-1, SO-2 and SO-4, and is focused on four “corridors” with activities targeted to the particular needs and opportunities of each. It addresses three main objectives: (i) In the field of stabilization and governance: local and municipal authorities are established and their capacities strengthened to identify community needs, plan and implement area-based development, and deliver services; conflict and grievances between communities are reconciled; and the dividends of peace realized, (ii) in the fields of inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the programme is to focus on three areas: (a) enabling environment to mobilise investment, improve access to finance and essential services for private sector development, (b) human skills, labour markets and entrepreneurship development, and (c) strengthening competitive, inclusive and resilient value chains, and (iii) social safety nets will be developed by having vulnerable households in these geographic areas enrolled into a social safety net system (Action Fiche, HOA-SO-57). This is hence an ambitious programme addressing a range of fairly fundamental challenges. Six projects have been approved so far, for a total of EUR 24 million. Most of these are various

forms of technical assistance and quality assurance activities, where only one project so far has activities on the ground but also has received half the allocated funds so far. SO-57-02 so far works with local authorities in two localities, Dolow and Luuq, in addition to Mogadishu itself, where it provides community infrastructure decided through local consultations. Once again the decision making processes were praised as open and participatory, with stakeholders insisting that the activities reflected their concerns and needs. Given the project's focus on strengthening the visibility and credibility of local authorities as well as improving the links to higher-level authorities, the impression is that the project is delivering on this complicated but central state building objective – while at the same time having to acknowledge the reality of clan politics and power, allocating the three construction contracts in Dolow to companies representing the three dominant clans in the area.

Somalia state and resilience building contract, HOA-SO-59, also from 2018, is primarily a budget support project with a total allocation of EUR 103 million, addressing SO-2 and SO-4. The programme has as its main objective to increase the legitimacy and capacity of the FGS, further the federal project, and create the conditions for inclusive growth. This is to be achieved by reinforcing trust in the FGS at three levels: (i) with the FMS by reinforcing political and policy links through increased inter-governmental fiscal transfers, (ii) towards the international creditors and partners in view of building a strong reform track record for international financial institutions' (IFI) arrears clearance to reach the HIPC Decision point, (iii) towards the Somali population by gradually increasing the role of the Somali authorities in the provision of basic services. The programme therefore provides budget support to the FGS with complementary technical assistance both to the Ministry of Finance and the Parliamentary Financial Governance Committee. This project is the one that raised the most concerns among some of the EU MS in Nairobi, where the decision to provide budget support in the first place was seen as premature by some. There were also concerns that the EU was focusing too much on the FGS and not providing sufficient attention to the needs and concerns of the FMS, thus potentially exacerbating political tensions in this sensitive field, though in fact the EUD has facilitated numerous FGS-FMS meetings at technical and political levels. There were also comments on the extent to which the EU was being too accommodating when monitoring the various benchmarks, and the fairly sudden decision to allocate EUR 43 mill of the funding to clear IMF arrears as a support to the HIPC process. The impression is, however, that the dialogue with the World Bank and IMF has been very close and constructive; that the EU has put in place a number of technical assistance components to attenuate the high risks associated with budget support to an admittedly fragile public finance management (PFM) sector; that the attention of budget support may be somewhat fragmented trying to address not only strengthening of core PFM/DRM systems and fiscal relations between the Federal and MS levels but also addressing fiscal and governance issues across sectors (fisheries, education and police). At the same time, the EU is clearly paying considerable attention to this area, as attested to in the quite comprehensive six-monthly reporting to Brussels and regular briefings to MS in-country and *ad hoc* EUDC meetings. The World Bank noted that the clearance of the IMF arrears was in fact a strategic contribution to the HIPC process since the IMF was facing challenges on how to resolve this issue, and felt that the close collaboration between these three institutions was allowing for flexible yet robust answers to many of the PFM challenges the parties had to tackle. The bottom line for this mission – though in no way a serious review – is that the issues are being taken seriously, and that some concerns by EU MS may in part be due to differing risk perceptions and risk tolerances, but perhaps also caused by some information gaps. The EUD also believes there may not be sufficient appreciation of the challenges of operationalising the complex budget support programme over a relatively short period of time in a complex and volatile political and security environment.

The quarterly Monitoring and Learning Systems (MLS) reports provide aggregated results on all EUTF activities in Somalia, using indicators agreed for the EUTF programme as a whole. Some of the relevant indicators for Somalia as of June 2019 are provided in table M.2 below.

Table M.2: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, June 2019

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q1 2019
1.1 Number of jobs created	3,584
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	482
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,434
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	1,759
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	1,850
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded, improved	3
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated	249
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	132,486
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	2,424
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	1,492
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk strategies	28
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	109,181
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	3,012
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	341,907
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	36,970
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	4,767
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,955
3.5 Number of returning migrants getting reintegration assistance	27,833
3.6 Number of institutions, non-state actors strengthened on migration management	28
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201
3.8 Number refugees/ forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support integration	917
4.1 Number border stations supported to strengthen border control	2
4.2 Number staff from governmental institutions [...] trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection etc.	2,066
4.2 bis Number of institutions [...] benefiting from support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection etc.	210
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	3,023
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	65
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	63
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16

Source: Altai Consulting, EUTF MLS: Horn of Africa Quarterly Report, Q2 2019, pp. 44-45

When assessing the overall results of the programme, one challenge is that many projects have only quite recently begun implementation. This is most evident with the ILED programme,

where less than 30% of available funding has been allocated and a number of the activities, such as under SO-57-02, are still under early implementation.

In general, the results under SO-1 regarding *Greater economic and employment opportunities* are rather sparse, though need to be contextualized. While about 3,600 jobs created is not an impressive number, the latest MLS report notes that the share of more permanent jobs rather than just short-term assistance has increased, which is positive. The various Durable Solutions projects also point to improved livelihoods, including due to an increase in the number of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), their membership and the funding levels they are mobilising. While these numbers remain minuscule in relation to overall needs, especially the dramatic unemployment rates among youth, it is difficult to envision dramatic increases as long as the framework conditions for long-term business development are so uncertain. The reported improvements in PFM and reaching the HIPC decision point will most likely have a much larger effect, but the improvements in macro-economic and PFM conditions will most likely affect the urban economy the most. These framework understandings are important for interpreting other SO-1 indicators as well, since rural and marginalized groups will for a long time depend more on local initiatives, however insignificant they are from a statistical point of view.

Under SO-2, *Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people*, there is again a need to understand the numbers. Given that food insecurity and malnutrition especially among young children is seen as a massive and continuous challenge in Somalia, the low figures for food-security related interventions are difficult to understand – except when seen in light of the support provided by other actors (ECHO, UN agencies, bilateral donors, international NGOs) and where the EUTF-financed support is in areas where other actors may not be fully present. On the other hand, there is a need to understand what it means that over 342,000 persons have received access to improved basic services. Much of this is health-related services to women, including to women subjected to gender-based violence and genital mutilation, provision of delivery and sanitary kits, much of this being through mobile health units. This does not necessarily mean, however, that these vulnerable groups now have a more continuous and predictable access to such services. Regarding the nearly 100,000 who have been reached by information campaigns, much of this has been through radio campaigns on basic rights issues, in part to recent arrivals in urban areas and in particular Mogadishu. The longer-term effects of such campaigns are unclear and would be interesting to document (Altai MLS 2019-Q1, pp. 105-7). But again, it is the DS projects that probably will deliver the most interesting results, where the mobilisation of local committees, increased local participation, more inclusive and broad-based consultations are strengthening local ownership and commitment, providing more hope for the future and thus encouraging the local population to mobilise own resources and invest for the future.

For SO-3, *Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit*, the figures for indicators 3.2 and 3.5 appear quite significant, though the flows of migrants into and out of Somalia are very high, with a number of nationalities involved. While 200 persons trained in migration management may not appear substantial given the numbers of migrants, this of course depends on who these persons are, the positions they hold, and therefore the potential impact on actual national practices. There is in any case undoubtedly a significant need for upgrading of in particular public sector officials in modern migration law and practices.

SO-4, *Improve governance and promoting conflict prevention and forced displacement*, reports the training of 2,000 public sector staff in border management, conflict prevention and a further 3,000 persons in conflict prevention and peace building. Depending on the contents and duration of the training and the responsibilities the persons trained have, this is of a scale that

may constitute a “critical mass” of knowledge, networks and commitment that increase the likelihood of both sustainability and impact and thus an interesting area for further exploration.

Other interventions of relevance

EDF: EUTF in Somalia is only part of a much larger commitment by the EU to Somalia’s development. This is reflected in the fact that while Somalia already at the beginning of the EUTF got activities financed under the trust fund, it was after the mid-term evaluation of Somalia’s National Indicative Program (NIP) in 2017 pointed to important gains and opportunities for further support that a significant jump in EUTF resources was made available. These “fresh” EUR 200 million were, however, EDF funds that simply were decided to be channelled through EUTF. This allowed for a substantial expansion of what is recorded as the EUTF programme. For the Delegation, this is primarily a further EU contribution of EUR 200 million to Somalia’s development. It should be noted that project development, contracting etc. under the EDF is similar to EUTF because Somalia works under EU’s emergency guidelines. Overall, the EU as Somalia’s largest donor has provided over EUR 1.2 billion over the last ten years, most of this EDF resources. The 11th EDF cycle 2014-2020 has a budget of EUR 286 million with a focus on (i) state building and peace building; (ii) food security and resilience; and (iii) education. The additional EUR 200 million through the EUTF in fact came at a point where the 11th EDF resources were largely exhausted as the country had entered a period of more stability and reform, allowing for an increased pace of implementation, and with NIP and EUTF objectives so similar that programming is seen as quite seamless across these two funding programmes.

Security sector: The EU provides around EUR 20 million/month to the *African Union Mission to Somalia* (AMISOM), thus providing a key support to the security and future stability of the country, including by supporting the strengthening of a more cohesive national security sector. EU also supports a range of other interventions under its *Common Security and Defence Policy* (CSDP) with the Somali armed forces, both land and naval. These constitute fundamental prerequisites for the civilian state and society building activities being able to move ahead.

IcSP: Linked to the above are activities under the *Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace* that further strengthens the EU’s state building support and which also link with the EUTF’s SO-4 in particular.

EIDHR + DCI: The *European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights* and the EU’s *Development Cooperation Instrument* provide funding for a number of small- to medium size interventions to non-state actors, enriching the range, capacity and number of such actors to contribute to the country’s development.

ECHO has for many years been a key source of support to Somalia, with assistance totalling nearly EUR 120 million in 2017 and about EUR 40 million in 2018. ECHO is thus a key EU assistance mechanism that the EUTF is to support and supplement through its attention to the humanitarian-development nexus.

The EUD sees the various EU instruments as being well coordinated and complementary, with no obvious cases or problems of duplication or overlap. Donor coordination in general is also considered good, with a number of sector working groups ensuring good information sharing and examples of shared interventions. The EUTF support to police (SO-46-02) works with Germany and the UK, the two other big funding partners in this field, to ensure consistent support in terms of policy advice and the activities on the ground.

Summing Up

The overall focus of the Somalia programme has been on *stabilization*, which is being pursued at all societal levels – targeted social groups, communities, local authorities, state and federal government – and across a number of sectors and through diverse channels and across the complex political reality of Somalia: differences between the Federal and Member state levels, status of Somaliland, clan politics, Al Shabaab ... The EU is to coordinate EU MS community aid, maintain close dialogue with other key actors (UN agencies, IFIs) while other external actors particularly from the Middle East are providing considerable resources to actors without being totally transparent about intentions and activities. In a complex context with limited local capacity, predictability and political clarity, this is a risky and management-intensive portfolio. The Delegation has addressed this through carrying out a number of analytical studies including through the REF; baseline studies for interventions; third-party monitoring on interventions seen as challenging; and trying to keep the EUTF concentrated on five programmes – though some of them, in particular ILED but also RE-INTEG, have a very broad approach. The recent mid-term evaluation of RE-INTEG is, however, very positive about achievements so far while ILED is still at an early stage of programming and implementation.

Bottom line: EUTF in Somalia is an unusually complex societal, public administration and state-building programme. While risky, it is trying to exploit windows of opportunity, which in an unpredictable environment may be sensible as long as the EU accepts this risk level and is confident that its political management is comfortable with it. The signals so far are positive: while some MS regard budget support as high risk and perhaps premature, the World Bank and IMF along with EU management embrace this.

2 Evaluation Matrix

EQ-1: To what extent do EUTF's objectives and strategy address the situation of the target populations and the priorities of the target geographic areas regarding the flows of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and irregular migrants?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.1	The EUTF's strategic approaches are evidence-based and evolve in response to changes in context, needs and lessons learned
I-1.1.1	Evidence that credible analyses of causes of irregular migrations and forced displacement form the basis for EUTF strategic approaches.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of REF reports address the factors behind the complex mixed migration to be found in Somalia, including the forces behind displacement and irregular migration, generating an empirical basis for designing interventions⁶⁶² • The Action Fiche for HOA-SO-23 Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows presents the analyses lying behind this Decision. • A careful study for SO-03 (RE-INTEG) lays out the institutional, policy and capacity situation across the FGS and FMS for mixed migration management⁶⁶³. • The EU country fiche provides the overall setting for the country's situation as seen by the EU and thus provides the foundational analysis for the overall EU intervention including with the EUTF⁶⁶⁴
I-1.1.2	Evidence that lessons learned and new evidence are taken into account in the evolution of EUTF's strategy and programming decisions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Action Fiches show an awareness of the changing landscape and windows of opportunity that are said to be opening up as FGS (supposedly) improves national political dialogue, the slow growth of FGS capacities, improved but still weak PFM, etc. As new programmes are approved, more recent evidence is used to develop more tailored responses, the most telling probably being the approval of providing budget support⁶⁶⁵ • The approval of EUR 43 mill to repay IMF arrears in order to accelerate the HIPC process came about in response to an agreed joint analysis of this particular opportunity/ challenge. • Project visits to SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 also showed that at the local level quite intensive consultations have led to modifications of priorities and approaches. • One IP with long experience from Somalia and contracts with a number of donors noted that the EU's approach to more programmatic and broad-based approaches seems to have evolved from around 2012 – that is, from before the EUTF – and that the programming with the EU, including under the EUTF, was therefore more strategic and adapted to the changing conditions on the ground
I-1.1.3	Extent of EUTF's strategy aligning with national policy priorities and their evolution, if any, over time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Action Fiches refer to national policies and consultations as underlying the final Decisions⁶⁶⁶. • All Project proposals reviewed note the quite extensive consultations undertaken with local/ national authorities, local communities (as appropriate) either before undertaking tasks or as part of pilot phases, including baseline studies (SO-03-4.1; SO-23—01; SO-46-02; SO-57-02). • These documents also show, as new programmes are added to the EUTF portfolio, that as the FGS policies and commitment improves that this is being respected, leading to SO-59-02 budget support being approved and the Joint Police Programme SO-46-02 as well. • The ILED programme SO-57 was developed in response to the “corridor” thinking of focusing assistance on particular geographic areas with an integrated territorial approach. • ILED also includes the new social safety net approach that has been approved by FGS.

⁶⁶²Cross-Border Analysis and Mapping, Cluster 2 – Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, August 2016; Migration between the Horn of Africa and Yemen, July 2017; Return and (Re)Integration after Displacement, June 2018; and others.

⁶⁶³ Altai consulting, Mapping of the existing framework, capacity and interventions in managing mixed migration flows in Somalia, April 2017.

