

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

for the financial year 2018



Working Document Part XI

EU Trust Funds

**Draft General Budget
of the European Union
for the Financial Year 2018**

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The 2018 Draft Budget is accompanied by twelve ‘Working Documents’, as follows:

Part I: Programme Statements of operational expenditure

Working Document I contains Programme Statements, which constitute the main instrument for justifying the operational appropriations requested by the Commission in the Draft Budget. These Statements are coherent with the corresponding legal bases and provide details on the resources which are dedicated to each spending Programme.

Part II: Commission Human Resources

Working Document II presents information on Commission human resources, both for the establishment plans and for external personnel, across all headings of the multiannual financial framework. Moreover, pursuant to Article 38(3)(b)(v) of the Financial Regulation, it provides a summary table for the period 2014 – 2017 which shows the number of full-time equivalents for each category of staff and the related appropriations for all institutions and bodies referred to in Article 208 of the Financial Regulation.

Part III: Bodies set up by the European Union having legal personality and Public-private partnership

Working Document III presents detailed information relating to all decentralised agencies, executive agencies and Public-Private Partnerships (joint undertakings and joint technology initiatives), with a transparent presentation of revenue, expenditure and staff levels of various Union bodies, pursuant to Articles 208 and 209 of the Financial Regulation.

Part IV: Pilot projects and preparatory actions

Working Document IV presents information on all pilot projects and preparatory actions which have budget appropriations (commitments and/or payments) in the 2018 Draft Budget, pursuant to Article 38(3)(c) of the Financial Regulation.

Part V: Budget implementation and assigned revenue

Working Document V presents the budget implementation forecast for 2017, information on assigned revenue implementation in 2016, and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) and managing potentially abnormal RAL (PAR) for 2016.

Part VI: Commission Administrative Expenditure

This document encompasses administrative expenditure under all budgets (heading 5) to be implemented by the Commission in accordance with Article 317 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as well as the budgets of the Offices (OP, OLAF, EPSO, OIB, OIL and PMO).

Part VII: Commission buildings

Working Document VII presents information on buildings under Section III - Commission, pursuant to Article 203(3) of the Financial Regulation.

Part VIII: Expenditure related to the external action of the European Union

Working Document VIII presents information on human resources and expenditure related to the external action of the European Union.

Part IX: Funding to international organisations

Working Document IX presents funding provided to international organisations, across all MFF headings, pursuant to Article 38(3)(d) of the Financial Regulation.

Part X: Financial Instruments

Working Document X presents the use made of financial instruments, pursuant to Article 38(5) of the Financial Regulation.

Part XI: EU Trust funds

Working Document XI presents the activities supported by EU Trust Funds, their implementation and performance.

Part XII: Payment schedules (*on-line publication only*)

Working Document XII presents summary statements of the schedule of payments due in subsequent years to meet budgetary commitments entered into in previous years, pursuant to Article 38(3)(f) of the Financial Regulation.

European Union Trust Funds

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1. INTRODUCTION

In a joint statement agreed as part of the conciliation on the 2017 budget, the Commission undertook to:

- ‘– regularly inform the budgetary authority on ongoing and planned Trust Funds' financing (including Member States' contributions) and operations;
- present, as of 2017, a Working Document accompanying the Draft Budget for the following financial year; ’

Moreover, the proposed revision of the Financial Regulation (Article 39(6))¹ requires that a Working Document on EU Trust Funds (EUTFs) be attached to the yearly draft budget.

2. OBJECTIVE AND STRUCTURE OF THIS WORKING DOCUMENT

This working document gives an overview of the background, the governance and the management of the EUTFs. It also presents the current EUTFs with some examples of successfully implemented or ongoing projects. The last section of the document shows the financial situation of the EUTFs as of 15 May 2017. The Commission reports on a monthly basis to the European Parliament and the Council on the budgetary implementation of the EUTFs.

3. BACKGROUND ON THE EU TRUST FUNDS

A Trust Fund is a legal arrangement with a distinct financial structure that pools the funds of several donors to jointly finance an action on the basis of commonly agreed objectives and reporting formats.

EU Trust Funds offer a number of advantages: they are EU-led tools, offering better coordination with EU Member States; better control of operations by the Union and other donors and enhanced EU visibility. Trust Funds benefit from fast decision-making processes and from their capacity to pool larger sums from different sources making them a flexible, proactive and adaptable tool. The administration costs of operating EUTFs are furthermore often much lower than the costs of Trust Funds managed by other international entities.

The current Financial Regulation authorises the Commission to create and manage EUTFs in the field of external actions.

The rules on establishment and management of EUTFs are laid down in Article 187 of the Financial Regulation.

EUTFs are also to be seen as important operational tools supporting the EUs approach in response to the Syria crises², to the migration and refugee challenges³ as well as for the successful establishment of the new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration⁴.

¹ COM(2016) 605 final of 14.9.2016

² JOIN (2013) 22 final of 24.6.2013

³ COM(2015) 240 final of 13.5.2016

⁴ COM(2016) 385 final of 7.6.2016

3.1. Establishment

An EUTF can be established with at least one external donor to respond to emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions.

