



2018 Annual Report

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

International
Cooperation and
Development



European Commission

The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

Address: Rue de la Loi 41, B-1049 Brussels

Phone: +32 (0) 2 299 11 11

E-mail: europaaid-eutf-africa@ec.europa.eu

Website: ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica

Credits

© European Union, 2019

Graphic design: Pomilio Blumm srl

Cover photo: © 2018 Apsatou Bagaya

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of the following information.

Publications Office of the European Union, 2019

2019 – 64 p. – 21x29.7 cm

Catalog number: MN-BE-19-001-EN-N

ISBN: 978-92-76-00185-0

doi: 10.2841/77166

ISSN: 2599-6185

Printed in Belgium, March 2019





Table of contents

List of abbreviations	3
Executive summary	4
1 Introduction	7
2 Overview of 2018 Annual Report	11
2.1 Policy background	11
2.2 Financial overview	13
2.3 State of implementation	13
2.4 Research, Monitoring & Evaluation	17
2.5 Communication	18
3 Strategic orientations, implementation and results	21
3.1 Cross-window programmes	21
3.2 Sahel and Lake Chad	21
3.3 Horn of Africa	28
3.4 North of Africa	35
4 Financial Report	43
4.1 Amounts pledged and received	43
4.2 EUTF for Africa amounts paid during the reporting period	47
4.3 Trust Fund administration	47
5 Management and Internal Control	49
5.1 Control results	50
5.2 Observations and recommendations made by IAS/ECA	50
5.3 Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems	50
Annexes	53
Annex I - List of EUTF for Africa actions adopted in 2018	53
Annex II – List of EUTF for Africa contracts signed in 2018	59
Annex III – List of 41 common output indicators	60
Annex IV – Total contracts signed with Member States agencies	64
Annex V – Total contracts signed with UN organisations	64

List of abbreviations

ACAV	Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari
ACP	African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States
AECF	Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AICS	Agenzia Italiana per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo
ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
AU-EU Summit	African Union – European Union Summit
AU-EU-UN Task Force	African Union – European Union – United Nations Task Force
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
BUDG Committee	European Parliament's Committee on Budgets
Camões I.P.	Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua I.P.
CODEV	Council Working Party on Development Cooperation
CONT Committee	European Parliament's Committee on Budgetary Control
CPCCAF	Conférence Permanente des Chambres Consulaires Africaines et Francophones
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DEVE Committee	European Parliament's Committee on Development
DFID	Department for International Development
ECA	European Court of Auditors
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIIAPP	Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas
GIZ GmbH	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
HACP	Haute Autorité à la Consolidation de la Paix
HD Centre	Henry Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue
IAS	Internal Audit Service
ICF	International Finance Corporation
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMVF	Instituto Marquês de Valle Flôr
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
LuxDev	Luxembourg Development Cooperation Agency
MAECI DGCS	Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale - Direzione Generale per la cooperazione allo sviluppo
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OLAF	European Anti-Fraud Office
SOAS University of London	School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHSP	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

In 2018, the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF for Africa) further demonstrated its added value as a swift and effective implementation tool which facilitates political dialogue with partner countries, applies innovative approaches and produce concrete results by pooling funding and expertise from a variety of stakeholders.

It further consolidated its achievements by approving 45 new actions and 13 'top-ups' of ongoing actions, based on the priority areas validated by the Strategic Board, for a total of EUR 1.2 billion. This brings the total number of approved actions since the founding of the EUTF for Africa to 187, for a total of EUR 3.6 billion.

In the course of 2018, the EU, through the EUTF for Africa, worked with its African and European partners to foster stability and better migration management in the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa, and the North of Africa. It continued to tackle the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, including the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants and the return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin by promoting development and security.

Although the number of detected irregular border crossings on the Central Mediterranean route fell significantly in 2018, the situation along this route remains of great concern. At the same time, the increase in irregular arrivals through the Western Mediterranean route called for greater political and financial engagement by the EU.

The EU therefore continued to support sub-Saharan partner countries to address mixed migration flows in countries of origin and transit. The AU-EU-UN (African Union, European Union and United Nations) Task Force, established at the AU-EU summit in Abidjan in 2017, helped reinforce this partnership to improve the situation of migrants in Libya.

At the European Council held in June 2018, EU leaders reiterated that tackling the challenges of migration

requires a strong partnership with African countries. This partnership should aim at a socioeconomic transformation of the African continent, with increased development funding, and the creation of a new framework to enable greater private investment from African and European partners. The European Council also recognised the need for additional funding to support the work of the EUTF for Africa, and agreed to transfer to it EUR 500 million from the European Development Fund reserve. Finally, the European Council called on EU Member States to contribute further to the EUTF for Africa with a view to its replenishment.

As of 31 December 2018, resources allocated to the EUTF for Africa amounted to approximately EUR 4.2 billion. This included around EUR 3.7 billion from the European Development Fund and EU financial instruments, as well as EUR 489.5 million from EU Member States and other donors (Switzerland and Norway). In 2018, the EUTF for Africa received 24 new contributions from EU Member States and other donors amounting to EUR 110.7 million, and its overall resources increased by EUR 902 million.

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa stepped up its efforts to measure the progress of its activities. It created a regional approach to monitoring, evaluation and learning and increased the number of common output indicators to 41, to better reflect the scope and variety of its activities.

In the Horn of Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the system gathers primary data from all projects and reports on them on a quarterly basis. Two quarterly reports for the Horn of Africa region were published in 2018, and the first report for the Sahel and Lake Chad region will be published in the first half of 2019. In the North of Africa region, the EUTF for Africa created a monitoring-and-evaluation system focused on aligning newly adopted projects with the EUTF for Africa's strategic objectives for the North of Africa. The first report from this monitoring and evaluation system is due to be published in the first half of 2019.

In December, the European Court of Auditors (ECA)

published a report on the EUTF for Africa. The report acknowledges that the EUTF for Africa is a flexible tool for addressing unprecedented challenges, although it argues that it should have been more focused in its work. The report recognises that audited projects have started to produce concrete results and notes that, compared to traditional policy instruments, the EUTF for Africa is faster in developing and launching projects and in signing contracts. A specific section of the 2018 annual report is dedicated to the results of the ECA performance audit.

At the end of 2018, the EUTF for Africa launched an external mid-term evaluation, which will be completed in 2019. It will assess in particular:

- the relevance and consistency of the EUTF for Africa's strategic approaches against its objectives and its intermediary results, focusing on effectiveness and efficiency;
- the value added of the EUTF for Africa;
- the coordination and complementarity of the EU's work with work by other donors; and
- the consistency between EU actions in development cooperation and other EU policies that are likely to affect the partner country/region.

The final results of the mid-term evaluation are expected in the first quarter of 2020.

In the Sahel and Lake Chad region, the EUTF for Africa offered a swift response to changes in migratory routes that occurred in the course of the year, with more migrants taking the Western Mediterranean Route. This change in migratory routes led to an increasing need for protection, return and reintegration in countries such as Mauritania. The EUTF for Africa continued to support the UNHCR Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) which enables the protection, evacuation and resettlement of refugees stranded in Libya. It also supported the EU-IOM Joint Initiative to provide protection and voluntary return assistance to migrants in transit, and to help them reintegrate in their countries of origin. The Sahel and Lake Chad region addressed constraints on the labour market, such as youth employability and economic development in countries of departure and transit. The EUTF for Africa also continued its efforts to strengthen the resilience of local communities in the region by addressing food insecurity and malnutrition

and improving access to basic services. Finally, EUTF for Africa actions helped to consolidate the support provided by the EU and other donors to the G5 Sahel group of countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger).

In the Horn of Africa region, the EUTF for Africa remained a key instrument for addressing the main challenges of the region, complementing traditional EU development instruments, humanitarian aid, and existing political dialogues with partner countries. It invested further in the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, a priority endorsed by the EUTF for Africa Board in April 2018 and enshrined in the United Nations Global Refugee Compact. The EUTF for Africa is also implementing many actions on technical and vocational training and employment promotion, focusing on refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities. With a massive presence of refugees and displaced people, the Horn of Africa region has been working to improve migrants conditions and to counter trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. In 2018, the Horn of Africa region also worked with other African partner countries to (i) develop national and regional approaches to migration challenges, and (ii) protect vulnerable migrants and re-integrate those who wished to return to their country of origin.

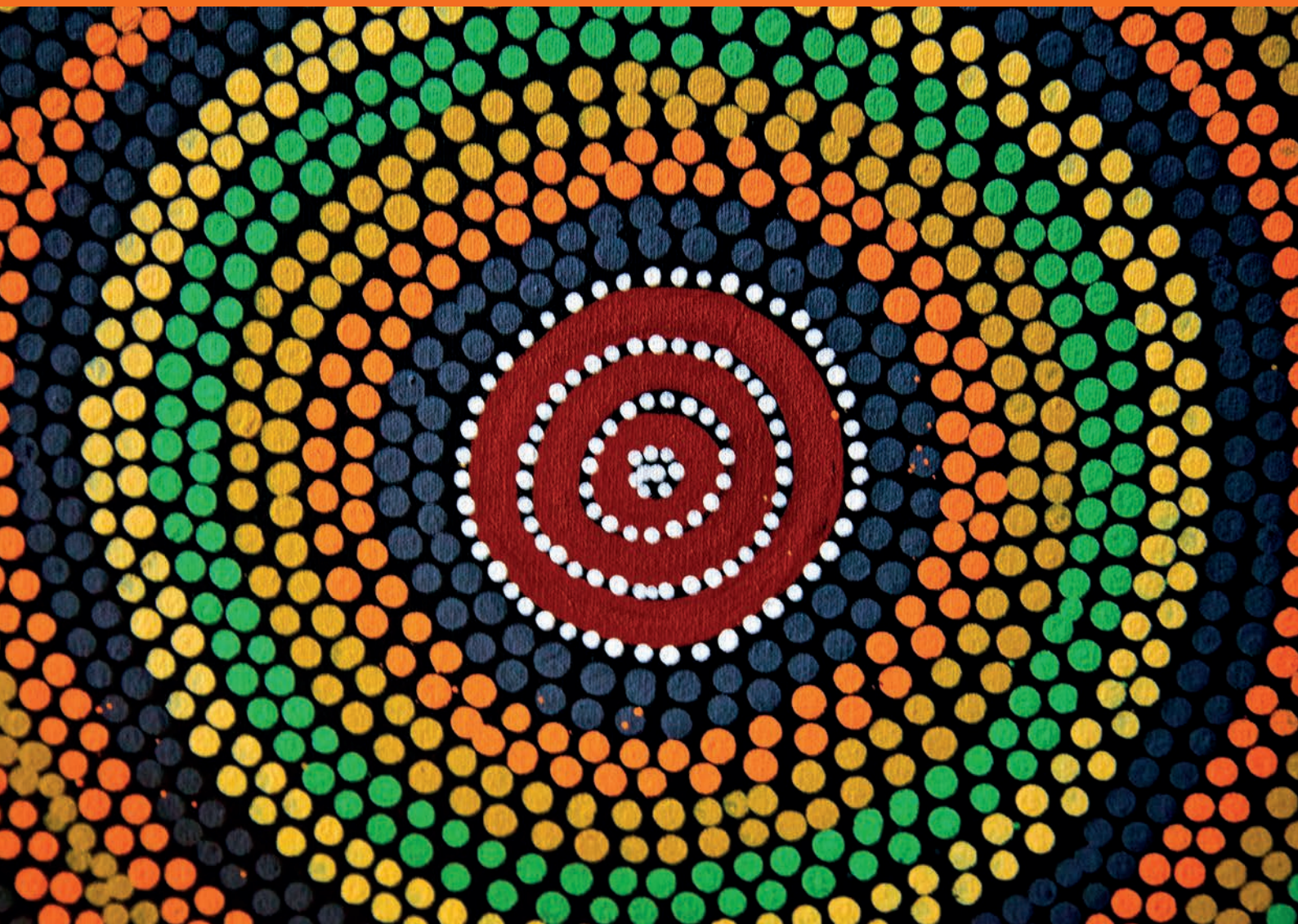
In the North of Africa region, the EUTF for Africa supported the development and implementation of national strategies on migration. The EUTF for Africa also stepped up its work to (i) facilitate legal migration to the EU and within the region, (ii) improve dialogue and cooperation on the conditions of migrant workers, and (iii) mobilise human talent and the financial capacity of diaspora networks. Moreover, the EUTF for Africa continued to protect and support those in need, notably by providing essential health care, critical goods and a safe environment for the most vulnerable people. The EUTF for Africa also promoted the stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees (notably in Libya). To carry out this work more effectively, the EUTF for Africa has reinforced its cooperation with UN agencies, in particular IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF.

The last sections of the Annual Report present the Financial Report for the year 2018 and provide an overview of management and internal control systems in place.

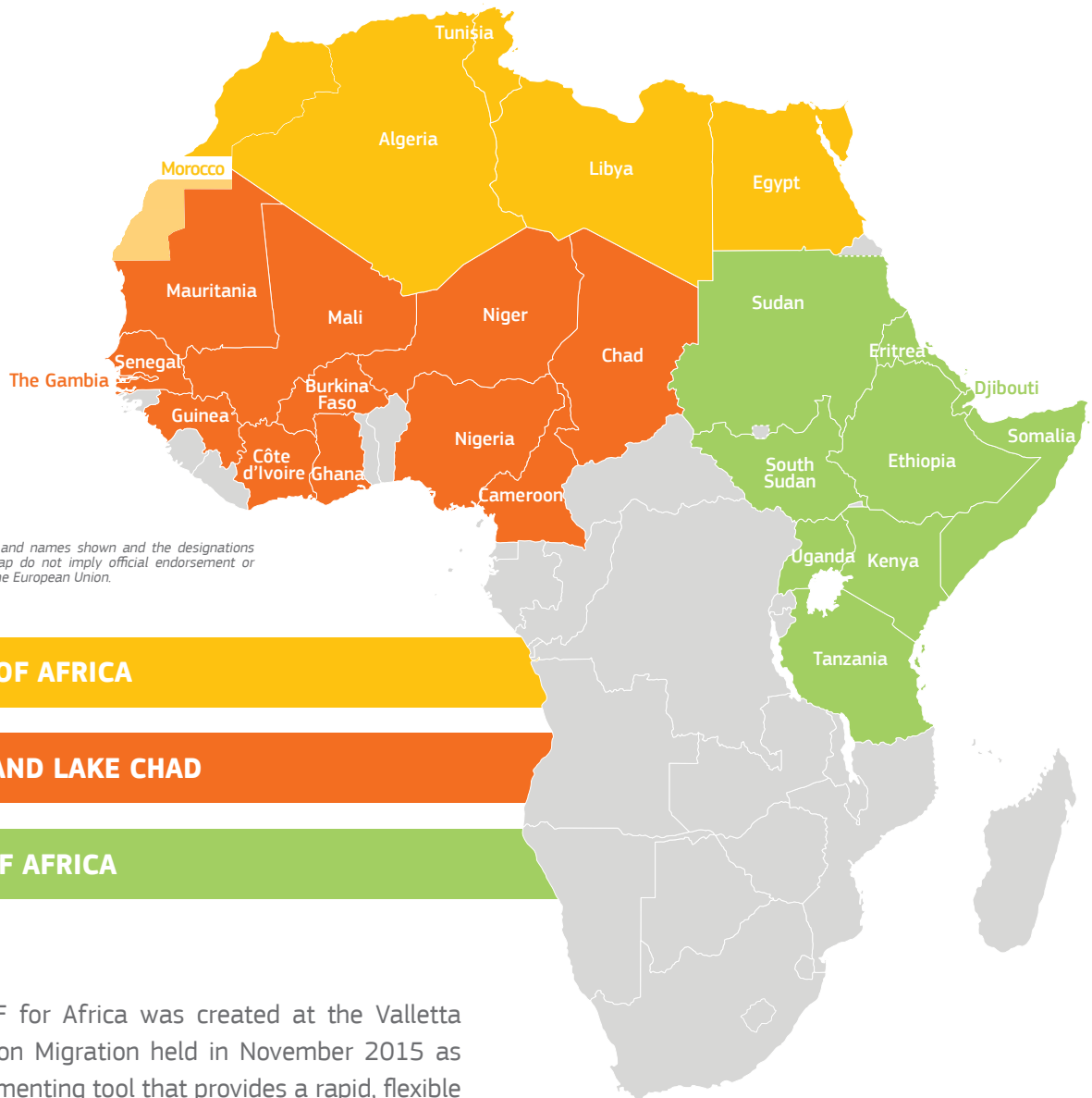


Chapter 1

Introduction



Introduction



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

NORTH OF AFRICA

SAHEL AND LAKE CHAD

HORN OF AFRICA

The EUTF for Africa was created at the Valletta Summit on Migration held in November 2015 as an implementing tool that provides a rapid, flexible and effective response to an emergency situation.

