



# 2021 Annual Report

EU Emergency  
Trust Fund  
for Africa





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Trust Fund  
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## European Commission

### The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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# List of abbreviations

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AFETI	Agence Française d'Expertise Internationale
AICS	Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
AMIF	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
ASF	Avocats Sans Frontières
AU-EU Summit	African Union - European Union Summit
AU-EU-UN Task Force	African Union - European Union - United Nations Task Force
CESVI	Cooperazione e sviluppo
CIVIPOL	Technical Cooperation Operator of the French Ministry of the Interior
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DG INTPA	Directorate General for International Partnerships
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DG HOME	Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs
DG NEAR	Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations
ECES	European Centre for Electoral Support
EDF	European Development Fund
EF	Expertise France
ENABEL	Belgian Development Agency
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIIAPP	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas
HACP	Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
IAS	Internal Audit Service
ICG	International Crisis Group
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development

IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA	Innovation Poverty Action
IRD	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement
ISSAT-DCAF	International Security Sector Advisory Team
ITC	International Trade Centre
J-PAL	Abdul Latif Jameel/Povery Action Labn
JVAP	Joint Valletta Action Plan
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIF	Organisation Internationale Francophonie
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

# Executive Summary

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) was set up to support the most vulnerable and marginalised people, including refugees, internally displaced people, migrants and members of the host communities. Over the last six years, it has provided great momentum for a coordinated response by the European Union, its Member States and other donors to multiple crises across the Sahel and Lake Chad, Horn of Africa and North of Africa.

In the course of 2021, countries of the three regions continued to address health and socio-economic challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, the fluctuating spread and detection of the coronavirus and the health-related measures, continued to have a negative impact on migration and mobility within the continent.

The EUTF for Africa further pursued its efforts to foster stability and address migration and forced displacement challenges, including their root causes, in close cooperation with African partners. In doing so, it further supported partner countries' efforts through a number of programmes improving access to basic services and facilitating the generation of employment and economic opportunities for young people in particular.

While EUTF for Africa programmes will be implemented until the end of 2025, the year 2021 was the last year during which the Trust Fund was able to make financial commitments including approval of new actions or budgetary top-ups, and sign new contracts or amendments to existing ones. In 2021, the EUTF for Africa consolidated its achievements with the approval of four new actions and 34 budgetary top-ups for a total of EUR 242.6 million. This brings the total amount of approved programs to EUR 4 935.1 million. Moreover, new contracts were signed in 2021 bringing the total amount since the establishment of the Trust Fund to EUR 4 917.1 million. By the end of 2021, payments had reached EUR 3 741.1 million.

The breakdown of approved funding by strategic objective as of the end of 2021 remained similar to 2020: 45% of approved funding is allocated to actions strengthening the resilience of affected communities and promoting economic and employment opportunities; 31% is allocated to actions improving migration management and 22% to improving governance and conflict prevention.

In 2021, EUTF for Africa programmes were implemented, as in previous years, by a wide array of implementing partners including EU Member States' and other donor agencies, UN agencies and international organizations with expertise and experience in specific areas, international and local civil society organizations or directly by partner countries through budget support.

In terms of new financial resources provided in 2021, the EUTF for Africa has received only additional funding from a Member State amounting to EUR 3.5 million. No additional contributions were provided by the EU in 2021.

Throughout the year, the EUTF for Africa produced new concrete and visible results in its different areas of work, some of which are presented in Chapter 2 of this Report. In 2021, the Monitoring & Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa and Sahel/Lake Chad published two reports for each region. The first of these, published in June 2021, covered outputs achieved through EUTF for Africa funding from the start of activities until the end of December 2020. The second one, published in December 2021, covered outputs achieved from the start of the activities until the end of June 2021. These reports are gradually providing more information on outcomes building on programme data and evidence from evaluation reports. All data produced aggregated per country or per specific objective, are available on the Monitoring and Evaluation page of the EUTF for Africa website<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en)



In 2021, the EUTF for Africa continued to communicate about its programmes and achievements through multiple channels, striving to make information on its activities as transparent and accessible as possible to a broader audience. The EUTF for Africa dedicated website remained the main resource to inform stakeholders and the public about the progress of the Trust Fund work in all the different areas, thanks to the regular publication of stories about its programmes and updated financial data.

A number of communications activities were successfully implemented in the course of 2021, including an online photo exhibition '*Stories from Africa*' marking the five years since the establishment of the EUTF for Africa and displaying its achievements in the area of migration, governance and conflict prevention, resilience, and the creation of employment and economic opportunities. On World Children's Day 2021, the EU, UNHCR and UNICEF launched an educational package to inform teachers and students about how they work jointly through the EUTF for Africa to help forcibly displaced chil-

dren and refugees across the continent. The visibility of programmes was also ensured by initiatives implemented at country level by EU Delegations and their local partners, and by stories collected in the field and shared on the EUTF for Africa website.

### The Sahel and Lake Chad

In the first half of 2021, the security situation of the Sahel and Lake Chad continued to deteriorate as banditry and intercommunal tensions increased. Violence from non-state armed groups continued, and almost 10 000 fatalities were recorded in over 3 600 violent attacks in the region. Persisting violence and extreme climate-related events led to further mass displacements in the region during the first half of 2021. As a result of the severe climate conditions, the region was hit by droughts and floods, causing high levels of food insecurity. Moreover, measures taken by governments of the region to contain the spread of COVID-19 led to lower food productivity, drove inflation, and further constrained humanitarian assistance, exacerbating people's vulnerability.



The EUTF for Africa approved three new programs and six budgetary top-ups in the region, for a total of EUR 75.9 bringing the total funding approved in the Sahel and Lake Chad to EUR 2 217.8 million.

### **The Horn of Africa**

In 2021, the situation in the Horn of Africa was characterised by high instability and a deteriorating environment. In addition to inherent challenges, such as climate change, droughts, locust plague, and the COVID-19 pandemic, the region was affected by increasing conflicts and political volatility in several countries, including Ethiopia and Sudan. In this context, the Horn of Africa continues to be the region with the highest number of forcibly displaced people in Africa. According to UNHCR estimates, the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes region host some 4.8 million refugees, asylum seekers, and 10.6 million Internally Displaced People IDPs. In the first semester of 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on economic activities in the region including on household income, crop and livestock production, sales and food prices.

In 2021, one new programme and 22 budgetary top-ups were approved for a total of EUR 158.2 million, bringing the funding approved in the Horn of Africa region to EUR 1 810 million.

### **The North of Africa**

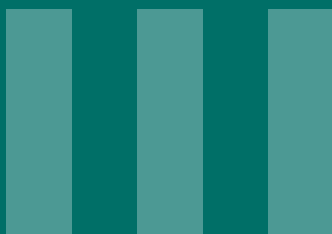
Despite the decrease in the number of irregular arrivals to Europe since 2015, overall movements of people from North Africa have been increasing throughout 2021 and are likely to continue increasing, in particular due to political instability, the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change repercussions. The COVID-19 pandemic had adverse effects on all economies in the region, exacerbating existing difficulties for vulnerable populations to secure livelihoods and increasing dependence on emergency assistance. The region responded to COVID-19-related challenges mobilising EUR 34.1 million, which benefited almost 195 000 vulnerable men, women and children across the region, with more than 500 000 units of COVID-19-related supplies delivered to key laboratories and isolation.

In 2021, no new programs were adopted in the region, but six budgetary top-ups were approved for a total of EUR 8.55 million, bringing the overall amount of approved funding in the region to EUR 907.3 million.

Chapter 3 and 4 of the Annual Report present the Financial Report for 2021 and provide an overview of the management and internal control systems in place.



# CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW



## 1.1 2021 at a glance

Africans' international mobility resumed in 2021, following the lifting of certain COVID-19 related travel restrictions that had been in place since mid-2020. However, the increase in the number of health-related measures, as well as the fluctuating spread and detection of COVID-19, continued to have an impact on migration and mobility. Migrants have played an important role in contributing to the pandemic response globally, in particular in essential services such as healthcare and the agriculture/food supply chain. The prolonged COVID-19 crisis is likely to have long-term impacts on migration management and integration policies in partner countries. By the end of 2021, 12 African countries were experiencing a fourth wave, and the new omicron variant had been detected in 14. Uncertainty is compounded by Africa's low vaccination rates, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. By the end of 2021, 12.6% of the African population had received a first dose and only 8.6% of the population was fully vaccinated, with significant regional differences.

The EU Emergency Trust Fund (EUTF) for Africa was set up in 2015; 6 years after its establishment, it continues to bring stability, as well as addressing migration and forced displacement challenges and opportunities, including their root causes, in close cooperation with African partners. It has also played an important role in mitigating the negative impacts of the pandemic.

In terms of migration trends, overall 2021 figures for irregular border crossings into the EU along the central and western Mediterranean routes increased. Up to mid-December 2021, the total number of arrivals in the year via the central Mediterranean route to Italy and Malta was 63 766, compared to 35 200 in the same period in 2020: an 81% increase. The number of arrivals on the western Mediterranean/Atlantic route stabilised at a relatively high level: as of mid-December 2021, the total number of arrivals in Spain in 2021 was 38 882. This is comparable to the same period in 2020 (39 128). Arrivals along

the western Mediterranean route increased by 13% (1 743), but arrivals on the Canary Islands showed a slight decrease of 4% (20 526) compared to the surge during the same period in 2020 (21 397).

The African Union (AU)-European Union (EU) Summit was postponed to February 2022. In preparation for the Summit, the second AU-EU Foreign Affairs Ministerial Meeting took place in Kigali, Rwanda on 25-26 October 2021. Ministers adopted a joint communiqué, welcoming the EU's substantial efforts as part of the Team Europe approach in response to the pandemic. On migration, they reiterated the relevance of the AU-EU migration dialogue framework, highlighting the importance of ensuring a harmonised approach across the different dialogue frameworks. These include the Joint Valletta Action Plan, the Rabat and Khartoum Processes and the AU-EU-UN Task Force for Migration. They also welcomed the ongoing discussions on developing a Joint Framework for the Continent-to-Continent Migration and Mobility Dialogue with the aim of further structuring cooperation on migration and mobility.

Both the Khartoum and Rabat Processes tried to restart the organisation of events in physical or hybrid format in the second half of 2021, while continuing with virtual meetings.

Under Equatorial Guinea's Chair of the Rabat Process, activities included a Rabat Process meeting on 14-15 September in Paris led by France, which piloted a hybrid format on local and national authorities and migration. Actions on protection and asylum were organised in July and October, focusing on unaccompanied children. The Steering Committee met three times during the year, and the Senior Officials' Meeting, postponed in 2020, finally took place in person in Malabo on 17-18 November 2021. At the meeting, the Rabat Process chairmanship was formally handed over from Equatorial Guinea to Spain. On 16-17 December the first Rabat Process Thematic Meeting on Legal Migration, co-chaired by Portugal and Cabo Verde, took place.

Under the extended chairmanship of the Netherlands, the Khartoum Process continued its activities, mainly virtually, in 2021. A four-module webinar series on trafficking in human beings ran from March to June, covering the four Ps: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. This was followed by meetings on return, reintegration and integration in September and November. The Steering Committee met once in person in Brussels, on 29 September. A Senior Officials' Meeting planned for December, for the Netherlands to hand over the chairmanship to Sudan, had to be postponed due to the situation in Sudan.

Extensive work on migration policy was done in 2021, focusing on the external aspect of the EU's New Pact on Migration and Asylum. Developing comprehensive, tailor-made and mutually beneficial partnerships with countries of origin and transit is fundamental to ensuring the safe and orderly management of migration. Following the European Council conclusions of 24 and 25 June 2021, eight action plans for countries of origin and transit (five of which are in Africa) have been presented. The EU, together with Member States, will now make those plans operational, in cooperation with partner countries.

On 10 February 2021, the Commission presented its first ever assessment report covering the year 2019 on the level of readmission cooperation with partner countries under the Visa Code. The Visa Code aims to provide a structured approach to improving readmission cooperation where clear shortcomings have been identified, as part of ongoing dialogue with partners on this issue. As a result of this process, on 7 October, the Council decided to temporarily suspend the application of certain Visa Code provisions to nationals of The Gambia, taking into account the level of readmission cooperation.

In April 2021, the Commission adopted the EU strategy on voluntary return and reintegration. It sets out practical measures to strengthen the legal and operational framework for voluntary returns from Europe and transit countries, improve the quality of return and sustainable reintegration programmes, establish better links with development initiatives

and strengthen cooperation with partner countries. An important example of work on returns from transit countries along migratory routes to countries of origin is the EU-International Organization for Migration (IOM) Joint Initiative, funded under the EUTF for Africa. It will be extended until July 2022.

Talent Partnerships, launched on 11 June 2021, will provide a comprehensive policy and funding framework to better match skills and needs between the EU and targeted partner countries, pooling EU and Member State resources for cooperating on legal migration and mobility. The Commission will work with Member States and employers, social partners and educational agencies to launch the first Talent Partnerships, building on its experience with some North African countries. In line with the interests of Member States, further Talent Partnerships could gradually be rolled out elsewhere, including in Sub-Saharan Africa.

On 9 December 2021, the Council adopted a regulation establishing the EU Asylum Agency, turning the current European Asylum Support Office (EASO) into a fully fledged agency able to cooperate with the authorities of third countries, including Africa's.