⁶⁶⁴ EU *Country Fiche*, Directorate D Unit D2 / March 2019

⁶⁶⁵ Action Fiche for T05-HOA-SO-59, Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract

⁶⁶⁶ Action Fiches for T05-HOA-SO-03; T05-HOA-SO-23; T05-HOA-SO-46; T05-HOA-SO-57; T05-HOA-SO-59.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EU programmes and implements under general EU emergency procedures, and thus have considerable flexibility and ability to adapt to the rapidly changing circumstances on the ground.
- The EUTF-funded programme has evolved with the early RE-INTEG programme building on a careful mapping study to understand the particular background before defining the various interventions.
- The community-based interventions – RE-INTEG and RESTORE – all have requirements regarding local consultations for identifying the specific activities and thus a principle of local learning and understanding of context.
- Subsequent ILED and budget support interventions have been driven by FGS initiative and with ILED implementing new policies in areas of areas-based planning, social safety nets strengthening of local authorities and their linkages to higher-level of public administration.
- The budget support has provided the FGS some fiscal space for implementing parts of its incipient Poverty Reduction Strategy as well as well as funding the key step of clearing the IMF arrears for the HIPC process.
- The *evidence* that the EUTF strategic approach is evidence based and evolving in accordance with changes in context and national policies is **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.2	The EUTF is respecting the ownership principle
I-1.2.1	Evidence that EUTF’s strategic choices are based on consultations with, and the priorities of, key stakeholders: national and local authorities, and representatives of beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Action Fiches refer to national consultations as part of the background for the final decisions • The mapping study for SO-03 (see I-1.1.1) included extensive consultations with a wide range of national stakeholders before reaching conclusions and providing recommendations. • Baseline studies for SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02 all document the consultation and listening that has taken place for the concrete design of the various projects. • The project visits to SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 confirmed broad-based consultations with local stakeholders, including local authorities, where local committees of various kinds established to ensure continued ownership and consultation. • Committees were involved also in identifying beneficiary groups to ensure that intended vulnerable groups were included and covered. • Some project areas pointed to changes in priorities as evidence of actually listening to the various groups and changing project focus as further reflection led to shifts in priorities. • The JPP is set up in accordance with the New Policing Model, the Security Pact and the National Security Architecture across Somalia⁶⁶⁷. • The budget support project is likewise clearly a result of a series of close consultations in particular with FGS and less with the FMS, and the relationships with the World Bank and IMF regarding the stabilisation of national PFM and finances, and the attempts to reach the HIPC decision point⁶⁶⁸

⁶⁶⁷ See UNOPS (2019): “JPP Project Year 1: Overview and Achievements, November 2018-September 2019”.

⁶⁶⁸ See EUD reports to EU Brussels, Disbursement note April 2019, Disbursement note October 2019 and presentations given to EU Development Councillors meetings in March and October 2019 and previous such meetings.

I-1.2.2	Evidence that key stakeholders at local and national levels agree with EUTF's strategy and programming decisions that are being prioritised.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fact that FGS agreed that the EDF reserve of EUR 200 million being made available to the country after the mid-term NIP review in 2017 was to be channelled through the EUTF reflects confidence and trust in the EUTF strategy and programming decisions⁶⁶⁹ • The Decision Fiche for ILED; SO-57, in the section on Lessons Learned notes the need for more comprehensive yet inclusive programming which is being attained through the focus on corridors, and that the actual initiatives must be Somali-owned and -led for any chance of success⁶⁷⁰ • The baseline study for SO-03-4.1 lays out the needs, the concept note presents the attitudes and priorities of the key intended beneficiaries, noting the involvement of government officials in the Steering Committee, and the progress reports provide results from validation surveys that confirm the continued support for the selected interventions. The other baseline studies similarly provide evidence that local consultations have been central to the design of the particular project. • During the project visits, local authorities in Puntland and Dolow said they had been consulted and that the priorities really addressed their needs and what the communities needed and wanted. • The Director-General for the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change in Puntland made reference to several consultative meetings to discuss the projects and affirmed that the projects were designed to address not only community needs but that they were also in line with the concerns of the Ministry in terms of the sustainable management of land resources

Overall JC assessment:

- The programme fiches reflect consultations and agreement with national authorities and local stakeholders regarding the priorities to be financed.
- The project reporting likewise reflects considerable dialogue and national and local engagement in the activities and priorities agreed to.
- Project visits confirmed strong engagement with and ownership to the activities and expected results.
- The *evidence* that the EUTF is respecting the ownership principle is **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-1.3	The EUTF ensures the “Do no harm” principle is followed
I-1.3.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions are designed with clear “Do no harm” conditions as a requirement and that in particular steps are taken to shield women and youth from possible negative consequences.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project documentation – baseline studies and progress reports – refer to considerable efforts undertaken to identify the various intended beneficiary groups, to ensure that their concerns and needs are identified and addressed by the projects. • The direct evidence regarding the degree of consultations with women and youth is difficult to verify/ triangulate. Assuming that the documentation is correct – and there is little reason to doubt this as the local organisations working on the ground appear to have strong credibility – means that these groups appear to have been properly included and heard. • The action plans also point to these groups’ needs being addressed, as VSLAs tend to include more women than men, and the VET and other training also includes youth and often more women than men. • The community committees (RESTORE) and local consultative bodies (ILED) all have been set up to enable local consultations. • All stakeholders consulted say they did not see any negative consequences, which they attributed to the close consultations. This does not mean these do not exist, since negative consequences for marginalised groups are typically difficult to identify – but overall seems to be well contained.

⁶⁶⁹ Development Cooperation Strategy 2017/2020 for the implementation of an individual measure in favour of the people of the Federal Republic of Somalia to be financed from the reserve of the European Development Fund, Annex 2, section 7.

⁶⁷⁰ Action Fiche, T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57 p. 7

I-1.3.2	Evidence that intended beneficiaries have not experienced negative consequences of EUTF interventions as per the “Do no harm” principle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project visits revealed that possible negative consequences have been discussed by the committees to ensure inclusion and avoidance of marginalisation, but actual verification would require more in-depth work to be sure. • However, local authorities, beneficiaries and the IP staff say they have not identified negative consequences and that they do not see that other groups are being prejudiced.

Overall JC assessment:

- There have clearly been inclusive consultations to ensure that all intended beneficiary groups have been heard.
- A number of new national policies such as the Social Safety net being rolled out as part of ILED are too new to have generated actual results for verification.
- The *evidence* that EUTF does not leave anyone behind is consistent and compelling though necessarily limited, and should be considered **Satisfactory**.

EQ-2: To what extent are the EUTF interventions coherent – internally and with other EU policies, strategies, and international commitments – and complementary with those of Member States, partner countries, and other development partners?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.1	The EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent
I-2.1.1	Evidence that EUTF interventions at national level are coherent with the policy priorities of partner countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Action Fiches refer to national policies and national policy dialogue lying behind the Decisions • Budget support in particular is directly supporting national policies, as is the JPP (see I-1.2.1). • The budget support has come in for some criticism as some EU MS believe that the EU has been too uncritical of the FGS in its relations with the Federal MS, and in particular has not been strong enough in requiring the FGS to put in place more rules-based fiscal transfer policies. The lack of this clarity and commitment has created frictions with some MS. • The EUD has, however, facilitated a number of FGS-FMS meetings to resolve issues; is supporting FMS through EDF co-funded activities with DFID, while also noting that fiscal transfers need to be assessed in light of the larger PFM framework, and where fiscal transfers have in fact increased. • This was highlighted by the IMF during its first review of the staff-monitored programme IV regarding Somalia’s progress towards reaching the benchmarks for HIPC, stating in its press release of 18 September 2019 “We are pleased by the stated commitment of the Finance Ministers of all the FMS, together with the FGS, to securing debt relief under the HIPC Initiative, despite broader political differences. The IMF team encourages the FGS and FMS to sustain this cooperation to mitigate key risks to the program” 671 • The EUTF programme is fragmented: it is covering all societal levels from beneficiary groups (youth, women, IDPs) to community level to local administrations to member state to federal level, cutting across a number of sectors and fields, such as humanitarian assistance, health, education, agriculture, governance, PFM, across the various regions of the country. Particularly the latter means that local adjusted approaches mean that implementation is adjusted to local conditions, undermining possibilities for internal consistency across the full national territory.
I-2.1.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions responding to a particular SO are consistent across windows/countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not relevant at country level

⁶⁷¹ <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2019/09/18/pr19339-somalia-imf-staff-completes-first-review-under-staff-monitored-program>

Overall JC assessment:

- Given the great variation in conditions for implementing similar tasks across Somalia, in particular local community support, these are more adjusted to local framework conditions rather than attempting national coherence
- The *evidence* that EUTF’s strategy and implementation are internally coherent is fairly strong at intervention level but is difficult to claim across the portfolio as a whole, so should be considered **Mildly Satisfactory**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.2	The EUTF complements and adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions
I-2.2.1	Evidence that EUTF programmes include appropriate linkages to other EU instruments in-country.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transfer of EDF reserve of EUR 200 mill to be implemented through EUTF shows EDF-EUTF linkage • As noted above, ECHO, IcSP, EIDHR and DCI funded activities are seen as constituting complementary activities to EUTF funded program. • The links to ECHO interventions are in particular close in the field of building longer-term resilience at community and household levels given the recurrent droughts and threats to sustainable livestock/pasture management
I-2.2.2	Evidence that EUTF interventions have identified and addressed geographic and thematic gaps not covered by other EU interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF has increased/strengthened – not necessarily introduced – stronger attention to more integrated programs along so-called corridors to get more to focus/concentration of resources where they are needed most and will yield the best results, an explicit concern of SO-57. • It is also clear that EUTF has strengthened the focus on migration issues in general, and the IDP-host community challenges in particular. • EUTF has also improved support for the integration returnees – from Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Yemen – through better reception and follow-on assistance in the form of cash-for-work and other livelihoods support (SO-03-02, IOM) • EUTF has also strengthened the attention to a balanced geographic intervention given the complicated regional/geographic and clan politics in Somalia.

Overall JC assessment:

- Since the EU in Somalia operates under flexible emergency procedures, the EU internally does not differentiate much between EDF and EUTF financing, as reflected in the fact that the recent EUTF funding is in fact EDF resources.
- The EUTF has put new issues on the agenda, in particular challenges related to migration, the longer-term effects of conflict and forced displacement, the need to link humanitarian aid with development thinking, especially in poorer rural and peri-urban areas with influxes of IDPs.
- The *evidence* that EUTF adds value to other EU strategic approaches and interventions appears consistent and compelling and should be considered **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.3	The EUTF complements and adds value to interventions financed by MS and other donors
I-2.3.1	<p>The existence of formal and informal mechanisms to ensure complementarity and coordination with MS activities and coordination with other development partners, at HQ and in the field/Delegations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of sector working groups, largely in Nairobi, share information and some coordination of interventions, though more information sharing than actual coordination, according to interviews. • This is facilitated by an FGS that intends to become more engaged and directive, but where the complex relations between federal MS and the FGS makes genuine coordination in terms of harmonised approaches challenging and with limited FGS capacities to lead/manage such efforts. • The various trust funds, including those managed by UNDP under the EUTF, supports this coordination, where perhaps the best example is JPP with UNOPS managing funding from EUTF, Germany and UK, but where the quarterly meetings of FMS and FGS security ministries is a quite unique and highly constructive coordination forum. • A number of the IPs are in fact NGO consortia, ensuring considerable coordination and complementarity on the ground – though donor funding is made competitive which contributes to fragmenting the NGO community and creates barriers to collaboration • Since many IPs have contracts with several donors, this also provides actual activity coordination. • NGOs have taken the initiative to organise a sharing and learning platform, ReDSS, hosted by Danish Refugee Council, that further helps coordination on the ground. • The EUTF ILED programme complements a number of bilateral efforts: Italy and UK for social safety nets; Danish, German, UK support in corridors; Italy rehabilitating irrigation in Shebelle etc.
I-2.3.2	<p>Evidence of sharing of information and policy analyses, joint evaluations, inclusion of EUTF in programming and programming missions with EU MS and other donors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key example is budget support, where the collaboration with the World Bank and IMF is quite close and continuous, with specific steps taken to coordinate and harmonise approaches, missions, discussions with FGS authorities etc • The JPP also has an unusually efficient and effective coordination mechanism in place that takes decisions and provides rules-based sharing of resources • The reviews/evaluations of programmes like the recent RE-INTEG evaluation, cuts across projects and looks at the larger programmes. • At the same time, some of the IPs note that they tend to be evaluated according to the particular donor programme, not their own overall efforts, so this donor-driven fragmentation provides less information on general principles and approaches, not allowing the reviews to capture the lessons learned and improvements instituted across a broader multi-donor funded programme.

Overall JC assessment:

- There are a number of joint interventions and information sharing mechanisms in place, in part due to limited space to act and capacity to implement, meaning that various risk sharing mechanisms appear rational to several actors who thus come together around trust funds, sector support, etc.
- The *evidence* that EUTF adds value to interventions funded by other donors should be considered **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.4	Other EU policies are supportive of the development objectives of the EUTF as per the EU's Policy Coherence for Development
I-2.4.1	<p>Evidence that other EU policies have contributed to EUTF objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The three strategic pillars of the NIP are (i) build effective and sustainable responses to security challenges, (ii) respond to vulnerabilities and create economic opportunities, and (iii) build state legitimacy and responsiveness and democratic governance. These are derived from Somalia's own National Development Plan, but also compatible with EUTF SOs and thus providing a solid foundation for EUTF interventions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The considerable support provided to the security sector can be seen almost as a pre-condition for EUTF success, since without greater stability and territorial control by national authorities, the sustainability and likely impact of EUTF support will be undermined. • The smaller funding sources – IcSP, EIDHR, DCI – strengthen the voice and role of other actors in society that are also important for EUTF, such as for local governance, and pulling in the same direction as EUTF so in line with PCD objective.
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Overall JC assessment:

- EU’s rather coherent programming of its support to Somalia has meant that the various instruments have been used towards common objectives, meaning that other EU policies and instruments have in practice supported EUTF’s objectives.
- The *evidence* that other EU policies contribute to EUTF objectives as per the PCD is compelling and should be considered **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-2.5	The EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed by the EU
I-2.5.1	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to development/ reforms/ upgrading of policies, laws, systems relevant to EUTF beneficiary groups.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JPP under SO-46-02 is supporting the upgrading of policies and systems for better and more modern police services and also has the quarterly meetings with the key stakeholders where practices and priorities are discussed, and decisions taken. • The various sectoral interventions financed under the UNDP administered trust fund for support to judiciary, corrections, security and local governance have similar ambitions to the JPP but so far have not had the same results, though some steps are being taken. • The budget support has given the EU a seat at the table when it comes to macro-economic issues otherwise handled by the World Bank and IMF alone, including core concerns with respect to fiscal relations between FGS and the FMS – a key issue for the country going forward. • ILED appears to be providing implementation experience with the new social safety net policy and also with regards to new risk-mitigation instruments for private sector development. • The various consultative bodies established at community and local authority level (RE-INTEG, RESTORE, ILED) have been of particular relevance to EUTF beneficiary groups.
I-2.5.2	Evidence that policy and political dialogue under EUTF has led to a more rights-based approach to addressing migrants’ rights and needs, and in particular those of the more vulnerable groups including women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rights of returnees have been improved and put into practice through the support through SO-03-02/ IOM to particular groups of returnees. • The various consultative bodies established at community and local authority level (RE-INTEG, RESTORE, ILED) have been of particular relevance to EUTF beneficiary groups. • The project visits in Puntland and Dolow confirmed that women and youth are being given particular attention at the locality level, and that the various consultative bodies are conscious of the particular needs of the various intended beneficiary groups.

Overall JC assessment:

- Budget support has opened the door to greater involvement in issues around PFM and in particular the fiscal relations between FGS and FMS that EU otherwise would most likely not be engaged in, though the point that budget support would have been possible also with EDF financing weakens this argument.
- National capacity building programmes, in particular for the police but also more general rule of law fields, has also made the EU more directly involved in some sensitive matters around the FGS-FMS relations in key stabilisation sectors

- Both the structure of key programmes – RE-INTEG, RESTORE, ILED – and the particular activities on the ground have enabled the EU to engage in more rights-based discussions at MS and local levels.
- The *evidence* that EUTF has enabled policy and political dialogue on issues otherwise insufficiently addressed is consistent and compelling and should be considered **Strong**.

