



EU EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA

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

The Emergency Trust Fund for Africa complements the long-standing and comprehensive partnership that European Union and Africa enjoy together. Established at the Valletta Summit on Migration in November 2015, the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa was created to address the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration and to contribute to better migration management. The Valletta Summit brought together European and African Heads of State and Government in an effort to strengthen cooperation and address the current challenges but also the opportunities of migration.

The Trust Fund for Africa is worth over **€3.2 billion** – with over €2.9 billion from the European Development Fund and other EU financial instruments, and €260.5 million from EU Member States and other partners. The bulk of its resources are dedicated to the creation of jobs and **Economic Development**, especially for young people and women in local communities, with a focus on vocational training and the creation of micro and small enterprises. The other priority areas are supporting Resilience to support basic services for local populations, **Migration Management**, e.g. to prevent irregular migration and fight human trafficking, as well as **Stability and Governance**, in particular by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law.

THE STATE OF PLAY OF THE EU EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA

To date, **117 programmes** across the three regions have been approved by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund for Africa for a total amount of approximately **€1.9 billion** divided as follows: Horn of Africa €665 million, North of Africa €255.4 million, Sahel/Lake Chad €988.9 million, and Cross-Window Projects €21.6 million.

The EU Trust Fund for Africa benefits a wide range of African countries that encompass the major migration routes to Europe. These countries are among the most fragile and affected by the migration crisis and will draw the greatest benefit from EU assistance. Eligible countries are:

- **Sahel region and Lake Chad:** Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.
- **Horn of Africa:** Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.
- **North of Africa:** Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

Neighbouring countries of the eligible countries may benefit, on a case by case basis, from Trust Fund projects with a regional dimension in order to address regional migration flows and related cross-border challenges. The main beneficiaries are refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and the local communities hosting them, and another vulnerable or marginalised populations, such as victims of human trafficking and smuggled migrants, youth, women and children. Civil society actors such as community or women's organisations will also be supported.

TYPES OF PROJECTS UNDER THE TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA

Establishing Inclusive Economic Programmes that create employment opportunities, especially for young people and women in local communities, with a focus on vocational training and creation of micro and small enterprises.

The Gambia - Youth Empowerment Scheme (€11 million):

This action aims to contribute to the economic development of The Gambia and thus reduce migration pressure by improving the skills and employability of potential and/or returning migrants. This programme directly supports the development of the local economy by enhancing employability and self-employment opportunities for youth, with a focus on vocational training, business advisory support, financial services and nurture the creation of micro and small-sized enterprises. It will offer numerous possibilities for youth interested in joining agro businesses, business services, ICT enterprises or tourism sectors. YEP will develop new market linkages creating 'decent jobs' in selected sectors through product transformation and exports, therefore, strengthening the Gambia's contribution to regional markets.

Ethiopia - SINCE (Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia) (€20 million):

By enhancing the living conditions of potential migrants and returnees this project aims to address the root causes of irregular migration in the regions of Tigray, Ahmara, SNNPR and Oromia. This will be done by prioritising the creation of economic opportunities and job skills for vulnerable groups, in particular women and the youth. The project is being implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation, IDC, with whom a contract was signed in December 2015. It is expected to provide at least 80% of the target population (a substantial amount of which will be women and under 25-year-olds,) with improved access to livelihood and Income Generating Activities, as well as a 30% improvement in beneficiaries' income.

Regional - Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa:

The development pillar of the RDPP in the North of Africa will contribute to the establishment of migrantfriendly inclusive services, fostering social cohesion and employment opportunities at community level and enhancing advocacy, research and knowledge-sharing. At a regional level, the already existing Regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa will receive additional funding (€10 million). Among other actions, micro-lending and crowdfunding platforms across North Africa will be expanded and public-private partnerships between public employment agencies (and private job intermediaries, whenever possible) and private sector will be promoted.

Supporting resilience in terms of food security and of the wider economy, including basic services for local populations, and in particular the most vulnerable, notably refugees and displaced people, including through community centres or other means of providing them with food and nutrition security, health, education and social protection, as well as environmental sustainability.

Mali - Strengthening Resilience in Northern Mali (€25 million)

The resilience programme for northern Mali, coined KEY which means 'stand up' in Songhai, aims to increase food security and nutrition resilience of vulnerable communities in Northern Mali. The programme is based on an integrated and multi-sectoral approach based on the four pillars of the Resilience Priorities of Malian Government.