Building on the experience of the response to COVID-19, two multi-country Team Europe Initiatives, linked to the EU's and its Member States' funding programming, were developed in 2021 to involve Member States in the coordinated implementation of the EU's migration policy priorities. One of these, based on a proposal from Spain, will cover the western Mediterranean and Atlantic migration route. Another one, proposed by Italy and France, will cover the central Mediterranean route.

The programming process set out in the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)-Global Europe Regulation took place during the year. Funding under the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation will contribute to the implementation of the external dimension of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, in many cases building on the achievement and lessons learned from the EUTF Africa.

## Sahel and Lake Chad

In the first half of 2021, the security situation of the Sahel and Lake Chad region continued to deteriorate as banditry and intercommunal tensions increased. Violence at the hands of non-state armed groups continued, with almost 10 000 fatalities recorded in over 3 600 violent attacks in the region. The number of fatalities rose by 48% compared to the second half of 2020, as the first half of 2021 saw a surge in violence against civilians, with a monthly average of 220 violent attacks on civilians.

In both the Lake Chad Basin and Liptako-Gourma regions, bandits took advantage of generalised insecurity and local self-defence groups multiplied in response to persisting violence, fuelling intercommunal tensions. Counter-terrorism activities, mainly led by the G5 Sahel and France (with Operation Barkhane), had limited results in terms of quelling violent extremism. National armed forces therefore had to adapt their strategies. The death of Chad's President Idriss Déby Itno, head of the main military power of the G5 Sahel, and France's decision to reduce its military presence there, have made matters worse.

Persisting violence and extreme climate-related events led to further mass displacements in the region in the first half of 2021. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached 4.6 million in Liptako-Gourma and the Lake Chad Basin regions in June 2021 (up from 4.2 million at the end of November 2020). As a result of the severe climate conditions, the region was hit by droughts and floods, causing high levels of food insecurity: 24.8 million people were facing severe food insecurity in May 2021. Competition for resources in turn led to further displacements and intercommunal tensions. To make matters worse, measures implemented by governments in the region to contain the spread of COVID-19 led to lower food productivity, drove up inflation, and further constrained humanitarian assistance, making already vulnerable people even more vulnerable.

## Response to COVID-19

In the first half of 2021, as most governments eased COVID-19 restrictions, projections for the region's economic recovery were optimistic. However, inequalities within the population in Sub-Saharan Africa are likely to increase, as 32 million people were thrown into poverty and disruptions to education could have long-term consequences for human capital.

As of June 2021, West Africa registered nearly 525 000 cases of COVID-19, and 7 600 deaths. COVID-19 programming generally decreased in the first half of the year compared to 2020. In particular, COVID-19 programming for treatment, testing and emergency response was scaled down. For example, 98% of individuals assisted in the first half of 2021 were given support that was not primarily medical or did not take the form of personal protective equipment. Rather, the support they were given was prevention activities or socioeconomic mitigation measures. As the need for urgent medical assistance waned in the first half of 2021, the COVID-19 response increasingly focused on recovering from the pandemic.

## Horn of Africa

In 2021, the situation in the Horn of Africa region was characterised by high instability and a deteriorating environment. In addition to inherent challenges, such as climate change, droughts, locust plague and the COVID-19 pandemic, the region was affected by increasing conflicts and political volatility.

The conflict in Northern Ethiopia, which began in November 2020, pitting the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and affiliated forces (Oromo Liberation Front) against the Ethiopian Government, remained of particular concern, characterised as it was by extreme violence on all sides, triggering a serious humanitarian crisis. It had a severe impact on civilians, in terms of insecurity, human rights violations and protection, livelihood and poverty. By the end of 2021, over five million people were in need of humanitarian

assistance in Tigray, with over two million forcibly displaced. In Afar and Amhara, over one million people were affected by the conflict, including at least 700 000 IDPs.

In Sudan, the democratic transition was overruled by a military takeover on 25 October 2021, which deteriorated the country's precarious stability. This reduced the population and international community's hopes for a democratic transition. The EU continues to stand by the population of Sudan supporting the continuation of programme implementation directly benefiting the Sudanese people

In addition to the instability in two of the region's largest countries, the political and security uncertainties in Somalia, the fragility of South Sudan and the difficulties cooperating with Eritrea were all factors of fragility and concern with profound consequences for the region. Djibouti and Kenya remained quite stable, but were also affected by the volatility in the region, particularly the potential influx of refugees and the impact on the regional economy and trade. In Uganda, incumbent President Museveni was declared the winner of presidential and legislative elections in January 2021. The country remained the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa.

At regional level, the EU continued to support regional institutions, including the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Horn of Africa initiative (HOAI), promoting regional integration and supporting the region in these four main areas: improving regional infrastructure, promoting trade and economic integration, building resilience, and strengthening human capital.

The Horn of Africa continues to be the region of Africa with the highest number of forcibly displaced people. The UN Refugee Agency estimates that East Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes host some 4.8 million refugees and asylum seekers, and 10.6 million IDPs. Overall, the EUTF for Africa remained fully committed to the region and its people, in line with the EU strategy for the Horn of Africa revised in May 2021.

## Response to COVID-19

In the Horn of Africa, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant negative impact on economic activities in the region including on household income, crop and livestock production, sales and food prices. It also exacerbated existing risks and effects of irregular migration due to increased protection concerns such as abuse, gender-based violence, exploitation, trafficking, smuggling and arbitrary detention. With EUTF support, the number of people having improved access to COVID-19-related basic social benefits such as services and cash transfers rose significantly in the first semester of 2021. There was a shift in the programmes activities from mainly being focused on prevention and awareness-raising campaigns on COVID-19 in 2020 to focusing on economic support in 2021. In particular, in the Horn of Africa region, close to 6 million COVID-19 supplies were delivered with the support of the EUTF for Africa in 2021, either through the reallocation of funds to the COVID-19 response or through new projects.

### North of Africa

Despite the decrease in the number of irregular arrivals in Europe since 2015, overall movements of people from North Africa increased throughout 2021 and are likely to continue increasing, in particular due to political instability, the negative impact of COVID-19 and the repercussions of climate change.

Libya is the biggest beneficiary of the EUTF for Africa in the North of Africa region, with EUR 455 million mobilised. Its support has contributed to achieving concrete results, notably in terms of decreasing the number of people dead or lost at sea on the journey to Europe. Nevertheless, in 2021 Libya remained the main country of departure to Italy (over 28 200 migrants), with many migrants and refugees in Libya still extremely vulnerable and living in a precarious situation. The formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU) in Libya in early 2021 created a unique opportunity for closer cooperation on migration. During their visits to Tripoli in May and June respectively, Commis-

sioners Varhelyi and Johansson expressed their willingness to support the GNU's state-building, stabilisation, reconstruction and reconciliation efforts in line with EU values, as well as maintaining the EU's overall commitment to supporting the Berlin process.

The unprecedented number of irregular arrivals from Morocco in the city of Ceuta at the end of May (estimated between 7 000 and 9 500 arrivals) is a clear indication that cooperation with Morocco on border management and anti-smuggling has to continue. When visiting Morocco on 27-28 November 2021, Commissioner Varhleyi stated that the EU was deeply committed to continuing to support Morocco in this area.

In 2021, Tunisia was the second country of departure of irregular migrants on the central Mediterranean route. The worsening economic situation in Tunisia, exacerbated by the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, appears to be one of the main reasons for Tunisians to migrate to the EU. This drives home the close link between migration and the economy.

On the Egyptian front, summer 2021 saw the first direct arrivals in Italy from Egypt since 2019. At the same time, Egypt continues to be confronted

with a high number of refugees and migrants on its territory (265 000 registered by the UN Refugee Agency) and an even higher number of foreigners in a refugee-like situation (Egyptian authorities indicate that 6.3 million, while the IOM estimates that 500 000 people, are in need of protection). The third EU-Egypt Migration Dialogue took place on 16 November 2021, in the context of Commissioner Johansson's visit to Egypt, stressing the importance of enhanced cooperation between the EU and Egypt on migration, especially border management, labour mobility and root causes.

Leaving aside the exceptional inflow of Moroccans to Ceuta, Algerians are still the main nationality in terms of irregular arrivals in Spain in 2021, as well as being the fourth country of departure to Italy. The year's EU-Algeria Informal Dialogue on Mobility and Migration, held on 1 July 2021, provided an opportunity to restart regular migration coordination.

### **Response to COVID-19**

COVID-19 had adverse effects on the economies of the North of Africa region, making it even harder for vulnerable populations to secure livelihoods and increasing dependence on emergency assistance.



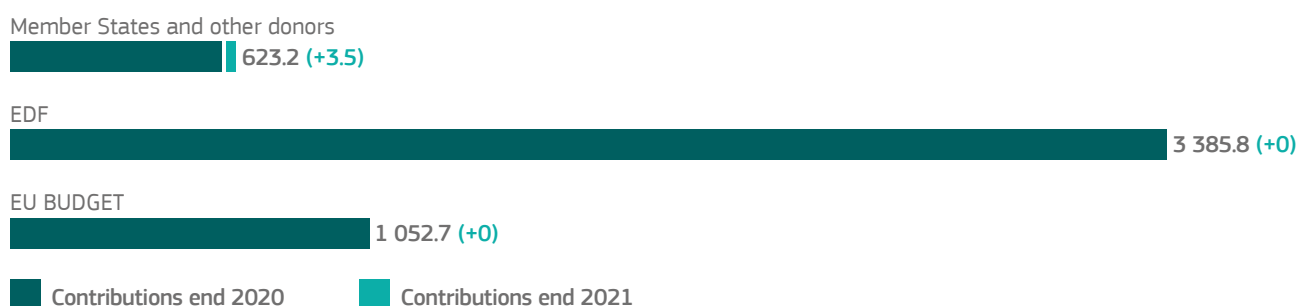
## 1.2 Financial overview

As of 31 December 2021, total resources allocated to the EUTF for Africa, including administrative costs, amounted to **EUR 5 061.7 million**.<sup>\*2</sup> This includes:

- **EUR 3 385.8 million\*** from the European Development Fund (EDF);
- **EUR 1 052.7 million\*** from the EU budget, including the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and funding from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO);
- **EUR 623.2 million\*** from EU Member States and other donors (United Kingdom, Switzerland and Norway).

In 2021, the overall resources of the EUTF for Africa increased by **EUR 3.5 million**. EU Member States and other donors provided additional contributions amounting to **EUR 3.5 million**. All pledges made by EU Member States and other donors in 2021 were certified by the end of the year.

Fig. 1 Financial resources of the EUTF for Africa as of 31 December 2021 (EUR million)



<sup>2</sup> \* Amounts rounded up

## 1.3 State of implementation

In 2021, the EUTF for Africa approved **four new actions** and **34 top-ups** across the three regions for a total of **EUR 242.6 million** divided as follows:

- **EUR 75.9 million** in the **Sahel/Lake Chad**
- **EUR 158.2 million** in the **Horn of Africa**
- **EUR 8.5 million** in the **North of Africa**

This brings the total number of approved actions as of the end of 2021 to 248, amounting to **EUR 4 935.1 million** distributed as follows:

- **114** in the **Sahel/Lake Chad**, worth **EUR 2 217.8 million**

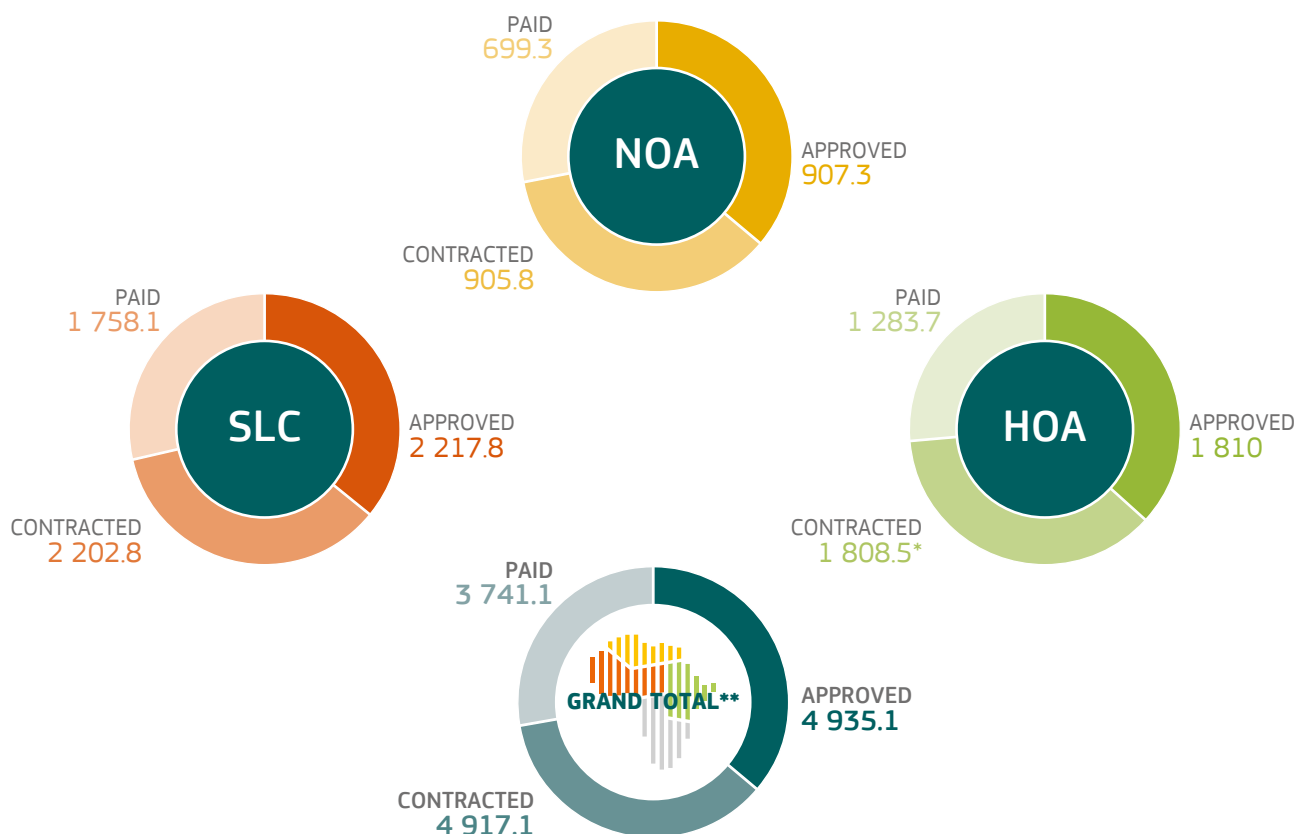
- **94** in the **Horn of Africa**, worth **EUR 1 810 million**
- **40** in the **North of Africa**, worth **EUR 907.3 million**.