EQ-3: To what extent is the EUTF delivering efficiently?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.1	EUTF’s institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making
I-3.1.1	Evidence that inclusion of MS and partner countries in decision making bodies (EUTF Board, OpComs) encourages more strategic decision making.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not relevant at country level.
I-3.1.2	Evidence that management structure (windows; OpComs; TF management in Brussels) provides for faster, flexible, more efficient and effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-quality Action Fiches have been produced, and according to EUD staff this has been an efficient process, in part because this does not require formal approval by national authorities but rather is discussed with national representatives sitting in Brussels. • The FGS is becoming increasingly engaged in the Action Fiche processes, however, and in particular were obviously more involved in the budget support Decision (SO-59). This happened as the FGS increasingly appreciates the EUTF mechanism, and where this programme is a direct support to FGS’s own core concerns.
I-3.1.3	Evidence that EUTF decision making structure in the field provides for faster and more effective decision making (compared with other EU instruments).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EUD does not see major differences since the Somalia programme operates under EU emergency procedures. • Certain IPs have seen a shift in EU’s overall programming and decision-making processes over the last 6-7 years, with a more realistic yet flexible approach that has led to faster and less bureaucratic processing – but which is thus general and not particular to the EUTF.
I-3.1.4	Evidence that sufficient staff, in quantitative and qualitative terms, are available in Brussels and in the EU Delegations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to IPs, they have experienced important delays in approvals of budget and programme revisions, including for no-cost extensions. While much of this is attributed to rather rigid adherence to rules and procedures, there is also an impression that it is due to lack of staff since response times are much slower than with bilateral agencies from which they also receive funding. • Funds are not always released on a timely manner in part due to tough rules where EUD staff turn-over seems to be a factor. • IPs have also experienced rigidity regarding the formal audits: while the EUD has on occasion asked for flexibility in terms of moving activities ahead, the auditors have then complained of lack of adherence to certain implementation rules and documentation, to the point where there have been demands for refund of resources spent – that is, while the EUD on programming and implementation has been flexible, EU auditors rigidly apply standards and procedures designed for standard EU operations

Overall JC assessment:

- The application of emergency procedures for activities in Somalia makes for flexible programming and contracting.
- Apparent lack of staff in the field makes for delays in some of the financial operations.
- EU financial auditors adhere strictly to the rules and procedures for EU operations, which for some rapid-moving tasks means that IPs have faced demands for refunds.
- The *evidence* that EUTF’s institutional set-up is conducive to timely and effective decision making is mixed, where *financial management* seems to lag the other dimensions of EUTF decision making considerably, so evidence is **Inconclusive**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-3.2	EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived projects/ programmes for timely implementation
I-3.2.1	Evidence that intervention documents have clear results-based design, risk analyses and realistic implementation plans.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project proposals reviewed (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) all contain clear results designs • The third-party monitoring reports on three RE-INTEG (HOA-SO-03) projects walk through the results frameworks, noting that the indicators for SO-03-03/UNHCR are largely activity- rather than output-based, while for the other two (SO-03-02/IOM and SO-03-4.1/CARE) the issue is more lack of results reporting due to early stage of implementation.⁶⁷² • A more recent mid-term evaluation of SO-03-4.1 is more critical of the results framework but also critical of the complex set-up of the program with five implementing partners and resources thus spread too thinly also geographically⁶⁷³ • One IP complained that the EUTF pushed them to distribute their resources across too vast an area which necessarily meant lower efficiency and probably lower effectiveness. • Budget support project has been criticized for having a very dispersed results framework and claims of lack of strict adherence to this, though the EUD has in fact withheld disbursements on a number of occasions when criteria were only partially met though there was documentable substantive progress.
I-3.2.2	Evidence that contracting flexibility and choice of partners (MS and UN agencies etc.) have been conducive to proper, timely, flexible and effective implementation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating under the emergency procedures, contracting per se has not been a problem. • While the identification of IP is fast, there have been pressures to use certain IPs, in particular MS agencies, that have not always been successful. SO-16-1 Promoting tolerance and dialogue, has experienced a delay of more than two years due to the IP selection. • While identification of IPs is fast, contracting can be very slow. Unlike with EDF funds where a deadline for signature must be followed, with EUTF the flexibility on contracting also means that there is no such deadline, allowing contracting processes to drag on. • NIS stadium was really outside the scope of standard projects but the EUTF was willing to be flexible since it was seen as an important project. • For private sector development partners under ILED this was more flexible.
I-3.2.3	Evidence that EUTF interventions are perceived to be more efficient in implementation and effective in results compared with other EU instruments.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPs see a greater difference between EU and other donors rather than between different EU instruments. • Since around 2012, the EU in general has moved away from an emergency mode of thinking to more development aspirations, providing longer-term budgets and greater predictability, which is positive for delivering more sustainable results. • EUTF projects supports both host communities, intended beneficiaries and public authorities.

Overall JC assessment:

- While some of the formal documentation is considered good the implementation plans are in cases unrealistic, given the complex environment on the ground, and the guided selection of IPs has led to some poor choices and contracting can be slow.
- The *evidence* that EUTF's programming process produces well-conceived programmes is somewhat mixed but should be considered **Mildly Satisfactory**.

⁶⁷² Particip (Oct 2017): (i) SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA, (ii) Durable solutions for returnees and IDPs in Somalia, (iii) Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows. *FLASH reports, third party M&E*.

⁶⁷³ iDC (Nov 2018), Mid-term Evaluation Report, DSRIS.

EQ-4: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improve employability and economic opportunities of target populations?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.1	EUTF is addressing labour market barriers faced by target beneficiaries
I-4.1.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving employable skills among target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth (MLS 1.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While about 1,760 persons trained in itself is a minuscule number, it is unclear how many are women and youth. The most recent MLS report notes that the share of permanent jobs has increased. Projects (RE-INTEG, RESTORE) provide training to intended beneficiaries, largely for self-employment which apparently are appropriate to local circumstances.
I-4.1.2	Evidence that EUTF is improving labour market conditions for target beneficiary groups (through for example job search assistance, counselling, etc.) with particular reference to women and youth.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some projects under RE-INTEG, RESTORE provide both training and support for setting up own businesses through VSLAs and other complementary activities in rural settings, where majority of beneficiaries are in fact women and youth. Some activities in urban/peri-urban areas provide training and some labour market access facilitation – scale and results unclear.
I-4.1.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries who have received employable skills are finding jobs/employment in the local labour market.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLS report Q-2 2019 records 1,850 job placements (MLS 1.5) that have been facilitated or supported, but where a number of these are with IPs that have EUTF funding for these jobs. Not clear how many of these are due to employment training received. Gender and age breakdown and likely sustainability of these jobs also not clear.

Overall JC assessment:

- The labour market and job opportunities across Somalia face massive challenges, due to a mix of natural disasters, longer-term climate change, conflict and insecurity, unstable government and political situation, poor law and order and thus unstable framework conditions for private investments. In light of this, no major advances can be expected in the short term, as reflected in project results that can basically point to largely small-scale and local results.
- The *evidence* that EUTF is substantively addressing labour market barriers is **Weak** – though hardly a failure of the EUTF programme.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.2	EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities for target beneficiaries
I-4.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is improving access to finance for MSMEs for target beneficiaries, with particular reference to women and youth
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is support to the development of VSLAs (RE-INTEG, RESTORE), and these are becoming more linked to other financial mechanisms like SME micro-financing. Most of the beneficiaries are women. Small grants have also been provided to existing businesses to let them expand. ILED has the ambition of providing more structured and risk-abating financial instruments to the business sector in the corridors, but this is still at the planning/programming stage.

I-4.2.2	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to better business development services of relevance to target beneficiaries (MLS 1.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The solar street-lighting schemes under ILED and RESTORE provide possibilities for evening and late-night trading and services, which is highly appreciated. • There is the expectation that the new courthouse in Dolow will provide better conflict resolution possibilities for the many land and livestock conflicts in the area. • The strengthening of VSLAs and additional financing for existing businesses is appreciated. • The water catchment and dams for drinking water and livestock have improved the possibilities for economic activities in the targeted rural areas.
I-4.2.3	Evidence that EUTF has contributed to improving the investment and business climate in areas of relevance to target beneficiaries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The macro picture remains quite grim, though the budget support and its contribution to perhaps reaching the HIPC decision point faster will provide an important boost to the overall economy which presumably will be felt mostly in the larger and safer urban areas. • ILED has the ambition of improving the investment possibilities/climate in the four corridors, but this remains at the aspirational stages for the time being. • The solar street lighting and water supply projects are evidently the most tangible contributions of relevance to target beneficiaries so far.
I-4.2.4	Evidence that EUTF has strengthened the involvement of the diaspora in the development of these countries' economies (MLS 3.1).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the diaspora is critical to the economy of households across Somalia, no information so far seen points to EUTF playing a role here. • There is some interest from diaspora communities in exploiting commercial sites in the rehabilitated national stadium, but no specifics yet – only exploratory steps.
I-4.2.5	Evidence that target beneficiaries have improved their levels of self-employment/ entrepreneurship (MLS 1.3).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The MLS report for Q-2 20190 notes that over 6,400 people have been assisted, but it is not clear how many of these have in fact set up own businesses. • The anecdotal evidence from RESTORE and RE-INTEG is that beneficiary groups have in fact set up own businesses, but numbers and values are not known, though information is that it is primarily intended beneficiaries, in particular women, who have benefitted.
I-4.2.6	Evidence that returnees through AVRR have found employment or established own enterprise/ business.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While SO-03-02/IOM provided for support to livelihoods for a number of returnees, much of this was cash-for-work funded by the EUTF project and thus not sustainable. • No other information so far seen relevant to this issue.

Overall JC assessment:

- As with JC-4.1, the negative macro-picture dominates what individual projects can achieve, so the overall picture is somewhat bleak and limited.
- The *evidence* that EUTF is strengthening private sector opportunities is again **Weak** though once again not due to the EUTF programme but the larger economic picture.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-4.3	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-4.3.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO-23-01 restoring resilience in Puntland/Somaliland endeavour to establish permanent community councils for planning and decision making, and separate water management committees once water points have been rehabilitated/established, to ensure sustainability of water supply in highly water stressed areas. • All the local projects reviewed – SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02 – are investing considerable time in both strengthening/supporting local/community/district councils but also linking them with the public sector in general, including trying to get the private sector involved and committed in various ways, with varying results so far. • The national programmes – JPP, budget support – are susceptible to the fragile and fraught national politics and conflicts between the FGS and the constituent FMS, so here sustainability considerations are not possible to build in.

Overall JC assessment:

- The various initiatives have clearly taken steps to improve the probability of sustainable results, but this is fragile at both local and national levels given the uncertain overarching conditions in the country.
- The *evidence* that EUTF carefully considers sustainability is **Satisfactory** – but the likely sustainability itself is weak.
-

EQ-5: How and to What Extent has the EUTF Contributed to Improving Household and Community Resilience?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.1	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring basic social services to target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.1.1	Evidence that the capacity of institutions providing basic services (nutrition and food security, health, education, water, social protection) to the most vulnerable, including refugees and displaced persons has been strengthened (MLS 2.8).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLS report Q-2 2019 notes that over 3,000 staff have received capacity building relevant to improving service delivery. It is not clear who these persons are, which functions they execute, in which sectors and geographic areas they work so not known the extent services have in fact improved, and if they are reaching target beneficiaries • The RESTORE programme is, however, focused on this at the local community level.
I-5.1.2	Evidence that the health, nutritional etc status of target beneficiaries has improved due to EUTF interventions (MLS 2.9).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several projects report improved access to basic services, and in particular to water, which clearly includes target beneficiaries. • So far, no actual surveys or other direct observations regarding changes to health, nutritional status due to EUTF interventions have been seen.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF is clearly providing some support to these kinds of basic services – in particular access to water through the RESTORE programme – but the extent to which this is addressing local deficiencies is not known.
- The *evidence* that EUTF contributes to providing basic social services should be considered **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.2	The EUTF is contributing to ensuring more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries: local vulnerable groups/communities, refugees/IDPs as relevant
I-5.2.1	Evidence that authorities are providing relevant support to target beneficiaries to move to more appropriate and resilient agricultural production and practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The efforts in Somalia are more towards supporting pastoralists and their livestock activities, as livestock exports remain a key economic activity. The water supply programs in northern Somalia (SO-23-01) thus include water for livestock, a critical input to local livelihoods and thus their resilience in the face of recurrent droughts. SO-23-01 has trained villagers in rainwater harvesting and soil/water conservation to rehabilitate depleted rangeland for livestock breeding. Poor families were supplied with shoats for local livestock breeding, with so far very positive results reported (for all of the above, see 674) Training in elementary veterinary care to improve the health of the livestock has also been done.
I-5.2.2	Evidence that target beneficiaries are applying appropriate and resilient agricultural practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain analysis under SO-23-01 looks into increased incomes from milk and produce, though remains dependent on more robust links to markets for realization of potential gains.
I-5.2.3	Evidence that target beneficiaries experience their livelihoods situation as more stable or improved due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community based interventions (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) have all contributed to strengthening local decision making bodies; provided core social services (SO-03-4.1), water for human and livestock consumption (SO-23-01) and investments in infrastructure seen as key by local communities (SO-57-02), though the latter is more recent and thus has fewer sustainable results to point to.

Overall JC assessment:

- All local level activities have community and beneficiary target group resilience as a primary objective, and this is reflected both in design and actual activities undertaken.
- The *evidence* that EUTF is contributing to more robust livelihoods for target beneficiaries appears consistent and compelling and should be considered **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.3	The EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve household and community resilience
I-5.3.1	Evidence that local institutions have developed strategies and plans with costings for improving local community and household resilience.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While no such formal plans have been evidenced, performance reports of the projects in northern Somalia (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01) note the increased engagement of the public sector in planning and supporting local interventions. The IPs for these projects note that the authorities in Somaliland and Puntland have own development plans to which their own projects are linked, though it is unclear how far these plans have specific resilience components that are costed. Local authorities claimed that they have developed skills in the area of planning and implementing projects due to the NGO projects so are better able to execute own plans and donor funded ones.
I-5.3.2	Evidence that the capacity of relevant institutions to planning for and carrying out risk and disaster management of relevance to target beneficiaries has improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See I-5.3.1 above. The Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change in Puntland noted that the collaboration with the RESTORE programme has been beneficial in this area.

⁶⁷⁴ BRCiS consortium (SO-23-01), Quarterly UPDATE 5, May-August 2019.

I-5.3.3	Evidence that relevant institutions are implementing risk and disaster management activities that improve the resilience of target beneficiary communities with respect to shocks/ stress (MLS 2.5).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See I-5.3.1 above. • According to the MLS report Q-2 2019, a total of 28 local governments and/or local communities report that they are implementing risk and disaster management activities, though it is unclear what this consists of. The awareness of these problems is clear – it is the actual contents and thus the expected benefits from this that is unclear.

Overall JC assessment:

- There is considerable awareness of the need for addressing the resilience of communities and households, but it is unclear how far and how effective such measures are. The most obvious steps are the water management activities in the north, though these are small-scale and highly localised and thus not of a more systematic character.
- The *evidence* that EUTF is strengthening the capacity of institutions to improve resilience is *ad hoc* and unclear, so overall must be considered **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.4	The EUTF is supporting improved resilience by strengthening links between emergency relief and development activities
I-5.4.1	Evidence of increased cooperation between relief and development organisations to support local resilience, due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IP consortia for SO-03-4.1 and SO-23-01 include both emergency and development partners, and as they work in fragile environments their work addresses both short-term interventions when necessary but with a longer-term developmental perspective, such as with the water supply or social service provisions. • Relief and VSLA schemes, for example, being linked and a number of activities is meant as helping households and individuals to leave the insecurity of emergency to more stable and predictable livelihoods while receiving emergency aid. • RESTORE projects complement other donors' activities in this field as well, so the EUTF funded activities are part of the larger emergency and resilience programmes in Somalia.
I-5.4.2	Evidence that local authorities are confident their ability to handle future shocks or stress has increased due to EUTF interventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both Somaliland and Puntland authorities claim this to be true but the extent to which this is correct this review has not been able to verify, and much less that EUTF funded activities have in any systematic way contributed to this.
I-5.4.3	Evidence that vulnerable households perceive their ability to cope with stress and shocks has improved due to EUTF interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveys of households carried out under SO-23-01 and SO-57-02 indicate greater confidence among households to cope with adverse events due to EUTF support. • The committees are seen as important to deal with adversities as well as managing resource flows. Community Disaster Management Committees set up by NRC.

Overall JC assessment:

- EUTF funded activities, in particular RE-INTEG and RESTORE, are providing important bridges between emergency and development activities that strengthen the resilience of local communities and vulnerable households in the affected areas.
- The *evidence* that EUTF strengthens resilience by supporting links between emergency and development activities appears consistent and compelling and should be considered **Strong**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-5.5	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-5.5.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JPP is building skills, systems and policies for better policing, with a clear focus on sustainability, though the extent to which this will be achieved is of course uncertain – in part dependent on the extent to which public funding will be made available for the incentive payments to members of the security forces. • The local community development projects (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) all pay considerable attention to the sustainability of interventions, including strengthening local committees or authorities to ensure long-term commitment and ownership. • There appears to be a strong sense of ownership which is fundamental to the sustainability of project results.

Overall JC assessment:

- The programmes/projects have clearly taken steps to improve the probability of sustainable results, but this is fragile at both local and national levels given the uncertain overarching conditions in the country.
- The *evidence* that EUTF carefully considers sustainability is **Strong** but the likely sustainability itself is of course quite vulnerable.