With resources amounting to more than EUR 4.2 billion, the EUTF for Africa helps addressing challenges and fosters stability in the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and North of Africa regions. In line with the EU's comprehensive approach towards migration and forced displacement, the EUTF for Africa contributes to better migration management, and helps tackling the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration by promoting economic and equal opportunities, security and development.

The EUTF for Africa covers **26 eligible** countries across three regions: the **Sahel and Lake Chad**, the **Horn of Africa** and the **North of Africa**.

Neighbouring countries of those eligible for funding under the EUTF for Africa may also benefit from funding to support programmes with a regional dimension addressing regional migration flows and related cross-border challenges.

The EUTF for Africa operates along four strategic axes as set out in the Strategic Orientation Document adopted by the Strategic Board of the EUTF for Africa in November 2015:

Greater economic and employment opportunities through inclusive economic programmes aimed at creating employment opportunities, especially for young people and women in local communities, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro and small enterprises.

Strengthening resilience of communities and, in particular, the most vulnerable including refugees and displaced people. Supporting resilience includes providing basic services to local populations, refugees and displaced people in the area of food and nutrition, security, health, education and social protection.

Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination in line with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility and the Rabat and Khartoum processes. This includes contributing to the development of national and regional migration strategies, preventing irregular migration, fighting against trafficking in human beings, the smuggling of migrants and other related crimes, promoting effective voluntary return, and sustainable reintegration, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility.

Improved governance and conflict prevention in particular, by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development, as well as law enforcement including border management. Some actions may also contribute to prevent and counter radicalisation and extremism.

In April 2018, the Board of the EUTF for Africa took stock of the progress achieved in different areas of work across the three regions and agreed on





the need to prioritize future actions based on six priority areas. Such priority areas were further validated by the Board in September 2018: (I) return and reintegration; (II) refugees management (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework); (III) completing progress on the securitization of documents and civil registry; (IV) anti-trafficking measures; (V) essential stabilization efforts in the Horn of Africa (in particular in Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia) and in the Sahel/Lake Chad region; (VI) actions supporting migration dialogues. The North of Africa window will continue contributing to an improved migration management by focusing, in particular, on the protection of vulnerable migrants, assisting voluntary return and reintegration and community stabilization; supporting integrated border management; and supporting labour migration and mobility and improving migration governance across the region. Programmes adopted by the EUTF for Africa in 2018 have been developed in accordance with these policy directions.

In line with the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa, the governance of the EUTF for Africa is structured around the Strategic Board, in charge of setting the strategic orientations of the Trust Fund, and three Operational Committees, one for each region covered by the Trust Fund, responsible for the approval of programmes.

In 2018, the Strategic Board met twice, in April and September, and took stock of the progress achieved, reviewed policy priorities and discussed the need for additional resources. The Operational Committee met twice in each of its geographical configurations, for a total of six meetings, plus once as a joint Operational Committee to approve cross-regional programmes. Based on the inclusive and innovative governance structure of the EUTF for Africa, donors, partner countries and regional partner organizations have actively participated in the discussions and deliberations of the Strategic Board and Operational Committee meetings.



Chapter 2

Overview



Overview

The 2018 Annual Report presents the main policy developments related to migration, and in particular to the EUTF for Africa, which occurred over the past year; an overview of the current state of affairs including newly adopted programmes, progress achieved in the implementation of on-going projects, and the latest developments in the setting-up of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. The 2018 Report provides also a complete picture of the financial resources mobilised in the course of the year by the EU, its Member States and other donors.

Overall, in 2018 the achievements of the EUTF for Africa were further consolidated through the approval of new actions based on the priority areas validated by the Strategic Board, through the implementation of on-going actions and the consolidation of M&E systems that cover all windows. During its third year, the EUTF for Africa further demonstrated its added value as a swift and effective implementation tool which facilitates political dialogue with partner countries, applies innovative approaches and produces concrete results by pooling funding and expertise from a variety of stakeholders.

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa has contributed to further facilitate progress on political dialogues with African partner countries. It has continued pursuing a balanced approach supporting the multiple aspects of migration, with a focus on areas of mutual interest such as addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, the fight against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants and the return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin.

More in particular, the EUTF for Africa has developed a comprehensive approach providing protection to migrants along the Central Mediterranean Route, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration options to migrants from transit countries and support to refugees, internally displaced people and their hosting communities.

2.1 Policy background

In the course of 2018, the EU, through the EUTF for Africa, worked better with its African and European partners to foster stability and migration management in the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Horn of Africa and the North of Africa. It continued to address the root causes of destabilization, forced displacement and irregular migration, by promoting development and security.

Although the number of detected irregular border crossings on the Central Mediterranean Route fell significantly in 2018, the humanitarian situation along this route remains of great concern. The EU continued sustaining its efforts in supporting Sub-Saharan partner countries to address the mixed migration flows in countries of origin and transit. The AU-EU-UN Task Force, established at the AU-EU Summit in Abidjan in 2017 helped reinforce this partnership to improve the situation of migrants in Libya. At the same time, the increased number of irregular arrivals in 2018 through the Western Mediterranean Route called for an increased political and financial engagement by the EU along this route.

On May 17, 2018, the European Commission adopted a Communication "*Progress report on the Implementation of the European Agenda on Migration*"¹, providing an overview of progress and developments in implementing the European Agenda on Migration. The Communication identified concrete actions necessary to ensure the effectiveness of the EU response to migration challenges, including the need for additional financial support from the EU and its Member States to sustain EU action on the external dimension of migration.

At the European Council held in June 2018, EU leaders reiterated that tackling the challenges of migration requires a strong partnership with African countries. This partnership should aim at

¹ COM(2018) 301 final

socio-economic transformations of the African continent with increased development funding and the creation of a new framework to enable greater private investments from African and European partners. The European Council also recognised the need for additional funding to support the work of the EUTF for Africa, and agreed to transfer EUR 500 million from the European Development Fund reserve. Finally, the European Council called on EU Member States to further contribute to the EUTF for Africa.

The Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) of the Joint Valletta Action Plan (JVAP) held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on 14-15 November 2018 recognised the added value, and the relevance and role of the EUTF for Africa as well as other bilateral and multilateral financial instruments mobilised during the last three years to address migration challenges in line with the JVAP. Valletta partners acknowledged the need to mobilise sufficient financial resources to implement the JVAP in line with policy priorities identified by the Rabat and Khartoum processes.

On December 4, 2018, the European Commission adopted a Communication *"Managing Migration in all its aspects: progress under the European Agenda for Migration"*² reiterating that long-term partnerships with third countries are essential to facilitate return and reintegration, to assist refugees and stranded migrants, to fight against human trafficking networks, and to address the root causes of irregular migration. At the same time, building credibility to work with partner countries requires also providing alternatives to irregular migration in the form of legal pathways into the EU. Taking stock of the progress achieved so far under the European Agenda for Migration, the Communication recognised that different EU tools have delivered tangible results on the Central Mediterranean Route, which could be rolled out on other routes as well.

Finally, at the global level, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees were adopted, respectively on December 10 and December 17, 2018, setting the global framework for international cooperation in the areas of migration and forced displacement.

² COM(2018) 798 final



2.2 Financial overview

As of December 31, 2018, resources allocated to the EU Trust Fund for Africa amounted to approximately EUR 4.2 billion. This includes around EUR 3.7 billion from the European Development Fund (EDF) and EU financial instruments including the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), as well as EUR 489.5 million from EU Member States and other donors (Switzerland and Norway).

The overall resources of the EUTF for Africa increased by EUR 902 million in 2018, including EUR 674.5 million from the EDF and EUR 117.2 million from EU Budget. The EUTF for Africa received 24 new pledges from EU Member States and other donors amounting to EUR 110.7 million (EUR 49.1 million to the Sahel and Lake Chad window, EUR 47.2 million to the North of Africa window and EUR 14.4 million to the Horn of Africa window). All pledges made by the EU Member States and

other donors in 2018 plus an outstanding pledge from 2007 were certified by the end of 2018. The conclusions of the European Council of June 28, 2018 called on the EU and its Member States to provide additional funding to the EUTF for Africa.

2.3 State of implementation

In the course of 2018, the EUTF for Africa adopted 45 new actions and 13 top-ups across the three regions including cross-window programmes (16 in the Sahel/Lake Chad, 26 in the Horn of Africa, nine in the North of Africa and seven cross-window) for a total of EUR 1.2 billion. This brings the total number of approved actions to 187 for a total of EUR 3.6 billion. A list of approved actions in 2018 is made available in Annex I of this Report. As of the end of 2018, contracts signed with implementing partners have reached 385, for an overall amount of EUR 2.4 billion, of which EUR 949.3 million in 2018 only. In 2018, the ratio between contracts signed and approved funding (69%) has improved compared to 2017 (63%).



Table 1 - Actions approved and contracts signed in 2018 (EUR million)*

WINDOW	APPROVED AMOUNT	CONTRACTED AMOUNT**	PAID AMOUNT
Horn of Africa	448.15	437.14	169.18
North of Africa	250	130.88	72.34
Sahel & Lake Chad	364.60	327.24	300.63
Cross-window	151.80	54.09	0.23
GRAND TOTAL	1,214.55	949.35	542.38

* Figures have been rounded and may not exactly add up to the totals indicated.

** These figures do not include administrative contracts and modifications to old contracts

As illustrated in the next table, the distribution of funding by strategic objective of the EUTF for Africa has remained quite similar to 2017, with 48% of adopted funding going to actions aimed at strengthening resilience of communities and economic and employment opportunities, 31% of funding to actions aimed at improved migration management and 20% of funding to actions aimed at improved governance and conflict prevention.

Actions adopted in 2018 have been identified and formulated by the Trust Fund Managers in close partnerships with EU Delegations, Member States agencies and other relevant stakeholders at country level, as well as with technical partners

with relevant expertise such as UN agencies and international civil society organizations.

Actions adopted and contracts signed in 2018 are implemented by different categories of implementers including EU Member States' development agencies, international and local NGOs and international or UN agencies. The Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa identifies delegated cooperation with EU Member States agencies as the main implementation modality. However, other implementation modalities were applied in 2018 as well, namely calls of proposals, calls for expression of interest or budget support.

Table 2 - Actions approved by EUTF strategic objectives (EUR million)

	SAHEL/LAKE CHAD	HORN OF AFRICA	NORTH OF AFRICA	TOTAL	%
Greater economic and employment opportunities	464.58	310.42		775.00	22%
Strengthening resilience of communities	456.72	475.20		931.93	26%
Improved migration management	382.53	154.43	570.37	1,107.33	31%
Improved governance and conflict prevention	387.60	325.65		713.25	20%
Other/Cross-cutting	29.71	20.93	11.86	62.50	2%
TOTAL	1,721.14	1,286.63	582.23	3,590.01	100%

Fig. 2 - Approved programmes by EUTF strategic objective (EUR million)

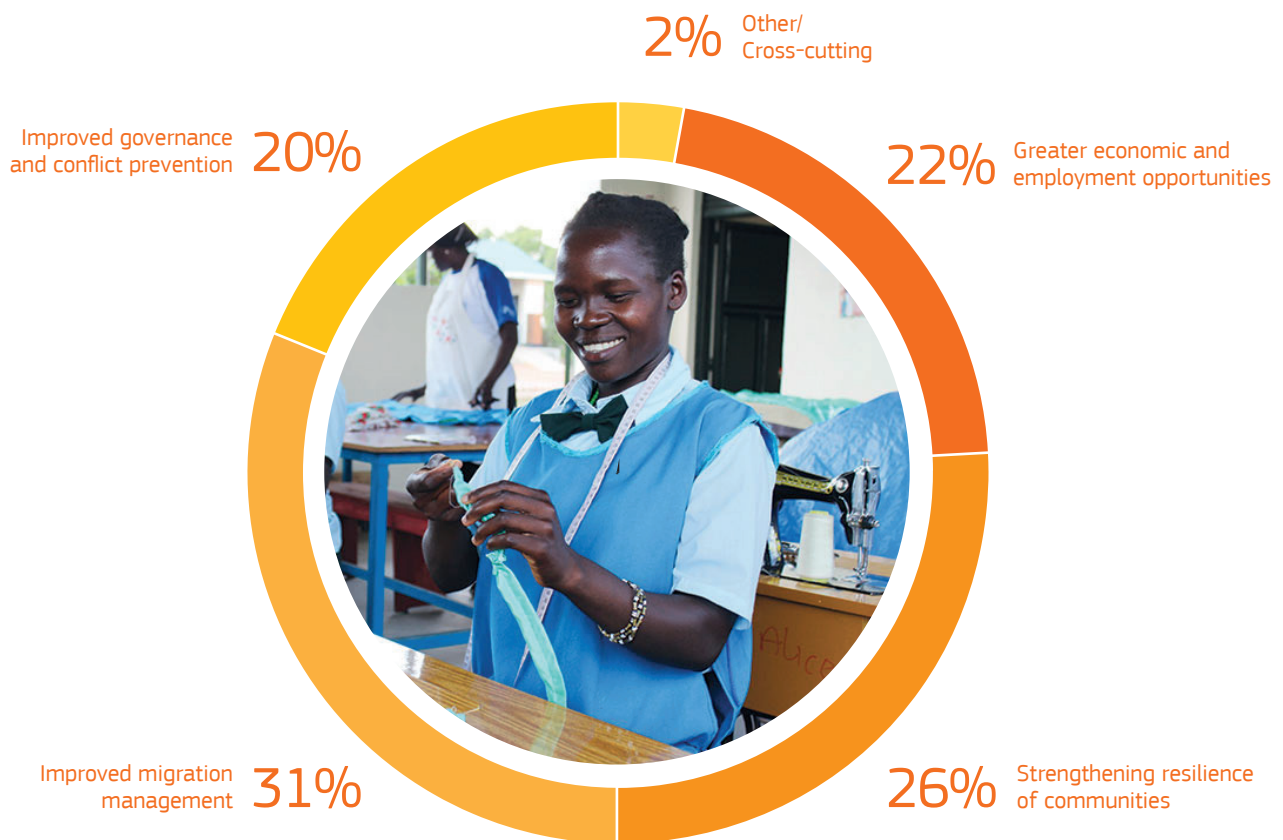


Fig. 3 - Total actions approved by EUTF strategic objective and operational window (EUR million)