Annex I to this report contains a list of new actions and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021.

In 2021, the EUTF for Africa made further progress in signing new contracts with implementing partners. At the end of December 2021, the amount of signed contracts reached **EUR 4 917.1 million**. Payments made as of the end of 2021 reached **EUR 3 741.1 million**.

In 2021, the ratio of the amount of signed contracts to approved actions (99.6%) improved compared to 2020 (94%).

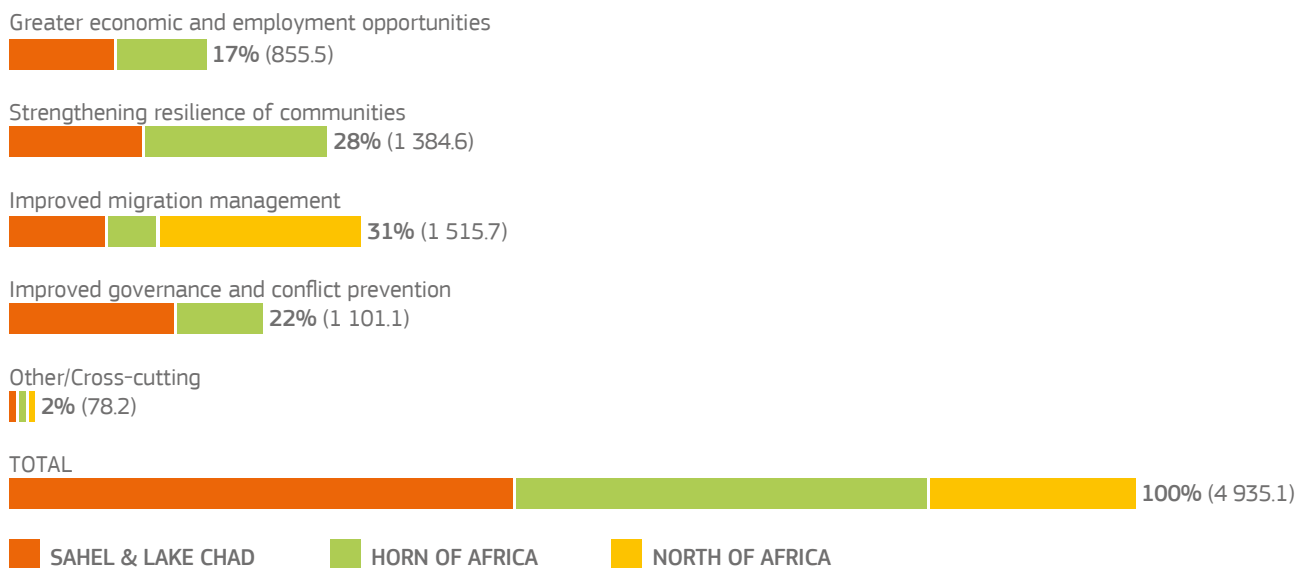
Fig. 2 State of implementation as of 31 December 2021 (EUR million)



\* This figure includes recovered funds that have been contracted (see section 2.2 for more details)

\*\* Figures have been rounded up

Fig. 3. Total funding approved by strategic objectives across the three regions (EUR million)

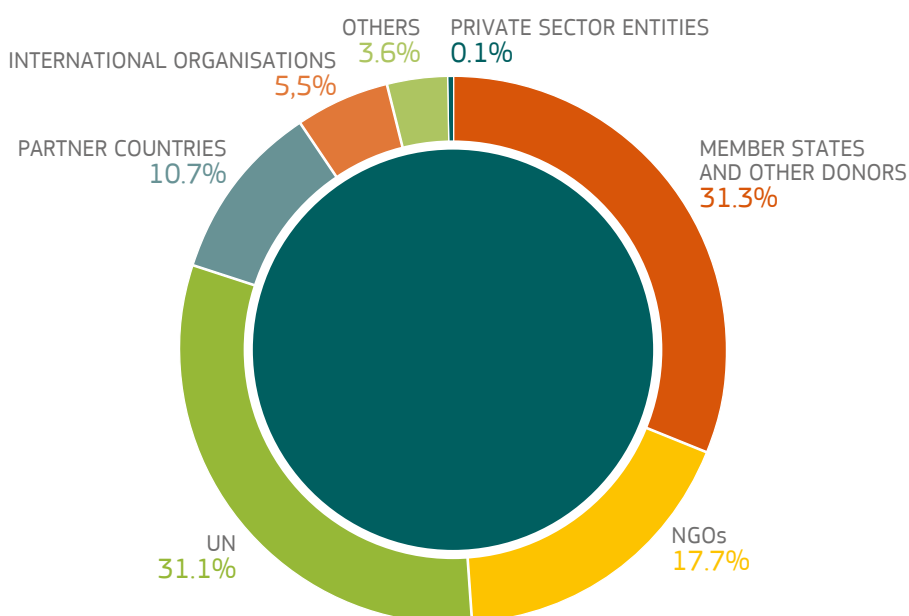


The breakdown of approved funding by strategic objective as of the end of 2021 is similar to 2020:

- 45% for actions to strengthen the resilience of affected communities and promote economic and employment opportunities;
- 31% for actions to improve migration management;
- 22% for actions to improve governance and conflict prevention.

As in 2020 and previous years, actions adopted in 2021 were implemented by a wide array of implementing partners including EU Member States and other donors’ agencies, UN agencies and international organisations with expertise and experience in specific areas, and international and local civil society organisations/non-governmental organisations. 10.7% of contracted funding is directly implemented by partner countries through budget support operations.

Fig. 4. Distribution of funds contracted by implementer



# 1.4 Research, monitoring and evaluation

The EUTF for Africa's programming and implementation is regularly informed by periodical monitoring and evaluation of its programmes using various channels/tools.

## 1.4.1 Monitoring & learning system for the Horn of Africa and Sahel/Lake Chad

In 2021, the Monitoring and learning system (MLS) for the Horn of Africa and Sahel/Lake Chad regions published two reports for each region. The first report, published in June 2021, covered outputs generated through EUTF for Africa funding from the start of activities until the end of December 2020, with the focus on 2020 outputs. The second report, published in December 2021, covered outputs from the start of activities until the end of June 2021, with the focus on outputs generated in the first and second quarters of 2021. These reports focus mainly on outputs, but are gradually providing more and more information on outcomes, drawing on programme data and evidence from evaluation reports. All data produced, aggregated per country or per specific objective, are available on the Monitoring and Evaluation page of the EUTF for Africa website<sup>3</sup>.

A high number of case studies and qualitative analyses were carried out and published in 2021, reflecting the EUTF for Africa's constant efforts to keep learning from its current programming and share the lessons it has learnt with its partners and other interested parties. These studies and analyses are also available on the EUTF for Africa website. The MLS provided also analyses on regional programme collaboration in cross-border areas of the Horn of Africa, measures to combat trafficking in human beings in the Gulf of Guinea, or lessons learned from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The MLS also started important work on migration governance in 2021, to be published in 2022. It will identify

key gaps and areas of opportunity for future migration governance support that could be provided to the 21 countries in the Sahel/Lake Chad and the Horn of Africa.

## 1.4.2 Monitoring system for the North of Africa

In 2021, the North of Africa region monitoring system generated three reports. The first, published in April, presented progress made in the region from December 2019 to April 2020. The second, published in October, reported on outputs generated by the EUTF for Africa from April 2020 to September 2020. The third, published in December, provided a summative descriptive analysis of monitoring data reported by implementing partners in the North of Africa region from January 2017 to March 2021.

Since 2017, DG NEAR has been developing a Monitoring and learning system (MLS) to provide the EUTF for Africa Strategic Board with aggregated data on the level of investments and results achieved across the North of Africa region. The MLS was designed and implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) between November 2017 and September 2021. In December 2021, a new service contract was signed with the InProVE Consortium to take over the work initiated by the ICMPD on the MLS. InProVE's mandate includes streamlining the data collection processes for the North of Africa, further harmonising the analysis of the EUTF for Africa results across regions, and providing timely monitoring reports.

In 2021, the North of Africa region was also involved in the second phase of the 'Lessons Learned' exercise initiated by DG INTPA (June 2020-February 2021), to provide further analysis in the eight thematic areas identified to support future NDICI-Global Europe programming. In particular, several case studies were conducted

<sup>3</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en)

on programmes such as the ProGreS Migration in Tunisia (July 2021), Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa-THAMM (September 2021) and the Recovery, Stability and Socioeconomic Development Programme in Libya (October 2021).

#### 1.4.3 Results-oriented monitoring (ROM)

In 2021, another set of EUTF for Africa programmes were the subject of results-oriented monitoring (ROM) missions by independent experts. The purpose of the missions was to assess the programmes' intervention design, organisation, implementation and potential impact. As of the end of December 2021, 96 ROM reviews had been completed or were ongoing: 62 in the Horn of Africa, 14 in the Sahel/Lake Chad and 20 in the North of Africa.

#### 1.4.4 Research & Evidence Facilities

Throughout 2021, the Horn of Africa's Research and Evidence Facility (REF) continued to publish several in-depth studies on its website.<sup>4</sup> These cover a variety of topics within the scope of the EUTF's work in the region. One of them is a review undertaken in Mandera County in Kenya to examine the impacts of the development of formal border crossings on the economies of borderlands, where local people's livelihoods often depend on informal cross-border trade and exchange.<sup>5</sup> Another study investigates the current pathways to employment and entrepreneurship for refugees in Kenya, and the actual and potential role of the private sector in creating economic opportunities in

Kenya's refugee-hosting areas.<sup>6</sup> A paper published in November 2021 also explores the combined impact of land scarcity, fragmentation and climate change on the high incidence of the migration of young people from the Wolayta Zone in Ethiopia's southern nations, nationalities and peoples region.<sup>7</sup>

#### 1.4.5 Impact evaluation

In 2021, the Horn of Africa and Sahel/Lake Chad regions started a joint impact evaluation exercise focusing on economic support and job creation programmes under Strategic Objective 1 of the EUTF for Africa (greater economic and employment opportunities). The project, which will be conducted over 4 years, is innovative in particular from a methodological point of view, since it combines counterfactual methodologies on a large scale (nine separate projects in seven different countries), with a portfolio evaluation based on a mixed methods approach.

The initiative is an opportunity for the EU and the implementing partners to learn about the net effect of projects' activities on the EUTF for Africa's beneficiaries' income, wellbeing, skills acquisition and access to decent jobs in the regions of origin and destination, as well as return from migration. This ambitious exercise shall set a precedent and will be used to feed into future identification and formulation of employment creation and economic support programmes in the most fragile countries of the Sahel and the Horn of Africa regions.

4 <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/publications>

5 <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/2021/05/20/borderlands-mandera>

6 <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/2021/07/13/forced-to-take-the-road-less-travelled-lessons-from-research-on-refugees-economic-opportunities-in-kenya>

7 <https://blogs.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/2021/11/17/wolayta-climate-change-migration>

## 1.5 Communication

In 2021, the EUTF for Africa continued to communicate about its programmes and achievements through multiple channels, striving to make information on its activities as transparent and accessible to a broad audience as possible. The EUTF for Africa's website remained the main way of informing stakeholders and the general public about the progress of the EUTF's work in the various areas, thanks to the regular publication of stories about its programmes and updated financial data.

With more than 490 000 visits since its creation and 660 articles published online, the website continued to ensure the visibility of the EUTF for Africa's programmes and achievements. In addition, two new videos were published on the website, offering a glimpse into the activities and some of the major results achieved in the Sahel, Lake Chad and the Horn of Africa regions. The EUTF for Africa is also visible on social media thanks to regular posts and a successful hashtag (276 000 occurrences of the #AfricaTrustFund on Twitter).