EQ-6: How and to what extent has the EUTF contributed to improved migration management in partner countries?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.1	Migration governance systems and practices at national and regional levels established/ improved
I-6.1.1	Evidence that national migration/refugee laws, strategies, policies, plans have been prepared/ contents improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM, under project SO-03-02, Comprehensive Somali Border and Migration Management Assessments programme, have, according to the RE-INTEG evaluation, (i) provided technical support to the High-Level Taskforce on Migration Management; (ii) enhanced the immigration management capacity of the government by providing training, placing diaspora experts and equipping border points with immigration registration mobile units; (iii) set up and built capacity of reception committees to conduct registration, profiling, identification and referrals; (iv) supported immigration data process on cross border movement and making it accessible for planning purposes (more than 22 reports published since the inception of the project); (v) established the Migrant Resource Centre (MRC) at Mogadishu to further improve availability of data; (vi) made available income generating opportunities for returnees (cash for work in public projects)⁶⁷⁵. • The JPP, which focuses on community policing, also provides training and equipment that could service border control functions, though the intention is to establish a separate border police force.
I-6.1.2	Evidence that migration/asylum practices at national, regional, local levels are aligning with national policies and international norms and standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM under SO-03-02 is providing policy advice and setting up civilian oversight bodies to ensure that performance is in line with national policies and international standards⁶⁷⁶
I-6.1.3	Evidence that migration authorities are collaborating across borders, improving coordination and information exchange due to EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of EUTF regional programmes are addressing migration laws, strategies and policies, especially the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme (HOA-REG-09) with a budget of EUR 46 mill total – EUR 40 mill from EUTF, EUR 6 mill from Germany – implemented across 10 countries of the HoA. • Linked to the Khartoum process, the project began in 2016 in cooperation with 5 EU MS and implemented by a consortium of several MS agencies, UN agencies with GIZ as lead. It has harmonization of national

⁶⁷⁵ See ICE, “Mid-term Evaluation of the RE-INTEG Programme”, January 2020, p. 21

⁶⁷⁶ Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

	migration policies as a key objective. The most recent BMM newsletter, from February 2019 (accessed 7 Feb 2020), provides no concrete reporting on Somalia. ⁶⁷⁷
I-6.1.4	Evidence that migration/asylum policies and practices are (increasingly) compatible with a rights-based and migrant-centred approach (MLS 3.6).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMM has provided support to the development of these national policies such that they are in line with international standards and norms. Actual achievements in Somalia are unclear – see I-6.1.3. • The mapping exercise of national actors, roles, legislation with regards to national migration policies (SO-03-01) is used to improve these policies and support the national actors responsible for implementing policies.

Overall JC assessment:

- The EUTF funded activities and in particular the IOM project has improved policy and data basics of migration management and strengthened cross-border collaboration.
- The actual practices on the ground are less well documented and thus uncertain.
- The *evidence* that EUTF has strengthened migration governance systems is good while evidence on actual practices/performance is poor, so the overall evidentiary basis is **Inconclusive**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.2	Systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration are established/ improved
I-6.2.1	Evidence that national and local authorities are improving systems and practices regarding dignified AVRR.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM under SO-03-02 is strengthening district commissions' capability to receive and integrate returnees, beginning in Kismayo and Baidoa. This work has included consultations with local peace committees to identify livelihoods sources.⁶⁷⁸
I-6.2.2	Evidence that national and local authorities are providing political support and resources to returning migrants for dignified AVRR (MLS 3.4).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM under SO-03-02, in close collaboration with national authorities, assisted over 10,000 returnees forced to return from Saudi Arabia with reception assistance and early cash-for-work transition as a specific intervention.⁶⁷⁹ • IOM under same project is working in border areas and strengthened working with relevant district authorities.
I-6.2.3	Evidence that returnees are successfully integrating into communities due to AVRR/ EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interventions in northern Somalia (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01) provide support to both host communities and migrants that had to move to these areas. The longer-term success of the reintegration is unclear.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF support has led to systems and practices for dignified voluntary return and reintegration being improved should be considered **Satisfactory**.

⁶⁷⁷ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

⁶⁷⁸ Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

⁶⁷⁹ Particip (Oct 2017): SO-03-02 Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the HoA. FLASH report, third party M&E.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.3	Effective protection systems in place/ operational for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB
I-6.3.1	Evidence that vulnerable migrants in transit, IDPs, and refugees are protected or provided with direct assistance (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLS indicator 3.2 reports that by August 2019, nearly 37,000 migrants, IDPs, refugees received protection and/or were assisted. This figure includes the 10,000 returnees assisted by IOM/SO-03-02 (see I-6.2.2). • It is not clear what share of total migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees requiring protection this actually represents.
I-6.3.2	Evidence that victims of THB are assisted or referred to assistance services (MLS 3.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence specifically on THB seen so far. This is an area that BMM is also to address but the actual activities in this field relevant to Somalia have not been reported.

Overall JC assessment:

- Given the fragile public administration at both FGS and FMS levels, the real achievements regarding the complex field of migration management is presumably quite mixed, but with some clear results where the IOM intervention has provided direct support.
- The one area that appears very poorly documented is with respect to trafficking in human beings.
- The *evidence* that EUTF has supported the development of effective protection systems for IDPs, vulnerable migrants, refugees and victims of THB should be considered **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-6.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-6.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both BMM (HOA-REG-09) and the IOM (SO-03-02) have local ownership and sustainability as key concerns since they are assisting to develop national systems and procedures, where national funding for the continued operations is key. • Actual results, however, are largely a function of the rather weak capacity and limited resources available. • The JPP and budget support clearly have sustainability as a key concern though operational results remain incipient.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF carefully considers sustainability is **Average**.

EQ-7: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improved internal security and border management and the fight against smuggling and trafficking networks?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.1	Improved management of national borders by national border authorities
I-7.1.1	Evidence of increased capacity by national border authorities to manage national borders due to EUTF support (MLS 4.1 and 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMM, in its 4th newsletter (March 2018) notes its support to the opening of the expanded Garowe airport in the field of border management and immigration (see I-6.1.3). • EUTF projects otherwise do not seem to have border management as a defined objective.
I-7.1.2	Evidence of improved legislation, procedures, methodologies (and/or strategies/ policies/regulations) adopted/ implemented by border forces due to EUTF assistance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUTF projects apart from BMM do not seem to have border management as an objective.
I-7.1.3	Evidence that performance of national border management institutions has improved due to EUTF support, including respect and protection of migrants' rights.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See points above.

Overall JC assessment:

- Border management does not appear to be an objective of any of the national interventions supported by EUTF but is partially covered under the BMM.
- Available *evidence* that EUTF has contributed to improved management of national borders is therefore **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.2	Increased capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in smuggling of migrants
I-7.2.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding migrant smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMM has this as part of its portfolio but no reporting seen so far provides any information on this with regards to Somalia. • JPP has general policing skills as core of the capacity building programme, but evidently nothing on fighting criminal networks so far.
I-7.2.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to human smuggling in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMM has this as part of its portfolio for some countries but perhaps not Somalia. • The UNDP trust fund is to strengthen the judiciary including in this field, though achievements to date unclear.
I-7.2.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding smuggling of migrants.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BMM has this as an important component, and notes that Somalia has participated in some of the regional events. • While there is increasing collaboration between law enforcement bodies in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya, it is not clear to what extent this is due to EUTF interventions. • A general reference is made in SO-46-02/JPP but no specific evidence has so far been seen.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF contributes to the capability to identify and disrupt criminal networks engaged in the smuggling of migrants is **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.3	Increased capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks
I-7.3.1	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of legal frameworks regarding trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMM is, according to its two-page country note of 2018, to assist Somalia's Technical Task Force on Human Trafficking and Smuggling and the High-Level Task Force on Migration Management but results have so far not been made public. 680
I-7.3.2	Evidence that EUTF is contributing to the strengthening of effective investigation and prosecution capacities with regards to trafficking in human beings in line with international standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is intended to be part of SO-46-02/JPP and SO-46-03/UNDP multi-partner fund to support justice, corrections, security and local governance. Actual results in these fields not known.
I-7.3.3	Evidence that the EUTF is contributing to law enforcement cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination regarding trafficking in human beings.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMM is to facilitate this but actual results have not been conveyed in the BMM documentation.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF as contributed to the capability to identify and disrupt human trafficking networks is **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-7.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-7.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JPP has sustainability as an overriding concern but in the above fields it is unclear to what extent this is a realistic aspiration. The budget support is also supporting sustainability by using and strengthening FGS systems and capacities, including through considerable technical assistance including the first state accounts in 2018 applying for the first time in Somalia the INTOSAI standards.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF projects/programmes are able to carefully consider and implement sustainability factors is **Weak**.

680 <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>

EQ-8: How and to what extent has EUTF contributed to improved prevention and management of conflict and the growth of radicalization?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.1	EUTF increased the capacities of public bodies to respond to security threats.
I-8.1.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened the capacity of public bodies – frameworks, policies/mandates, operational capacities - to respond to security threats, notably acts of violence and terrorism (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Joint Police Programme (SO-46-02) is to increase the presence and efficacy of police throughout FMS while connecting this increased law enforcement to a more accessible, reliable and competent justice sector, in line with SO-4. This has included the training and entering into service of 800 trained officers at FMS level. This is to be supplemented by the activities under SO-46-03, the UNDP trust fund for complementary sectors in the field of rule of law. • Practical activities in JPP include topping-up police salaries which has led to improved performance, though sustainability through own budget funding is not yet in place.⁶⁸¹ • Overall progress remains fragile and volatile, as Al Shabaab remains a strong and credible force of destabilisation throughout large parts of southern and central Somalia, and EUTF assistance cannot be said to have changed this picture.
I-8.1.2	Evidence that local communities believe the ability of public bodies to improve their protection from acts of violence and terrorism has improved due to EUTF support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The JPP programme refers to the case of the divided city of Galkayo where a clash led to 45 deaths and displaced an estimated 85,000 in a city that at the time had about 270,000 inhabitants. An agreement signed in January 2017 led to joint training of police, which was implemented and has since maintained peace and improved stability in the city. • There is otherwise little empirical evidence regarding the population’s confidence in the ability of public bodies to counter violence given the overall volatile situation in the southern/central regions of Somalia

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF has increased the capabilities of public bodies to respond to security threats to the level that this positively impacts the lives of the local population is **Weak**, though this is in part due to the fact that the JPP has only been operational for just over one year.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.2	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts.
I-8.2.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent conflicts and cases of serious local grievances (MLS 4.2).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reporting (SO-03-4.1; SO-23-01; SO-57-02) point to strengthening of local committees, councils that among other things are set up to adjudicate and decide priorities for project-funded interventions but also ensuring medium-term sustainability of community investments (infrastructure, rangelands etc). According to project reporting and the project visits, trust in these mechanisms is growing, allowing them to settle disputes and disagreements regarding priorities. • The local population believes the courthouse and community centre in Dolow will be able to act as arenas for amicably resolving various persistent conflicts over land, livestock, marital matters.
I-8.2.2	Evidence that local communities believe practices for addressing possible and actual conflicts have improved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fact that the courthouse in Dolow will be quite large is appreciated since that will enable all involved stakeholders and interested spectators to be present. The current infrastructure is very limited, leading to few persons being able to attend, meaning there is considerable suspicion regarding the actual proceedings due to lack of public access and hence missing transparency.

⁶⁸¹ Decision Fiche HOA-SO-46.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF has increased the capacity of local actors to address and mitigate local conflicts is **Weak**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.3	EUTF increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
I-8.3.1	Evidence that EUTF assistance has strengthened ability of local actors – local authorities, CSOs, communities – to identify and address emergent possibilities of radicalisation and extremism within their communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anecdotal evidence from some of the project areas covered by RE-INTEG and RESTORE make reference to a few cases of individuals who supposedly have helped students address problems related to radicalised persons. The extent to which this was related to EUTF funded interventions is not clear. • No active project has this as a particular objective or area of concern, though there is a EUR 4.8 mill project in the pipeline with the European Institute of Peace that is to address this issue and is expected to be operational by April 2020.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF has increased the capacity of local actors to respond to and prevent radicalisation and extremism within their communities is **Weak** as no EUTF intervention so far has this as part of their objectives or work plan.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-8.4	EUTF projects/programmes carefully consider sustainability factors
I-8.4.1	Evidence that EUTF projects/programmes in their design and implementation integrate sustainability factors and considerations.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The budget support is of course not sustainable till public finances improves considerably. • The JPP is also not sustainable in its current configuration, with authorities so far not able to mobilise the necessary public financing to take over the trained police, though some of the Federal states have begun making some contributions.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF carefully considers sustainability issues in this field is **Average** as the budget support programme has the strengthening of the country's public finances and systems as a core objective whereas other projects do not yet have clear financial commitments in place.

EQ-9: How and to what extent is EUTF support likely to contribute to the overall goal of reducing instability, forced displacement and irregular migration?

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.1	Local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement
I-9.1.1	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have better understanding of the root causes of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, national and transnational authorities have much better understanding of the root causes of their local situation, among other things due to the improved data available due to IOM work. • The BMM has presumably strengthened the understanding of the regional dimension, and REF studies may also have contributed, though the team was not made aware of any evidence that national actors have accessed REF material.

I-9.1.2	Evidence that relevant local, national and transnational authorities have put in place and are implementing better policies and practices for addressing the causes and consequences of crises and instability.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actors would claim that this is the objective of virtually all their interventions in Somalia. For the EU, stabilisation has and remains the overarching objective for all EU funding, including the EUTF.
I-9.1.3	Evidence that national governments, due to EUTF, are allocating more own budget and human resources to better address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, especially women and children, and migration prone communities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no credible evidence that such shifts are taking place due to the EUTF, largely because there is virtually no fiscal space for such budgetary shifts.
I-9.1.4	Evidence that relevant national authorities are collaborating across borders to more efficiently and effectively address irregular migration and its root causes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is taking place due to the EUTF support to regional programmes like BMM and to IGAD, but actual consequences are not clear.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that local, national and transnational authorities are improving their response to causes and consequences of instability, irregular migration and forced displacement due to EUTF is **Inconclusive**.

Evidence at Indicator level

JC-9.2	EUTF partners are more efficient and effective at addressing the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration due to EUTF
I-9.2.1	EUTF has produced evidence-based actionable knowledge regarding how better to address the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REF studies and third-party monitoring reports and evaluations document drivers, whether man-made or natural, so EUTF is contributing to facts-based interventions and knowledge.
I-9.2.2	Evidence that the EU and MS are allocating additional resources for interventions addressing the causes and consequences of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is clearly happening but not so much due to EUTF as due to being a general concern to EU and MS in general. There is no discernible “leap” in commitment/ funding (various interviews).
I-9.2.3	Evidence that the partners to the EUTF have a more shared understanding of the root causes and common vision regarding how to address them, and are thus providing more effective, sustainable and locally-owned response to these challenges due to the EUTF.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is more consensus and collaboration, but not necessarily attributable to the EUTF.

Overall JC assessment:

- The *evidence* that EUTF contributes to more efficient and effective collective responses to instability, forced displacement and irregular migration is **Weak**.

ANNEX N: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

EUTF management realised that the intended innovative approach and business model of the EUTF – compared with standard EU programmes – would require continuous, up-to-date and comprehensive information. This was to support overarching strategic decisions as well as the design, monitoring/evaluation and reporting on EUTF interventions, for decision making in Brussels and the various Delegations, as well as providing information to the larger stakeholder community and the public at large about how an important programme was performing. A more comprehensive Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) programme was therefore developed to provide not only management in Brussels but also decision makers and desk officers in the field with better information for design, decision-making and reporting on activities in the field.

In addition to the standard quality assurance activities undertaken at project level – project reporting against results frameworks, third-party Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reports and external project and programme evaluations – three new initiatives were set up:

- Monitoring and Learning Systems (MLSs) to generate more standardised data on project implementation, both for information to stakeholders but also for management to be able to take corrective action if necessary.
- Research and Evidence Facility (REF) to produce evidence and policy relevant knowledge to inform policies, programmes and targeted interventions.
- Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) that could finance technical assistance but also fund monitoring, evaluation, learning, and auditing of individual actions and projects.

This annex concentrates on the MLS and REF facilities, as they were the additions to the standard quality assurance tools that already were in place.

Monitoring and Learning Systems - MLS

The EUTF designed an overall Results Framework (RF) that was approved already in April 2016. It was to track results at two levels. The first was at the Overall Objective of the EUTF where the objective to be attained was defined as “Improved stability, migration management and development in the region”, where performance was to be tracked along four indicators.