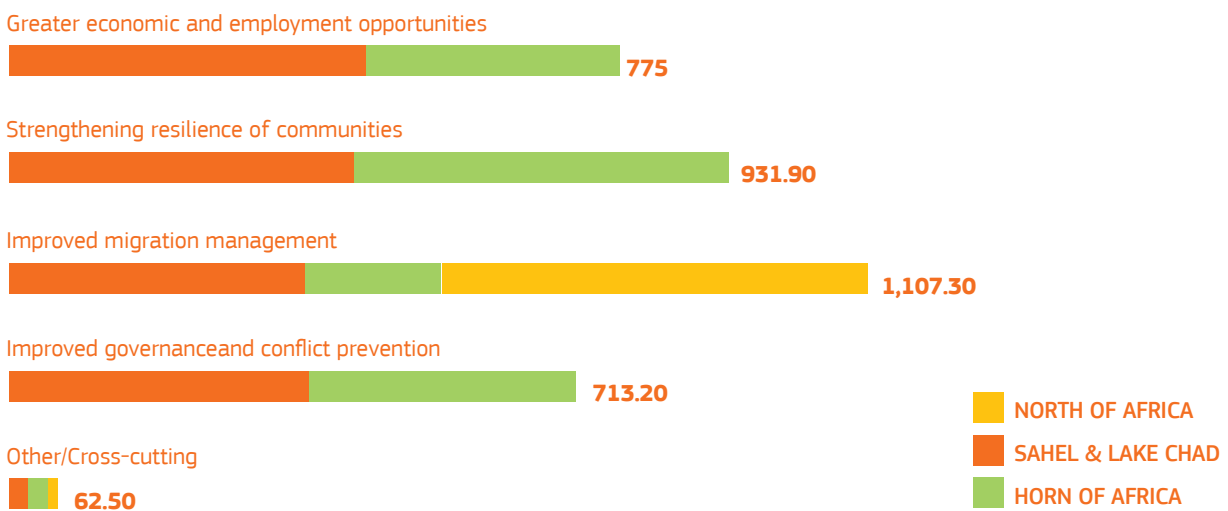
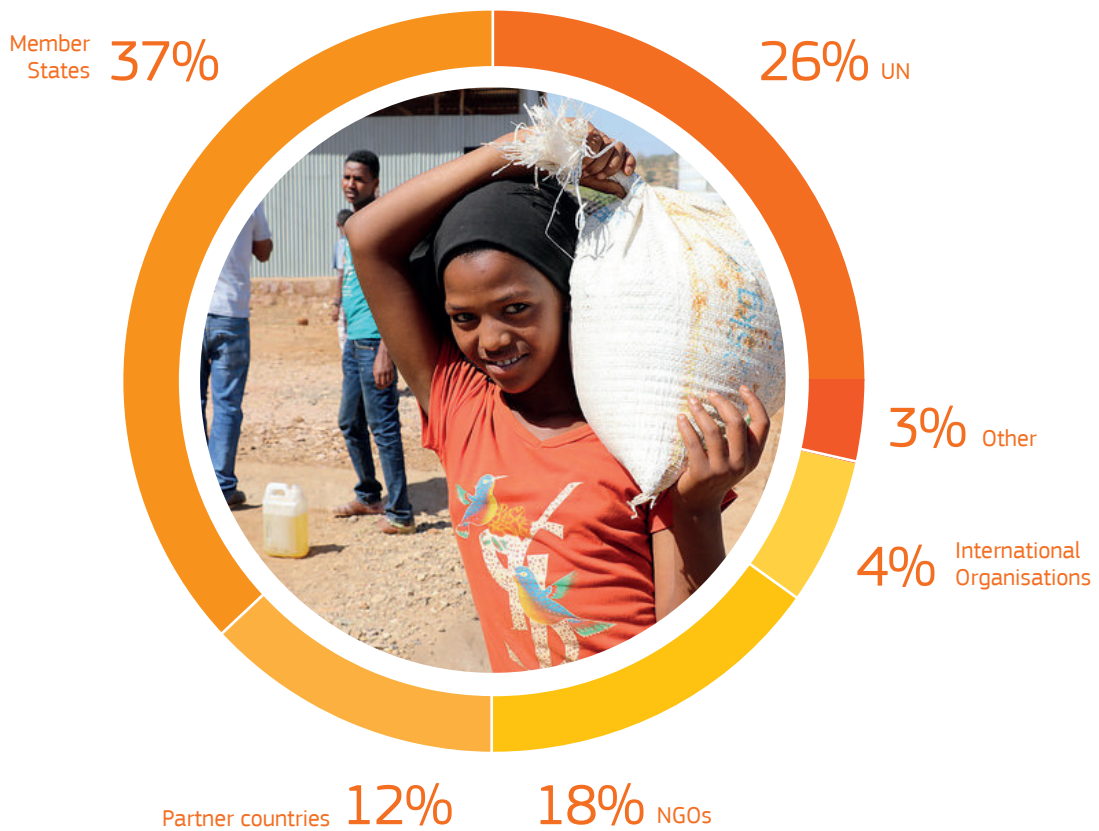


Table 3 - Distribution of funding by implementer (EUR million)

IMPLEMENTERS	CONTRACTED	%
Member States agencies	918.01	37%
UN	628.40	26%
NGOs	441.02	18%
Partner countries	299.02	12%
International Organisations	97.49	4%
Other	77.97	3%
GRAND TOTAL	2,461.91	100%

Fig. 4 - Distribution of funding by implementer



In a wide number of actions, activities are implemented by international or local NGOs in the framework of a contract signed with a different

type of implementer (Member State agency or UN organization).

2.4 Research, Monitoring & Evaluation

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa consolidated a comprehensive approach to monitoring, evaluating and learning which allows tracking progress of activities, measuring their success and improving implementation and programming accordingly through informed decision-making.

This approach is conducted at three levels: at programme level, at operational window level and for the EUTF for Africa as a whole. In addition to indicators specific to each project, a first set of common output indicators had been designed in 2017 to offer an overall perspective of the results achieved by the EUTF for Africa and to capture its concrete achievements. The initial list has been extended to 41 common output indicators in 2018 to better reflect the scope and variety of the work carried out by the implementing partners (the list of 41 common output indicators is available in Annex III). This extended list also offers the possibility for implementing partners to provide disaggregated data when available in line with the priorities established by each operational window. Each of the projects contracted under the EUTF for Africa will include a minimum set of the above mentioned indicators resulting in a common basis for reporting across the three regions.

The Monitoring and Learning System in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa designed a regional Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa and the Sahel and Lake Chad. The system gathers primary data from all projects on a quarterly basis. The information is analysed and delivered in quarterly reports³ which enables the European Commission to showcase results early on in the implementation process and analyse the way in which the Trust Fund is achieving visible results. It also includes a learning component to capture and share more qualitative information on projects' approaches. The detail of results achieved by individual project is being made available on AKVO RSR, the IATI compliant platform system

³ See the MLS second quarterly report for the Horn of Africa: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/eutf_q2_2018_final_07112018.pdf

which ensures great transparency on the results of the on-going EUTF for Africa projects results. As of the end of 2018, the analysis carried out by the MLS in the Horn of Africa illustrates that three years after the creation of the Trust Fund, tangible results are already available for around 50 projects, which are often implemented in difficult contexts. The EU has been able to combine short-term and long-term approaches, in particular by: (i) supporting the host communities and the most vulnerable people who are likely to migrate irregularly, as well as those who have already migrated, be they IDPs, refugees, migrants or returnees; (ii) promoting the development of sustainable economic opportunities and resilience-building practices to give beneficiaries, especially youth, the chance to build a better future in their country rather than risking the dangers of irregular migration; and (iii) enhancing the structural capacities of local governments and institutional partners to develop long-term solutions.

In the Sahel and Lake Chad, the Monitoring and Learning System was set up in October 2018 to ensure an harmonised approach across the EUTF for Africa and consistent data aggregation. It has been possible to capitalize on the existing CAD (Collect, Analyse, Disseminate) approach already in place. Both the monitoring and learning components of the system are conceived in synergy with the existing tools used for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data, including the AKVO RSR platform. Field missions to the Sahel and Lake Chad countries are being carried-out by the European Commission to ensure appropriation of the Monitoring and Learning System across all involved stakeholders. The first MLS report for the Sahel and Lake Chad window will be published in the first half of 2019.

The Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North of Africa

The Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North of Africa Window (MENOA) was conceived as a framework linking all funded projects consistently to the strategic objectives and priorities of the EUTF for Africa.

In 2018, the MENOA focused on aligning the logical framework of newly adopted projects to the strategic objectives of the North of Africa window, supporting

implementing partners during the contracting and inception phase to ensure selection of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-limited (SMART) indicators through bilateral meetings as well as field workshops in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia and facilitating data collection at project level. The first MENOA report is due by the first half of 2019.

The MLS and the MENOA are both additional to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system of each individual project or other existing mechanisms such as the Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM), project evaluations or the EUTF for Africa mid-term evaluation.

The external mid-term evaluation

An external mid-term evaluation of the EUTF for Africa was launched at the end of 2018 and will be carried out in 2019. It will assess in particular (i) the relevance and consistency of the EUTF for Africa's strategic approaches against its objectives and its intermediary results, focusing on effectiveness and efficiency, (ii) the value added of the EUTF for Africa regarding the coordination and complementarity of the EU's work with other donors' interventions and (iii) the consistency between the EU actions in development cooperation and other EU policies that are likely to affect the partner country/region. The final results of the mid-term evaluation are expected in the first quarter of 2020.

Research and Evidence Facilities

Under the Research and Evidence Facility (REF) for the Sahel and Lake Chad and the North of Africa, six contracts were signed in 2018 (five for the Sahel and Lake Chad amounting to EUR 6.5 million and one under the North of Africa amounting to EUR 2.5 million). Research in the Sahel and Lake Chad include a sectorial analysis of the security and justice sectors in the region, as well as a study on resilience and food security in Burkina-Faso. In the North of Africa region, a project is conducting research on migration patterns, trafficking in human beings and smuggling dynamics in Libya and the Sahel (Niger, Chad, Mali) as well as on the underlying dimensions of instability and potential conflict linked to irregular migration flows. The Operational Committee approved an additional budget of EUR 6 million in November 2018 to cover

needs identified by EU Delegations with a specific focus on equality, human rights, and a gender-sensitive approach to programme design as well as on the situation of vulnerable groups.

Completed studies will be made available on the EUTF for Africa website in the first quarter of 2019.

In 2018, the Horn of Africa Research and Evidence Facility completed a number of additional primary research studies, in line with the agreed research programme. This includes studies on return to and displacement from Somalia, rural to urban migration in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and migration and displacement from Sudan towards Europe. Ongoing research activities look specifically at border economies in Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Somaliland and Djibouti and the links between youth employment and mobility in Uganda and Ethiopia, as well as community attitudes towards migration management⁴.

Results-oriented monitoring

As of December 2018, 62 EUTF for Africa projects were selected for Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reviews, of which 36 were fully completed. These reviews consist of assessments conducted by external experts according to four DAC criteria: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability. They cover all three regions of the EUTF for Africa with 38 projects assessed in the Horn of Africa, 20 in the Sahel & Lake Chad and four in the North of Africa. A specific ROM-EUTF for Africa consolidated report will be published in early 2019 based on the reviews already available. It will present an overview of the ROM reviews main findings as well as lessons learnt and recommendations for future project implementation.

2.5 Communication

The European Commission is committed to ensuring transparency and to facilitate a clear understanding of programmes implemented under the EUTF for Africa. On top of Operational Committees and Board meetings, the operational and financial situation of the EUTF for Africa was presented to the European Parliament (BUDG,

⁴ Further information about the REF can be found at: www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch

CONT and DEVE committees), the Council (CODEV and ACP working groups); EDF and DCI committees and the ACP-EU inter-parliamentary assembly. The EUTF for Africa teams have regular in-depth exchanges with institutional partners and implementing agencies with which they maintain a dynamic dialogue through the Practitioners' Network for Development Cooperation.

A conference on the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa took place at the end of 2018 in Brussels to present the second Quarterly Monitoring and Learning Report for 2018 and the approach to monitoring project results in the Horn of Africa. The Research and Evidence Facility for the Horn of Africa also presented three of studies at the EU's External Cooperation *Infopoint* in November. Both events were attended by a large number of representatives from civil society, implementing partners and EU institutions.

EUTF for Africa programmes were showcased during the European Development Days in June in Brussels through a session entitled "Women on The Move: Stories of Resilience and Reintegration" as part of the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration.

Earlier in 2018, EUTF for Africa actions in support of stabilisation and development in the G5

Sahel⁵ region were highlighted at the High-Level International Conference on the Sahel, which confirmed the international community's political commitment to the Sahel countries.

A photo exhibition presenting the EU's support to G5 Sahel took place in Nouakchott in December 2018 and was inaugurated by the European Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development in the presence of four heads-of-state of G5 countries. This exhibition illustrated the work undertaken in the areas of food security, access to drinking water, access to basic services and peaceful coexistence of populations in the most vulnerable regions of the Sahel. It will tour in five African countries and in Brussels in 2019.

Finally, in 2018, the EUTF for Africa website gained considerable importance and helped to make EUTF for Africa activities known with more than 71,000 visits and 212,000 pages viewed. The overall content has considerably increased and now includes all the action documents as well as regular updates on ongoing programmes and information on the general state-of-play of the EUTF for Africa updated weekly. On social networks, the #AfricaTrustFund has been mentioned more than 3,000 times.

⁵ Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger





Chapter 3

Strategic orientations, implementation and results



Strategic orientations, implementation and results

3.1 Cross-window programmes

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa adopted two new cross-window programmes and five top-ups for more than EUR 150 million, with a view to foster cross-regional responses to the challenges affecting the partner countries of the EUTF for Africa.

Launched on December 15, 2016 through the EUTF for Africa, the EU IOM Joint Initiative aims to strengthen mechanisms to protect and assist migrants along the Central Mediterranean migration route, ensuring that migrants' rights are respected, and that the migration process is safer and better governed. Initially launched in 14 countries of the Sahel and Lake Chad region and Libya, it now covers 26 African countries across three regions for a total budget of EUR 350 million. Core programme components include protection and assistance, reintegration, information and awareness raising, and migration data and flow monitoring. From May 2017 until the end of November 2018, the EU-IOM Joint Initiative supported the voluntary return of over 42,600 migrants mostly from Libya and Niger as well as from Mali, Mauritania and Djibouti. In countries of origin, the Joint Initiative provided assistance to over 58,100 migrants upon arrival whose returns were supported by the EUTF for Africa or other donors.