In March 2021, the online photo exhibition 'Stories from Africa' was launched, marking 5 years since the establishment of the EUTF for Africa and displaying its achievements in the areas of migration, governance and conflict prevention, resilience, and the creation of employment and economic opportunities. The exhibition has been a success, having been visited by over 12 000 people so far, and supported by a social media campaign that reached 1 million online users in European and African countries.

On World Children's Day 2021, the EU, UN Refugee Agency and UNICEF launched an educational package to inform teachers and students about how they work jointly through the EUTF for Africa to help forcibly displaced children and refugees across the continent. The educational package is available in all 24 EU languages in the EU Learning Corner.<sup>8</sup> The animated video included in the package (available in five languages) has been shown in cinemas in Malta and is featured on the Digital Platform for the Global Compact on Refugees.


Beyond activities organised at headquarters level, the visibility of the EUTF programmes was also ensured by initiatives implemented at country-level by EU Delegations and their local partners, and by stories collected on the ground and shared on the EUTF for Africa website.

In Djibouti, the EU Delegation launched a new edition of the 'Sight by Side' photography project, previously run in Uganda. Two photographers, one from Djibouti and another from Europe, were selected to promote EU programmes funded in Djibouti from their different perspectives. The result of the project was an online photo exhibition organised on the occasion of Europe Day on 9 May.

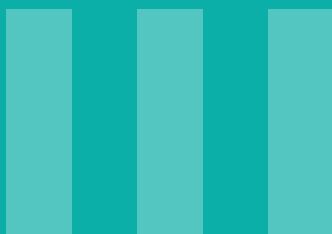
In the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, in partnership with the IOM's 'Migration, Environment and Climate Change' and 'Migrants as Messengers' programmes, launched a journalism competition on sustainable reintegration projects. The competition attracted a high number of journalists, with over 160 submissions in one month. Partnerships with Radio France Internationale and the APO Group (a global PR agency) enabled wide outreach and put migrants' stories under the spotlight.

In the North of Africa region, the Mediterranean City-to-City Migration (MC2CM) project organised a five days conference to discuss the role that local authorities will play in the Renewed EU Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood, the new Agenda for the Mediterranean and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. The event initiated high-level discussions between EU policy makers and major migration policy actors in the Euro-Mediterranean region, including municipalities' representatives (from Lampedusa, Sala, Sfax, Sousse, Tunis, and Tripoli) and civil society organisations. It succeeded in providing an open forum for participants to exchange views on the future of migration governance in the Mediterranean region and the position of local governments.

<sup>8</sup> [https://europa.eu/learning-corner/helping-people-who-are-forced-to-flee\\_en](https://europa.eu/learning-corner/helping-people-who-are-forced-to-flee_en)



**CHAPTER 2**  
STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS,  
IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS





2.1

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD







**11 308**

Direct jobs created or supported

**BURKINA FASO**

**638 716**

People received food security-related assistance

**34 191**

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

**CAMEROON**

**211 112**

Basic social services delivered

**276 196**

People having access to improved basic services

**CHAD**

**371 875**

People participating in conflict prevention activities

**1 050 569**

Potential migrants reached by information campaigns

**GUINEA**

**17 498**

Returning migrants benefiting from post arrival assistance

**87 030**

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

**MALI**

**2 338 889**

People having access to improved basic services

**390 306**

People reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

**MAURITANIA**

**97 579**

People participating in conflict prevention activities

**712 080**

People having access to improved basic services

**NIGER**

**49 662**

Voluntary returns supported

**785 144**

People received food security-related assistance

**NIGERIA**

**560 800**

Pandemic-related supplies provided

**7 576**

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) created or supported

**SENEGAL**

**563 635**

People received nutrition assistance

**390 439**

Potential migrants reached by information campaigns

**THE GAMBIA**

**5 224**

People benefitted from professional training (TVET)

**REGIONAL**



**1 003 054**  
Basic social services provided



**86 062**  
Jobs created or supported



**90 810**  
Migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance



**3 903 148**  
People participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities

### 2.1.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2021

In 2021, the coup in Mali, the continued deterioration of the security context in the Sahel, and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, resulted in an increased need for the EUTF for Africa to show resilience and flexibility. In the Liptako Gourma region, for example, the number of IDPs and refugees is steadily increasing, in proportion to the number of security incidents, further increasing the pressure on already fragile host communities. In such remote border areas, it is crucial to keep delivering immediate support through cash transfers and improved healthcare systems. Longer-term resilience-building activities aim to make the populations more autonomous and society more cohesive, in order not to fuel the distrust of public authorities and the rise of violent extremism. To adapt quickly to these changes, the EUTF for Africa, when needed, modified its geographical scope as well as the nature and extent of its activities, enabling it to pursue its stabilisation mission. In 2021, it also pursued its COVID-19-related activities with an increasing focus on recovering from the pandemic.

#### Greater economic and employment opportunities

Contributing to job creation and the reduction of financial vulnerability through the development of livelihoods to mitigate the effects of the crisis remains a priority in the region.

The EUTF for Africa primarily targets inclusive job creation. Since being set up, it has created over 88 000 jobs, 14 335 of which were new jobs in the first half of 2021. In conflict-ridden countries of the region, programmes pay particular attention to providing rapid income for populations through ad hoc daily labour.

The EUTF for Africa also aims to reduce the skills gap that continues to undermine West African economies and limits professional insertion. 2021 saw the re-opening of training centres that had been closed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, making it possible to deliver professional training and skills development courses to 19 187 people in the first half of 2021 alone. Since the establishment of the

EUTF for Africa, 126 946 people have benefited from technical and vocational education and training.

To address the financial vulnerability of households and strengthen self-employment and informal businesses, the EUTF for Africa also helps vulnerable people to develop income-generating activities (IGA). In the first half of 2021, EUTF-funded programmes provided IGA support to 39 414 people – 14% of the 288 090 people who have received IGA assistance since 2016.

#### MAMADOU ALASSANE SALL'S STORY

PROMOPECHE, Mauritania, Youth employment/training component managed by AECID in Nouadhibou.

In Nouadhibou's training centre on fishing-related jobs, several young boys were trained to repair outboard motors. Mamadou Alassane Sall, 23 y.o, shares his enthusiasm:

*Since I was a child, I've loved mechanics. And outboards. I've been looking around; many people are working at sea here, especially fishermen. My father was a fisherman too. Their problem has always been mechanics. Because when their engines break down and need to be fixed, they can't find good mechanics. That's why I decided to become an outboard mechanic, help fishermen, save my life myself, and especially support my brothers. (...) My dream... I would like to become a great mechanic one day and help many people. It's not easy, but still, it's my dream! I would also like to invest in many fields in Mauritania, it is my country, and I am proud of it. To me, everything I do is for Mauritania.*



© Alliance Sahel/Aude Rossignol / 2021

## Strengthening resilience

In 2021, the regional situation continued to worsen, with growing insecurity, resulting in mass displacements and increasing humanitarian needs. To keep meeting the basic needs of the most vulnerable populations and revitalising social cohesion by supporting remote local authorities, the EUTF for Africa mobilised its resilience portfolio.

### “I LOST EVERYTHING IN LIBYA” ONE RETURNING MIGRANT’S STORY

*“I practically lost everything I had, from my material possessions to all the money I managed to save from my time working in Libya,” said Mr Terik. I had no choice but to come back to Ghana as the security situation in Libya had become dangerous.*

Starting over again from scratch has not been easy for Mr Terik, and options in Mpemasem are limited. When a friend told him about the GrEEen Project’s (Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities in Ghana) Cash for Work (CfW) activities, he saw an opportunity to improve his situation.

The EUTF for Africa funded the GrEEen Project, which runs CfW activities that enable community members to earn a daily wage while working on building climate-resilient infrastructures such as integrated water management systems, improving clean water supply, climate-proofed rural bridges and culverts. Mr Terik and others will be providing the labour needed to construct the climate-resilient infrastructure of which the entire community will reap the benefits.



©UNCDF

In 2021, it provided 378 542 people with food security-related assistance and 107 284 people with nutrition assistance. Additionally, 326 199 people benefited from direct relief assistance in the form of cash transfers in the first half of 2021, directly helping to bolster the food security of vulnerable populations in conflict-ridden regions.

EUTF for Africa programmes also contributed to improving access to basic services for nearly 500 000 people in the first half of 2021, supporting a total of over 5 million people since the EUTF’s inception. To do so, the EUTF for Africa has rehabilitated almost 8 000 social infrastructures since its inception, with nearly 1 000 education, healthcare, hygiene, sanitation or water structures made accessible in 2021 alone.

It also supported 5 500 local institutions in 2021 (72 184 in total) in order to enable them in their role of delivering public services, contributing to re-establishing the public’s trust and reinvigorating the social contract.

## Improved migration management

In the first half of 2021, forced displacement continued to increase in the region as the security and climate situation continued to deteriorate. The EUTF for Africa remained committed to improving migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination.

It also continued to facilitate the sustainable and dignified return and reintegration of migrants, reaching nearly 67 000 voluntary returns supported in the region, over 90 000 returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance and more than 75 000 from reintegration assistance. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative is the main programme contributing to achieving this objective, representing 54% of the funding.

Both the Atlantic and central Mediterranean routes are dangerous for migrants, and EUTF-funded programmes have supported awareness-raising activities on the risks of irregular migration (4 623 285 potential migrants reached by information campaigns), as well as the provision of protection for vulnerable people on the move (32 003 people, of which 71% in 2021).

## ARZOUMA'S STORY

Arzouma returned to his home country from Algeria 4 years ago. His return was difficult: when he came back with no money in his pocket, family and friends alike turned their backs on him because of his failed attempt to migrate irregularly. He suffered a lot of discrimination and was ridiculed by those around him. The situation began to change when Arzouma set up his own spare parts business with the IOM's support. His father, a garage owner, is now a loyal customer. Today, Arzouma owns three stores in Ouagadougou. He has regained the trust of his relatives and is now regularly consulted on family decisions. Being able to support himself and his granddaughter and help the two apprentices he trains is now his greatest pride. More than ever convinced that opportunities can be found in Burkina Faso, he no longer wishes to try irregular migration again. Now, if he travels, it will be for professional reasons: to pay for spare parts in Nigeria and come and sell them in Burkina Faso, so that his company grows further.



## HABI'S STORY

Habi thought she could easily earn money working as a maid in Libya and come back to take care of her children with some savings. In 2019, she sold all her belongings to pay for the trip. When she was 3 months pregnant, she crossed Benin and then Niger, but suffered a miscarriage on the journey.

When she finally arrived in Libya, she and the group she was traveling with were immediately intercepted by soldiers, who took them to a camp before sending them back to Arlit in the north of Niger, where the IOM offered her assistance. She spent 2 months in an IOM transit centre in Arlit before being transferred to the transit centre in Agadez.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, she remained there for 7 months before being able to board a plane to Lagos. Upon her return, the IOM invited her to attend a business management training course before she opened a grocery store. Today, Habi uses the money she earns to support her family and send her children to school.



EUTF-funded programmes also aim to increase and improve the capacities of different actors involved in migration management. So far, nearly 1 800 individuals have been trained on migration management and 500 institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support. In May 2021, the EUTF for Africa also commissioned a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including 12 in the Sahel and Lake Chad region.

### *Improved governance, security and conflict prevention*

Conflict in the region has developed through the exploitation by non-state armed groups of community

conflicts and feelings of marginalisation. To rebuild the trust of the public and of states, EUTF-funded programmes have organised conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities that reached 265 651 people in the first half of 2021 (3 903 148 people since the EUTF for Africa's inception).

In Liptako-Gourma and Lake Chad Basin, armies are under-equipped and ill-prepared to face non-state armed groups. In the first half of 2021, 1 730 (46 827 in total) members of security forces were trained. In addition, they were provided with 10 026 pieces of non-lethal equipment (21 394 since the EUTF's inception). EUTF programmes have also supported the creation, training and equipment of

units embedded in national systems in order to enhance the deployment and fighting capacities of national armies.

Units were trained to support counter-terrorism, counter-smuggling and trafficking as well as policing efforts. The Groupes d'Actions Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention (GAR-SI) programmes trained 448 security forces in 2021 in Burkina Faso and Mali, and provided units in Niger and Senegal with 10 003 pieces of equipment.

### 2.1.2 New approvals in 2021

In 2021, the Sahel and Lake Chad window approved three new programmes and six budgetary top-ups for a total of EUR 75.9 (of which EUR 73.4 million were new funds). In order to maximize the use of EUTF for Africa funding for operations prior to the end of the contracting period on 31/12/2021, EUR 0.7 million were de-committed and EUR 1.8 million were recovered, of which the total amount was re-committed through top-ups.<sup>9</sup> As of 31 December 2021, 114 programmes amounting to EUR 2 217.8 million were approved for this region, of which EUR 2 202.8 million were contracted.

The new programme “Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint pour la Mauritanie (POC Mauritanie)” of EUR 4.5 million has as its main objectives to ensure an effective fight against criminal networks involved in the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings, and to improve the control of irregular migration in Mauritania, a crucial transit point on the route to Europe, via the Canary Islands in particular.