The second level was according to EUTF’s four Strategic Objectives (SO) plus a cross-cutting objective of “Improved policy and practice” (table N.1682). Here there were a total of 13 results that were to be tracked applying a total of 14 indicators. Most of these were at Output level, so for the results area 1.2 “Vocational training opportunities created”, the indicator is simply “Number of people having completed vocational training”.⁶⁸³ Other results areas were more ambitious, multi-dimensional and complex to measure. In results area 1.3, “Greater economic productivity”, one of the two indicators is “Productivity (crop yield/Ha, number of Ha agricultural/pastoral land under sustainable practices) in main value chains in vulnerable communities” with national statistics and food security surveys being the Means of verification. This implied both identifying results fairly far out the delivery chain – changes to agricultural productivity take time to materialise and would typically be more of an Intermediate Outcome/ Induced Output rather than a direct Output result – and interventions in a limited geographical

⁶⁸² The text in some cells in the table has been simplified/shortened for the sake of clarity

⁶⁸³ One might object that the results area is talking about *the capacity to train* as the objective – i.e., a permanent contribution to labour-market supply – whereas the indicator is simply counting heads that have taken a course without looking at level, certification, etc. There would obviously be a lot of apples and oranges being counted together, not to speak of lack of information on what happened to the people actually receiving the training – whether the training had any impact on the individuals and the overall labour market.

area are unlikely to be captured in national statistics or food security surveys. But the expected results and indicators were particularly complex for the more structural SO-3 on Migration Management and SO-4 on Improved Governance and Conflict Prevention.

All approved programmes had to include RFs that allowed for tracking of Outputs produced and in principle showed their contributions to the respective SO. But in a number of cases it was clear that it would be difficult to link project results with the indicators in the EUTF RF. A more operational performance reporting system therefore had to be developed.

Developing the MLS system: The Horn of Africa (HOA) Window

The Horn of Africa (HOA) window began the work on setting up a system to be run by an external partner during the second half of 2016. The task was put out to tender in early 2017, with Altai Consulting winning the contract, and the actual work began mid-2017.

While the hope was to develop a more project-relevant indicator system fairly quickly, it soon became clear that the RF for one project could differ substantially from the RF for another project even though both projects were meant to contribute to the same SO. Some of the variation was expected given the varying country contexts. But the approaches adopted by the IPs, the scales of the interventions, and the experience with respect to RF development not only of the IP but also of the individual team leader was important as not all IPs ensured internal quality assurance and consistency in project preparations. This meant that Altai faced a much more heterogeneous universe of project indicators than expected. The process therefore was adjusted, with Altai spending time working with IPs to identify a “least common denominator” set of indicators that took into consideration the difficult circumstances projects often faced and the difficult-to-reach beneficiary groups that were being targeted. But the learning also went the other way: Altai helped many of the IPs revise their RFs to include better and more relevant Outputs and indicators since so many RFs were poor, especially those of projects that had been designed under time pressure.

The process ended up producing a 41-indicator MLS reporting system (table N.2). This indicator system thus became a compromise between a number of considerations. The foundational challenge was that so many projects had already been approved with their widely divergent RF indicator systems, where the EUTF did not have in place any overarching requirement that they at least adhere to the basic SMART criteria of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound indicators. The substantive differences in what projects were to achieve – some practical small-scale agricultural improvements in rural areas versus policy development in sensitive migration management fields – meant that the spread in substantive areas and the time required to produce first documentable deliverables were very different. At the same time, the pressure to document achievements as early as possible meant that the indicator system had to capture changes early in the delivery chain while the time-limitation of the EUTF meant that it did not make sense to focus too much at higher-level results. The MLS indicator system thus has a number of indicators that are more process than results indicators, where for example indicator 1.2 is “*Number of MSMEs created or supported*”. Here it is possible simply to count the number of micro, small and medium enterprises, MSMEs – itself a fuzzy concept – that have gained access to some form of support, no matter how insignificant and no matter if it did or did not result in any substantive improvement for the MSME.

For the IPs, reactions to the MLS indicator system have obviously varied a lot. For some IPs the MLS indicators were helpful in sorting out their own RF and providing better quality and more coherence to what they were tracking. For many projects, however, the MLS reporting became an unwelcome cost. While they had to continue reporting against their original RF

indicators, they in addition had to generate data on the MLS indicators they had agreed were relevant for their projects. As mentioned, however, a number of projects did revise their indicator system, both to be more in line with the MLS system but also because some of the MLS indicators made more sense and in any case allowed for a simplification of the overall reporting structure. Another irritant was that most projects provided semi-annual or even annual reporting whereas the MLS reporting in principle was every quarter. The MLS reporting was also generally a net cost to the project: Whereas the costs of the standard project reporting and quality assurance work was part of the IP's overall budget, they were not compensated for the additional costs of the MLS reporting. For projects whose contracts were signed after the conception of the MLS, of course, the picture is different: the MLS system is already known and can be used in the preparation of the project's overall reporting, and the MLS indicators also implicitly point to what the EUTF considers important worth reporting.

The development of the MLS system was not a once-and-for-all thing, however. One issue was that Altai had to spend considerable time working with the IPs to agree a common understanding and interpretation of the MLS indicators and how to report on them, a challenge that had been underestimated. Another was that as experience was gained, the definitions of some of the indicators were modified to reflect "good practice" improvements.

Altai also spent time with projects to strengthen the data collection and information management systems and practices since these were not always very robust – project staff had been hired for their sector skills and not for monitoring and reporting tasks. Data verification and quality assurance of project information systems has thus taken considerable time but has also allowed Altai to become much more familiar with and confident in the database that has been developed, and which represents an important result of the EUTF's MLS system.

While the initial process was in many ways fairly disruptive to project managements' reporting work, one major reason Altai believes the end result has been very positive is that HOA management all along has been strongly supportive of their work, referring to Altai as "part of the family". This helped overcome considerable scepticism among a number of Delegation staff as well as the projects, but by now there is broad recognition of the value-added not only of the MLS reporting but also of the work Altai has put into the projects' RFs and data information management systems.

The Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) Window

The SLC window, which was the window that got more activities up and running almost immediately upon the establishment of the EUTF, wanted to have a flexible and low-cost monitoring system. The original approach was therefore to build on the self-reporting of projects, and have the projects upload their information using the AKVO platform which is simple and low-cost. In practice, however, the projects found it difficult and time consuming to use and hence in many cases simply stopped uploading the data as required. And while the AKVO platform was found not to be as user-friendly as had been foreseen, one advantage is that the data became more easily accessible and IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative) compatible.

The SLC approach was in part based on the somewhat different approach to managing project reporting. Two SLC staff were to work with the projects and provide necessary support for reporting and then also to carry out the data analysis, thus ensuring that the window itself would have the capacity to generate information for management on a timely and direct basis.

Once it became clear that the system was not functioning as intended and that the more comprehensive MLS indicator system was posing substantial problems for project management in the field it was decided to contract Altai to also manage the SLC MLS system. In October

2018, this additional MLS contract was agreed, and Altai extended its field presence to cover the SLC region, subsequently carrying out the similar process with the projects on the ground that it developed for HOA projects. One difference was that the indicator system by this time was more or less settled so the SLC projects were faced with having to adapt to an indicator system to whose design they had not been able to contribute. Comments from IPs in the SLC region are therefore sometimes more critical, since for MLS projects reporting was seen as more of an imposition than it was for projects in the HOA region.

As time has gone by and the parties have become more familiar with the MLS reporting, the reaction has become more similar to the experience in the HOA region. Project management appreciates the assistance it gets for improving own RFs, data collection and management systems. Delegations also see the advantage of having a better and standardised reporting system and have more confidence in the data as Altai is quality assuring directly with the projects, taking on some of the initial transaction costs for strengthening data validity and reliability.

The North of Africa (NOA) Window

The starting point for EUTF monitoring in the NOA window was different from that of the other two. NOA had overall a more deliberate programming approach to developing its EUTF portfolio. The first NOA OpCom meeting was held six months after the first SLC OpCom meeting, for example, reflecting a need for clarifying how NOA was to tackle the challenges that the EUTF mandate posed, given the very different political relations between the EU/ DG NEAR and the North African countries, and where NOA ended up having to ensure that all EUTF interventions were classified under the SO-3 addressing migration management. As part of this process, NOA contracted the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, ICMPD, to help develop a theory of change/intervention logic for its EUTF engagement as well as the MLS system. ICMPD ended up providing a comprehensive intervention logic structure for the overarching SO-3 objective and the five sub-objectives. By 2017 this had become a 22-page document laying out a complete delivery chain from outputs to intermediate outcomes to sub-objectives to the overarching Strategic Objective, and with indicators for each step in the results pathways. The MLS system for NOA was approved by OpCom at the end of 2017.

In part because the total resource envelope and the number of countries involved is lower than in the two other windows, the overall portfolio is more compact, though the single largest partner country – Libya – of course poses particular challenges. Given the focus of the NOA programme on migration management, the IP composition is different than in the two other windows, with a dominance of UN agencies and MS agencies that manage larger projects. These agencies have their own standard monitoring systems: UNHCR and IOM for example, have very detailed systems since they have to report to the UN and global stakeholders on issues under their mandate, for some issues on a monthly basis. The MLS concept therefore became to take advantage of existing IP reporting systems since the IPs in principle were to have designed their interventions in light of the overarching intervention logics in place. ICMPD was therefore not supposed to have to do very much and DG NEAR did not want to duplicate existing systems but instead leverage and align them. This was also meant to make things easier for partner country authorities, which often received copies of the normal reporting that IPs did using their existing systems, such as from UN agencies.

ICMPD therefore works more with the general management of the IPs and not so much with the individual projects. One reason this has worked reasonably well is that ICMPD also implements projects for the EU in the region, including being IP for three EUTF projects, and

thus is familiar with the practical challenges of reporting from the region but also that it has a history of working with some of the main IPs such as the UN agencies and GIZ. In the early phase this became a source of some contention as other IPs felt uncomfortable sharing their performance data with what in some circumstances could be a competitor for future EUTF contracts. This concern has abated as ICMPD has shown itself to be also a source of support: it turned out that despite there being a well-designed intervention logic in place, a number of projects still had developed poor RFs. As in the two other windows, this was discovered not to be an issue about the IP per se but was related instead to the management of the individual projects: the IP was not providing quality assurance of the individual project RFs. ICMPD, like Altai, thus ended up supporting the projects improve their RFs, indicator systems, baseline data, monitoring sources and data collection systems.

In general, ICMPD therefore only does “soft” verification of the data provided by the IPs, and thus has a more arms’ length relationship to the data production compared with Altai. Because of the particular problems verifying the data from Libyan projects, Altai now has a third-party monitoring contract to validate the performance data provided by IPs.

On the other hand, ICMPD has been interested in trying to track performance further out the results chains, given that more complete intervention logics and their indicators have been defined. This has so far not been included in the final reports made public, however.

In the spring of 2018, the MLS system with 41 indicators was introduced to the NOA window, in order to harmonise the reporting across the three windows and be able to provide a common reporting for the EUTF Africa. Because this system was designed to cover all four SOs whereas NOA only relates to SO-3, the indicator system did not match the NOA programme well. In order to comply with the general design, ICMPD worked with the various projects to select those indicators that were most relevant for their intervention/s and how to understand and report on these. The disjuncture between what NOA already had in place and the general MLS system led to considerable unhappiness among some IPs about having to adjust to a system that was designed more for the other windows than for their own.

The MLS Quarterly Reports

The MLS data are to be published in quarterly MLS reports for each window. The first such report to be produced was for the HOA window, covering the first quarter of 2018, and published in May that year. The eighth and most recent HOA report is the annual report for 2019, covering till the end of the year and released in June 2020.

The first SLC report covered the last quarter of 2018 and thus was nine months later than the HOA report. The most recent SLC report is the 2019 annual report, with updated data for the fourth quarter of 2019 and also published in June 2020.

The NOA window has so far only published one MLS report, covering the second quarter of 2019. A second report, covering the third quarter 2019, was ready in draft form by end November 2019, but has not yet been finalised and released. This is due in part to the vetting of information that NOA requires, given the political sensitivities surrounding a number of the interventions, in particular in Libya. The MLS data were, however, made available to the NOA OpCom meeting in December 2019, so that a key user of the data was kept informed.

The SLC and HOA reports are quite similar in structure: they provide an introductory overview of the situation and migration dynamics in the region, and then look at the EUTF portfolio and its status: funding levels, disbursement rates, completion levels etc., analysed along various dimensions. There is then a table providing the aggregate results by indicator for the entire region, with an analysis of levels and trends. This is followed by an analysis of some of the

indicators in more detail, breaking the numbers down along geographic/country or other dimensions, to explain better what the figures actually tell us. The second part of the reports then provide country by country narratives, where focus is on the overall achievement by indicator, but where project examples are presented, to provide more in-depth understanding of what the ETUF is actually contributing along the different strategic objectives and what interesting examples and changes over time are seen to be.

The reports contain excellent graphics that include maps that show the geographic location of projects and visual presentations of achievements being described. These project and country presentations change from one report to the next, so that over time the various MLS reports give an increasingly complete and complex picture of the EUTF programme in that region.

The NOA report is somewhat simpler in its structure, in part because the portfolio at that time only had activities in three countries: Algeria had not formally approved an EUTF programme, and Egypt's programme had been approved but implementation had not been agreed.

The report provides first a regional programme overview before presenting the country programmes and project-by-project summaries. It does present either country or regional aggregations, in part because the portfolio under implementation does not lend itself so easily to this kind of compilation given the very different framework conditions for the various projects. The trade-off is that there is a more detailed information on each country and project, a structure that is largely kept also in the draft report for the second NOA MLS report.

The reports provide comprehensive information on what is happening on the ground across the three windows. The information is provided in an easily accessible form, though the NOA report does not provide the bird's-eye view that is found in the HOA and SLC reports since the portfolio is so much more compact. This means that for a reader trying herself to join the three reports for a total overview, this is not easy because the underlying structures of the reporting are not fully compatible.

The comprehensiveness of reporting is impressive as both the Altai and ICMPD reports provide a good insight into country-level activities. Since there are *series* of HOA and SLC reports, when read in sequence they provide a dynamic storyline for a given country. So far this is of course not the case for the NOA countries. While the HOA and SLC reports leave the analysis at the level of indicator achievements, the NOA report also has some discussion in terms of trends towards higher-level results along the results chain, which is useful.

Most of the EU and project staff spoken with see the MLS reports primarily for an external audience such as the member and partner states and other interested parties. The attitude seems to be changing somewhat as the MLS reports are providing a richer picture of what the EUTF is actually doing and achieving. The growing lags in making the reports public, however, reduce their information value somewhat, as the timely release of performance data was to be a key attribute of the MLS approach, with the latest HOA and SLC reports only published six months after the reporting period ended, and the second NOA report still to be produced, more than six months after the draft report had been produced.

Using the MLS Databases

Through compiling the data for the MLS reports, Altai in particular but also ICMPD are building comprehensive databases. These are useful for understanding what is happening on the ground, but also allow for carrying out various kinds of cross-project, cross-country, cross-thematic studies.

HOA has taken advantage of this by commissioning several studies from Altai, where the starting point is the MLS data but also the knowledge that the company has acquired regarding

the various projects, the IPs and their local partners on the ground, their challenges and how they have attained their results – an understanding that goes well beyond simply looking at MLS data.

The two first studies are country specific, looking at a resilience programme in Ethiopia (July 2018) and a series of youth programmes in Kenya (January 2019). In both cases, Altai had to carry out field work to collect additional information, where one aspect of both tasks was looking at organisational aspects of the programmes – the extent to which synergies across various boundaries could provide value-added to the interventions. Both studies provide insights of use for decision makers in HOA and probably EUTF overall, and Altai’s ability to generate the insights are undoubtedly in part due to the intimate knowledge of the projects from before.

A more ambitious study was a “lessons learned” review of the EUTF programme globally, where Altai focused on what it termed an extended concept of migration management and forced displacement in order to draw lessons for EUTF management during the final years of implementation (February 2020). In this first phase quantitative investigation, about half the EUTF funding was included. The study then identified seven sub-themes that were in line with how EUTF in practice had addressed the various aspects of migration and forced displacement. The MLS databases provide a rich picture of what has in practice been done in each of these fields, noting that many of the projects are now at their half-point of implementation and thus can begin documenting results beyond just the direct outputs foreseen, providing a basis for drawing conclusions and operational recommendations. A follow-on, more indepth, investigation is ongoing.

Research and Evidence Facility (REF) in HOA

The work on developing more research-based information and knowledge for the HOA region was initiated early in 2016. HOA management wanted help to develop more strategic insight into a complex set of issues that transcended the region but obviously appeared quite different in the different countries, with countries like South Sudan and Somalia being major sources of migration movements while Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda received major inflows. HOA therefore defined its needs to be of an overarching regional nature, and therefore put out to tender a framework agreement for this task. The contract was awarded to SOAS University of London (“*School of Oriental and African Studies*”), which began its work in May 2016 and provided the first studies during the third quarter of that year.