In accordance with the EUTF for Africa strategy adopted in November 2015, the Trust Fund has also stepped up its efforts to advance legal migration and mobility. As a result of the support provided to ERASMUS+ by the EUTF for Africa, a total of 88 project partnerships between European universities and universities in the Sahel and Lake Chad region led to 1,005 academic exchanges. In 2018, the ERASMUS+ programmes was extended to the Horn of Africa in order to support the mobility of 2,200 students and university staff between Europe and African partner countries and increase the availability of trained and qualified high-level

professional manpower. This will contribute to improving the capacities, quality, and international dimension of institutions and further support the skills and employability of youth.

3.2 Sahel and Lake Chad

In 2018, the Sahel and Lake Chad window approved 15 new actions and one budgetary top-up, for a total of EUR 449.4 million, including contributions to cross-window actions. As of December 31, 2018, a total of 92 actions amounting to EUR 1.7 billion had been approved for this operational window, of which EUR 1.2 billion (72%) had been contracted. Member states and other donors contributed EUR 49 million to this window in 2018.



Table 4 - Amounts approved in 2018 (EUR million)

COUNTRY	Greater economic and employment opportunities	Strengthening resilience	Improved migration management	Improved governance	Other	TOTAL
Chad				10		10
Côte d'Ivoire				30		30
Mali				10		10
Mauritania				25		25
Niger	7.60			10		17.60
Nigeria	50					50
Senegal				9		9
The Gambia	23					23
Regional	15	70	90	5	10	190
Cross-Window			71		13.80	84.80
TOTAL	95.60	70	161	99	23.80	449.40

The region at a glance in 2018

The region faces crucial challenges. The humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad basin is among the most severe in the world, with more than 10 million people in urgent need of life-saving assistance and protection according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

In Mali, the upsurge in insecurity due to an unprecedented influx of radical armed groups has led to a spread of terrorist acts from the northern regions of Mali to the central and southern parts of the country. Consequently, the situation is worsening in the Mopti and Ségou regions while Burkina Faso and Niger are increasingly affected by the crisis. The security situation in Burkina Faso deteriorated, particularly in the North and the East. In addition to local insurgencies exacerbating intercommunal conflicts, Boko Haram

remains active in the Lake Chad region. In this fragile context, improving access to basic services and strengthening resilience remain difficult and bring to light the continued need for an integrated approach and a strong humanitarian-development nexus.

The EUTF for Africa offered a swift response to changes observed in the migratory routes in the course of the year, with more migrants taking the Western Mediterranean Route, leading to increasing protection needs in countries such as Mauritania. Changes in migration trends contributed to a significant drop of arrivals to Italy and an increase by 131% (64,298) of arrivals to Spain compared to 2017⁶.

Moreover, EUTF for Africa actions helped consolidate the support provided by the EU and other donors to the G5 Sahel, as reflected during the Donors Coordination Conference for G5 Sahel Partners held in Nouakchott on December 6, 2018.

⁶ Data provided by DG HOME

Greater economic and employment opportunities

In 2018, the European Commission accelerated the implementation of actions aimed at reducing incentives to irregular migration by creating employment and economic activities in countries and regions of origin and transit. In the Sahel and Lake Chad window, the EUTF for Africa offers a tailor-made response to specific challenges addressing constraints on the labour market including youth employability and economic development in productive sectors. Approved actions are supporting 24,211 beneficiaries to increase their skills and employability through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) actions.

Previously approved actions have made substantial progress to support job creation for young people through “quick win” actions in areas of origin and transit in Guinea and Niger. It is estimated that 10,825 new jobs have been created in the region. The “Archipelago” programme was officially launched in Dakar in December 2018. It aims at matching skill gaps identified by local private sector with tailor-made training and mentoring schemes for the youth. The involvement of both African and European private sector is a strong asset and constitutes a major step forward in the public-private partnership.

The programme “*Building a future - Make it in the Gambia*” adopted in 2018 already started in greater Banjul and other inland provinces, focusing on promoting social cohesion and attractive employment or self-employment in renewable energy, eco-tourism and modern farming. This programme targets 25,000 beneficiaries and will focus on returning migrants.

This year, actions in the region have put an additional focus on high intensity labour force activities to foster full labour market integration through on-the-job training, financial education and incentives for financial saving as well as access to entrepreneurial schemes. A workshop on projects involving labour-intensive methods and on-the-job training was organized in Mauritania with the active participation

HIGH INTENSITY LABOUR FORCE CREATING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN FAR NORTH CAMEROON



Amadou Oumarou is a young worker at Guinnadji, receiving support from the EUTF for Africa through the Programme National

de Développement participatif (PNDP) in the Far North Region in Cameroon. He is an example of success in the breeding process. He spoke about his ambition and experience:

“Before I was unemployed, without an activity to earn money. The project HIMO allows me to live with dignity in my village and thanks to the income that I gained I started activities that will generate wealth and will allow me to earn my own money. The savings I will withdraw at the end of the construction will allow me to expand my breeding activities and realise my dream of becoming a breeder in my community.”

of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The event stressed the importance of skills acquisition (technical, entrepreneurial and financial) leading to professional insertion paths for the beneficiaries and the reinforcement of labour protection and safety measures in the private sector.

In 2018, the new Africa-Europe alliance for sustainable investment and jobs⁷ announced the generation of 10 million jobs in Africa in the next five years. The Sahel and Lake Chad window actions are in line with this target in complementarity with the European Investment Plan and other instruments.

⁷ COM (2018) 643 final



INCREASING YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY IN MAURITANIA

The PECOBAT programme in Mauritania aims at improving the employability of young people in the bioclimatic construction sector in the southern provinces. The bioclimatic sector is a promising employment niche which opens new opportunities for youth such as Ahmed Vall Ould Tourad, married with one child:

“I was lucky enough to have benefited from the renewable energy training provided by PECOBAT in Kaédi. The most important thing on the labour market is to have specific skills and a professional diploma. I am also thinking about a personal project, because I think that with a starting capital, I could open my own small renewable energy installation company. This training has been a great plus in my life and I intend to make it a profession in the future.”

ETHICAL FASHION OPPORTUNITIES IN ITALY, BURKINA FASO AND MALI

The EUTF for Africa supports the Ethical Fashion Initiative (EFI) aiming at reducing poverty and creating economic opportunities through the promotion of exports in the craft sector for informal micro-entrepreneurs, with a focus on women and youth. The project implemented by International Trade Centre (ITC) also encourages migrants to return voluntarily to their home country by developing professional training opportunities with certified qualifications in weaving, sewing and leather work in view of immediate employment. In Italy, the Ethical Fashion Initiative and the reception centre for asylum seekers, Lai-Momo have launched concrete activities with a view to identifying candidates for voluntary return and train them to new jobs. Concrete employment opportunities offered by the project have triggered significant interest.

Strengthening resilience of communities

The Sahel and Lake Chad window aim to address food insecurity and malnutrition whilst improving access to basic services, promoting public services and long-term issues such as social cohesion and natural resource management. Resilience actions apply an agile and conflict-sensitive approach, capable of adapting to rapidly changing contexts. It addresses immediate and essential needs to bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and development cooperation.

The objective is also to build resilience by strengthening national capacities. Local authorities are involved at all stages of the project cycle. For instance, 730 Community Development Plans will be reviewed across the region.

Actions in this area take place predominantly in regions exposed to conflict and extreme poverty. In Far North Cameroon, water, hygiene and sanitation services are improved through diagnosis, monitoring and infrastructure maintenance, which will benefit 30,000 households. Under the programme *Promoting Stability in North East Nigeria*, 1,935 people already benefited from inter-community mediation and conflict sensitization such as awareness raising on the dangers of explosive remnants of war.

Resilience programmes include economic development projects particularly relevant to vulnerable groups and youth. In Northern Mali, the *RELAC II*⁸ programme helped relaunch the local economy and support local authorities by funding 87 local economic projects in the field of agriculture, livestock and fish farming in 28 communes in Gao and Timbuktu. In Mauritania, socio-economic activities have supported approximately 800 families amongst host communities and forcibly displaced persons with a plot of approximately 50 m² each. In addition, 43 Malian refugee students from the Mbera refugee camp received scholarships to continue their university studies in Nouakchott.

As a direct response to the request from Heads of State of the G5 Sahel, the EUTF for Africa adopted the *Regional Emergency Programme* to address urgent needs in border areas. Instigated by the G5 Sahel Permanent Secretariat at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State held in Nouakchott in July 2018, it forms part of the *Sahel Priority Investment Programme (PIP)*. Developed jointly with the G5

PROMOTING THE HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT NEXUS IN BURKINA FASO

The Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) programme to strengthen community resilience to food and nutrition insecurity covers four northern border regions of Burkina Faso. The programme has already supported 151 constituencies, addressing the basic needs of 937,934 vulnerable people. It also allows beneficiaries to diversify their livelihoods and create economic opportunities to better cope with potential shocks.

Sahel Permanent Secretariat within the framework of the Sahel Alliance, the programme offers a regional response to improve living conditions, access to water, resilience and social cohesion of vulnerable populations in the most fragile areas.

Improved migration management

In line with the commitments taken at the Valetta Summit in 2015 and the AU-EU Summit in Abidjan in 2017, the Sahel and Lake Chad window continues to support the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) Evacuation Transit Mechanism (ETM) enabling the protection, evacuation and resettlement of refugees stranded in Libya, as well as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative providing protection, voluntary return assistance to migrants in transit and reintegration in the countries of origin.

Between September 2017 and December 2018, 2,202 persons have been evacuated from Libya to Niger in the frame of the ETM. A total of 3,719 individuals have been proposed for resettlement from Libya and Niger to 12 countries. 1,598 refugees have departed for resettlement from Niger and Libya to Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa continued to step-up

⁸ Relance de l'économie et appui aux collectivités II (RELAC II)

efforts in that sector by approving the programme *Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route* amounting to EUR 135 million for the Sahel and Lake Chad window. It will enable the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to continue their activities in the field. Additional protection measures for the most vulnerable groups, in particular host communities, are envisaged in actions adopted this year. With a view to enhancing legal mobility, a complementary programme to the ongoing Erasmus + in West Africa will reinforce student and academic staff mobility in the Sahel and Lake Chad region and expand these opportunities to the Horn of Africa.

EU-IOM INITIATIVE – THE GAMBIAN EXPERIENCE

The Gambia is the country with the highest number of migrants per capita reaching Europe. It is suffering from work force drain as a majority of these migrants are young people. Amadou Baldeh is a migrant returnee whose only wish was to get to Europe and start a new life. Having been locked up and abused in Libya, Amadou escaped from prison and ran to IOM in Libya for assistance to return home. “Our boat capsized twice. The second time, we were caught and imprisoned. They demanded a ransom of USD 4,000 for our freedom,” he said.

Upon his return, Amadou received in-kind support thanks to the EUTF for Africa to open a restaurant, selling meals and snacks. He hopes for a brighter future in The Gambia by making his business more vibrant. More than 3,500 Gambian migrants who were en route to Europe through Libya have voluntarily returned home between 2017 and 2018, according to IOM.

Improved governance and conflict prevention

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa supported regional cooperation through organisations such as the G5 Sahel in order to foster long-term stability. The Sahel Security College, supported by the Trust Fund is the first training centre set up as part of the G5 Sahel with a genuine regional ambition: promoting dialogue between law enforcement agencies and their communities as well as developing a common culture in relation to crises and threats (terrorism, radicalisation and organised crime). Major steps have been made in 2018 with the inauguration of its official building in Bamako. Over the last 18 months, the Sahel Security College provided training to more than 400 participants from all G5 Sahel countries, mostly law enforcement officials and magistrates, as well as religious leaders or journalists.

The results achieved by the Joint Investigation Teams (JIT) in Niger in 2018 illustrate the continued commitment in the fight against migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings by strengthening cooperation between destination and transit countries. JIT teams bring together 12 Nigerien police officers and six European counterparts (Spanish and French). To date, the teams have been investigating cases in Niamey, in Agadez and Zinder, shared best practices and introduced new modern investigation techniques. As a result, the volume and quality of cases has improved: 197 smugglers and traffickers have been prosecuted and 29 human trafficking networks have been dismantled.

In 2018, six new actions were approved for a total amount of EUR 89 million and a budget increase of EUR 10 million to the *AJUSEN*⁹ Programme. The programme combines budgetary support and project approach supporting Niger in developing sustainable policies in the areas of security, justice, migration and border management. New activities include quick impact security measures in Mali, increasing security in border areas in Chad as well as support to the fight

⁹ Appui à la justice et à la sécurité au Niger pour lutter contre la criminalité organisée, les trafics illicites et la traite des êtres humains

against migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings in Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Senegal.

The first programme in Côte d'Ivoire was approved in November 2018 and will assist the Ivorian government in the rollout of a secure civil registry system and biometric database for identity and travel documents by 2025. A new programme in Mauritania increasing the nexus between security, resilience and development, will support the national authorities in their national development strategy keeping a particular focus on migration management and maritime security matters.

LA VOIX DES JEUNES DU SAHEL

Implemented by the Swiss NGO Henri Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue (HD Centre) le projet "La voix des jeunes du Sahel" has already supported the social and political integration of 1,250 youth organisation representatives from the G5 Sahel countries. Youth representatives joined discussions on academic and vocational training, access to the labour market, civic participation, the eagerness to migrate and the risk of religious radicalisation. A second phase to the action was approved in 2018.

GAR-SI QUICK RESPONSE UNITS - SURVEILLANCE AND INTERVENTION IN THE SAHEL REGION

The Groupes d'Action Rapides – Surveillance et Intervention au Sahel (GAR-SI) project started in January 2017. It provides training to units in the national gendarmeries to do tactical or search and sweep operations, collect intelligence and start judicial investigations. At present six GAR-SI units have been set up in the G5 Sahel countries and in Senegal, with the support of a consortium led by the Spanish Guardia Civil in partnership with the French, Italian and Portuguese gendarmeries.

In 2018, the GAR-SI programme trained 663 gendarmerie officers in 5 countries. The remaining 523 received training in their home country, assisted by European experts.

In 2019 GAR-SI units will benefit from European expertise during field operations.



3.3 Horn of Africa

In 2018, the Horn of Africa window has approved 20 new actions and six budgetary top-ups, for a total of EUR 480.15 million, including contributions to cross-window actions. As of December 31, 2018, a total of 69 actions for EUR 1.3 billion had been approved for this operational window, of which EUR 912 million (71%) contracted. Member states and other donors have contributed EUR 14.4 million to this window last year.

The EUTF for Africa has remained a key instrument for addressing the main challenges of the region, complementing traditional EU development instruments, humanitarian aid and existing political dialogues with partner countries.

The Horn of Africa window has continued to

respond to the orientations of its regional operational framework, and has already yielded substantial results¹⁰ for all four strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa. It has continued to invest in the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), a priority that was reinforced by the EUTF for Africa Board in April 2018 and enshrined in the United Nations Global Refugee Compact. The CRRF is a UNHCR-led initiative, strongly supported by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the World Bank (WB) and the EU. It aims to help refugee populations become self-sufficient while supporting host communities. As of the end of 2018, EUR 247.55 million has been committed to implementing the CRRF.