As part of international efforts to improve the control of irregular migration while respecting the human rights of migrants, the programme also aims to improve migration management systems. This programme, fully funded by the EUTF for Africa, is in line with the priority to ensure better migration management and the development of rights-based strategies, thereby supporting improvements in national governance.

The new programme “Programme de Soutien à la Transition en République du Mali (PST-ML)” of EUR 60 million has as its general objective the support of the transitional government in its efforts to consolidate the state and effect a return to democratic order. The programme’s specific objective is to support initiatives in fragile areas (centre and north of Mali), including activities related to security and the electoral process.

The new programme “Contribution au financement du Secrétariat de la Coalition pour le Sahel (SCS)” of EUR 0.5 million aims to improve coordination between the main actors active in the Sahel and to engage in strengthened partnerships with regional partners, based on the principle of mutual accountability. The project is part of the peace-development-humanitarian nexus.

A budgetary top-up of the following programmes was also approved in 2021:

- ‘Programme de Soutien à la Transition en République du Mali (PST-ML)’ – EUR 3.3 million top-up;
- ‘GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d’Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)’ EUR 2.5 million top-up ;
- ‘Contribution au financement de l’Unité de Coordination de l’Alliance Sahel (UCA)’ – EUR 0.4 million top-up;
- ‘Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa’ – EUR 1.1 million top-up;
- ‘Facilité de Coopération technique’ – EUR 2 million top-up (EUR 1 million of new funds and EUR 1 million of recovered funds); and
- ‘Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN)’ – EUR 1.5 million top-up (EUR 0.7 million of de-committed funds and EUR 0.8 million of recovered funds).

<sup>9</sup> A recovery differs from a de-commitment insofar that it covers funds that have been contracted and paid to a contractor, which are paid back to the contracting authority, i.e. the European Commission. A de-commitment, in comparison, covers funds that have been approved but not paid, which are brought back to the Trust Fund.



2.2

HORN OF AFRICA





**43 250**

Potential migrants reached by information campaigns

**DJIBOUTI**

**5 222**

Migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers protected and/or assisted

**18 744**

People benefitting from TVET and/or skills development

**ETHIOPIA**

**247**

Institutions strengthened on migration management

**3 235 101**

People reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

**KENYA**

**276 826**

Pandemic-related supplies provided

**839**

Social infrastructures built or rehabilitated

**SOMALIA**

**44**

Local development plans directly supported

**2 054 722**

People having improved access to basic services

**SUDAN**

**97 140**

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

**3 304 266**

Basic social services delivered

**SOUTH SUDAN**

**171 386**

People receiving nutrition assistance

**92 402**

People assisted to develop income-generating activities

**UGANDA**

**93 079**

People receiving food security-related assistance

**REGIONAL**



**616**

Laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported by the EUTF



**86 658**

People benefitting from TVET and/or skills development



**33 524**

Returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance



**20 653**

People trained in migration management

### 2.2.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2021

In 2021, the EUTF for Africa maintained its comprehensive approach to supporting all aspects of stability and resilience, while making the most of its built-in flexibility to face the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It enabled the delivery of almost 6 000 000 COVID-19 supplies in 2021, through funds reallocated to the COVID-19 response within existing interventions or through new programmes entirely dedicated to responding to the pandemic, such as the COVID-19 Response World Health Organisation programme in Sudan.

#### KEEPING REFUGEES HOPE ALIVE THANKS TO SAVING GROUPS

Like most rural women, Betty Lalam had business ideas. However, being a refugee with no sustainable income and security, since fleeing South Sudan in 2017, she was constrained. She had no source of start-up income for any business. In 2019, Betty learned about the EUTF Response to Increased Demand on Government Services and Creation of Economic Opportunities (RISE) project that was mobilising refugees and host community members to get them involved in agricultural activities for personal income. It is then that Betty joined a group named 'Aliodrozu' in Yellulu village (Terego District). 'Aliodrozu' translates to 'chase poverty' in the Lugbara language. The group comprises 25 members, both refugees and host community members. Through the group, Betty received onion seedlings, two goats, groundnuts, a tarpaulin, a watering can, a facemask and a bar of soap. She also learned how to grow onions and manage them.

Betty also requested a loan from her group to start a crafts business. Though small, the business enabled her to earn a regular income to contribute to the savings group and repay her loan. Within a year, her business grew to net worth of 1 million UGX (EUR 230) as she now gets larger crafts orders and sells at the weekly community markets in the rhino camp refugee settlement. From her savings group annual saving share-out, Betty earned 800,000 UGX (EUR 184).

Despite the aggravated conflict situation in the region and the disruptions caused by the pandemic's aftermath, the mobilisation of implementing partners has made it possible to reach important milestones on all four specific objectives of the EUTF Africa.

#### Greater economic and employment opportunities

In 2021, the number of jobs created or supported through the EUTF for Africa increased, after slowing down in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 crisis. Up to June 2021, 12 413 new jobs have been created or supported, bringing the total to

*I plan to focus on crafts because the crafts business is self-sustaining. I am also going to rent more land and venture into rice growing,* explains Betty. She will also use part of her money to pay school fees for her son in Arua.



Betty Lalam improved her family living conditions thanks to her local saving group  
©Tumuhairwe Diana Sharone/GIZ

#### MORE ON THE RISE PROJECT

In Uganda, the RISE project, implemented by the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), supports farmers' groups through the village saving and loans associations approach, to boost resilience and self-reliance among both refugee and host communities. At the beginning of every saving cycle, group members are encouraged to invest to improve their livelihoods. They also set annual investment targets. By the end of June 2021, over 21 000 people had been given assistance to develop income-generating activities thanks to the RISE programme.



more than 100 000 jobs. This improvement can largely be attributed to the Improving Nutrition World Food Programme (WFP) project in Sudan, through its food-for-assets interventions in the Kassala and Red States. In the first half of 2021, through the South Sudan Rural Development Programme, 1 209 jobs were reported mainly through support for small businesses and under the regional EU-IOM Joint Initiative, 1 200 people received micro, small or medium-sized enterprise or livelihood group support in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. On top of this, over 70 000 people were given assistance to develop income-generating activities in 2021 through entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes, and over 16 500 people benefited from professional training and/or skills development, with the focus on younger people entering the job market.

### Strengthening resilience

Resilience-building activities funded by the EUTF for Africa in 2021 helped communities to rise to the challenges stemming not only from the COVID-19 pandemic, but also from conflict and climate shocks. EUTF for Africa programmes delivered over 960 000 basic social services in the first 6 months of 2021 in the Horn of Africa region. In the same period, 264 000 beneficiaries received nutrition assistance. These were mainly children, through on-site school meals and micronutrient supplements distributed to children under five.

The EUTF for Africa also contributed to the design of 30 local development plans many of which centred on climate and environment-related strategies. The RESTORE 2 Programme, for instance, helped communities to develop 12 climate adaptation and

#### EMPOWERING REFUGEES IN DJIBOUTI THROUGH EDUCATION

Of the more than 33 000 refugees living in Djibouti, 16 000 live in the Ali Addeh camp, established in 1991. Hinda Mohamed, born in the camp, now works in one of its schools. She teaches in one of the nine renovated classrooms and is thrilled with the renovation:

*The rooms are like new, even the floor was renovated. Working in good conditions with children motivates me more to teach.*



Hinda Mohamed Omar in a renovated classroom with students  
© Houssein ISMAN HERSI/European Union

In September 2020, the Government of Djibouti adopted a decree allowing refugees who have completed their secondary education to take an exam and obtain a certified diploma if successful. Up to the end of the first half of 2021, 22 of the 32 students in the camp who

took this exam graduated and received diplomas issued by the Djibouti Ministry of National Education. Another teacher expressed his satisfaction in these words:

*Seeing children who have fled bad situations wearing a school uniform, coming to class with textbooks and school materials, in a clean classroom adapted to their needs, and knowing that one day they will be able to obtain a diploma that will help them to become independent, is the best thing we get from this project: it provides hope.*

Through the project 'Automatisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques', the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) supports durable solutions and the integration of refugees, it also contributes to the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), in line with the strong commitments made by the government. One of the priorities is education: besides renovations of classrooms, the programme provides school uniforms and education materials, builds latrines and ensures teacher training. It has already enabled 4 359 children to attend school in better conditions.

contingency plans, aimed at addressing the impact of severe drought in northern Somalia.

### *Improved migration management*

EUTF for Africa funding has continued to assist refugees and migrants in need of international protection and reintegration support. Assistance was provided in the first half of 2021 to more than 3 500 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and victims of human trafficking. Through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, close to 12 000 voluntary returns have also been supported so far with pre-return services, 930 of which were delivered between January and June 2021. Upon arrival in their country of destination, EUTF-funded programmes provided returnees with immediate assistance, as well as reintegration support including psychosocial and medical assistance, income-generating assistance including business, skills or entrepreneurial training or support finding a job. On the governance and capacity building side, EUTF for Africa programmes have strengthened 1 472 institutions and non-state actors in the region to date, a third of which in the first half of 2021. Training has addressed legal and normative frameworks for durable solutions for IDPs or approaches to how best to link pre-return and post-arrival procedures to enhance the provision of reintegration assistance.

### *Improved governance and conflict prevention*

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the main achievement in 2021 was the involvement of 2 315 individuals in peacebuilding activities focusing on regional initiatives, notably in the Kenya-Ethiopia-Somalia border area.

Over 600 strategies, laws, policies and plans in the areas of conflict prevention, justice and human rights have been developed or supported in the Horn of Africa region and more than 34 000 staff trained since the beginning of the EUTF for Africa. An example of this is the Security, Protection, and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME) pro-

gramme in Uganda, focused on strengthening the capacities of formal and informal justice actors to respond to specific needs and vulnerabilities of refugees. Through the programme, 3 156 people were reached in conflict prevention and human rights activities in the first six months of 2021.

### **2.2.2 New approvals in 2021**

In 2021, 1 new programme and 22 budgetary top-ups were approved for a total of EUR 158.2 million, bringing the overall amount of approved actions in the Horn of Africa region to EUR 1 810 million. In order to maximise the use of EUTF for Africa funding for operations prior to the end of the contracting period on 31.12.2021, EUR 136.7 million of unused funds from existing programmes were de-committed and EUR 16.8 million were recovered,<sup>10</sup> of which the total amount was re-committed, mainly through top-ups to other existing projects. As of 31 December 2021, 94 programs amounting to EUR 1 810 million were approved for this region, of which EUR 1 808.5 were contracted.

In Sudan, a total of EUR 89.9 million was committed through budgetary top-ups to programmes in different areas: treatment of acute malnutrition among malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women; improving access to quality education; delivering immediate social assistance and cash mitigation to households including women, refugees, displaced people and people with disabilities; supporting the IMF's arrear clearance under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative; and improving economic opportunities for youth and women strengthening the Gum Arabic value chain. In the context of political fluctuation after the coup d'état in Sudan, the EU continued to stand by the Sudanese people supporting the continuation of implementation of programmes directly benefiting the people of Sudan.

Due to the progressive deterioration of the economy in South Sudan and the rise in intercommunal conflicts and criminality, combined with the impact

<sup>10</sup> A recovery differs from a de-commitment insofar that it covers funds that have been contracted and paid to a contractor, which are paid back to the contracting authority, i.e. the European Commission. A de-commitment, in comparison, covers funds that have been approved but not paid, which are brought back to the Trust Fund.

of COVID-19 on livelihoods and food supply, climatic shocks and other natural threats, an estimated 60 percent of the country's population faced severe to acute food insecurity in 2021. In order to mitigate and prevent such famine risks, the South Sudan Rural Development Programme was topped up with EUR 20 million to increase food security and step up resilience-reinforcing activities, focusing on highly food-insecure areas following a Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach.

Furthermore, a total of EUR 5.5 million was added to the Djibouti-based programme – Sustainable solutions for the most vulnerable host populations, refugees and migrants – to support its latest developments in terms of protection, social cohesion, and health on migratory routes (including those linked to the COVID-19 pandemic), as well as institutional support on migration. In addition, these funds will aid Ethiopian migrants arriving to or returning from Djibouti along the eastern migration corridor and include further support to the voluntary return of migrants.

In Kenya, the programme to enhance self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya received a EUR 7.9 million budgetary top-up. During 2021, food rations provided by the WFP were adjusted to around 50% of the minimum recommendation. Reduced food rations caused a dire situation in settlements, exacerbated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic that reduced livelihood opportunities. The additional funding will support increased food security through the WFP's unrestricted cash payments in the Kalobeyei settlement.

In Ethiopia, the RESilience Building Programme in ETHiopia (RESET Plus) received a budgetary top-up of EUR 5 million, which will be used to implement its second phase contributing to the resilience of vulnerable communities through consolidated family planning practices, gender equality and decreased demographic pressure. Similarly, EUR 5 million was committed to the programme for promoting and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia. These funds will contribute to services countering gender-based violence, access to and quality of primary healthcare and social cohesion.