SOAS had put together a consortium with local knowledge centres and supplemented this over time with individual researchers who could carry out the field work required to produce evidence-based findings and conclusions on topics that were contracted by HOA.

The first challenge was to identify what existed in terms of solid knowledge about the region’s migration issues, so a desk review of the existing literature – UN reports, academic research, NGO reports and other “grey” literature – was carried out to identify the knowledge gaps. The issue of the nature of cross-border migration flows – scale, direction, who the migrants were, where they went, etc. – was an early concern for designing better and more coherent response to the large population dislocations. A series of studies were therefore produced that identified a number of issues, including irregular migration flows to the Arabian Peninsula and south towards South Africa – the flows towards Europe from HOA were less significant.

The process of agreeing the topics for study was fairly comprehensive but flexible: With the initial gap analysis, HOA window management went to the OpCom – where both member and partners states could voice their opinion – with options while also consulting the EUDs. SOAS

was then asked to provide a more detailed research proposal with timeline, budget etc. which then had to be approved before the task was finally agreed to.

The original agreement was for EUR 4 million. It required SOAS to present detailed accounts for all fees and reimbursable expenditures when requesting payment – a time-demanding and bureaucratic process that neither party found helpful. When the framework was renewed in May 2019 with a further EUR 1.5 million and a DFID contribution of GBP 1 million, the contract was more output-based, where payments were contingent on delivering the foreseen reports, but where the experience from the first contract allowed the parties to agree indicative budgets for different kinds of tasks. While the first contract can hence be seen to have been structured as input-managed, the second one – which is still in effect – has been results-based.

SOAS has produced 18 studies and has organised as well several events under the contract, where the reports can be found at <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/publications/>.

The most important event was a gathering of the researcher network and staff from the HOA EUDs in Nairobi in 2019 to discuss the work that had been done and discuss what the implications were for EUTF interventions. This solidified the relations that had been built between the research community and the EUDs, where the EUDs have come to see the REF studies in a more positive light over time. A review of the REF by Jeff Crisp presented in November 2018 noted that a number of EUDs felt some REF studies were too academic and did not provide the kinds of clear operational proposals they had expected. As a result of the study, SOAS linked up with a communications team at Manchester University that has upgraded the web-site, improved report presentations for greater clarity and accessibility, and SOAS also had a person in Nairobi work advocacy and liaison with stakeholders so as to strengthen the utility of the REF studies to the various intended user groups⁶⁸⁴

REF in SLC and NOA

A second REF allocation of EUR 18 million was made for the SLC and NOA windows jointly. This was in part because the irregular migration flows are largely from or through the SLC to the NOA through either the central route via Libya, or the western Mediterranean route via Morocco. Having funds for studies that can follow the entire migration flows therefore makes sense.

There have indeed been some studies along these lines, but for the most part the two windows have used the REF funds in different ways.

NOA has essentially entered into two framework agreements. One is with ICMPD for what can be seen as an extension of ICMPD's MLS work, as it funds capacity building and monitoring and evaluation services to projects in the NOA programme. The other contract is with Global Initiative in consortium with the Netherlands Institute for International Relations ("Clingendael"), covering two types of studies, both focused on Libya. One set of studies concerns various aspects of migration management within and across Libya, where the first two are publicly available and a subsequent set of four more studies are being finalised though whether they will be made public or not has not yet been decided given the nature of some of the information contained in the reports. The other part of the framework agreement is for monthly reports on the migration situation in Libya. These track the rapidly changing environment for action inside Libya and are confidential since they contain sensitive data. The

⁶⁸⁴ While the study ostensibly was to look at the entire REF, in practice it only looked at the SOAS framework agreement- see <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/files/2020/06/Rapid-Review-of-the-European-Union-Emergency-Trust-Fund-for-Africas-Research-and-Evidence-Facility-and-Web-and-Social-Media-Analytics-Report.pdf>.

consortium has developed a network of consultants and researchers who are able to access various stakeholders across the country and the reports are therefore considered reliable and highly appreciated by the other actors that have access to them, like the MS.

SLC has instead allowed the various Delegations to access the REF for more in-depth studies that they required either before designing a major intervention in a complex environment, or to adjust the intervention to a rapidly changing environment. Few of these studies were therefore commissioned by the SLC window but rather carried out at the behest of a given Delegation. These are one-off studies that are contracted on a case-by-case basis, though most of the contracts have gone to a limited number of implementing partners. The International Crisis Group has done a number of studies on specific conflict situations and dynamics while the EUTF and the IOM jointly did a series of reports on the experiences of returnees in ten countries in the Sahel region with recommendations for follow-up. Finally, the SLC lists a number of studies done on particular projects to either strengthen the project proposal or improve project performance. Most of these studies were not, however, funded by the REF facility but seem to have been financed either through project budgets or with TCF funding. Since the studies were commissioned by the individual Delegation, the practice evidently varies somewhat, but the studies have been listed under the REF on the EUTF web-site as part of the knowledge production supported by the EUTF and therefore made available to the public at this “one stop shop” knowledge site.

Using REF Studies

Because the REF facility has been used in somewhat different ways, the impact of the facility on the EUTF programme has also varied across the windows.

In HOA, the first REF reports were a set of four cross-border studies (i.e., Western Ethiopia-Eastern Sudan) and then a synthesis report that gave an overview of the numbers, directions, motives of the migrants, allowing both national authorities and the EUTF to identify interventions that could address issues these migratory movements were posing. These data were used to design the EUR 60 million programme that IGAD developed for the region but also provided national authorities with a better understanding of how better to manage the migrant situation, leading to improved policies in countries like Ethiopia where more support was now provided for joint host communities-migrant interventions.

A review of the situation of migrants in Djibouti led the authorities to change their migrant policies, including offering education to the children.

A REF study on the support for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in four HOA states assisted the authorities there to adjust their approaches, and where in particular the Ugandan “good practice” response was highlighted for other countries to learn from.

A series of studies on irregular migration to the Arabian Peninsula provided information on this flow that was not previously known. With the collapse of oil prices and the expulsion and return of African workers the EUTF was able to provide a better programmed response in countries that had to absorb the returnees.

As part of understanding migration flows better, SOAS also looked at the rural-to-urban migration towards what was termed “secondary cities” in three HOA countries, to understand this dynamic better as a contribution to more comprehensive national migration policies.

The REF studies have therefore contributed more empirical knowledge and a more strategic regional understanding of migration issues; have analysed concrete experiences and issues for national decision makers; contributed to sharing examples and experiences across borders; brought researchers, EU staff and national actors together to discuss these issues jointly (a

second workshop was planned during the summer of 2020 that had to be cancelled/postponed due to the pandemic); strengthened a regional-local network of researchers and consultants that is now in a better position to further develop their work for a broad range of actors. The researchers also have interviewed difficult-to-reach beneficiaries and documented their views: for some Delegations this was the first feedback they had obtained from intended beneficiaries from independent sources.

For the SLC, the needs were seen as different. Delegations faced specific challenges when designing complex interventions and needed a particular skills-set for analysing the issues. Here a framework agreement was seen as potentially posing a constraint in terms of the scope of skills available, so individual tenders were preferred. The studies often therefore were more in-depth on particular topics, such as looking at the justice and security sectors across the Sahel as input to designing migration and border management interventions; how to manage a dialogue with jihadists in Central Mali; the series of studies supported by EUTF and IOM; etc.

A number of these studies were cross-border, including between SLC and NOA, in order to design appropriate interventions on issues and often in parts of the region where EU had not previously had projects and therefore was not familiar with the local political-economic, administrative and cultural contexts for project implementation.

As noted, the border between what was REF funded and what was done either with TCF or project funds is not always clear from the presentation of the overall studies programme. What was important to SLC was that it had access to flexible funding for carrying out more in-depth studies on issues that the Delegations, who were responsible for the implementation of the EUTF, felt were important to understand before finalising interventions.

It meant that there were few spill-over effects from the various studies exactly because they were designed to bring to light particular issues for specific purposes and thus were more classic stand-alone consultancy tasks.

NOA's overarching concern was managing the Libya country programme. While this took nearly half NOA's resources, the lack of an in-country Delegation and staff made it difficult to follow developments, given the almost total absence of a functioning national government and the on-going armed conflict that took most of the authorities' attention. Given this chaotic situation, local militias and criminal networks were exploiting the migrant crisis, leading to the reports of the appalling conditions experienced by those being smuggled or trafficked. While some EU member states had a clear policy and practice on stemming the tide of irregular migrants towards Europe, the EUTF was focused on addressing the situation faced by the migrant flows. There was therefore a need for well-informed analyses and monitoring of developments. This led NOA to sign a framework agreement with Global Initiative (GI).

GI, in collaboration with Clingendael, produced the two major REF studies that have so far been published by NOA, one looking at the political economy of migrant detention and the other more hopeful study identifying how local communities were developing approaches to working with and including migrants in their own development. These studies assisted NOA in terms of directing resources towards more solution-oriented activities and not simply mitigation measures. The confidential reports produced on a monthly basis by GI for over two years, have tracked the dynamics of rapidly changing conditions for migrants in the country, and have provided member states with valuable information on what is happening on the ground.⁶⁸⁵

⁶⁸⁵ GI researchers were invited by one MS to present their work and findings, as it represents quite unique insights.

Other Monitoring and Quality Assurance Instruments

The complete MEL system includes, as noted, the traditional EU quality assurance instruments, which are of course actively used by the Delegations for monitoring performance.

- All projects provide *six-monthly progress reports* following standard EU formats, producing updates on activities and results as against the agreed RF. This is of course the core instrument for a Delegation to follow what is happening in the field. This yields data on each of the projects that allow the EU to track the developments over time and identify possible deviations from the foreseen and discuss these with the respective IPs.
- The *Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM)* system is applied to EUTF-funded projects as well as other EU projects. DG NEAR and DEVCO have standard framework agreements for the provision of such reports, and under these agreements EUTF projects are also included, with over 60 EUTF projects so far covered. Because of their standard format and the long experience framework holders normally have concerning the implementation of ROM missions, these reports provide the Delegations with very useful information from an outside source, which is typically more critical and objective in their assessments of project performance than projects' own progress reports.
- Both project budgets as well as the TCF facility provide funding for *third-party monitoring and evaluation*. These have specific ToRs and thus have been formulated to address particular concerns that EUTF management might have. They are more in-depth, where a number of these look at broader programmes and provide a comprehensive and strategic assessment that may provide lessons for other interventions in the same field. As noted above, NOA has contracted Altai to verify MLS data from Libya using this facility, providing EUTF flexibility for adding further quality assurance steps if wanted.
- *Impact evaluations* are now being planned and implemented, as there is so far little data regarding the longer-term and structural consequences of EUTF-funded activities. As EUTF funding draws to an end, these more rigorous studies will undoubtedly document a lot better “what has worked, what has not, and why” – the kinds of questions that a big programme like the EUTF would like answers to. These foreseen impact studies are being contracted from Brussels, to ensure quality of the ToRs and that the lessons learned from them will be available across the various parts of the EUTF universe.
- The EU's Joint Research Centre (JCR) *Knowledge Centre on Demography and Migration (KCDM)* operates a data hub that is open and continuously updated on issues central to the EUTF. Apart from a presentation to EUTF staff in Brussels in July 2019 it is unclear to what extent the KCDM and its work has been exploited by the EUTF or its partners, like SOAS, as part of the potential “knowledge universe” available for decision making and results tracking.

Findings and Conclusions

- The EUTF has set aside resources for a system of broad-based and intensive quality assurance, tracking and reporting activities which has for the most part been easily accessible, providing an unusual degree of transparency, IATI compliant financial recording, and almost real-time access to results.
- It established an innovative monitoring system that over time has covered the entire EUTF universe based on a structured and quite comprehensive indicator system and which in principle was to provide quarterly updates on achievements.

- The EUTF contracted internationally recognised knowledge centres – academic institutions, research institutes, UN agencies, thematic “think and do”-bodies – for in-depth, relevant and rigorous analyses of complex realities and problems.
- The REF, MLS and TCF facilities supplemented the standard quality assurance instruments and practices, such as project progress reports, ROM reports, third-party monitoring and evaluation contracts, and Delegation reporting on EUTF interventions.
- Windows OpComs and Delegations have been key users of these information flows, and their understanding, analyses and decisions have benefitted considerably from these external actors’ assessments of the EUTF activities.
- The information has been made available to a much larger audience, however: Member states have been kept fully informed and given privileged access to the restricted material that has been produced; partner countries have been kept abreast of the work relevant to their own countries; the critical public commentary on EUTF actions, and in particular the well-known discussions surrounding the EUTF interventions in Libya, have been possible due to the open access to EUTF reporting.
- The knowledge production has involved considerable local expertise, where in particular the framework holders in HOA and NOA have supported the development of local research and consultancy expertise.
- The MLS system has generated large and useful databases covering all projects with quality-assured data for also future analyses.
- The REF has established relations between EU field staff and researchers that has enriched the EU’s ability to take well-informed decisions and provide evidence-based findings and conclusions to national authorities and local partners.

There are also areas where the EUTF could have exploited resources and opportunities better:

- There was a *lack of an operational results framework* from the beginning, as the original RF from April 2016 was too general for tracking project-level activities [though this was to a large extent a consequence of too wide and vaguely defined mandate that was *politically* decided].
- When it was realised that a more comprehensive and operational monitoring system was required, this was *not a managed process* involving the three windows but instead decentralised to each window, which made different strategic choices:
 - NOA developed a theory of change/ intervention logic that assumed that project RFs would be compatible with this system and thus could form the basis for a common indicator system.
 - SLC based its initial work on the EUTF RF and its indicator system and instructed projects to upload their results reporting directly onto the AKVO platform.
 - HOA put out to tender a contract for developing and managing the system ending up with a 41-indicator system retrofitted to a disparate project universe.
- Rolling out and standardising the final MLS system involved *considerable costs and delays* in getting the NOA and SLC windows included.
- The approaches of the two contractors responsible for the data collection and analyses remain somewhat different, and the clearance procedures in NOA have delayed publication of the most recent quarterly report by half a year, reducing the information

value of the data [the NOA OpCom meeting in December 2019 did, however, have access to the complete draft report for the third quarter].

- There has been *little interaction and joint learning* on the MLS system, with the March 2020 workshop evidently the first time there was a systematic coming-together of staff involved in and responsible for the MLS across the three windows.
- A similar story holds for the REF, where the definition and understanding of what the REF facility was to be and deliver was left to each window to decide. In the case of the REF this is more understandable as the issues differed across the regions, but there was never a *system-wide discussion and assessment* about possible trade-offs from using similar approaches versus going their separate ways.
- Having framework agreements has provided HOA and NOA management with more long-term consistency, lower administrative costs but in particular easier and *continuous access to a large group of eminent scholars* in their field that could be counted on to provide insights beyond the individual task, something that has been appreciated.
- There are indications – though this remains to be proven – that the more research-based reports have a *wider applicability* than just the particular issue and a *longer validity* period in terms of findings since the starting point has often been “the larger picture” before addressing a defined problem. This might also increase the *relevance* of these reports to policy.
- As more and more EUTF-funded activities are being finalised, it may make sense to add more *systematic monitoring of Outcome indicators*, both to allow for more comprehensive final evaluations and impact studies, but also because this can become a fairly unique database for more critical studies of how to structure, program and monitor interventions for vulnerable groups in quite dynamic contexts. Since migration in its various forms, both legal or irregular, is likely to increase in the years and decades to come, this database may provide useful insights.
- The total universe of knowledge that has been produced by the various EUTF instruments is considerable, and some thought should go into how to make this more systematically available. While the MLS is generating a large results database “from below”, the REF has produced analytical studies “from above”, though less systematic and with more spotty coverage. While the Altai consulting “lessons learned” study can be seen as a first merging of the two levels, there undoubtedly is much more that can be done. Whether the data should just become part of the EU’s larger data universe and/or be housed for example with the EU’s own Knowledge Centre on Demography and Migration so as to be more easily available to researchers might be worthwhile exploring.

Summing Up

- The EUTF has invested in a range of additional quality assurance, monitoring and reporting systems that have improved quality and relevance of EUTF interventions and transparency and accessibility to the larger public about activities and their results.
- The results of this multi-dimensional MEL system have positively influenced project and programme designs, specific country policies, identified better approaches and improved the overall appreciation of migration issues across the region,
- In a situation of staff scarcity and time pressures, the windows-delegated approach to managing EUTF resources, including MEL activities, is understandable, but undercut the ability to design a more structured MEL system with concomitant learning and internal quality improvements.