¹⁰ For detailed results, please refer to the second Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) quarterly report for the Horn of Africa: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/eutf/files/eutf_q2_2018_final_07112018.pdf

Table 5 - Amounts approved in 2018 (EUR million)

COUNTRY	Greater economic and employment opportunities	Strengthening resilience of communities	Improved migration management	Improved governance and conflict prevention	Other/cross-cutting	TOTAL
Djibouti	4.00	4.00				8.00
Ethiopia	44.32	11.17	32.00	11.17		98.65
Kenya	8.43	8.43	5.93			22.80
Sudan	15.00	37.50				52.50
Somalia	27.67	87.67		79.17		194.50
South Sudan		8.00		5.00		13.00
Uganda	6.00	6.00		6.00		18.00
Regional	13.73	13.73	1.00	7.73	4.50	40.70
Cross-Window			29.00		3.00	32.00
TOTAL	119.15	176.50	67.93	109.07	7.50	480.15



The region at a glance in 2018

In 2018, a set of historic events took place in the Horn of Africa, potentially creating the conditions for enhanced stability and regional development. In July, 20 years of conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea came to an end with the signature of the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship, leading to resumed political, economic and trade relations between the two countries. A first step was taken to resolve the long-standing border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea¹¹. In November, on the background of the events that took place throughout last year, the United Nations Security Council agreed to lift sanctions against Eritrea stemming from an embargo adopted in 2009.

Overall, despite some positive signs, the Horn of Africa still faces enormous underlying threats, which could jeopardize the recent gains. These include large-scale displacement, both within and across borders, violent conflict, political instability and terrorism, socio-economic challenges and climate change. The Horn of Africa is currently hosting 4.5 million refugees, 70% of Africa's refugees and more than 20% of all refugees world-wide. Last year alone, while leading the way

to an historic rapprochement with its neighbours, Ethiopia became the country with the highest number of new internal displacements worldwide, totalling up to 1.4 million. In Somalia, tensions between the Federal Government and Federal Member States are still high. The country was also affected by a severe and long rainy season which temporarily displaced nearly 290,000 people.

In 2018, the first regional stocktaking meeting took place to review progress made in delivering the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan¹², a joint commitment to pursue a regional solution to the protracted situation of Somali refugees. On this occasion, IGAD Ministers reaffirmed their commitment and recognised the progress made in the development of national plans and programmes, as well as in the introduction of legal reforms.

Moreover, two Horn of Africa countries, Sudan and Uganda, have successfully been pioneering the EU Humanitarian-development nexus, which creates a link between humanitarian aid and development action.

In light of positive signs of progress in Somalia, international donors have demonstrated their

¹¹ Joint Declaration on the Comprehensive Cooperation towards the normalization of relations between Djibouti and Eritrea

¹² adopted at the IGAD Heads of State and Government Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees on 25 March 2017

willingness to provide support. The Somalia Partnership Forum in July 2018 brought together Somali Federal Government, Somali States and the international community to forge a consensus on stabilising and promoting the development of the country. As a direct result, the EU's first ever budget support programme to Somalia was approved, and with a decrease of instability in the country, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) announced that it would start withdrawing its troops from February 2019.



ASSISTING SOMALIA THROUGH BUDGET SUPPORT

The first ever budget support operation to Somalia amounts to EUR 103 million and aims at supporting federalism in the country and enabling the government to provide basic services to its population. It will also support a much-needed currency reform, including phasing out the old, heavily counterfeited currency and creating a new one, less vulnerable to forgery. The approval of this action is part of a broader international response to the Federal Government's positive track record in implementing reforms. This combined response opens entirely new opportunities in Somalia's state- and nation-building. It contributes to a reinforced international trust in the Federal Government in view of building a strong reform track record for International Financial Institutions, arrears clearance and Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Decision point.

In South Sudan, a revitalised peace agreement¹³ was signed with the aim of ending the long-lasting civil war. The deal commits forces loyal to the government, and the rebel groups fighting them, to share power. Albeit having opened a fragile window to peace, South Sudan's humanitarian crisis remains a major concern. According to the United Nations, the ongoing conflict has already cost the lives of more than 50,000 people, many of them civilians, displaced two million others, and held up the country's progress since it gained independence seven years ago.

Greater economic and employment opportunities

The EUTF for Africa is implementing multiple actions on technical and vocational training and jobs and employment promotion. These actions focus on refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities, and some are specifically tailored towards youth and women. Last year, a EUR 50 million action "Ethiopia Job Compact – Sector Reform and performance Contract" was approved with the aim of supporting Ethiopia's industrialisation strategy and creating decent employment opportunities for Ethiopians and refugees.

Other projects in the region have been using a mutually beneficial approach – for both refugees

¹³ Signed 2 September, Addis Ababa

“When I graduate, the first thing I am going to do is build a house for my parents” 22 year old Lenia is finishing her course in Bricklaying and Concrete Practice. She is one of the many members of the host community benefiting from the Support Programme for Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) at the Rhino Camp refugee settlement.”

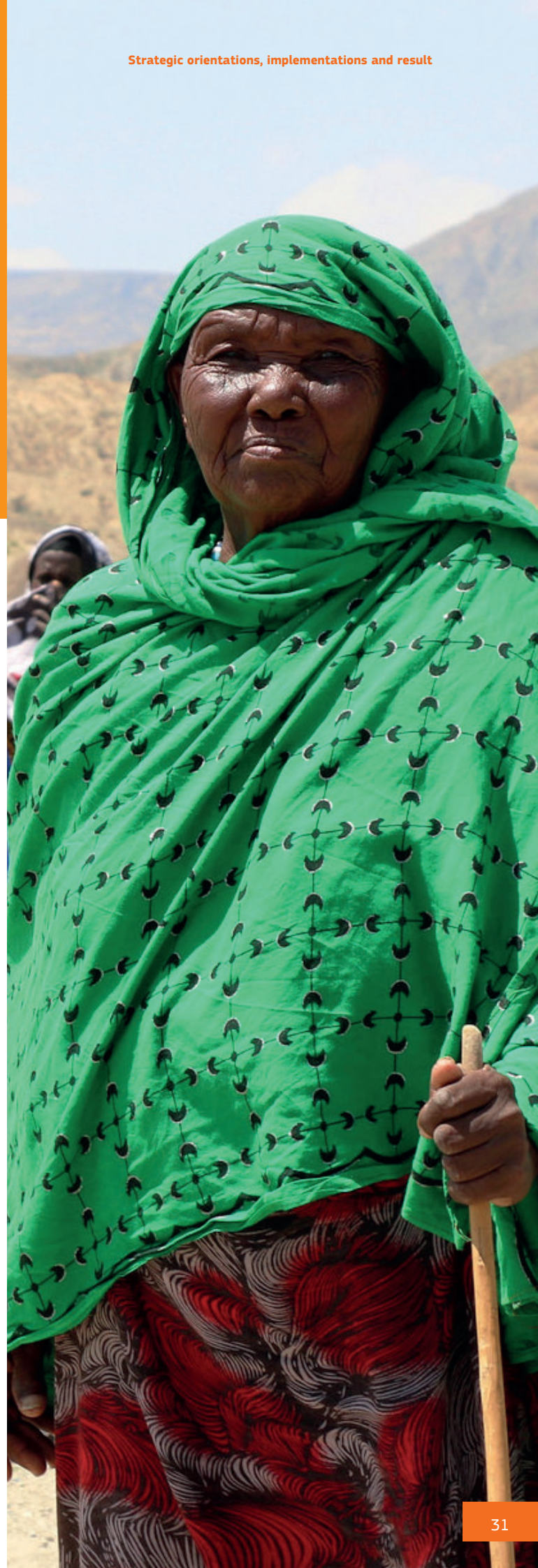
and host communities – aiming to reduce tensions through social and economic activities amongst the two target groups. In Uganda, for example, the *Support Programme for Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)* has equipped 300 young people from both refugee and host communities with skills that will help them secure jobs and improve their livelihoods. The programme was based on the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE)¹⁴ strategy and supports the objectives of the CRRF strategy that Uganda has been piloting. In 2018, Uganda saw an increase in its already high number of refugees, with a rise in arrivals from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Throughout the region, more than 30,000 people have received training to help develop their professional skills, and around 30,000 jobs have been supported through incentives such as increased stipends. Overall, EUTF for Africa actions in the Horn of Africa have created more than 9,000 jobs and 1,300 micro, medium and small enterprises since 2016.

Strengthening resilience of communities

Since the start of its implementation, the EUTF for Africa has delivered more than two million basic services in the region. Despite the recently signed

¹⁴ ReHope is a \$350 million five-year strategy launched in 2016 by UN agencies and the World Bank, to promote self-reliance among both refugees and host communities in Uganda.



peace agreement, South Sudan still faces great uncertainties with large numbers of people in need of assistance and basic services in health and education. For example, the IMPACT programme in South Sudan is helping to keep children in school by providing more than 28,000 primary teachers in almost 2,500 schools with salary supplements that encourage the teachers to remain in service and increase their attendance. At the end of last year, the EUTF for Africa also approved a new action to support South Sudanese refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by providing protection, services and livelihood opportunities in an integrated manner to ensure a mutually beneficial existence with the local population. Furthermore, this action aims to reduce environmental impact of the refugee inflow by safeguarding the neighbouring Garamba National Park, a World Heritage Site, from possible harmful impacts.

The political upheaval in Ethiopia may create further movements of population in the region. The EUTF for Africa is, among others, working to improve living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations in the country. For example, actions implemented have helped to improve agricultural management in close to 13,000 hectares of land, mostly in Ethiopia and Kenya. This was done through training in better agricultural practices, such as improved irrigation systems, organised rangeland rehabilitation and water conservation activities.

Sudan has been facing a deep economic crisis and saw renewed population displacements due to internal conflict. The first repatriation of Sudanese refugees from Chad back to their villages in Darfur took place in April 2018. The country remains the second largest refugee hosting country in Africa. The *Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)* has been providing vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan, helping them integrate into the local economy. So far, a total of 81 persons, 65 of them women and 16 refugees, have benefitted from training in a wide selection of trades, such as food processing, tailoring, and welding. This is done through basic qualification measures.

“We now have planted all the food and have all the livestock we need. If droughts come, we are ready to cope with it”.

Hussein is a father of five from Ethiopia who, thanks to the Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II), now has an income to sustain his family.

Further trainings have been initiated through a so-called dual-system in which students spend two thirds of the year at a vocational training centre and the remaining third as apprentices at a small or medium-sized enterprise. Moreover, in November 2018, the very first Jobs Fair in Gedaref was organised, linking local employers with job seekers.

Across the Horn of Africa region, 300,000 people, mainly amongst the most vulnerable ones have received food-security assistance, notably through vaccination of livestock and other veterinary services.

Improved migration management

As mentioned, the Horn of Africa hosts more than 70% of Africa's refugees and more than one fifth of all refugees world-wide. Further to this, there are more than 12 million displaced persons in the region. With some of the busiest borders in the world, the region needs to work collaboratively to improve migration and to counter trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants. In 2018, the EUTF for Africa worked with African partner countries to develop national and regional approaches to address migration challenges, helped protect vulnerable migrants and re-integrate those that wished to return. The Better Migration Management (BMM) programme worth EUR 46 million and run in partnership with the



BETTER MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

The BMM aims to improve migration management in the Horn of Africa, and in particular to address the trafficking and smuggling of migrants. Thousands of front line officers were trained last year to address migrant smuggling and human trafficking more effectively, more than 500 representatives of the judiciary in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti were trained on investigation and prosecution techniques which ensure the protection of victims. Over 12,000 trafficked victims and vulnerable migrants were also assisted with protection services in 2018.

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) addresses these issues. Last year, the Horn of Africa window also continued to step-up its efforts to support the Khartoum Process, with an additional EUR 20 million to help partner countries develop and implement return and reintegration policies.

Meanwhile, Djibouti's popularity as a transit point between the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden has increased significantly in recent years, making it a key location along an increasingly important migratory route. There are currently more than 27,000 refugees and asylum seekers registered in Djibouti, mainly of Somali, Ethiopian and Yemeni nationality. Following its commitment to the CRRF, Djibouti enhanced its co-called 'Refugee Laws' aimed at supporting the integration of refugees into the country, by allowing them to access the national healthcare and education systems. The Horn of Africa window approved a EUR 8 million action to support these efforts, in December last year.

So far, more than 45,000 people (migrants in transit, internally displaced people and refugees, including children) have received support or protection through EUTF for Africa programmes in the region. More than 10,000 people have been assisted to return voluntarily and many more have

been given additional help to reintegrate, in the form of immediate assistance on arrival, psycho-social support, skills training, education, medical help etc. The returnees mainly come from Libya, from other countries in the Horn of Africa and from countries along the Southern route. The largest countries of reintegration within the Horn of Africa have so far been Ethiopia and Sudan.

Improved governance and conflict prevention

EUTF for Africa programmes are making a positive impact on governance in the region, by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law. Just last year, a new EUR 5 million regional action was approved to better equip national agencies to disrupt trafficking in human beings and smuggling networks in the region through efficient use of financial investigation and anti-money laundering tools.

So far, more than 8,700 people from state and non-state organizations have been trained on border management, conflict prevention, countering violent extremism, and protecting civilians, based on a human rights approach. In Uganda, for example, members of security forces have participated in town hall meetings, which are attended by refugees and local communities,

with the purpose of identifying social tensions and reinforcing trust in local authorities. Furthermore, more than 20,000 people have participated in peacebuilding activities, notably through youth communities.

Kenya remains a country of destination for large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from Somalia, followed by South Sudan and several other countries. In 2018, over 300,000 people were temporarily displaced due to heavier than usual rains. Furthermore, the country continues to face challenges related to violent extremism, with a negative impact on both security and development in the country. In this context, the EUTF for Africa is, among others, working to empower at-risk youth through training, mentoring, cultural and sports activities.

CONFLICT PREVENTION, PEACE, AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE YOUTH IN KENYA

A number of activities geared towards promoting dialogue, resolving local tensions and conflicts peacefully have been developed through the “Conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth in Kenya”. For example, the Kenya Red Cross organized football tournaments between the youth and the security services along the Kenya-Somalia border. A pioneering project that promoted violence prevention, conflict resolution and peace promotion through sports activities.



3.4 North of Africa

In 2018, the North of Africa window approved eight new actions and one budgetary top-up, for a total of EUR 285 million, including contributions to cross-window actions. As of December 31, 2018, a total of 21 actions for EUR 582.2 million have been approved for this operational window, of which EUR 328 million (56%) contracted. Member states and other donors have contributed EUR 47.2 million to this window last year.

In 2018, while continuing to respond to the orientations of the regional operational framework, the EUTF for Africa Board has agreed to focus on the following strands of action in 2018 and 2019:

1. Support to improved migration governance;
2. Support to labour migration and mobility;
3. Protection of vulnerable migrants, voluntary return and sustainable reintegration, as well as community stabilization (including through support to municipalities along migration routes);
4. Integrated border management.

Donors have continued to respond positively to the need for contributions targeting this window, and helped to enhance considerably the EUTF for Africa's partnership with North African countries.

During the period February–December 2018, the EUTF for Africa has conducted a number of results oriented monitoring (ROM) exercises for some projects implemented in Libya and Tunisia covering priority areas of the North of Africa Window. While there is an overall positive assessment on the progress of activities being implemented, the ROM reports have identified the need to improve certain aspects, such as reinforcing risk management and coordination on the ground and strengthening monitoring and reporting of project implementation.