Finally, several regional programmes received budgetary top-ups for a total of EUR 15.95 million. One top-up of EUR 5.95 million was provided to the Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process under the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, aiming to reinforce the core set of activities in the areas of migration data, capacity building, assisted voluntary return and reintegration assistance (AVRR), and monitoring and evaluation. The Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region programme also received a EUR 5 million top-up to further the progress made since 2017 and ensure that the gains made have a lasting impact on beneficiaries. A top-up of EUR 4 million was provided to the Common Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) programme to support UNHCR operations for the voluntary return and reintegration of Burundian refugees settled in Rwanda, Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



2.3

NORTH OF AFRICA





**5 565 000**

People reached with information on Covid-19 prevention and access to services

**1 757 271**

People benefitted from infrastructure renovation and rebuilding

LIBYA

**584 051**

Persons received emergency assistance services

**38 732**

Migrants assisted to return to their countries of origin

**19 289**

People provided with medical assistance

**4 513**

People participated in learning and training activities

MOROCCO

**10 156**

Basic social services delivered

**3 072**

Migrants assisted to return to their countries of origin

**30**

Enterprises established with 142 new jobs created during the first cycle of the incubator

**176**

Government officials trained to support the Tounesna reintegration platform

TUNISIA

**300**

Youth received micro finance support to start their own businesses

**159**

Returnees assisted through Tounesna, with 123 of them supported to create their own enterprise

**127**

Sub-projects contracted with NGOs related to health, environment and education sectors

**38**

Sub-projects contracted for promoting youth employability

EGYPT

**138 953**

Job opportunities for person-days generated (with 81% female contribution)

**36 298**

Individuals received awareness raising sessions

REGIONAL



**647 040**

Migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted



**823**

People benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes

### 2.3.1 Main results achieved in the region in 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic had adverse effects on all economies in the region, exacerbating existing difficulties for vulnerable populations to secure livelihoods and increasing dependence on emergency assistance. The region responded to COVID-19-related challenges mobilising EUR 34.1 million, which benefited almost 195 000 vulnerable men, women and children across the region, with more than 500 000 units of COVID-19-related supplies delivered to key laboratories and isolation.

#### *Priority 1: Protection, voluntary return, reintegration and community stabilisation*

Aggregated results show that the EUTF for Africa has so far provided emergency protection assistance to over 632 000 men, women and children across the region, with over 136 000 people receiving basic social services. To continue mitigating increased vulnerabilities, the EUTF for Africa provided nutrition and food-security assistance to approximately 52 000 people and more than 46 000 people received cash assistance during the COVID-19 pandemic. 38 787 migrants were supported for voluntary return to their country of origin, while 3 154 returning migrants benefited from post-arrival care and 2 053 from reintegration assistance. In 2021, the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) flights situation in Libya was challenging, as they operated for 4 months only. Flight suspensions had a significant impact on IOM programmes, with only 1 315 migrants returning to their country of origin and 10 000 migrants ready to return who remained stranded in Libya.

#### *Priority 2: Integrated border management*

In 2021, coastal patrolling and logistical capacity was further strengthened in Libya, notably through the delivery of 10 buses, one patrol boat for the General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS) and 10 equipped containers for the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre. Combined with trainings, this equipment was instrumental in increasing the number of people rescued by the GACS, from virtually none in 2019 to 457 in 2020 and 3 113 in 2021. In Morocco, EUR 53.5 million worth of equipment was purchased and, as of the end of 2021, 18 trucks, 220 vehicles, 307 police vehicles, 227 motorcycles, 400 computers and telecommunication devices were delivered. In Tunisia, 193 people were trained, 18

operational rooms were set-up for the *Garde Nationale Maritime* and 3 vessels fitted with communication and radar systems were delivered together with 20 Navtex communication systems and 6 underwater robots. A radar installation along the coast is also being developed.

#### *Priority 3: Labour migration and mobility*

Setting up sustainable legal migration pathways is a complex and lengthy process and the EUTF for Africa has been building capacity to foster EU Member States mobility schemes and develop innovative approaches

#### **MUDATHER'S FAMILY: REUNITED AFTER YEARS OF SEPARATION**

*After years of suffering, we are finally reunited again as one family in the Netherlands,* says Mudather, a 20-year-old Sudanese man, who had to flee his home in 2014 due to the unstable situation in Darfur.

In 2017, Mudather reached the Netherlands, where he was granted refugee status and started seeking opportunities to reunite with his father, mother, two younger brothers and a younger sister. While his parents had managed to reunite with him in the Netherlands in early 2020, his three young siblings had fled to Egypt to seek protection. In the context of the regional programme Durable solutions for refugee unaccompanied and separated children (Libya and Egypt) and family reunification, the UNHCR offers to address the needs of children separated from their families and facilitate family reunification. In April 2021, it was notified about the case of three vulnerable unaccompanied children living in Cairo, who had been granted family reunification by the Netherlands. It counselled the children and provided them with the protection and assistance they needed to facilitate the reunification process, notably with exit and departure procedures and emergency financial assistance to cover travel-related costs.



in the region. Key results to date include supporting the establishment of an enabling environment (legal framework, recognition of qualifications, identification of sector based on skills complementarity) and the preparation of mobility schemes between three EU Member States (Germany, Belgium and France) and three partner countries (Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt). In 2021, restrictions in movement and the economic downturn resulting from COVID-19 significantly curtailed the possibilities of mobility schemes, with job placements delayed or cancelled by affected employers.

### ZAKARIA WALKED FOR MANY DAYS CHASING THE EUROPEAN DREAM

Zakaria used to work as a receptionist in a luxurious hotel in Marrakech. Not being satisfied with the working conditions there, he flew to Istanbul and travelled to another coastal city, where he found a temporary job in a restaurant. When his employer refused to help him get a work permit, Zakaria travelled back to Istanbul and took a train to the Turkish-Greek border.

*We walked for 17 nights in a row, we slept during the day and walked during the night until we reached Thessaloniki.*

Encountering many challenges in Greece, Zakaria decided to return to Morocco. He contacted the IOM office in Greece and was assisted to voluntarily return to Morocco through the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme. Upon his arrival, Zakaria's reintegration was facilitated through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration, which allowed him to attend several counselling and mentorship sessions and provided him with in-kind reintegration assistance to set up a sheep farming business.

*Although it is difficult to accept the fact that I failed to achieve my dream after my return to Morocco, IOM's reintegration assistance enabled me to have a source of income and help my family.*



©IOM Lybia

### Priority 4: Improve migration governance

In Tunisia, the EUTF for Africa flagship intervention is the ProGreS programme in support of operationalising the National Strategy on Migration. To date, promising results have come from Tounesna, a Tunisian-led reintegration mechanism coordinating returns from France, Germany, Switzerland and Austria, which supported more than 600 returnees, including providing 201 people with an assistance package. An emerging area of focus is the support for the engagement of the diaspora in local economic development, with 359 diaspora members mobilised so far. In Morocco, budget support for the implementation of the Nation-

### HANAA: A STORY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN MISRATA, LIBYA

Hanaa is 33. She has a degree in aviation, a two-year-old daughter and another newborn child. She had to leave Sudan with her husband and mother. When they arrived in Libya, Hanaa's husband was trapped in debt and exploitation, which left her and her family without a safe place to stay. Under the EUTF for Africa Protection Enabling Environment and Resilience Services (PEERS) programme, CESVI and the the NGO International Medical Corps contribute to increasing the resilience of vulnerable people at risk. In this context, Hanaa embarked on a journey to strengthen her confidence and her skills. At the same time, the programme also responded to her most urgent financial needs, avoiding eviction and providing her and her family with a safe home and a relief from her economic concerns. Thanks to CESVI, Hanaa now manages to take care of herself and her family. She has a project in mind: to open a home bakery and improve her living conditions and those of her community.

*I would like to develop this project and make sure that we are economically independent.*



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al Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) further increased political dialogue with the EU, and contributed to the post-crisis recovery in Ceuta at the northern border. The *'Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau régional (DEPOMI)'* programme supported the capacity of regions to implement actions at local level, contributing to the objectives of the SNIA and the national strategy for Moroccans living abroad (SNMRE). Other programmes such as *'Vivre ensemble sans discrimination'* and *'Empowerment juridique'* trained journalists and social services agents to improve the governance of services for vulnerable population groups (with a special emphasis on migrants).

### 2.3.2 New approvals in 2021

In 2021, no new programmes were adopted in the region, but a number of budgetary top-ups were approved for a total of EUR 8.5 million. To maximise the use of EUTF for Africa funding for operations prior to the end of the contracting period on 31.12.2021, EUR 1.1 million were de-committed and re-committed to other programmes with identified needs. This is the case, for instance, of an existing action related to the response to COVID-19, whose budget was increased by EUR 3.1 million to support new activities facilitating the protection of the most vulnerable populations in Libya.

As of 31 December 2021, 40 programmes and 3 cross-window programmes had been approved for a total of EUR 907.3 million, of which EUR 905.8 million had been contracted.

In 2021, new contracts or addenda related to programmes approved in previous years were signed for a total of EUR 100.2 million. This will consolidate ongoing work initiated by the EUTF for Africa under the four priorities set for the North of Africa region. The following are the most important contracts and amendments approved in 2021 in each priority area:

#### **Priority 1: Protection, voluntary return, reintegration and community stabilisation**

- **Libya:** EUR 13.9 million budgetary top-up of the contract with the IOM to continue supporting protection, healthcare assistance, resilience and community engagement until August 2022, and bridge the gap until the start of new programmes funded by NDICI-Global Europe.

- **Libya:** EUR 26.12 million for the Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development – Phase 2 programme implemented by AICS, UNDP and UNICEF. This second phase makes it possible to expand the scope of current interventions to support municipalities in South Libya with the aim of improving access to basic services and social cohesion in the area.
- **Tunisia:** EUR 4.32 million for protection activities with a consortium of NGOs to strengthen the protection and resilience of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and highly vulnerable Tunisians.
- **Regional:** EUR 7.55 million for the response to COVID-19 for the most vulnerable populations in North African countries through the IOM. This programme aims to address operational challenges of the healthcare sector in Libya in response to the pandemic, while also responding to the most urgent needs of populations at risk, including migrants and IDPs.

#### **Priority 2: Integrated border management**

- **Regional:** EUR 10 million budgetary top-up of the Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD). The original plan was budgeted too low and the top-up was needed for ICMPD to complete the radar installations along the Tunisian coastline.

#### **Priority 3: Labour migration and mobility**

- **Regional:** EUR 6 million for the second phase of the programme Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration governance and Labour Mobility implemented by the Office Français de l'Immigration et de l'Intégration (OFII) to support the establishment of a circular mobility scheme between France and Tunisia with a focus on return and reintegration aspects.

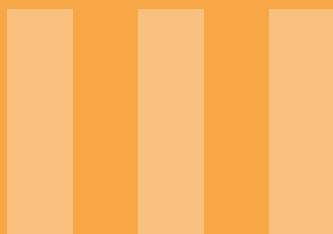
#### **Priority 4: Improve migration governance**

- **Tunisia:** EUR 5.7 million for the second phase of the *'Programme Gouvernance et Stratégie Migration'* implemented by ICMPD and Expertise France, in order to strengthen migration governance in Tunisia and reinforce the sustainable socioeconomic reintegration of migrants and Tunisian returnees.





**CHAPTER 3**  
FINANCIAL REPORT



## 3.1 Amounts pledged and received

This Financial Report is drawn up in accordance with Art. 7.2 (d) of the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa. The tables below provide a summary of the contributions to the EUTF for Africa as of 31 December 2021. Contributions are split between the three windows according to the earmarking information contained in the Contribution Certificate. As per Constitutive Agreement earmarking is only possible per window. If no earmarking has been requested, the following distribution applies:

Window SAH (A) Sahel and Lake Chad: 40%

Window HOA (B) Horn of Africa: 40%

Window NOA (C) North of Africa: 20%

**Table 4** provides information on the contributions from external contributors (i.e. Member States and other external donors), as follows:

- Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors (i.e. pledges that have been announced in a formal manner but have not yet been officially confirmed by a Contribution Certificate).
- Contributions certified: contributions supported by a Certificate of the external contributor.
- Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (i.e. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) and the amount available for payment

are subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2021 EUR 623 million had been received. Contributions received in currencies other than EUR are registered using the European Commission's official exchange rate.

**Table 5** provides information on the contributions from the EU and EDF budgets, as follows:

- Contributions pledged: total funding for the EUTF for Africa as agreed by donors.
- Contributions certified: contributions supported by a Commission Financing Decision, on the basis of which the amount available for commitment (e.g. the total amount of legal obligations that can be incurred) is subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2021, the total amount of certified contributions was EUR 4 439 million.
- Contributions received: contributions received in the EUTF for Africa bank account, on the basis of which the amount available for payment is subsequently established in the accounting system of the Commission and made available for the EUTF for Africa. As of 31 December 2021, an amount of EUR 4 000 million had been made available for payment.

Interest generated by cash received in the EUTF for Africa bank account is shown in section III of Table 5.