Table N.1: EUTF Results Framework 2016

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
OVERALL OBJECTIVE		
Improved stability, migration management and development in the region	Rule of law index	W Bank Governance index
	Economic productivity (for example GDP growth, level of inflation, rate of employment)	UN reports, national statistics
	Income levels, by sex, age, locality	World Bank
	Gender inequality	UN Gender Inequality Index (GII), OECD Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)
SO-1: GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES		
1.1 Employment opportunities created	# of jobs created (disaggregated by sex, age, sector, locality) from projects and programmes	Data generated from EUTF programmes
1.2 Vocational training opportunities created	# of people having completed vocational training (disaggregated by sex and age)	Data generated from EUTF programmes
1.3 Greater economic productivity	# of small enterprises by locality, sector (including # by women, different age groups)	Data generated from EUTF programmes
	Productivity (crop yield/Ha, # Ha agricultural /pastoral land under sustainable practices) in main value chains in vulnerable communities	National statistics and food security surveys
SO-2: STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND IN PARTICULAR THE MOST VULNERABLE		
2.1 Increased food security	# people (by sex, age, and locality), as well as refugees and displaced people, receiving food security-related assistance	National, int'l statistics, reports from international humanitarian agencies
2.2 Increased access to basic services	# people from vulnerable communities (by sex, age and locality), refugees and displaced people with access to basic social services (health, education, WASH, SRHR	National and regional statistics
2.3 Government commitment to increase resilience to natural and human induced shocks, especially in vulnerable communities	# countries with national resilience strategies drafted or implemented (covering specific gender and age aspects, environment, market access, livelihoods, pastoralism, research, conflict prevention, institutional capacity)	Government documentation, regional organisations' reports
SO-3: IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND TRANSIT		
3.1 Adopting and/or implementing national policies and strategies on migration management	Number of policy reforms and strategies adopted and implemented by partner countries on migration-related matters, including in a regional and trans-regional context.	IOM, UNHCR, IGAD
3.2 Ensuring protection to those in need	Number of displaced persons benefiting from appropriate protection and progressively enjoying social and economic rights.	Data generated from EUTF programmes
3.3 Advancing mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility	Number of initiatives maximising the development impact of migration including through mobility	Data generated from EUTF programmes

SO-4: IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION, AND REDUCTION OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND IRREGULAR MIGRATION		
4.1 Strengthened rule of law and relevant national institutions for preventing violence and combating terrorism and crime.	Level of public confidence in the performance of security institutions	National and international perception surveys
4.2 Human rights abuses addressed	Number of human rights complaints received and addressed	Data generated from EUTF programmes
4.3 Contribution made to preventing violent extremism	Levels of civic engagement, in particular by young people, support for use of violence	Surveys
Cross-cutting output: IMPROVED POLICY AND PRACTICE		
An evidence base to inform policy development and programme design	Number of studies across the three windows with cross-cutting analysis of: (i) drivers of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, (ii) lessons learned and (iii) the impact of interventions.	Studies and analyses financed through EUTF

Table N.2: MLS Indicator system

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS		
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
1.1 Jobs created	Jobs created with EUTF funds. The figure includes both formal and informal employment, short-term jobs, cash for work, long term employment, self-employment from IGA and members of MSMEs supported or created with EUTF support. It does not include incentives to civil servants or internships.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups: refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of Job: full time short term, cash for work, etc.
1.2 MSMEs created or supported	Micro and small enterprises which have been benefiting from EUTF support either through access to finance, Business Development Support, training, market access along the value-chain or provision of equipment.	Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.) Location
1.3 People assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Individuals benefiting from access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and/or having attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of support (funding, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)
1.4 People benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Individuals that have fully registered, attended and completed the TVET and/or skills development schemes (including life skills). This figure includes internships and apprenticeships. Training (included TVET) related to entrepreneurship goes into 1.3.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)
1.5 Job placements facilitated and/or supported	Job placements facilitated through the payment of incentives, stipend payments, etc. (Includes employment supported with EUTF funds).	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of jobs
1.6 Industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	Industrial parks and business infrastructure that were created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure.	Location
1.7 Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	Financial volume in EUR by type of support (scholarships or self-employment)	Location

1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients	Financial volume in EUR in total per country. This is a complementary indicator to 1.7.	Location; Gender; Age (if relevant)
2. Strengthening resilience		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
2.1	Local development plans directly supported	Policy documents, strategies and plans for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroot organisations and civil society.	Location
2.1 bis	Social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Could be disaggregated into health, education, sanitation, water (e.g. water systems, wells, water treatment stations, water harvesting systems), housing, domestic energy (e.g. power networks) and legal aid (e.g. legal centres).	Location; Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.) Type of action (built or rehabilitated)
2.2	People receiving a basic social service	People receiving a specific basic service such as health (including psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid. Related to 2.9 which counts improved access to better services. 2.2 includes precise figures: vaccination campaigns, actual beneficiaries of specific services. Counts the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries.	Gender; Location, Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)
2.3	People receiving nutrition assistance	People benefiting from nutrition related treatment and/or sensitization to improved nutritional practices.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, returnees, migrants in transit)
2.4	People receiving food security related assistance	People whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production for subsistence, support for nutrition sensitive agricultural practices, agricultural inputs (livestock, farming tools and seeds) land development (low lands, vegetable gardens), water points for livestock, small scale shock reduction activities etc.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)
2.5	Local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	Local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters.	Location
2.6	Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	Hectares of land that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, or where better practices have been established.	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.). Location
2.7	People reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	People reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights: health (including sexual and reproductive health, SGBV), education, water, sanitation, domestic energy, rights (land tenure, housing, education rights etc.); better agricultural and veterinary practices.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)

2.8	Staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen their service delivery, including teachers on education, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary.	Type of service (health, education, etc.); Location
2.9	People having improved access to basic services	People having improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho- social support, sexual and reproductive health, SGBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid. Related to 2.2 but focuses on positive side-effect of construction etc.	Gender; Location Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Type of service (health, education etc.)
3. Improving Migration Management		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
3.1	Projects by diaspora members	Projects and initiatives supported by the members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects) in their country of origin.	Type of projects; Location
3.2	Migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	Migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees who benefited from protection measures or direct assistance (medical and psycho-social assistance, shelter, food, legal assistance, etc).	Gender; Location; Age group (in particular for UACM) Target groups (migrants in transit, refugees, IDP, returnees etc.); Country of origin Types of protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
3.3	Migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Migrants and potential migrants who have been sensitized on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it.	Gender; Location, Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP, returnees, migrants in transit, vulnerable people / potential migrants)
3.4	Voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	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, travel escorts and direct/immediate assistance upon arrival also included. Excludes numbers from indicator 4.4 (victims of trafficking).	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant, especially for UACM); Country of origin. Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
3.5	Returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Returnees who benefit from individual, collective or community-based reintegration assistance. Individual reintegration assistance can be for income-generating activities, training, medical support, housing support. Collective reintegration finds several returnees coming together to pool individual reintegration assistance. Community reintegration assistance facilities returnees and community members around a community project. Excludes targets from indicator 4.4.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant; Country of origin Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)

3.6	Institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training or capacity building, including direct operational support. Includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management. Does not include border management.	Location Types of support (training, operational support, etc.) Types of actors (institutions, NGOs, CSO etc)
3.8	Refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Asylum seekers who access refugee status determination (when facilitated thanks to EUTF activities) and number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons who gain access to the documents required to live outside the camps and integrate locally (e.g. identity documents).	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP). Country of origin
3.7	Individuals trained on migration management	Individuals trained on migration management issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials, along with non-state actors. Does not include border management (4.1).	Gender; Target groups (state, non-state) Location
3.9	Early warning systems on migration flows created	Early warning systems developed to anticipate massive flows of refugees and IDPs, their potential itinerary and destination, numbers, profiles and specific protection needs, for local governments and development actors to better plan for protection, services and infrastructure.	Location
3.10.	People benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	People benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes. The nature of these programmes might vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, etc.)	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin
3.11	Activities/events dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding migration	General public outside institutions (i.e. not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc. Includes activities to raise awareness and sensitivity towards discrimination.	Types of activity (radio, leaflets, etc.) Location
4. Improved governance		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
4.1	Border stations supported to strengthen border control	Border stations that have been built, renovated or equipped through EUTF support.	Location
4.2	Staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Officials trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. Includes staff from regional institutions, ministries, justice actors, police (specialised and community), gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities etc. Relevant non-state actors can include journalists, relevant NGOs, CSOs, and local group representatives (e.g. youth, refugees etc.). Includes dissemination workshops for relevant studies.	Gender; Location Target groups (state, non-state) Type of capacity building (e.g. CVE, border management, human rights etc.)

4.2 bis	Institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and HR	Linked to 4.2. # national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support.	Gender; Location Target groups (state, non-state) Type of capacity building (e.g. CVE, border management, human rights etc.)
4.3	People participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Individuals from CSOs and communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue, civilian mediation and peacebuilding actions, fight against radicalisation as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
4.4	Victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Victims of trafficking, minors or adults, who have benefitted from protection measures and assistance in the country of transit or destination and upon return in the country of origin. Measures may include medical and psycho-social assistance and counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracing, travel documents, voluntary return, tailor-made reintegration. Voluntary return will only be supported if all mechanisms of protection and assistance upon return are foreseen. Excludes numbers from 3.2.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Services (medical & psycho- social assistance, counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
4.5	Cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	Coordination bodies or groups and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and / or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) to enhance cross-border cooperation.	Location: Countries involved; Type of cooperation; Type of actors involved
4.6	Strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded under the EUTF. Said strategies need to have been validated or implemented to count in the indicator. Includes early warning systems on conflict and response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding natural disasters - 2.5 - and migration flows - 3.9)	Types of output (Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements, SOP) Geographical scope (local, national, international) Type of support (financial, technical) Thematic areas (e.g. cross border management, legal migration, refugee policy etc.)
4.7	Refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	Refugees who benefit from an Out-of-Camp policy, including freedom of movement, access to public services and employment opportunities.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin (if relevant)
4.8	National/regional/ local networks and dialogues on migration issues newly established or enhanced	National/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced.	Location; Geographical scope (local, regional, national)

CROSS-CUTTING		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	Coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions (as reported bi-annually).	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning) Location ; if relevant Thematic area
5.2	Planning, monitoring, learning, data- collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Studies, assessments, reporting systems and other management and data- collection and analysis tools directly supported, which aim to improve project design and the implementation of the activities, including baselines. These are distinguished from occasional studies and research (5.3) in that they are intended to be sources for regular and standardised collection of data providing, in particular, time-series of data for longitudinal observation.	Types of tools (studies, needs assessments, market assessments, reporting and data management tools, etc.) Location
5.3	Field studies, surveys and other research conducted	Refers to research activities that are not conducted on a regular basis.	Focus of research/thematic area Location

ANNEX O: EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION

One of the key challenges for the EUTF as an emergency fund was to minimise the time from a project concept was accepted till the intervention is underway and begins to produce the foreseen deliverables.

The Court of Auditors report⁶⁸⁶ noted that the programming and contracting of EUTF projects was faster and more flexible than standard EU projects, but actual implementation was not necessarily quicker. This was seen to be because implementing partners (IPs) did not start up and implement at the tempo expected. The question was why this would be the case.

Reconstructing the Project Start-up Process

In order to address this question, the evaluation reconstructed what was seen as a typical sequencing of steps from the time a project concept was approved till the first six-month report had been prepared, since this was seen as the reasonable chain of events to look into. The six-step process that the team then tried to follow was the following:

- **Project concept – from idea to acceptance:** The concept was to see how long it took from an idea had been put forward and in principle agreed to, before the project concept was accepted and could be turned into a project proposal
- **Project preparation – from document to approval:** This was to look at the time it took from a project concept was approved for EUTF funding and actual project document preparations began, till the final document was accepted for signature.
- **Contract approval – from beginning of negotiations till formal signature.** This process was seen to drag on in some instances, and the question was why.
- **Project start-up – from signature to beginning of operations:** While project signature signalled that work could begin, different IPs have differing procedures for getting activities up and running, and the time for this to happen was to be reviewed.
- **Core project staff operational – from recruitment to on-the-ground activities:** The question was if key project staff were in place by the time the project formally began operations, and thus what real starting date for expert-led implementation was.
- **First progress report – from start-up to report available:** While a formal start-up date was normally agreed to, actual on-the-ground activities were claimed to be quite slow in some cases, leading the IP to provide the first six-monthly progress report much later than the signed agreement had indicated.

The empirical bases for this study were:

- Interviews with some windows-staff in EU Brussels.
- Interviews with EUD staff in the field.
- Interviews with IP management, to understand their experiences.
- In the case countries, project managers on projects visited were asked to fill in a form (see attachment at end of Annex), providing dates and comments for each step and list factors that could explain time use in each step. In the end, however, only 8 projects in 3 countries filled in the forms, with most containing limited information.

⁶⁸⁶ Court of Auditors Special Report 32/2018 (December 2018), <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=48342>

Getting Project Concepts Accepted

The process for project concepts coming into being and how they were then processed varied considerably across countries and over time. The first projects to be approved were projects in the SLC region and some in the HOA region. The time pressures to document that the EU was taking the migration issue seriously pushed local EUDs to look at project concepts that had been prepared or thought of in connection with other planning processes and in particular fairly recent NIP discussions. In the early batch of projects there were therefore a number of projects whose origins had little to do with EUTF per se but were seen to address some of the EUTF's concerns and thus approved with this new and additional funding available.

As the programme evolved and the Delegations had more time to develop original project ideas, the processes do not seem to have followed specific patterns across countries. This was in part because the programming frameworks were vague with a wide range of concerns that were to be addressed, so the field for project concepts was quite open.

Another challenge was that many of the areas that the EUTF was to address were new to most Delegations. Their own expertise in fields like migration management, community resilience, combatting criminal networks and radicalisation was limited. In order to formulate appropriate interventions, there was a need for a thematic knowledge and context understanding that was demanding. This led in some cases a Delegation to invite an agency that might be expected to implement a particular kind of project to come up with project concepts for consideration.

Over time, as experience was gained and Delegations became more comfortable with the programming of EUTF resources, programming became more structured. However, if an important issue was identified for EUTF funding, how the concept was developed would depend on context and circumstances. For a more comprehensive analysis of the issue, the SLC would at times contract a specialist actor to provide the necessary background. In HOA, the REF framework agreement was used to provide more overarching and regional studies that lay the groundwork for more specific interventions. In NOA, the REF was used to produce two major case studies on different aspects of the migrant situation in Libya that identified practical solutions that EUTF could finance.

As Delegations became more familiar with likely implementing partners on certain issues, such as UN agencies or international NGOs that had particular sector or issue knowledge, a dialogue regarding what were the core problems and what were possible ways of addressing these would often be important contributions to identifying project concepts.

Sharing of experiences and in particular advice from Brussels, where windows management had an overview of what the various delegations in their region were doing to address certain problems also contributed to identify useful project concepts and select implementation modalities.

The extent to which structured learning and systematic identification of “good practice” approaches were used was difficult to ascertain. Part of this has to do with the quite varying country contexts within which each project had to function. It also became more and more an issue for discussion with national authorities and their views on how to address such problems.

In terms of timing and process for arriving at acceptable project concepts, the basic pattern seems to have become that as a Delegation gains experience in a given field/on a certain topic, the time and process for identifying useful concepts and getting them approved has become shorter and the process more efficient. It is also more common to involve likely IPs much earlier in the process than would normally have been the case with EDF/ENI funding.

Having Projects Developed and Approved

Once a project concept has been accepted, the actual project design and project document development again varies considerably, from tight project designs that only took a couple of months to a project design that took two years before it was approved.

The fast processes took place when a project was priority and the likely implementing partner was invited to contribute to the design. This greater role for IPs, especially in the early approved projects, led to questions regarding possible conflicts of interest in project design, since there was an incentive for an IP to see a greater need for IP inputs than perhaps local actors would have preferred. An early imbalance seen in such cases between too little local consultation and too much reliance on the expected IP abated over time as EUDs got more confidence and more staff to manage the EUTF programme.

In the first hectic phase of getting projects approved, especially in the SLC region and to some extent HOA, national authorities were often not as deeply involved as they would have been in the development of NIP-funded projects. The local consultation process before approval was therefore seen as *ad hoc* and depending more on the individual EUD than on clear guidelines on how consultations should be run.