Table 6 - Amounts approved in 2018 (EUR million)

COUNTRY	Greater economic and employment opportunities	Strengthening resilience of communities	Improved migration management	Improved governance and conflict prevention	Other/cross-cutting	TOTAL
Libya			124			124
Morocco			54.50			54.50
Tunisia			1.50			1.50
Regional			70			70
Cross-Window			32		3	35
TOTAL			282		3	285

The region at a glance in 2018

In 2018, challenges across the North of Africa region have required a determined and comprehensive response from the EU aimed at saving lives, ensuring safe and organised mobility, reducing the number of irregular arrivals and developing new tools to deliver together on challenges on both sides of the Mediterranean. The EUTF for Africa has continued to react to emerging needs in the region through a spirit of partnership and joint responsibility. Actions adopted in 2018 have responded to clear political orientations defined by the EU and its Member States in the European Council conclusions of June and October 2018.

The Central Mediterranean Route has become increasingly hazardous, as 1,314 people have lost their lives while crossing the Mediterranean in 2018. By protecting and assisting stranded migrants, refugees and their host communities all along the migration routes and providing essential health care, critical goods and a safe environment for the most vulnerable, EUTF for Africa actions adopted in 2018 reflect our increased engagement to protect lives and ensure humane and dignified treatment of migrants and refugees.

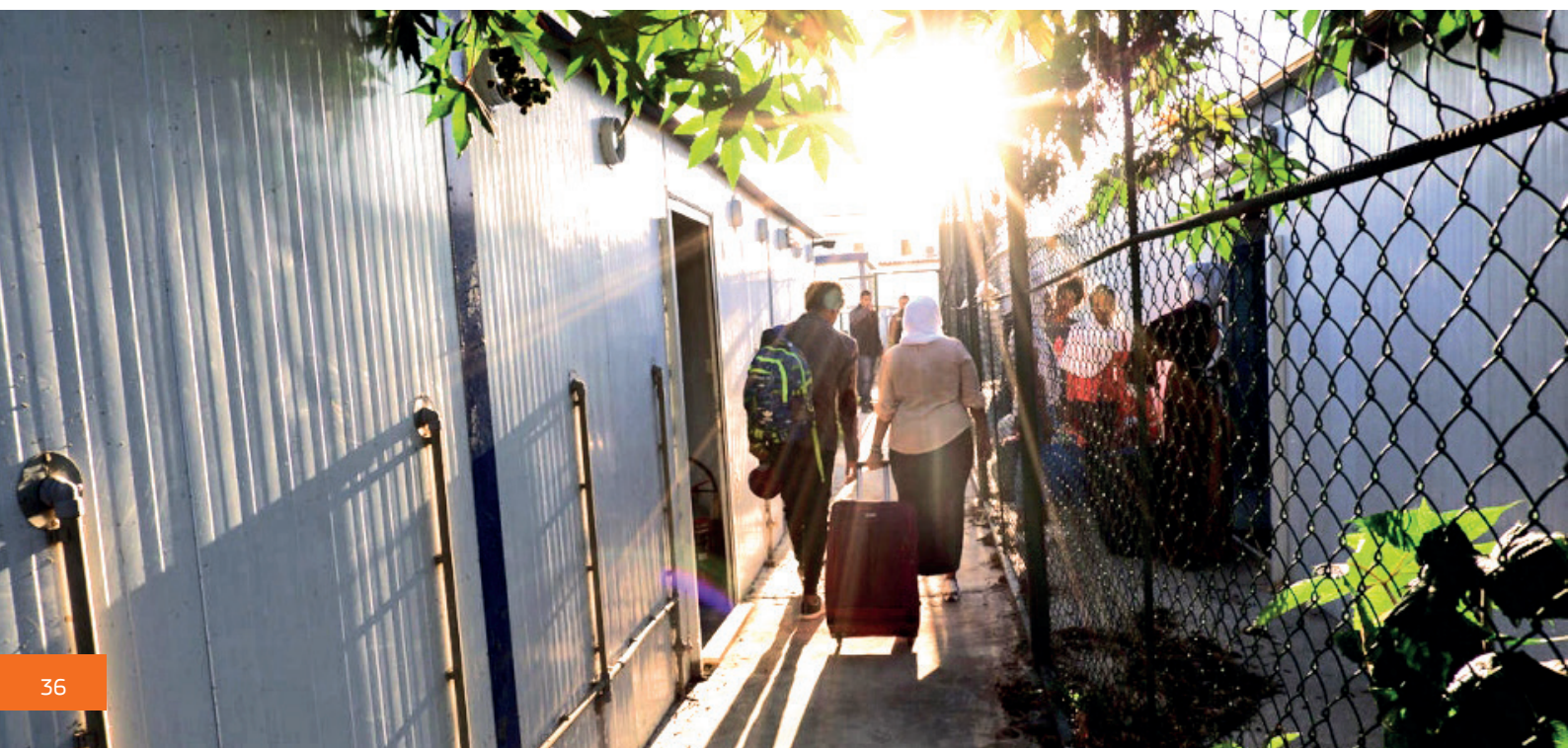
According to IOM and UNCHR¹⁵, the number of migrants in Libya is estimated at almost 700,000 among which 57,546 are registered as refugees and asylum seekers by the UNHCR. Despite

efforts to improve living conditions of migrants in the country, most of those detained are in need of international protection according to UNHCR. Tunisia has also witnessed a substantial increase of departures from its shores where Tunisians account as the main nationality.

However, the Western Mediterranean Route witnessed a sharp increase of irregular migration from Morocco to Spain. In 2018, the largest number of arrivals across the Mediterranean has been recorded on this route, with more than 60,000 irregular arrivals to Spain until mid-December – as compared to 28,000 in 2017. In response, the EUTF for Africa has intensified its support to Morocco to address irregular migration with the objective to protect and save lives and to fight against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings networks.

The EUTF for Africa has remained a key delivery tool that complements traditional EU development instruments and existing political dialogues with partner countries. The EU continued its High-Level Dialogue on Migration with Tunisia in November 2018 and followed-up on the Migration Dialogue with Egypt. An informal dialogue on migration took also place between the EU and Algeria. At a multilateral level, the EUTF for Africa has become instrumental in implementing the commitments undertaken by the AU-EU-UN Task Force, established after the Abidjan AU-EU Summit in November 2017.

¹⁵ UNHCR data as of 31st of December 2018



Improved migration management¹⁶

TO FOSTER RIGHTS-BASED MIGRATION GOVERNANCE-SYSTEMS IN THE REGION

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa continued to support the development and implementation of national strategies on migration and to ensure that every aspect of migration management has a legal and regulatory basis aligned with international conventions and agreements as well as with best practices. The EUTF for Africa supports the establishment of rights-based legislative, institutional and regulatory migration frameworks, and an improved production of migration-related knowledge and data. It also promotes the transfer of expertise between relevant institutions as well as civil society organisations both in the region and with EU counterparts. Moreover, ongoing actions aim to foster a fair narrative on migration, promoting intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and mutual understanding.

As regards Morocco, for example, the Operational Committee adopted a EUR 8 million action to support the implementation of two national strategies: the National Strategy on Migration and Asylum and the National Strategy benefitting Moroccans living abroad. This action will offer administrative and technical support to migrants living abroad seeking to use their remittances as powerful financing tools for the development of the communities of origin in Morocco. The action will also improve socioeconomic conditions of regularised migrants or in the process of regularisation by enhancing their access to basic services (e.g. education, health, employment).

TO INCREASE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL LEGAL MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

The North of Africa region has a strong tradition of intra-regional migration. Through migration, people contribute to the economic and social development of both countries of origin and destination. It can have an important impact on development through remittances as well as investments. In order to ensure that migration and mobility lead to win-

win situations, the EUTF for Africa has stepped up work to facilitate legal migration to the EU and within the region, while improving dialogue and cooperation within the region on the conditions of migrant workers.

In December 2018, the Operational Committee adopted a EUR 15 million action on legal migration. This new regional initiative will strengthen the governance on labour migration in North of Africa partner countries and reinforce the protection of migrant workers in the region. It will also facilitate the placement of workers from the region on the European labour market, through a mobility scheme piloted by Germany that will provide a EUR 5 million as co-financing.

The EUTF for Africa has been working towards mobilising human talent and financial capacity of Diasporas' networks. In Tunisia, for instance, the project « *Développement des opportunités d'emploi et d'investissement à travers la mobilisation de la diaspora* » has started working with the Tunisian Diaspora in Europe to raise awareness about the existing opportunities to invest in the socioeconomic development of Tunisia. A study launched by this project is currently looking at the opportunities for Tunisians living in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland to invest in their home country.

TO STRENGTHEN PROTECTION AND RESILIENCE OF THOSE IN NEED

Migration patterns in the region are complex with migrants and refugees coming along the same routes. The EUTF for Africa continued to ensure protection and assistance of those in need, notably by providing essential health care, critical goods and a safe environment for the most vulnerable persons, and enhancing sustainable livelihoods for displaced persons and their host communities as well as promoting social cohesion.

Following the commitments made by the African Union and the European Union in Abidjan in November 2017, in February 2018 the EUTF for Africa adopted a cross-regional action with a particular focus on Libya. Through this action, the EU doubled its support to IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration operations from Libya to countries of origin for an additional

¹⁶ While the focus of the North of Africa window's strategy remains to improve migration management across the region, the EUTF for Africa supports host communities as part of its efforts to improve resilience and community stabilisation particularly in Libya.

15,000 migrants¹⁷. The action will also facilitate the evacuation of 3,800 refugees and asylum seekers from Libya through the ETM. In December 2018, the North of Africa window increased its contribution to IOM's operations by EUR 7 million.

Moreover, in response to a call by the European Council to increase protection and assistance of vulnerable migrants in Libya, the EUTF for Africa has further reinforced its cooperation with the United Nations agencies (in particular, IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF) to protect and assist stranded migrants, refugees and their host communities all along the migration routes. Soon after the European Council meeting of June 2018, the North of Africa window adopted a top-up (worth EUR 29 million) of the ongoing efforts (a EUR 90 million action "*Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socioeconomic development*" adopted in April 2017).

The EU also expanded protection and assistance measures in the region. In July 2018, the North of Africa window adopted a new action for Morocco

¹⁷ Together with actions adopted in December 2016, the EUTF for Africa covers the Voluntary Humanitarian Return and Reintegration of 30,000 stranded migrants in Libya to countries of origin.

worth EUR 6.5 million to facilitate access to basic services for vulnerable migrants and improve local associations and organisations' capacity to deliver effectively services to the most vulnerable people. Civil Society Organisations, selected through a call for proposals, will implement this action.

Given the particular situation in Libya, assisted voluntary return operations carried out by IOM are considered as protection measures and, therefore, its developments are reported under the strategic priority "To strengthen protection and resilience of those in need." In 2018, the IOM assisted 16,458 migrants with humanitarian voluntary return from Libya to their countries of origin across Africa and Asia.

Working with a range of implementers including United Nations agencies and civil society organizations, the North of Africa has supported the most vulnerable people in Libya. Since May 2017, 61,300 refugees and vulnerable migrants in Libya have received direct assistance (non-food items and hygiene kits), 89,700 persons have received medical assistance and 14,600 children have received learning supplies.





ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION: THE GATHERING AND DEPARTURE FACILITY (GDF)

In December 2018, UNHCR evacuated the first group of refugees from Libya to Niger after hosting them at a Gathering and Departure Facility (GDF) in Tripoli. After securing their release from five detention centres across Libya, refugees were transferred to the Facility while waiting for their evacuation.

The Facility is the first centre of its kind in Libya. It aims to bring vulnerable refugees to a safe environment while

UNHCR seeks durable solutions for them, such as refugee resettlement, family reunification, or evacuation to emergency facilities in other countries. This initiative is one of many others supported by the EUTF for Africa to offer viable alternatives to the arbitrary detention system in Libya and prevent the deadly journeys that many refugees and migrants take along the Central Mediterranean Route. Since November 2017, with EUTF for Africa support, UNHCR evacuated 2,793 refugees and asylum seekers from Libya.

RECOVERY, STABILITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN LIBYA

Sarah is only 16 years old and lives in Sabha, Southwest Libya, with her parents and five brothers.

Eight years ago, Sarah's family migrated from Niger to Libya to find better living, education, and hence a brighter future. Sarah says, "My school is very small. Teachers have a bad salary and the students' parents do not have documents. This means that we don't have options for our future."

With support from the EUTF for Africa, UNICEF trains teachers on official English and French curricula, reaches out to children at risk of dropping out

of school and distributes textbooks and other learning materials to vulnerable migrant children. In addition, UNICEF provides, where needed, education grants.

Since the beginning of the project, UNICEF has reached, with EUTF for Africa funding, 14,815 school-age children with learning kits to enable them to have continued access to learning opportunities as well as 370 teachers with teachers' kits to supplement the teaching process for children and ensure quality-learning opportunities. UNICEF is also currently working on the rehabilitation of 12 schools across Libya.

TO FOSTER A MORE INCLUSIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND STABILITY IN THE REGION

Despite an overall decrease of migration flows through the Central Mediterranean Route in 2018, migrants transiting through Libya remain of great concern. Moreover, flows in the region are changing as evidenced by the upsurge of irregular migrants from Morocco or Tunisia. In order to address this trend, the EUTF for Africa has continued working towards providing equal economic opportunities for vulnerable population groups living in disadvantaged areas and at risk of migrating irregularly. In the same vein, it has also continued enhancing stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees, notably in Libya.

To this end, in 2018 the North of Africa window adopted a EUR 50 million action expanding both geographically and financially the support provided to Libyan municipalities across the country, and in particular, along the main migration routes. The action will focus on enhancing the capacities of local authorities and administrations in providing basic services such as health, education, water and sanitation as well as social services to the most vulnerable people.

Actions adopted in 2017 have improved their implementation pace, in particular in Libya, where local communities have received significant help, including for the rehabilitation of key infrastructures and equipment providing essential services to over 1.2 million people.

EMPOWERING YOUTH IN LIBYA

Fatima Nasser is 21 years old and was born in Sabha, south-western Libya, is one of the young Libyan entrepreneurs supported by the EUTF for Africa to develop their businesses in the country. Fatima has developed a food delivery app called Yummy, which delivers meals cooked at home by local women. The app was launched in August 2018, with 500 meals cooked and delivered across Libya.

To respond to the many challenges people are facing in Libya, the EUTF for Africa supports the country, through UNDP, to take a more robust development path by helping local

authorities to restore security, and ensure essential services delivery and livelihoods opportunities in different locations (Tripoli, Sabratha, Sabha, Murzuq, Benghazi and Al Kufra).

Over 1.2 million people in Libya have gained better access to healthcare and education while more than 100 entrepreneurs were trained to start their own business.

As part of this project, the EUTF for Africa is providing funding to train young Libyans and support their innovative ideas through the Tatweer Entrepreneurship Campus (TEC), a three-year initiative to support start-ups by providing training, consulting, mentoring, office space and financial aid.

TO MITIGATE VULNERABILITIES ARISING FROM IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TO COMBAT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

The European Council Conclusions of June 2018 called upon intensified efforts to stop smugglers operating out of Libya or elsewhere. With this aim, the EUTF for Africa has expanded its support to improve the capacity of the Libyan, Tunisian and Moroccan authorities covering sea and land borders to carry out Search and Rescue operations. This Action strives for implementing a comprehensive approach on border management with institutional reforms, capacity building as well as concrete training including on human rights and gender sensitisation.