Table 4. EUTF for Africa contributions from external contributors

I = Country	Contributions pledged (EUR)		Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)
	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2021 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Austria	3 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000		3 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000			3 000 000	3 000 000
	1 000 000	1 000 000			1 000 000	1 000 000
	1 000 000	1 000 000			1 000 000	1 000 000
	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000			1 200 000
Belgium	10 000 000	10 000 000	5 500 000	500 000	4 000 000	10 000 000
	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000			2 000 000
Bulgaria	50 000	50 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	50 000
	500 000	500 000	200 000	200 000	100 000	500 000
Croatia	200 000	200 000		100 000.00	100 000.00	200 000
	100 000	100 000	100 000.00			100 000
	300 000	300 000	200 000.00		100 000.00	300 000
Cyprus	100 000	100 000			100 000.00	100 000
	740 000	740 000		740 000		740 000
Czech Republic	8 750 000	8 750 000			8 750 000	8 750 000
	921 624	921 624			921 624	921 624
Denmark	6 001 920.61	6 001 920.61	2 400 768.24	2 400 768.24	1 200 384.12	6 001 921
	4 031 011.92	4 031 011.92			4 031 011.92	4 031 012
	10 076 311.26	10 076 311.26	2 720 604.04	3 325 182.72	4 030 524.50	10 076 311
	10 050 655.30	10 050 655.30	3 350 218.43	3 350 218.43	3 350 218.43	10 050 655
	13 393 528.71	13 393 528.71		13 393 528.71		13 393 529
	6 692 096.63	6 692 096.63	2 007 629.00	2 676 838.63	2 007 629.00	6 692 097
	3 085 964.23	3 085 964.23	3 085 964.23			3 085 964.23
	2 683 447.16	2 683 447.16	2 683 447.16			2 683 447.16
Estonia	150 000	150 000			150 000.00	150 000
	300 000	300 000			300 000	300 000
	1 000 000	1 000 000			1 000 000	1 000 000
	150 000	150 000			150 000	150 000
	150 000	150 000			150 000	150 000
Finland	5 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	5 000 000
	2 500 000	2 500 000		2 500 000		2 500 000
	2 000 000	2 000 000		2 000 000		2 000 000
France	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	600 000	3 000 000
	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000			6 000 000
Germany	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 200 000.00	1 200 000.00	600 000.00	3 000 000
	48 000 000	48 000 000	38 400 000.00		9 600 000.00	48 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000			3 000 000.00	3 000 000
	100 000 000	100 000 000			100 000 000.00	100 000 000
	3 500 000	3 500 000			3 500 000.00	3 500 000
	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000.00			25 000 000
	42 500 000	42 500 000	30 500 000.00		12 000 000.00	42 500 000
	3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000.00			3 500 000
3 500 000	3 500 000	3 500 000.00			3 500 000	
Greece	50 000	50 000			50 000.00	50 000
Hungary	700 000	700 000		700 000		700 000
	8 750 000	8 750 000			8 750 000	8 750 000
Ireland	3 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000		3 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 200 000.00	1 200 000.00	600 000.00	3 000 000
	9 000 000	9 000 000	3 600 000.00	3 600 000.00	1 800 000.00	9 000 000
	755 000	755 000		755 000.00		755 000
Italy	10 000 000	10 000 000	4 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000	10 000 000
	7 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000			7 000 000
	15 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000			15 000 000
	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000			50 000 000

	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)	
I = Country	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2021 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Italy	10 000 000	10 000 000			10 000 000	10 000 000
	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000			10 000 000
	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000.00			2 000 000
	2 000 000	2 000 000		2 000 000		2 000 000
	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000.00			6 000 000
	11 000 000	11 000 000	8 000 000.00		3 000 000	11 000 000
Latvia	50 000	50 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	50 000
	250 000	250 000			250 000	250 000
	300 000	300 000			300 000	300 000
Lithuania	50 000	50 000	20 000	20 000	10 000	50 000
	150 000	150 000			150 000	150 000
	200 000	200 000			200 000	200 000
Luxembourg	3 100 000	3 100 000	3 000 000	100 000		3 100 000
	1 000 000	1 000 000	800 000		200 000	1 000 000
Malta	250 000	250 000		125 000	125 000	250 000
	75 000	75 000			75 000	75 000
	150 000	150 000			150 000	150 000
Netherlands	15 000 000	15 000 000	3 000 000	12 000 000		15 000 000
	1 362 000	1 362 000		1 362 000		1 362 000
	10 000 000	10 000 000			10 000 000	10 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000			3 000 000
Norway	3 593 344	3 593 344	1 113 936.65	2 479 407.37		3 593 344
	5 272 037	5 272 037	1 581 611.14	1 581 611.14	2 108 815	5 272 037
	6 287 002	6 287 002	2 095 667.21	2 095 667.21	2 095 667	6 287 002
	6 195 595	6 195 595	2 065 198.31	2 065 198.31	2 065 198	6 195 595
	5 503 931	5 503 931	1 834 643.57	1 834 643.57	1 834 643.57	5 503 931
Poland	1 100 000	1 100 000		1 100 000		1 100 000
	7 070 136	7 070 136			7 070 136	7 070 136
	2 380 612	2 380 612			2 380 612	2 380 612
Portugal	250 000	250 000	100 000.00	100 000.00	50 000.00	250 000
	200 000	200 000	80 000.00	80 000.00	40 000.00	200 000
	1 350 000	1 350 000	675 000.00		675 000.00	1 350 000
	3 200 000	3 200 000	1 600 000.00		1 600 000.00	3 200 000
Romania	100 000	100 000	40 000.00	40 000.00	20 000.00	100 000
Slovakia	500 000	500 000	200 000.00	200 000.00	100 000.00	500 000
	100 000	100 000		100 000		100 000
	1 000 000	1 000 000			1 000 000	1 000 000
	8 250 000	8 250 000			8 250 000	8 250 000
	500 000	500 000	500 000			500 000
Slovenia	50 000	50 000	20 000.00	20 000.00	10 000.00	50 000
	50 000	50 000	20 000.00	20 000.00	10 000.00	50 000
	30 000	30 000	30 000.00			30 000
Spain	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 200 000.00	1 200 000.00	600 000.00	3 000 000
	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000.00			6 000 000
Sweden	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	600 000	3 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000		3 000 000
	92 584	92 584		92 584		92 584
	5 664 202	5 664 202		5 664 202		5 664 202
Switzerland	4 100 000	4 100 000	1 640 000.00	1 640 000.00	820 000.00	4 100 000
United Kingdom	3 000 000	3 000 000		3 000 000		3 000 000
	3 000 000	3 000 000			3 000 000.00	3 000 000
	7 500 000	7 500 000	3 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000.00	7 500 000
	7 500 000	7 500 000	3 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000.00	7 500 000
<b>Total External Contribution</b>	<b>623 158 002</b>	<b>623 158 002</b>	<b>281 404 688</b>	<b>101 001 850</b>	<b>240 751 464</b>	<b>623 158 001.75</b>

Table 5. EUTF for Africa contributions from the EU and EDF budgets

II = Programme	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2021 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Reserve of the 11th EDF (38-801)	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	666 666 667	333 333 333		1 000 000 000
RIP West Africa 11th EDF (38-801)	200 000 000	200 000 000	200 000 000			200 000 000
RIP Central Africa 11th EDF (38-811)	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000			10 000 000
RIP EASAI0 11th EDF (38-807)	50 000 000	50 000 000		50 000 000		50 000 000
NIP ET 11th EDF (38-807)	30 000 000	30 000 000		30 000 000		30 000 000
DG NEAR (admin credits)*	500 000	500 000			500 000	500 000
DG NEAR - C(2016)3505**; C(2017)2453; C(2017)8287; C(2019)3480; C(2020)3368; (2020)4581	411 211 675	411 211 675			411 211 675	213 811 675
DG NEAR - C(2016)7277	25 000 000	25 000 000			25 000 000	25 000 000
DG ECHO (C(2015)8936)**; C(2016) 8795	50 000 000	50 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	10 000 000	40 000 000
SSP SS EDF (38-815)	86 400 000	86 400 000		86 400 000		86 400 000
El Nino Horn of Africa - DCI FOOD (39-550)	23 000 000	23 000 000		23 000 000		23 000 000
El Nino Horn of Africa - Reserve of the 11th EDF (39-736; C(2016)6843)	43 500 000	43 500 000		43 500 000		43 500 000
El Nino SAHEL DCI FOOD (C(2016)5207;39-550; contract n°2017/383-433)	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000			10 000 000
El Nino SAHEL EDF (C(2016)6843; 39-650; contract n°2017/383-426)	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000			25 000 000
DCI DEVCO B - MIGR (38-974)**	25 000 000	25 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	25 000 000
Sudan Special Measure EDF (39-789)	100 000 000	100 000 000		100 000 000		100 000 000
Reserve of the 11th EDF (39-883)	500 000 000	500 000 000	368 000 000	132 000 000		500 000 000
DCI PANAF (38-855)	25 000 000	25 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	25 000 000
RIP EASAI0 - IGAD Peace and Security envelope EDF (C(2017)2395;386-661)	45 000 000	45 000 000		45 000 000		45 000 000
NIP Somalia EDF C(2017)1721 (039-896)	200 000 000	200 000 000		200 000 000		200 000 000
DG HOME AMIF	135 000 000	135 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	115 000 000	105 000 000
DCI MIGRATION (C(2017)6275)	230 000 000	230 000 000	140 000 000	60 000 000	30 000 000	200 000 000
DCI MIGRATION (C(2018)7642)	29 500 000	29 500 000	20 500 000	9 000 000		
DCI Food (C(2017)8765) CRIS 040-160	10 000 000	10 000 000		10 000 000		10 000 000

II = Programme	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			31/12/2021 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
EDF Sudan - Contribution to the European Union Emergency Trust Fund C(2020)872 -(42611)	100 000 000	100 000 000		100 000 000		
EDF Special Support Programme for South Sudan C(2017)8337)	24 533 858	24 533 858		24 533 858		24 533 858
EDF Special Support Programme for South Sudan C(2017)8337) (2019 Rider)	4 906 772	4 906 772		4 906 772		4 906 772
Reserve of the 11th EDF C(2018)4437	500 000 000	500 000 000	375 000 000	125 000 000		300 000 000
RIP and NIP 11th EDF C(2018) 5491	150 000 000	150 000 000		150 000 000		
NIP for Eritrea (EDF) C(2019)2960	180 000 000	180 000 000		180 000 000		
DG NEAR - C(2018)8220	27 733 626	27 733 626			27 733 626	27 733 626
DG NEAR (2019) 8959	50 717 716	50 717 716			50 717 716	50 717 716
PIN 11ième FED Niger C(2020) 2551	38 425 000	38 425 000	38 425 000			
PIN 11ième FED Burkina Faso C(2020)2938)	18 670 000	18 670 000	18 670 000			
PIN 11ième FED Mali C(2020)2549	15 000 000	15 000 000	15 000 000			
PIN 11ième FED Chad C(2020) 2550	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000			
EDF South Sudan C(2020) 8530 (CRIS 042-949)	1 903 529	1 903 529		1 903 529		1 903 529
EDF transfer in favour of Mali C(2020)9198	60 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000			
<b>Total EC Contribution</b>	<b>4 438 502 176</b>	<b>4 438 502 176</b>	<b>1 999 761 667</b>	<b>1 758 577 492</b>	<b>680 163 017</b>	<b>3 377 007 176</b>

Total I+II	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
	5 061 660 178	All windows	SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	4 000 165 178
		5 061 660 178.17	2 281 166 354.98	1 859 579 342.64	920 914 480.55	

III = Interest generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account	
2015 Bank Interest	2 292
2016 Bank Interest	52 135
2017 Bank Interest	1 631
2018 Bank Interest	1 884
2019 Bank Interest	588
2020 No bank interest received due to negative interest rates	
2021 No bank interest received due to negative interest rates	
<b>Cumulated interest generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account</b>	<b>58 530</b>
<b>Total I+ II+III</b>	<b>4 000 223 708</b>

## 3.2 EUTF for Africa amounts paid during the reporting period

The table below shows the amounts paid during the reporting period by budget implementation modalities.

Table 6. Total payments in 2021

	Total
	Amounts (EUR million)
Grants in Direct Management	167
Budget Support	54
Procurement in Direct Management	37
Indirect Management with International Organizations	279
Indirect Management with Development Agencies	197
Indirect Management with Beneficiary countries	1
Other Contracts/Payments	61
Administrative expenditure	11
EU Budget - Cross-subdelegations to other DGs	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>748</b>


## 3.3 EUTF for Africa administration

As far as the administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa are concerned (to cover salaries and remuneration related costs, missions, and other costs), an amount of EUR 15 863 890 was forecasted for 2021 and EUR 12 672 672\* was paid out by the Commission (INTPA General Budget) in the year.

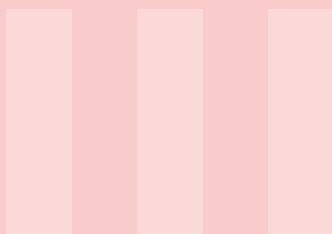
Table 7. Estimation of administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa in 2021\* (EUR)

Forecast for 2021	15 863 890
<b>Estimated costs:</b>	
a) salaries of temporary staff in EU Headquarters and in the EU Delegations	9 074 855
b) support costs associated to contract staff (i.e. missions, training, IT, infrastructure in EU delegations)	3 597 817
c) other costs needed for the global management of the fund	-
<b>Total estimated costs</b>	<b>12 672 672</b>
<b>Estimated Balance</b>	<b>3 191 218</b>

\* Final figures are not available at the time of publication



**CHAPTER 4**  
MANAGEMENT  
AND INTERNAL CONTROL





The EUTF for Africa operates in the same general system of internal control defined by the Commission.

