



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. The **Valletta Summit** in November 2015 complemented already existing processes with African Countries, focusing on different aspects of migration. Here, the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa was created to address the root causes of instability, forced displacement and irregular migration and to contribute to good migration management.

The Trust Fund for Africa is worth over **€2.85 billion** – with over €2.64 billion from the European Development Fund and € 202.4 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, **118 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 **€1.8 billion** divided as follows: Sahel/Lake Chad €1001.8 million, Horn of Africa €665 million, and North of Africa €222.5 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, the Gambia, 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 other 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.

Niger - Job creation in transit zones (€30 million):

With the aim to support agriculture in Tahoua and Agadez regions, this project will be implemented by the French cooperation agency (AFD). In this region, economies are highly dependent on migrant smuggling and the activities it generates. This action will create long term opportunities for migrants in transit.

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.

Libya – 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 migrant-friendly 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.

Senegal - Strengthening resilience of the most vulnerable populations to nutritional and food crises in the departure areas of Podor, Ranérou, Matam and Kanel (€8 million)

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations as well as improving their access to basic services and living conditions to prevent irregular migration will be the aim of this project, implemented by the Spanish cooperation agency (AECID).

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).

Libya – ‘Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya’ (€6 million)

The main aim is to increase access to protection spaces, especially regarding health care, for stranded

migrants and at piloting alternatives to detention, in particular for children. Whenever possible, the programme will be carried out through existing local organisations and public service delivery facilities. It will be implemented by a consortium of NGOs led by the Danish Refugee Council.

Libya – ‘Supporting protection and humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya’ (€20 million)

This programme aims to provide minimum decent living conditions for migrants, where there are reports of abuse and exploitation. It aims to do so through interventions in reception centres at points of disembarkation and migrant detention centres, which are underequipped, in light of the magnitude of irregular migration attempts across the Mediterranean.

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:

Niger - Response mechanism and resources for migrants (€7 million)

This project aims to support the country in the management of migration, to promote sustainable alternatives to illegal migration from Niger and to foster economic and social development through circular migration in the region. It will be implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Three projects (€27.5 million) have been adopted under the North of Africa window of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa to improve migration management:

- Enhancing the response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE)
- Strengthening protection and resilience of displaced populations in Libya
- DEV-pillar of the regional Development and Protection Programme in the North of Africa (regional programme)

Regional - Better Migration Management (€46 million)

This project aims to better manage migration at regional level in the Horn of Africa. This will be done through the provision of capacity building to government institutions, developing and harmonizing policies and legislative frameworks on trafficking and smuggling, ensuring protection of victims, and raising awareness about the perils of irregular migration and options for legal migration and mobility. 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.

Supporting improvements in the overall good governance area, 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 and migration related aspects. Some actions will also contribute to prevent and counter radicalisation and extremism.

Mali - Strengthening Security in Mopti and Gao regions and improving border areas (PARSEC Mopti-Gao) (€29 million)

Support the strengthening of the rule of law in border areas by ensuring greater and effective presence of security forces operating in the context of civilian missions. This intervention has been jointly designed with EUCAP and EUTM and will be implemented by Expertise France

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 half of Official Development Assistance (ODA) worldwide.
- Out of European 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