In July 2018, a EUR 55 million action on border management was adopted to address the needs expressed by Morocco and Tunisia in this sector. Out of this amount, EUR 30 million are earmarked to actions in Morocco and EUR 20 million in Tunisia. To complement these efforts, in December 2018, the EUTF for Africa adopted an initiative worth EUR 40 million supporting Morocco in developing its border management system and fighting more

effectively against trafficking in human beings.

The two actions are part of a EUR 140 million package together with an action financed under the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) further to negotiations between the European Commission, Spain and Morocco over the second half of 2018. These actions will pay particular attention to the protection of migrants' rights and the prevention of further loss of lives at sea.

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa expanded its support to border and migration management in Libya with additional EUR 45 million. This support will focus on capacity development of the Libyan Coast Guards, the establishment of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre, and the development of the integrated border management in the south of Libya, building upon the work of the EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in the country. Human rights training will remain a key component to guarantee that the Libyan authorities targeted by this action comply with human rights standards in their operations. Through the EUTF, 44 crew members and 9 scuba divers of the coastal guard received practical and theoretical training.



Chapter 4

Financial Report



Financial Report

4.1 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 December 31, 2018. Contributions are split between the three windows according to the earmarking information contained in the Contribution Certificate. 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 7 - “EUTF for Africa contributions from external contributors” 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 EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of December 31, 2018, EUR 461 million had been received. Contributions received in currencies other than EUR are registered using the European Commission’s official exchange rate.

Table 8 - “EUTF for Africa contributions from the EDF and EU budget” 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 EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of December 31, 2018, an amount available for commitments of EUR 4.0 billion had been made available in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC).

► 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 EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC). As of December 31, 2018, an amount available for payment of EUR 816 million had been made available in the EUTF for Africa accounting system (ABAC).

Interest generated by cash received in the EUTF for Africa bank account is shown in section III of **Table 8**

Table 7 - EUTF for Africa contributions from external contributors

I = Country	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	As 31/12/2018 Total
	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000
Austria	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	3,000,000
	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000
Belgium	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,500,000	500,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
	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	100,000	200,000
	100,000	100,000	100,000			100,000
Cyprus	300,000	300,000	200,000		100,000	300,000
	100,000	100,000			100,000	100,000
Czech Republic	740,000	740,000		740,000		740,000
	8,750,000	8,750,000			8,750,000	8,750,000
Denmark	921,624	921,624			921,624	921,624
	6,001,921	6,001,921	2,400,768	2,400,768	1,200,384	6,001,921
	4,031,012	4,031,012			4,031,012	4,031,012
	10,076,311	10,076,311	2,720,604	3,325,183	4,030,525	10,076,311
	10,047,289	10,047,289	3,349,096	3,349,096	3,349,096	
Estonia	150,000	150,000			150,000	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
Finland	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
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	1,200,000	600,000	3,000,000
	48,000,000	48,000,000	38,400,000		9,600,000	40,000,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	3,000,000
	100,000,000	100,000,000			100,000,000	100,000,000
	3,500,000	3,500,000			3,500,000	3,500,000
Hungary	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000			25,000,000
Ireland	700,000	700,000		700,000		700,000
	8,750,000	8,750,000			8,750,000	8,750,000
Italy	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000		1,800,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	800,000
	9,000,000	9,000,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	1,800,000	6,300,000
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
	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			2,000,000
2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000			6,000,000

I = Country	Contributions pledged (EUR)		Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)
	TOTAL	TOTAL	Allocated by window			As 31/12/2018
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	Total
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
	250,000	250,000		125,000	125,000	150,000
Malta	75,000	75,000			75,000	25,000
	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
Norway	3,593,344	3,593,344	1,113,937	2,479,407		3,593,344
	5,272,037	5,272,037	1,581,611	1,581,611	2,108,815	5,272,037
	6,160,797	6,160,797	2,053,599	2,053,599	2,053,599	6,160,797
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	100,000	50,000	250,000
	200,000	200,000	80,000	80,000	40,000	200,000
	1,350,000	1,350,000	675,000		675,000	1,350,000
Romania	3,200,000	3,200,000	1,600,000		1,600,000	3,200,000
	100,000	100,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	100,000
Slovakia	500,000	500,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	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
Slovenia	500,000	500,000	500,000			500,000
	50,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000
	50,000	50,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000
Spain	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
Sweden	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000	3,000,000
Switzerland	4,100,000	4,100,000	1,640,000	1,640,000	820,000	4,100,000
United Kingdom	3,000,000	3,000,000		3,000,000		1,800,000
	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000	1,000,000
TOTAL EXTERNAL CONTRIBUTION	489,532,083	489,532,083	212,154,615	62,976,665	214,400,802	461,034,793

Table 8 - EUTF for Africa contributions from the EDF and EU budget

II = Programme	Contributions pledged (EUR)		Contributions certified (EUR)			Contributions received (EUR)
	All windows	All windows	Allocated by window			As 31/12/2018 Total
			SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
Reserve of the 11th EDF	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	666,666,667	333,333,333		103,513,800
RIP West Africa 11th EDF	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000			200,000,000
RIP Central Africa 11th EDF	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000
RIP EASAI0 11th EDF	50,000,000	50,000,000		50,000,000		50,000,000
NIP ET 11th EDF	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000		30,000,000
DG NEAR	500,000	500,000			500,000	500,000
DG NEAR	200,000,000	198,811,675			198,811,675	
DG NEAR	25,000,000	25,000,000			25,000,000	25,000,000
DG ECHO	50,000,000	30,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	20,000,000
Special Support Programme for the South Sudan Development Plan	86,400,000	86,400,000		86,400,000		86,400,000
El Nino Horn of Africa - Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) Food	23,000,000	23,000,000		23,000,000		23,000,000
El Nino Horn of Africa - Reserve of the 11th EDF	43,500,000	43,500,000		43,500,000		43,500,000
El Nino SAHEL DCI FOOD	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000
El Nino SAHEL EDF	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000			
DCI DEVCO B - Migration	25,000,000	25,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Sudan Special Measure	100,000,000	100,000,000		100,000,000		100,000,000
Reserve of the 11th EDF	500,000,000	500,000,000	368,000,000	132,000,000		
DCI PANAF	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	45,000,000	45,000,000		45,000,000		
NIP Somalia EDF	200,000,000	200,000,000		200,000,000		
DG HOME	100,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	80,000,000	5,000,000
DCI MIGRATION	230,000,000	230,000,000	140,000,000	60,000,000	30,000,000	50,000,000
DCI MIGRATION	29,500,000	29,500,000	20,500,000	9,000,000		
DCI Food	10,000,000	10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000
EDF Special Support Programme for South Sudan	24,533,858	24,533,858		24,533,858		
Reserve of the 11th EDF	500,000,000	500,000,000	375,000,000	125,000,000		
RIP and NIP 11th EDF	150,000,000	150,000,000		150,000,000		
DG NEAR	27,733,626	27,733,626			27,733,626	
TOTAL EC CONTRIBUTION	3,720,167,484	3,698,979,159	1,857,166,667	1,463,767,191	378,045,301	816,913,800
Total I+ II:	Contributions pledged (EUR)	Contributions certified (EUR)				Contributions received (EUR)
		All windows	SAH (A)	HOA (B)	NOA (C)	
	4,209,699,567	4,188,511,242	2,069,321,282	1,526,743,856	592,446,103	1,277,948,593.3
III = Interest generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account						
2015 Bank Interest				2,292		
2016 Q1 & Q2 Bank Interest				44,675		
2016 Q3 & Q4 Bank Interest				7,460		
2017 Q1 & Q2 Bank Interest				586		
2017 Q3 & Q4 Bank Interest				1,046		
2018 Q1 & Q2 Bank Interest				1,288		
2018 Q3 & Q4 Bank Interest		WILL BE CONFIRMED IN Q1 2019				
Cumulated interest generated by cash received in Trust fund bank account				57,346		
Total I+ II+III:				1,278,005,939		

4.2 EUTF for Africa amounts paid during the reporting period

The table 9 shows the amounts paid during the reporting period by budget implementation modalities analysed between transactions managed by EC Headquarters and EU Delegations.

4.3 Trust Fund administration

As far as the administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa are concerned (to cover salaries and remuneration related costs, missions and training of staff in HQ and EU Delegations), an amount of EUR 10.3 million was forecasted for 2018 and EUR 10.1 million* were spent in the year. During 2017, administrative expenses amounted to EUR 6.1 million.

The balance of the allocated amount for 2018, i.e. EUR 230,196 has been transferred to the 2019 budget.

Table 9 - Total payments in 2018 (EUR)

	AMOUNTS (EUR)	%
Grants in Direct Management	85,254,513	15%
Budget Support	71,250,000	13%
Procurement in Direct Management	25,632,238	5%
Indirect Management with International Organizations	170,304,544	30%
Indirect Management with Development Agencies	168,403,115	30%
Other Contracts/Payments	40,300,339	7%
Cross-sub-delegations given by DEVCO to other DGs	3,976,000	1%
TOTAL	565,120,749	100%

Table 10 - Estimated administrative costs of the EUTF for Africa in 2018* (EUR)

FORECAST FOR 2018	10,354,707
TOTAL	10,354,707
Mission costs – HQ	209,321
Mission costs – DEL	181,131
Staff Costs – HQ	2,163,201
Staff Costs – DEL	7,570,857
Total estimated costs	10,124,511
BALANCE	230,196

* Actual values may differ



Chapter 5

Management and Internal Control



Management and Internal Control

The EU Financial Regulation and the rules and procedures developed by the European Commission's Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) 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 (DG NEAR) benefits from a sub-delegation of DG DEVCO 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 Financial Regulation provisions and are set up in DG DEVCO and DG 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 DG DEVCO and DG 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. An annual audit and verification plan for the EUTF for Africa was drawn-up for year 2018.

In 2018, the EUTF for Africa was included in the Annual Audit Plan of DG DEVCO. A total of 19 contracts/projects under the EUTF for Africa were selected for audit and/or financial verification under DG DEVCO's Annual Audit Plan 2018.

In 2017 and 2018, the EUTF for Africa was also included in the "Residual Error Rate" exercise (ex-post controls) as are other programs/instruments managed by DG DEVCO and DG 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 Internal Audit Service (IAS) and the European Court of Auditors (ECA), 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.

5.1 Control results

Control effectiveness as regards legality and regularity

RESULTS OF EX-ANTE CONTROLS

As of the end of 2018, the ex-ante controls had detected a total of EUR 0.960 million of expenditure that were ineligible, being this amount ineligible less than 1% of the total disbursed in the year.

RESULTS OF EXTERNAL AUDITS

The annual external audit of accounts of the EUTF for Africa for years 2016 and 2017 were both concluded satisfactorily.

With regards year 2018 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 for Africa is subject to OLAF's competence for the anti-fraud matters and OLAF's rules on the management of the related information apply.

5.2 Observations and recommendations made by IAS/ECA

A Performance Audit of the EUTF for Africa was launched by the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in early November 2017 and the final report was published on December 5, 2018¹⁸.

In its main conclusions, the ECA acknowledged that the EUTF for Africa is a flexible tool for addressing unprecedented challenges, although it argues that it should have been more focussed in its work. The ECA recognised that despite being in their early years of implementation, audited projects have started producing concrete results. Furthermore, the Court noted that, compared

to traditional instruments, the EUTF for Africa is faster in developing and launching projects and has managed to speed up the signing of contracts and making advance payments.

The ECA made four recommendations:

- improve the quality of the objectives of the EUTF for Africa,
- revise the selection procedure for projects,
- take measures to speed up implementation,
- improve the monitoring of the EUTF for Africa.

The Commission has welcomed the Report of the ECA and has accepted its recommendations with the exception of the one related to the projects selection procedures. The Commission has accepted and confirmed its commitment to take the appropriate measures to implement the Court recommendations.

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

5.3 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 for 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, adjusted and complemented where necessary.

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

As flexible procedures apply ex-officio for the EUTF for Africa, exceptions and derogations are applied as needed when justified. This includes derogations to the rule of nationality and origin as well as

¹⁸ https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR18_32/SR_EUTF_AFRICA_EN.pdf

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 relevant Operational Committee of the Trust Fund.

Few cases of non-compliant events were detected (i.e. for instance signature of an agreement prior to the final reservation of funds or with a reservation of funds of different amount of the agreement in question). They were however identified and duly corrected and reported.

While many of the actions approved to date are still at an early stage of implementation, some of them have just started their cruising speed. 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



Annexes

Annex I - List of EUTF for Africa actions adopted in 2018

HORN OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Joint Operational Committee - February				
Ethiopia	Sustainable reintegration support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe	15,150,000		Partner Country - ARRA
Operational Committee - May				
Ethiopia	Ethiopia job compact sector reform and performance contract	50,000,000		Partner Country (Budget Support)
Kenya	Piloting private sector solutions for refugees and host communities in North-West Kenya	5,000,000		ICF, AECF
Somalia	Somalia operational support (air transport) services	6,500,000		
	Inclusive Local Economic Development - ILED	83,000,000		UN and WB Multi-partner Trust Funds, MS Agencies, NGOs (TBD)
	RESTORE - Building resilience in northern Somalia RIDER	2,000,000		Terre Solidali (NGO)
	Somalia state and resilience building contract	100,000,000		Partner Country (Budget Support)
South Sudan	Rural development: Strengthening smallholders' resilience SORUDEV SSR RIDER	8,000,000		FAO
Sudan	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan	1,000,000	931,008 DFID, UNICEF, WFP, AICS	UNICEF
	Youth, Employment, Skills (YES)	15,000,000	3,000,000 BMZ	GIZ GmbH
	Provision of air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan	1,500,000		WFP, UNHAS
Regional	Facility on sustainable and dignified return and reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process RIDER	20,000,000		IOM
	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa RIDER	2,000,000		Altai Consulting

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Operational Committee - December				
Djibouti	Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques	8,000,000		UNHCR, WFP
Ethiopia	Decentralisation of Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia,	33,500,000		Partner country - NGOs (TBD)
Kenya	Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya,	17,800,000		UN Agencies, NGOs (TBD)
Somalia	Somalia state and resilience building contract RIDER	3,000,000		Partner Country (Budget Support)
South Sudan	Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan	5,000,000		TBD
Sudan	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan (BRICK)	10,000,000	200,000 UNICEF	UNICEF, CONCERN Worldwide (NGO)
	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State (JNRP-RS)	15,000,000	750,000 UNICEF	UNICEF, FAO, WFP
	Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System	10,000,000		UNICEF
Uganda	Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment in Uganda (SUPREME)	18,000,000		Partner country, NGOs (TBD)
Regional	CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility	8,200,000		International Organizations (TBD), Partner country, Norwegian Refugee Council (NGO), Danish Refugee Council (NGO), Jesuit Refugee Council (NGO), ACAV (NGO)
	Providing sustainable settlement options and increase selfreliance of South Sudanese refugees in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	3,000,000	2,730,620 UNHCR	UNHCR
	Disrupting criminal trafficking and smuggling networks	5,000,000		CIVIPOL
	Research and Evidence Facility RIDER	2,500,000		International Migration Institute (University of Oxford), Sahan Research, SOAS (Univeristy of London)
TOTAL	NEW ACTIONS WITH 'RIDER'	410,650,000		
	WITH 'RIDER' & CROSS-WINDOW	448,150,000		
		480,150,000		