It was decided that the EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the European Commission's Directorate General for International Partnerships (INTPA) for the management and implementation of its operations are equally applicable to the EUTF for Africa.

For the North of Africa window the Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR) benefits from a sub delegation of INTPA so that the EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the latter for the management and implementation of its operations are applicable to this window.

Once approved by the Operational Committee, actions are implemented in accordance with the implementing procedures provided for in the applicable Commission rules and regulations, including those applicable to EDF.

As per the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa and given its objective to operate in a crisis and post-crisis situation, flexible procedures appropriate to the local environment are used to ensure that the Fund is effective and responsive to the needs identified. These procedures are in accordance with the FR provisions and are set up in INTPA and NEAR financial guides. Their use needs to be justified on a case by case basis. A register of exceptions, derogations and prior approvals granted under the EUTF for Africa together with non-compliance events detected during the year is kept.

Project implementation is foreseen in direct management where the EUTF for Africa is the Contracting Authority and signs procurement and grant contracts or in indirect management by which project implementation is delegated to a third party, an EU Member State Agency or International Organisation. Candidate entities

to be entrusted with budget-implementation tasks have to demonstrate a level of financial management and protection of the EU's financial interest equivalent to that of the Commission. International Organisations and Member States Agencies have to provide Management declarations on the use of the funds they are entrusted with.

Ex-ante controls are carried out by the EUTF for Africa staff for all operations/transactions carried out under the EUTF for Africa.

In line with INTPA and NEAR contractual models and audit policy, audits/expenditure verifications are either foreseen in contracts or can be launched by the EUTF for Africa of its own volition based on a risk analysis.

The EUTF is included in the Annual Audit Plan of the Directorate General. A total of 28 contracts/projects under the EUTF were pre-selected for audit and/or financial verification under INTPA's Annual Audit Plan 2022 which is still to be approved by the DG. EUTF for Africa is also included in the "Residual Error Rate" exercise (ex-post controls) as are other programs/instruments managed by INTPA and NEAR.

The EUTF for Africa accounts are also subject to an annual external audit.

The EUTF for Africa Managers take into account reports and recommendations of the different control bodies, notably the IAS and Court of Auditors, for the purpose of providing an assessment of the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes, in addition to the results of the audits carried out at the level of contractors/beneficiaries.

The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) exercises the same powers over the EUTF for Africa in its entirety, including its governance bodies and the representatives of donors and observers participating in such bodies, as it does in respect of other activities of the Commission.

## 4.1 Control results

Control effectiveness as regards legality and regularity

### *Results of ex-ante controls*

As of the end of 2021, the ex-ante controls had detected a total of EUR 5 404 114 of expenditure that were ineligible, being this amount ineligible equal to 0.69% of the total disbursed in the year.

### *Results of external audits*

The annual external audit of accounts of the EUTF Africa for the year 2020 was concluded satisfactorily.

With regards year 2021, an external audit of the accounts is currently in preparation.

### *Fraud prevention and detection*

EU Trust Funds are included in the anti-fraud strategy of the DG of the Authorising Officer in charge. Therefore, the EUTF Africa is subject to OLAF's competence for the anti-fraud matters and OLAF's rules on the management of the related information apply.

## 4.2 Observations and recommendations made by IAS/ECA

A report on a Performance Audit of the EUTF for Africa was issued at the end of 2018. The EUTF Africa duly took note of the ECA recommendations and took appropriate measures to address them.

With regards the Internal Audit Service of the Commission, a review of the EUTF for Africa has not yet been carried out.

## 4.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems

The EUTF for Africa operates in the general system of internal control defined by the Commission. In this framework the EUTF Africa has put in place the organisational structure and the internal control systems suited to the achievement of the policy and control objectives, in accordance with the standards and having due regard to the risks associated with the environment in which it operates.

Monitoring of the compliance and effectiveness of the internal control systems was done on a continuous basis by the Trust Fund Managers and adjusted and complemented, where necessary.

Exceptions, derogations, prior approvals and non-compliance events that occurred during the reporting period have been registered and documented.

As flexible procedures apply ex-officio for the EUTF, exceptions and derogations are applied as needed and when justified. This includes derogations to the rule of nationality and origin as well as reduction of the deadline for submission of tenders. Approvals for direct grant awards or negotiated procedures

of service contracts were also applied in justified cases. The majority of such flexible procedures are preferably identified ab-initio and therefore included in the Action Document of each respective programme that is submitted for the approval of the Operational Committee of the Trust Fund.

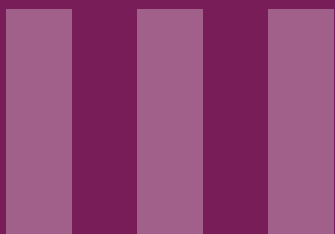
A small number of cases of non-compliance events were detected (i.e. for instance signature of an agreement prior to the final reservation of funds). They were however identified and duly corrected and reported.

The Trust Fund Managers have taken appropriate measures to ensure that the financial interests of the Union and of the donors are protected by the application of preventive measures against irregularities and fraud, by effective controls and, if irregularities or fraud are detected, by the recovery of the amounts wrongly paid. The contracts and agreements signed with third parties authorise the Commission to carry out controls on the spot, to suspend payments and implementation of actions where serious irregularities or fraud are noted, and to apply, where appropriate, effective, proportionate and deterrent contractual penalties.





# ANNEXES



## Annex I: List of programmes and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021

Sahel & Lake Chad				
Country	Action title	New approvals and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021 (EUR)	Total Amount (EUR)	Implementing Partners
Mali	Programme de Soutien à la Transition en République du Mali (PST-ML)	60 000 000 (new approval) 3 325 000 (top-up)	63 325 000	Expertise France, UNDP, GIZ, PAM, ODI, ECES
Mauritania	Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint pour la Mauritanie	4 550 000 (new approval)	4 550 000	FIIAPP
Niger	Top-up Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger (AJUSEN)	1 537 805 (top-up)	102 987 805	ONG Garkua, HACP, AFD, CIVIPOL, ON Niger
Regional	Contribution au Financement du Secrétariat de la Coalition pour le Sahel (SCS)	510 000 (new approval)	510 000	Expertise France
	Top-up of GAR-SI SAHEL (Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel)	2 500 000 (top-up)	74 175 338	FIIAPP
	Top-up of Contribution au financement de l'Unité de Coordination de l'Alliance Sahel (UCA)	400 000 (top-up)	2 400 000	GIZ
	Top-up of Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa	1 150 000 (top-up)	14 650 000	SIPRI, IPA, ICG, IRD, DCAF-ISSAT, Altai
	Top-up of Facilité de Coopération technique	1 952 713 (top-up)	11 029 839	Planet, Stantec, B&S Europe S.A., Katicciaka Communication GIE, La Factory, GIZ, AKVO, Bravia Hotel (Burkina Faso), MCI Benelux, ALTAIR ASESORES, Ars Progetti, Ecorys Nederland B.V., CIVIPOL, Kabré Production, ICI PARTENAIRE ENTREPRISES (ICI PE), DCAF-ISSAT, HD Centre pour le Dialogue Humanitaire, Institut THEMIIS, Altai
<b>NEW ACTIONS AMOUNT</b>				<b>65 060 000</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED (including top-ups)</b>				<b>75 925 518</b>

Horn of Africa				
Country	Action title	New approvals and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021 (EUR)	Total Amount (EUR)	Implementing Partners
Eritrea	Provision of international air services for humanitarian and development actors in Eritrea	450 000 (new approval)	450 000	WFP
Ethiopia	Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU RESilience Building Programme in ETHiopia (RESET Plus)	5 000 000 (top-up)	27 330 349	Amref Health Africa
	“Promoting and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia”	5 000 000 (top-up)	13 000 000	International Rescue Committee
Djibouti	Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti	3 500 000 (top-up) 2 000 000 (top-up)	20 500 000	WFP, IOM
Kenya	Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya	5 000 000 (top-up) 2 870 000 (top-up)	33 270 000	UNHCR, WFP
Somalia	RESTORE Building Resilience in Northern Somalia	3 000 000 (top-up)	13 000 000	Terre Solidali
	Somalia Operational Support (Air Transport) Services	373 542 (top-up) 1 200 000 (top-up)	8 073 541	Direct management
South Sudan	South Sudan Rural Development: feeder roads to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities	20 000 000 (top-up)	36 000 000	WFP, UNOPS
Sudan	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach	18 000 000 (top-up)	26 000 000	WFP
	Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System	15 000 000 (top-up)	25 000 000	UNICEF
	EU support for the Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan	20 000 000 (top-up)	65 000 000	WB
	Support to the Economic transition	22 000 000 (top-up)	32 000 000	ODI, EF, IMF
	Education Quality Improvement Programme 2 (EQUIP 2)	4 874 875 (top-up)	19 874 875	Save the Children, SOFRECO, AFETI
	Support to Economic Opportunities for Youth and Women	10 000 000 (top-up)	40 000 000	AFD, AICS, GIZ
Uganda	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	3 000 000 (top-up)	23 000 000	ENABEL, ADA
Regional	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process	5 950 000 (top-up)	60 950 000	IOM
	CRRF DIRECT - Displacement Responses through Regional Cooperation and Technical Exchange	4 000 000 (top-up)	13 000 000	UNCHR

Horn of Africa				
Country	Action title	New approvals and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021 (EUR)	Total Amount (EUR)	Implementing Partners
Regional	Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region –Phase I	5 000 000 (top-up)	67 015 000	UNDP, GIZ
	Technical Cooperation Facility	1 000 000 (top-up) 1 000 000 (top-up)	17 993 979	Mainly procurement for services
<b>NEW ACTIONS AMOUNT</b>				<b>450 000</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED (including top-ups)</b>				<b>158 218 417</b>

North of Africa				
Country	Action title	New approvals and budgetary top-ups approved in 2021 (EUR)	Total Amount (EUR)	Implementing Partners
Lybia	Support to integrated Border and migration management in Libya - second phase	1 800 000 (top-up)	16 800 000	Italian Ministry of Interior
	Protecting most vulnerable populations from the COVID 19 pandemic in Libya	3 100 000 (top-up)	23 100 000	IOM, WHO, UNICEF, IMC, WFP
	Recovery, Stability and Socio-Economic Development in Libya – Phase 2 (RSSD 2)	1 120 000 (top-up)	26 120 000	AICS, UNDP, UNICEF
Tunisia	Action pour la protection des personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	720 000 (top-up)	4 320 000	ASF, Save the Children, Médecins du Monde France Terre d’Asil
Regional	Mediterranean CITY-TO-CITY Migration (MC2CM) – Phase II	1 110 000 (top-up)	6 660 000	ICMPD
	Top-up of “Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF): Formulation of programmes, Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Communication and Research activities”	700 000 (top-up)	4 200 000	Altai Consulting Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, DFC, J-PAL
<b>NEW ACTIONS AMOUNT</b>				<b>N/A</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED (including top-ups)</b>				<b>8 550 000</b>



## Annex II: Contracts signed in 2021 by region and by country

Country	Amount (million EUR)
<b>Sahel and Lake Chad</b>	<b>125.1</b>
Burkina Faso	17.2
Chad	3.4
Gambia	1.0
Guinea	5.1
Mali	66.5
Mauritania	6.9
Niger	16.0
Nigeria	0.3
Senegal	0.1
Regional	8.6
<b>Horn of Africa</b>	<b>149.7</b>
Burundi	4.0
Djibouti	8.4
Eritrea	0.5
Ethiopia	5.3
Kenya	16.9
Rwanda	1.6
Somalia	14.4
South Sudan	21.3
Sudan	49.5
Uganda	9.1
Regional	18.7
<b>North of Africa</b>	<b>92.2</b>
Egypt	9.3
Libya	48.7
Morocco	4.5
Tunisia	26.0
Regional	3.8
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>367.0*</b>

\* Operational contracts only without modifications to old contracts.

Annex III: Overall contracts signed with Member State and other donors

Country	Amount (EUR)
Austria	48 020 000.00
Belgium	134 361 000.00
Croatia	50 000.00
Czech Republic	210 000.00
Denmark	10 681 140.00
France	397 016 770.82
Germany	379 855 500.00
Greece	298 000.00
Hungary	245 000.00
Ireland	110 000.00
Italy	203 514 652.36
Luxembourg	57 009 406.00
Norway	210 000.00
Portugal	5 810 000.00
Romania	660 000.00
Slovakia	1 900 000.00
Spain	206 155 338.00
Sweden	418 110.00
The Netherlands	49 335 000.00
United Kingdom	68 396 300.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 564 256 217.18</b>

Annex IV: Overall contracts signed with UN organisations

Organization	Amount (EUR)
IFAD	9 750 000.00
ILO	33 850 551.10
IOM	541 823 394.11
ITC	44 325 000.00
FAO	72 513 272.83
UNCDF	9 940 000.00
UNICEF	114 590 990.84
UNDP	159 952 508.16
UNEP	10 000 000.00
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	9 630 000.00
UNHCR	235 701 359.95
UN-HABITAT	9 453 391.54
UNIDO	11 193 200.00
UN Geneva	4 950 000.00
UNOPS	77 760 000.00
UNODC	15 105 930.00
Other UN Organizations	29 500 000.00
UNFPA	11 000 000.00
WFP	118 802 016.63
WHO	37 450 000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 557 291 615.16</b>





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