South Sudan – Health Pooled Fund (€20 million)

The objective of this project is to increase health service delivery, to strengthen health systems at State and County level. Among other outcomes, for example, this project is expected to raise the percentage of women with consistent access to antenatal care during pregnancy, or to triple the proportion of newborns delivered in the presence of a skilled health personnel. Further, the project is expected to increase access to nutrition services and to ensure the availability of essential medicines. Activities are already ongoing under the implementation of the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

Improving migration management in all its aspects in line with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, and the Rabat and Khartoum processes, including by contributing to the development of national and regional strategies on migration management, containing and preventing irregular migration and fight against trafficking of human beings, smuggling of migrants and other related crimes, effective return and readmission, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility, enhancing synergies between migration and development. Based on these strategies, the EU is currently discussing with African partners a number of projects proposed by the latter on migration management:

Libya - Managing mixed migration flows in Libya through expanding protection space and supporting local socio-economic development (€90 million):

The aim of this programme is to reinforce protection and resilience of migrants, refugees and host communities in Libya while supporting an improved migration management along the migration routes in the country. The project is articulated along two pillars: (i) protection and assistance for all those in need, with the aim to expand the protection space in Libya, with a particular focus on migrants and refugees - implemented by the IOM, UNHCR and UNICEF; and (ii) stabilisation, aiming at supporting socioeconomic development at municipal level and local governance, in order to better integrate migrants, internally displaced persons and returnees and stabilise host communities - implemented by UNDP, GIZ, IOM and UNICEF.

Regional - EUTF - IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in Africa (€105 million)

This action supports the efforts of African partner countries along the Central Mediterranean migration routes to strengthen migration governance and respond to urgent protection needs of migrants. The Initiative implements projects in 14 countries alongside a regional component: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, The Gambia, and Libya. The main areas of activity include: (i) increasing protection and assistance for vulnerable and stranded migrants; (ii) facilitating voluntary return; (iii) achieving sustainable reintegration; (iv) enhancing government and stakeholder policies and responses; (v) giving access to accurate information; and (vi) improving data on migration flows, routes and trends as well as migrants' needs and vulnerabilities.

Regional - Better Migration Management (€46 million)

The programme aims to improve migration management in the region, and in particular to address the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa. The priority is to strengthen the rights of migrants and protect them better from violence, abuse and exploitation. The overall objective is to make migration in the region easier and safer. BMM has therefore developed a holistic approach, building on full ownership and strong partnership with participating countries and established supra-national actors and structures in the region. Implementation is based on four components: Policy Harmonisation, Capacity Building, Protection and Awareness Raising. The project is being implemented by a consortium of EU Member States led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The ultimate beneficiaries of BMM are potential and actual migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

Improving border management, fighting against transnational trafficking and criminal networks and terrorism-related activities in particular by i) supporting improvements in the overall good governance, in particular by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, ii) strengthening the national capacities of the security and the justice systems notably in remote and neglected areas and iii) fostering inter-agency and regional cooperation among national forces addressing terrorism and organized crime, irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants with a focus on the G5 Sahel countries (Security And Defence Committee, Security Platform) including through training and institutional support (e.g. «Collège Sahélien de Sécurité»)

Libya - Support to Integrated border and migration management in Libya - First phase (EUR 46.3 with a contribution of the EUTF for Africa of EUR 42.2 million)

As part of the Commission's Action Plan to support Italy from 4 July 2017, this action, implemented by the Italian Ministry of Interior, will aim at stepping up activities in support of the Libyan Border and Coast Guards in order to enhance their capacity to effectively manage the country's borders. The programme will have a particular focus on the Southern regions of the country.

Mali - Programme to support the strengthening of security in the Mopti region and the management of border areas (PARSEC Mopti-Gao) (€29 million)

Mali, whose stability is pivotal for the entire region, has been facing multiple crises since 2012. PARSEC Programme (Programme d'Appui au Renforcement de la Sécurité dans les régions de Mopti et de Gao et à la gestion des zones frontalières) supports the Malian government in re-establishing adequate security conditions in the centre and along the borders with Niger and Burkina Faso, including via strengthening the capacities of its internal security forces and providing them with (non-lethal) equipment in close cooperation with EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUTM Mali.

Uganda - Enhancing social cohesion and Stability of slums populations in Kampala (€4.3 million)

In a context of rapid and unplanned urbanisation and increased competition for scarce resources, this project aims to increase social cohesion and peacebuilding amongst refugees and host communities, in particular by providing economic opportunities and basic services to both communities alike, enhancing the space for refugees to participate in the social and economic life of local communities and creating platforms for dialogue with civil society and public authorities. This project is being implemented by IOM in consortium with Action For Fundamental Change And Development (AFFCAD).

COMPLEMENTARY TO EXISTING EU-AFRICAN PARTNERSHIP

The EU Trust Fund for Africa is meant to complement existing EU instruments, national and regional frameworks, and bilateral programs of EU Member States by providing a swift and flexible answer to migration-related challenges

- Through its development cooperation, the European Union has assisted African countries in a number of different sectors, such as governance, sustainable agriculture, infrastructure, energy, health, education, peace, security, trade economic growth and job creation and migration.
- The European Union is a long-standing donor to Africa and is also the **world's largest donor** giving more than of Official Development Assistance (ODA) worldwide.
- Out of Europe Union collective overall Official Development Assistance (ODA), which amounted to €75.5 billion in 2016, the European Union and its Member States have already invested in tackling the root causes of migration with over €20 billion of ODA to Africa every year.
- Between 2014-2020, the European Commission's ODA allocations for Africa will amount to over **€31 billion**, making Africa the main recipient of ODA