NORTH OF AFRICA

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Operational Committee - July				
Libya	Integrated approach to protection and emergency assistance to vulnerable and stranded migrants in Libya	29,000,000		IOM
Morocco	Assistance aux personnes migrantes en situation de vulnérabilité	6,500,000		NGOs (TBD)
Regional	Border Management Programme for the Maghreb region (BMP-Maghreb)	55,000,000		ICMPD
Operational Committee - December				
Libya	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya - Second phase	45,000,000		ICMPD Italian Ministry of Interior
Morocco	Support to Integrated border and migration management in Morocco	40,000,000		FIIAPP
	Déploiement des politiques migratoires au niveau regional au Maroc	8,000,000		ENABEL
Tunisia	Favoriser la mise en œuvre de la stratégie nationale migratoire de la Tunisie RIDER	1,500,000		ICMPD
Regional	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa	15,000,000	5,000,000 BMZ	ILO IOM GIZ GmbH
Written Procedure				
Libya	Recovery, Stability and socio-economic development in Libya	50,000,000		MAECI DGCS, UNDP, UNICEF
TOTAL	NEW ACTIONS WITH 'RIDER'	248,500,000		
	WITH 'RIDER' & CROSS-WINDOW	250,000,000		
		285,000,000		

SAHEL & LAKE CHAD

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Joint Operational Committee - February				
Regional	Appui à la protection des migrants les plus vulnérables en Afrique de l'Ouest	20,000,000		NGOs (TBD)
Operational Committee - May				
The Gambia	Building a future - Make it in The Gambia	23,000,000		ENABEL, ITC, GIZ GmbH, GK Partners, IMVF
Mali	Programme d'actions à impact rapide pour la stabilisation des régions du Centre Mali.	10,000,000		TBD
Nigeria	Skills Development for Youth Employment – SKYE	50,000,000	8,000,000 BMZ	GIZ GmbH
Regional	ARCHIPELAGO: an African-European TVET initiative	15,000,000		sequa gGmbH (NGO) Eurochambres CPCCAF
	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the Central Mediterranean route	70,000,000	9,800,000 UNHCR	IOM -UNHCR
	Modernizing and strengthening secure identity chains and documental security (GESTDOC)	5,000,000		Camões I.P.
Operational Committee - November				
Cote d'Ivoire	Contrat de réforme sectorielle / Appui à la réforme de l'état civil en Côte d'Ivoire	30,000,000		CIVIPOL, Partner Country (Budget Support)
Niger	Stabilisation et renforcement socio-économique des populations affectées par la migration irrégulière dans les zones de transit au Niger	7,600,000		HACP, Karkara (NGO), Garkua (NGO)
Niger	Contrat relatif à la Reconstruction de l'Etat au Niger en complément du SBC II en préparation / Appui à la Justice, Sécurité et à la Gestion des Frontières au Niger RIDER	10,000,000		"Partner Country (Budget Support)"
Senegal	Partenariat Opérationnel Conjoint de lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière, la traite et le trafic de migrants au Sénégal	9,000,000		CIVIPOL
Regional	La voix des jeunes du Sahel (Phase II)	5,000,000	700,000 DKK Denmark	HD Centre (NGO)
	Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel*	70,000,000		GIZ GmbH, LUXDEV, HD Centre (NGO), other NGOs (TBD)

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Written Procedure				
Chad	SECurité et GEstion des Frontières (SECGEF)	10,000,000		Partner Country (Budget Support)
Mauritania	L'UE pour le nexus sécurité-résilience-développement en Mauritanie	25,000,000		Partner Country (Budget Support)
Regional	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Sahel and Lake Chad	5,000,000		Altai Consulting
TOTAL	NEW ACTIONS WITH 'RIDER' WITH 'RIDER' & CROSS-WINDOW	354,000,000 364,600,000 449,400,000		

* Additional contributions to this Action will be taken into account following the EUTF for Africa procedures as stated in its Constitutive Agreement

CROSS-WINDOW

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Joint Operational Committee - February				
Cross-Window	Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa (REF) RIDER	5,000,000 2,000,000 SLC 3,000,000 NoA		
Cross-Window	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) RIDER	2,800,000 1,800,000 SLC 1,000,000 HoA		
Cross-Window	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central mediterranean route	115.000.000 65.000.000 SLC 25.000.000 HoA 25.000.000 NoA	8,500,000 UNHCR	IOM, UNHCR
Operational Committee - November				
Cross-Window	Research and Evidence Facility for the Sahel and Lake Chad Region and the North of Africa (REF) RIDER	6,000,000 SLC		
Cross-Window	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) RIDER	6,000,000 4,000,000 SLC 2,000,000 HoA		

COUNTRY	DECISION TITLE	AMOUNT (EUR)	CO-FINANCING (EUR)	IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
Operational Committee - December				
Cross-Window	Protection and sustainable solutions for migrants and refugees along the central mediterranean route RIDER	7,000,000 NoA		IOM, UNHCR
Written Procedure				
Cross-Window	Erasmus + in West Africa and the Horn of Africa	10,000,000 <i>6,000,000 SLC*</i> <i>4,000,000 HoA</i>		Erasmus + National Agencies
TOTAL	NEW ACTIONS WITH 'RIDER'	119,000,000 151,800,000		

* Top-up to the Erasmus + in West Africa programme of 10MEUR approved in 2017

GRAND TOTAL	NEW PROJECTS	1,132,150,000
	WITH "RIDER"	1,214,550,000

Annex II - List of EUTF for Africa contracts signed in 2018

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF NEW CONTRACTS* SIGNED IN 2018	AMOUNT (EUR)
Horn of Africa		
Djibouti	3	15,200,000
Ethiopia	20	96,942,553.67
Kenya	3	8,410,000
Somalia	14	164,048,877
South Sudan	6	23,164,192.84
Sudan	13	58,702,840
Uganda	2	10,040,000
Regional	7	60,633,132.75
TOTAL HoA	68	437,141,596.26
North of Africa		
Egypt	1	38,826
Libya	4	53,000,000
Tunisia	1	3,000,000
Regional	6	74,843,943
TOTAL NoA	12	130,882,769
Sahel & Lake Chad		
Burkina Faso	16	71,752,497.05
Chad	5	26,582,975.6
Guinea	2	50,000,000
Mali	7	42,583,893.87
Mauritania	5	15,632,274
Niger	7	31,694,188
Senegal	6	23,437,292
The Gambia	4	19,002,500
Regional	28	46,552,165
TOTAL SLC	80	327,237,785.52
Cross-Window		
TOTAL CW	8	54,089,980
GRAND TOTAL	168	949,352,131**

*Operational contracts only without modifications to old contracts

**This amount along with modifications to old contracts and all administrative contracts brings the total amount of operational and administrative contracts signed as of 31 December 2018 to 2,562.1 million euros

Annex III - List of 41 common output indicators

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

1	Greater economic and employment opportunities	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
1.1	Number of jobs created	Number of jobs created with EUTF funds. The figure includes both formal and informal employment, short-term jobs, cash for work, long term employment, self-employment from IGA and members of MSMEs supported or created with EUTF support. It does not include incentives to civil servants or internships.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of Job (full time short term, cash for work, etc.)
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Number of micro and small enterprises which have been benefiting from EUTF support either through access to finance, Business Development Support, training, market access along the value-chain or provision of equipment.	Type of support (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.) Location
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Number of individuals benefiting from access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and/or having attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of support (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.)
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Number of individuals that have fully registered, attended and completed the TVET and/or skills development schemes (including life skills). This figures includes internships and apprenticeships. Training (included TVET) related to entrepreneurship goes into 1.3.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of TVET (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other)
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	Job placements facilitated through the payment of incentives, stipend payments, etc. (Includes employment supported with EUTF funds).	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit); Types of jobs
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure that were created or developed through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure.	Location
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	Financial volume in EUR by type of support (scholar-ships or self-employment)	Location
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients	Financial volume in EUR in total per country. This is a complementary indicator to 1.7.	Location; Gender; Age (if relevant)

2	Strengthening resilience	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported	Number of policy documents, strategies and plans for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organisations and civil society.	Location
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Could be disaggregated into: health, education, sanitation, water (e.g. water systems, wells, water treatment stations, water harvesting systems), housing, domestic energy (e.g. power networks) and legal aid (e.g. legal centres).	Location; Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.) Type of action (built or rehabilitated)
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Number of people receiving a specific basic service such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid. Related to 2.9 which counts improved access to better services. 2.2 includes precise figures: vaccination campaigns, actual beneficiaries of specific services. Counts the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Number of people benefiting from nutrition related treatment and/or sensitization to improved nutritional practices.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit)
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Number of people whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production for subsistence, support for nutrition sensitive agricultural practices, agricultural inputs (livestock, farming tools and seeds) land development (low lands, vegetable gardens), water points for livestock, meteorological support, small scale shock reduction activities etc.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.)
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters.	Location
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Hectares of land that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, or where better practices have been established.	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.); Location
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Number of people reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights: health (including sexual and reproductive health, SGBV), education, water, sanitation, domestic energy, rights (land tenure, housing, education rights etc.); better agricultural and veterinary practices.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen their service delivery, including teachers on education, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary.	Type of service (health, education, etc.); Location
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Number of people having improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, SGBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid. Related to 2.2 but focuses on positive side-effect of construction etc.	Gender; Location Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Type of service (health, education etc.)

3	Improving Migration Management	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Number of projects and initiatives supported by the members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects) in their country of origin.	Type of projects; Location
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	*Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees who benefited from protection measures or direct assistance (medical and psycho-social assistance, shelter, food, legal assistance, etc).	Gender; Location; Age group (in particular for UACM) Target groups (migrants in transit, refugees, IDP, returnees etc.); Country of origin Types of protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
3.3	Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Number of migrants and potential migrants who have been sensitized on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it.	Gender; Location, Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP, returnees, migrants in transit, vulnerable people / potential migrants)
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, travel escorts and direct/immediate assistance upon arrival also included. Excludes numbers from indicator 4.4 (victims of trafficking).	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant, especially for UACM); Country of origin; Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Number of returnees who benefit from individual, collective or community-based reintegration assistance. Individual reintegration assistance can be used for the development of income-generating activities, training, medical support, housing support or other support based on the migrant's profile. Collective reintegration finds several returnees coming together to pool their individual reintegration assistance. Community reintegration assistance associates returnees and community members around a community project. Excludes targets from indicator 4.4. Includes legal assistance for reintegration.	Gender; Location; Age group if relevant; Country of origin Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training or capacity building, including direct operational support. Includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management. Does not include border management.	Location Types of support (training, operational support, etc.) Types of actors (institutions, NGOs, CSO etc)
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	Number of individuals trained on migration management issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials, along with non-state actors. Does not include border management (4.1).	Gender; Target groups (state, non-state) Location
3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Number of asylum seekers who access refugee status determination (when facilitated thanks to EUTF activities) and number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons who gain access to the documents required to live outside the camps and integrate locally (e.g. birth certificates, work permits, driving licenses and other identity documents).	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP); Country of origin
3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	Number of early warning systems developed to anticipate massive flows of refugees and IDPs, their potential itinerary and destination, numbers, profiles and specific protection needs, for local governments and development actors to better plan for protection, services and infrastructure.	Location
3.10	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes. The nature of these programmes might vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, etc.)	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin
3.11	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding migration	Activities addressing general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc. Also includes activities/ outputs to raise awareness and sensitivity towards discrimination.	Types of activity (radio, leaflets, etc.) Location

4	Improved governance	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	Number of border stations that have been built, renovated or equipped through EUTF support.	Location
4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Number of officials trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. Includes staff from regional institutions, ministries, justice actors, police (specialised and community), gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities etc. Relevant non-state actors can include journalists, relevant NGOs, CSOs, and local group representatives (e.g. youth, refugees etc.). Includes dissemination workshops for relevant studies.	Gender; Location Target groups (state, non-state) Type of capacity building (e.g. CVE, border management, human rights etc.)
4.2 bis	Number of Institutions and non-state actors benefitting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Linked to 4.2. Number of national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support.	Gender; Location Target groups (state, non-state) Type of capacity building (e.g. CVE, border management, human rights etc.)
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Number of individuals from CSOs and communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue, civilian mediation and peacebuilding actions, fight against radicalisation as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant) Target groups (refugees, IDP, host community, vulnerable people, returnees, migrants in transit) Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
4.4	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Number of victims of trafficking, minors or adults, who have benefitted from protection measures and assistance in the country of transit or destination and upon return in the country of origin. Measures may include: medical and psycho-social assistance and counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracing, travel documents, voluntary return, tailor-made reintegration. Voluntary return will only be supported if all mechanisms of protection and assistance upon return are foreseen. Excludes numbers from 3.2.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Services (medical & psycho social assistance, counselling, accomodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	Coordination bodies or groups and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and / or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) to enhance cross-border cooperation.	Location; Countries involved; Type of cooperation; Type of actors involved
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded under the EUTF. Said strategies need to have been validated or implemented to count in the indicator. Includes early warning systems on conflict and response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding natural disasters - 2.5 - and migration flows - 3.9)	Types of output (Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements, SOP) Geographical scope (local, national, international) Type of support (financial, technical) Thematic areas (e.g. cross border management, legal migration, refugee policy etc.)
4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	Number of refugees who benefit from an Out-of-Camp policy, including freedom of movement, access to public services and employment opportunities.	Gender; Location; Age group (if relevant); Country of origin (if relevant)
4.8	Number of national/regional/ local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced.	Location; Geographical scope (local,regional, national)

	CROSS-CUTTING	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions (as reported bi-annually).	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning) Location; if relevant Thematic area
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Number of studies, assessments, reporting systems and other management and data-collection and analysis tools directly supported, which aim to improve project design and the implementation of the activities, including baselines. These are distinguished from occasional studies and research (5.3) in that they are intended to be sources for regular and standardised collection of data providing, in particular, time-series of data for longitudinal observation.	Types of tools (studies, needs assessments, market assessments, reporting and data management tools, etc.) Location
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	Refers to research activities that are not conducted on a regular basis.	Focus of research/thematic area Location

Annex IV - Total contracts signed with Member States agencies

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (EUR)
Austria	47,920,000
Belgium	93,486,000
France	236,044,550.8
Germany	221,603,500
Ireland	50,000
Italy	127,622,12.28
Luxembourg	35,920,000
Slovakia	1,900,000
Spain	103,007,845.95
The Netherlands	3,000,000
UK	47,180,000
Sweden	60,000
Czech Republic	30,000
Greece	33,000
Portugal	60,000
Romania	80,000
TOTAL	917,997,024

Annex V - Total contracts signed with UN organisations

COUNTRY	AMOUNT (EUR)
IOM	200,229,893
UNHCR	109,900,000
UNDP	63,506,082
FAO	54,300,000
UNICEF	51,029,149
ITC	36,000,000
WFP	32,623,981
ILO	21,200,000
UNOPS	17,000,000
UNHSP	12,000,000
UNIDO	10,750,000
UNEP	10,000,000
IFAD	8,750,000
WHO	1,000,000
UNODC	105,930
TOTAL	628,395,035



Catalog number: MN-BE-19-001-EN-N

ISBN: 978-92-76-00185-0

doi: 10.2841/77166

ISSN: 2599-6185