But several IPs on the other hand felt the EUDs were more open and listening to their views and proposals than they were used to regarding EU projects financed under traditional instruments. While the EUD would be clear on what the objectives should be, they were flexible and interested in hearing suggestions on how the projects could be implemented, how to interact with local authorities and communities, how to target beneficiary groups etc. IPs felt this led to projects that were better tailored and more appropriate, and that they were given greater leeway to discuss and involve the local communities since they did not have a rigid mandate that had to be applied.

Project designs for regional/ cross-border projects were generally much slower to develop, since a greater number of stakeholders were involved, but also because trans-border projects has to adjust for differing framework conditions for implementation. Some of these projects would have a strong centre of gravity in one country where there were then more “light touch” components in the neighbouring countries. But agreeing how possible trans-border activities were to be structured and how to be implemented in practice was often a stumbling block.

Several larger national projects had several implementing partners, either because the project was implemented in several different locations and thus had different local IPs – typically local CSOs – or had a more complex structure requiring different organisations to handle the various skills areas. A number of these projects faced challenges finalising the proposals to all the partners’ satisfaction, delaying final approval, a point of irritation in a couple of the EUDs.

One surprise for the MLS contractors, which had to work with all the projects once they were up and running, was the considerable spread in quality of the results frameworks, reflecting both a lack of precision regarding what the project was to deliver and how progress was going to be measured. As noted in Annex N, both Altai and ICMPD spent considerable time and resources assisting IPs improve the core project concepts. This was a general issue as there was no systematic difference between the groups of IPs (UN agencies versus MS agencies versus international NGOs) but seemed to be more a function of the skills and experience of the persons involved in the particular project preparation process. This was seen in part to be a function of the pressure to deliver fast, which meant that even experienced IPs did not quality assure the proposals to the extent they would normally do under other EU financing instruments.

Initiating and Signing Contracts

For some of the technical fields, such as training in migrants' rights and supporting the development of migration policies, some actors were obvious partners such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) that have formal mandates that were relevant for the EUTF projects. UN agencies also would typically have political access and a contact net that other actors did not have or could access.

In other fields, some MS implementing agencies were particularly useful, such as those of France which have a long history in the Francophone countries and thus know the country, the political context and the history of specific regions where projects are to be implemented.

Other actors, like Global Initiative (against Transnational Organised Crime), while formally a network, has built a skills base that provides advisory services in contentious fields such as trafficking in human beings (THB) that make them the "go to" actor for THB issues. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) has a similar reputation in its fields of specialisation.

While some Delegations had limited experience working with UN agencies like UNHCR and IOM, other IPs were quite familiar: MS implementing agencies like Germany's GIZ and Belgium's Enabel and larger international NGOs such as Danish Refugee Council and others. But perhaps more importantly, these IPs had a long history of working with the EU as a funding partner. This familiarity was mentioned by a number of both EUDs and IPs as helpful in forging useful partnerships in what was for the EU often new fields of intervention. As mentioned, some EUDs requested particular actors to help design the concept, or where the overall concept had been agreed and the EUD was looking for IPs, the IP might do much of the designing. Negotiating the contract was thus expected to be short and efficient. In most cases, this seems also to have been the case.

There were, however, a couple of cases referred to where the IP was able to take advantage of its designation as project implementer to negotiate a deal that was more in their favour than the EUD had originally foreseen. One problem that the EUD was up against was that while the EUTF under the emergency trust fund regulations has considerable flexibility in the contracting process, there are also no time limits set for issues like negotiating the contract. While under EDF funding there are benchmarks/time limits for certain steps in the various processes, these limitations do not exist for the EUTF.

Another issue that in some cases turned out to be a mixed blessing was the direct contracting using the concept of preferred IPs – that is, that for some tasks in some countries the EUD had decided which agency was to implement a given project before the project had been fully developed. In cases where the subject matter of the intervention was comfortably within the experience base of the designated IP, this could work out well, or when the relations between EUD and IP were good and there was a willingness to work together to solve issues smoothly, this arrangement was very efficient. Contract negotiations were fast as there was no need to put a complicated project out to tender and wade through quite disparate proposals.

But a couple of EUDs noted that in some cases they had been pushed to use a particular IP though they believed there were other organisations better suited to that given task. Negotiating a contract with an actor that the EUD did not trust had the right background for the task was problematic. This was particularly an issue where bilateral funding was in place and basically pushed the EUD to contract that member state's implementing agency as IP. While this was evidently not a common occurrence, it still was a source of some irritation as it locked the EUD into a relationship that was not necessarily optimal.

While direct contracting was an option, standard competitive bidding for contracts was still used, and for NGOs competing for contracts the time required to award the contract was not seen as significantly different from normal tendering processes under NIP programmes.

When direct contracting of preferred IPs was used, this was in some cases an issue as it was found that some of the international IPs neither had the country knowledge nor the ability to work in conflict or hard-to-access areas. They would therefore contract local CSOs to do the actual work on the ground, which some EUDs found was a waste of resources: The IPs would take a significant overhead for managing the project but would only deliver some management services – all the actual work was done by local actors. When confronted with this, IPs agreed that this was an issue but that what they provided was strategy, training, international experience, planning and oversight and reporting capacities that the local partners would not have been able to mobilise so that these partnerships were beneficial to both parties, and that local capacity was in fact being built so that over time the local organisations would be able to take on a larger share of the total work. – The extent to which this is true and how this dynamic is evolving, this evaluation was not able to verify.

Several EUDs pointed to local actors in general having greater problems getting EUTF contracts when the preferred IP approach was applied, because local actors could not receive direct contracts. While the use of local actors as IPs and in particular as sub-contractors seems to have increased, this is an issue that concerned some EUDs.

On balance, however, EUDs and IPs experienced the contracting as considerably faster and less problematic than for EDF/ENI funded activities, though the issue of how to allow more local actors to take on more central roles was of concern to some.

Getting Projects Up and Running

Once contracts had been signed, the expectation was that the IPs would be able to mobilise quickly and get the projects up and running within a short period of time. Depending on circumstances, this often happened.

The basic challenge that IPs were facing was that while the *contracting* was often faster with fewer hurdles, *implementation* still had to follow standard EU procedures as well as the IPs' own internal rules. At the same time the actual implementation universe was often a lot more complicated and challenging than for the kinds of development projects many of them were used to.

An early problem some IPs faced was that when projects has not been properly discussed and vetted with national authorities, permits to operate could be slow in coming, ranging from getting visas and work permits for expatriate staff to setting up offices, registering the organisation, setting up working relations with authorities. These problems could be repeated at the local level where the project was to operate: as with any new actor with fresh money coming into an area where they did not have local networks and knowledge, rent-seekers from both public and private sector might emerge who could potentially cause bottlenecks for the operation.

These challenges would be accentuated when an IP was asked to handle a technical field where they had limited experience – which was an issue for some of the MS implementing agencies in particular – or they were asked to operate in geographic areas where they had not worked before and was difficult to access for geographic or conflict reasons. Because their duty of care remained the same as for regular development projects, the logistical costs, the problems of recruiting local staff and being able to background check them, the security concerns and ability to evacuate in case of emergencies posed managerial and logistical challenges of a magnitude some of the IPs had not really experienced before, and took time to solve and get systems and

capacities in place. The duty of care responsibilities were of particular concern since the costs of ensuring that they could in fact address various possible threats could require quite complex contingency planning which could threaten the viability of the budget. Finding solutions to what were *uncertainties* rather than calculable *risks* was for some IPs a major headache. At the same time the “preferred IP” status meant that they felt more or less trapped since walking away from such a contract could entail reputational risk.

Another problem that some IPs faced was when they had not been much involved in the project planning but then were informed that they had been selected as IP. While some IPs did in fact walk away from these contracts, others accepted the contract. However, with the normal tendering process, the actors competing for the tender would have time to look at the task, think through the methodology, ensure that they had the managerial and logistical capacities to handle that particular task, look for local partners and negotiate necessary local deals, and in general walk through what they needed to have in place in terms of local contacts and arrangements, and who would make up at least the core implementation team.

With direct contracting, this time period and these steps for planning and preparing were often removed – that was, after all, the purpose of the direct contracting. But with all the standard requirements for project implementation under EU rules, the IPs still had to walk through the various steps and ensure that they fulfilled the standard contractual obligations.

For the EUDs, the challenge with some of the IPs were that they did not have much flexibility. While UN agencies like IOM and UNHCR were often already on the ground, they still had to follow their quite bureaucratic internal procedures for setting up projects, getting systems and offices and staff in place. Similar challenges existed with a number of the larger international IPs, which have to conform to their head office oversight and control mechanisms and therefore have to comply with a series of rules and regulations that were not established for quick-intervention projects but for more traditional development projects.

Over time, as both EUDs and IPs gained experience and realised what the recurring issues were, both learning and capacities were developed that allowed for getting new projects off the ground with fewer problems and at lower cost: much of the learning and the office set-up costs had now been undertaken and newer phases or interventions could build on these investments.

From the few examples seen and interviews undertaken, it is difficult to generalise across a complex portfolio of about 600 projects and even more contracts. In a number of cases, in particular in early stages of EUTF, direct contracting caused headaches on both sides of the table but over time appears to have receded as an issue. The question remains if one could have found ways of reducing the overall transaction costs of setting up and running projects that were to address complex issues under difficult circumstances.

Getting the right Expertise in Place and Working

A particular problem turned out to be to recruit senior experts for various tasks and get them in place in time for start-up. According to some EUDs, the challenges were greater with some of the MS implementing agencies when they were asked to take on new tasks. The UN agencies and international organisations were generally contracted to implement tasks in their particular fields of competencies and therefore had rosters of possible experts. For some MS IPs, this could be a new field of work and hence required more time to identify and background check potential candidates for key technical slots.

Some of the fields do not have a very large or well-known universe of experts. There are not that many people available as consultants who have worked on issues like THB, for example, nor have the field experience from particular regions. The entire migration crisis threw up a

slew of issues that till then had not been very central to many of these IPs and for which they therefore did not have networks of expertise.

Looking for international experts who could work in more difficult areas in a number of cases took time, yet here time was often of the essence. Again, the more challenging requirements of some of the EUTF interventions clashed with the need for rapid response, creating some frustrations, and where for some IPs the time needed to identify, recruit, and put the expert in the field caused headaches. The direct contracting put pressures on the IPs while at the same time their own procedures required that they carried out the standard due diligence for vetting candidates. Attracting experts for tasks where implementation conditions were challenging meant negotiations required time and thus again might pose a dilemma in terms of trade-off between speed and finding the best candidate for the job on the terms that could be offered.

While this issue was a source of some frustration, this was again an issue that sorted itself more or less out over time. As the international demand for new kinds of expertise elicited more response, the IPs got rosters updated but also got better at recruiting local expertise and sub-contracting local actors.

One challenge that the evaluation sees may emerge is a possible distortion of local labour markets for scarce skills. The situation in some of these African countries is that the skills base in a number of fields is quite thin, and when well-funded international organisations come in and under time pressure need to recruit, the cost of this labour explodes. In weaker economies, this bias in the labour market can be quite negative for local actors trying to compete for these same skills, including the public sector. The medium-term answer is to improve the local skills supply. This requires both an understanding of the dynamics of these markets, and then a strategy to address possible scarcities and market distortions. It is not clear that this issue has been looked into, which may be important because labour market distortions may take a long time to address.

Thinking long-term and across the region about how to ensure appropriate expertise available to address the problems of the increasing migration crises may need to become a greater concern for mechanisms like the EUTF.

Producing the First Progress Report

Moving from start-up to actually delivering results including the first progress report has been less of a challenge. The IPs have experienced management to cope with the actual running of projects once offices and other infrastructure are in place, logistics have been organised, and at least a minimum of expertise is on the ground and getting involved in project activities. Preparing progress reports according to agreed results framework and EU formats has not been a major obstacle. The *contents* of the reports of course vary, and in particular perhaps the critical assessment of own performance, but this is nothing particular to EUTF but a standard challenge with own reporting on projects. Having the MLS system come in and make projects report on a set of standardised indicators, where the MLS contractors have looked at the data collection, raw data and ensured consistent variable definitions/understandings may in fact have contributed to addressing some of the potential reporting problems.

At the same time, it should be recognised that many IPs have faced more difficult circumstances than for standard development projects and thus have had to continuously spend time and resources managing unforeseen events and sudden changes to framework conditions. Again, IPs appreciated a flexibility on the side of EUDs in allowing them to adjust to such changes – though formal budget revisions were still experienced as often being overly rigid and bureaucratic.

Findings and Conclusions

The empirical basis for this thematic study turned out to be narrower and less reliable than had originally been hoped for:

- The time available for discussing these issues with EUD and IP staff on top of the core questions in the evaluation matrix was extremely limited.
- The form provided to project managers for providing information was obviously understood slightly differently across projects, and for project managers this was not a priority concern so the filling in was clearly a somewhat rushed task.

None the less, some *Findings* seem apparent:

- The lack of a clearer programming framework for EUTF interventions combined with pressures to begin operations as soon as possible meant that some early concepts were not sufficiently strategic in their thinking and fully owned by local authorities.
- This short-coming improved over time as Brussels, EUDs and national authorities sorted out weaknesses and identified the core concerns that were to be addressed, though there does not seem to have been any structured learning and sharing of experiences to provide more strategic guidance.
- The use of “preferred IPs” and direct contracting in most cases turned out to be efficient, but in a number of cases raised issues:
 - Where IPs were invited to help design the project document, the potential conflict of interest between being an independent project designer and at the same time a major beneficiary of the final design created at the least an *appearance* of possible resource misallocation that should have been avoided.
 - Having certain IPs designated as “preferred” occurred in some instances in cases where the IP in question did not have the experience or expertise to provide best available solutions, so flexibility in direct contracting should have been found.
 - The increased barriers to competition for potential local implementers are unfortunate. While there has been a lot of sub-contracting and partnerships, some EUDs felt that in some cases local skills should at least have been allowed to *compete* for contracts.
 - At the same time, having IPs that had considerable experience in working with communities, in difficult circumstances, on complex issues, contribute to project design and thus allow them to consult with local stakeholders in the process provided a flexibility and realism in final project design that IPs felt was refreshing.
 - Some IPs took advantage of the direct contracting to bargain better contract conditions than the EUD had expected, so such monopoly situations could be unfortunate.
- Overall, however, when contracting IPs that had the experience and sector skills required for the intervention, it was a short-cut that benefited both parties.
- While *contracting* could be made efficient, *implementation* start-up had by and large to follow standard procurement and staff contracting procedures. When an IP was contracted directly without having been involved in the project preparation, this meant that the normal time for developing approaches, contracting staff and setting up office that the tendering period allowed, was not there, putting considerable time pressures on the IP when contracting short-cuts were not possible or allowed under contractual obligations.

- Larger organisations also had their own procedures and responsibilities that could not be circumvented: Duty of care had to be respected, staff contracting with background checks had to be done, due diligence carried out of local partners, arrangements with national and local authorities and communities put in place, etc. Breaching any of these steps could potentially land the IP in trouble, either contractually if formal procedures had been circumvented, or in practice if the right relations had not been established and rights and obligations clarified.
- The labour market consequences of a number of projects being implemented in skills-scarce environments may constitute an issue over the medium term that the EU as funding partner and the IPs as implementers on the ground may need to look at.
- At the end of the day, most actors agreed that there was an interest and a commitment to finding pragmatic solutions to difficult problems, and where EUDs were seen to be more flexible than some IPs generally experienced, and that EUDs appreciated the flexibility that direct contracting provided.

While the evidentiary basis, as noted, is thin, some tentative *Conclusions* can be drawn:

- Providing up-front signals to the universe of potential IPs about upcoming possibilities would allow the IPs to prepare more – but that would require that the activities that are being considered are better defined, so that the field of possible interventions is understood and can be prepared for.
- While direct contracting has advantages, there should be a system whereby all potential IPs, including local ones, have a chance to be screened and included on a known short-list, and then – depending on issues and size of contract – organise limited competitive bidding for the actual contract, to ensure value for money of implementation.

Attachment O-1: Project Implementation Scheme

Efficiency of EUTF project implementation

(the actual sequencing may vary from one project to another so may have to shift steps around or delete/add missing ones)

Please note if there are any systematic differences between the EUTF projects and EDF/other EU funded ones – a comparative perspective is very useful

Project prepared, approved	Contract negotiations, signed	Formal start-up of project	Core project staff recruited, in place	First 6-month progress report produced
Begin/end date:	Begin/end date:	Date:	Begin/end date:	Date:
Comments: • •	Comments: • •	Comments: • •	Comments: • •	Comments: • •
Enablers: • •	Enablers: • •	Enablers: • •	Enablers: • •	Enablers: • •
Bottlenecks: • •	Bottlenecks: • •	Bottlenecks: • •	Bottlenecks: • •	Bottlenecks: • •