It needs to comply with the following conditions: EU added **value** (its objectives can be better met at EU than at national level) and **additionality** (the trust fund should not duplicate already existing and similar EU financing instruments).

The European Commission submits the **draft decision to establish an EUTF** to the committee defined in the basic act governing the instrument that provides the EU's financial contribution to the new Trust Fund. The consultation of the committees ensures that the Council is involved in the establishment of any EUTF. The proposal for the revision of the Financial Regulation addresses the need for greater involvement of European Parliament in the creation of EUTFs (Article 227 (1)) and reporting on their activities (Article 244).

After the adoption of the establishment and financing decisions, the **constitutive act** of the EUTF is signed by the European Commission and the donors. The constitutive act details the main features of the EUTF, such as its specific objectives, the rules for the composition and the internal rules of its board, as well as the duration (currently all the EU Trust Funds have been set up for a 60 month (five year) duration), which may be extended. The European Parliament and/or the Council may request the Commission to stop funding or to liquidate a Trust Fund.

3.2. Governance and management of EU Trust Funds

In accordance with Article 187 of the current Financial Regulation, the EUTF has specific governance arrangements and contributions are placed **outside** the EU Budget.

Each EUTF has a **board** ('Trust Fund board') chaired by the Commission with representation of the donors and the non-contributing Member States as observers. The board gives general orientations on overall strategy of the EUTF and an Operational Committee decides upon the use of the funds and approves the programmes.

EUTFs are managed by the Commission under the responsibility of the authorising officer by delegation who provides assurance on the use of the funds to the Commission and to other donors. As is the case for the European Development Fund, the accounting officer of the Commission is also the accounting officer for the EUTFs. The accounting officer lays down the accounting procedures and chart of accounts common to all EUTFs.

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund. However the percentage for the contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower than this.

4. CURRENT EU TRUST FUNDS

To date, the Commission has set up 4 EUTFs:

- the **EU Trust Fund for the Central African Republic: ‘the BÊKOU EUTF’**,
- the **EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis: ‘the MADAD EUTF’**,
- the **European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa: ‘the AFRICA EUTF’**,
- the **European Union Trust Fund for Colombia: ‘the COLOMBIA EUTF’**.

4.1. The BÊKOU EUTF

The **BÊKOU EUTF** was established on 15 July 2014, by the European Union (represented by Commission departments DG DEVCO and DG ECHO and the European External Action Service) and three of its Member States: France, Germany and the Netherlands. **BÊKOU** means ‘hope’ in Sango, the primary language spoken in the Central African Republic. The Fund was established with the objective to support all aspects of the country's exit from crisis and its reconstruction efforts. It was furthermore designed taking into consideration the need to better link the reconstruction/development programmes with the humanitarian response (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development - LRRD) in order to rebuild the capacity of the country.

In total five EU Member States and other donors have, by 15 May 2017, contributed to this EUTF.

The priority sectors that the Trust Fund supports include health, food security, access to water and reconciliation within Central African Republic society.

Example of results achieved by the EUTF:

Since the implementation of its Health programme in early 2015, the Bêkou Trust Fund has been the biggest supporter in **restoring the basic health system** in the Central African Republic. Thus far, **over 1,2 million medical consultations** have been provided to the Central African population, nearly **27 000 children have been vaccinated** and women have benefitted from medical assistance during pregnancy and childbirth. The capacity of healthcare workers and medical staff in health districts, as well as the Ministry of Health in Bangui, is reinforced. The Health programme successfully complements a humanitarian response to a failed health system by restoring local services and capacities in a durable way.

The Bêkou Trust Fund is also significantly engaged in the sectors of **agriculture and pastoralism**, both essential to the Central African economy and food security, but badly affected by the crisis. Hence, an important component of the Bêkou Trust Fund's contribution to food security in the Central African Republic is support to pastoralists by resuming the **vaccination campaigns for cattle and ruminants**, which had stopped when the crisis broke out in 2012. More than a million animals have been vaccinated to date, national capacities reinforced and trained, markets rehabilitated, and veterinary pharmacies restored. Initiatives

have been taken to reduce tension among farmers and pastoralists and foster social cohesion between communities. The Bêkou Trust Fund allows donors to implement a comprehensive approach by providing direct essential services to the population, but also rebuilding the agricultural and pastoral value-chain, supporting the government and empowering local actors.

4.2. The MADAD EUTF

Now in its seventh year, the Syrian conflict is the biggest humanitarian and refugee crisis of our time. Almost 5 million Syrians are refugees in neighbouring countries and the wider region, constituting the biggest refugee population from a single conflict in a generation. While less than 10% of them live in refugee camps (250,000 in Turkey and about 100,000 in Jordan), the vast majority are urban, out-of-camp refugees. Half of them are women and children. Lebanon, with a population of 4,4 million, is hosting almost 1,1 million refugees, which is by far the largest per capita refugee population in the world, followed by Jordan. Turkey is currently hosting some 3 million Syrian refugees, the largest number of Syrian refugees in one single country.

The **EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis, the 'Madad Fund'**, ('Madad' broadly means 'helping together' in Arabic), was established on 15 December 2014. By way of a revised Commission establishment decision in December 2015, and subsequent adoption by the Trust Fund Board in March 2016, the scope of the Madad Fund has been expanded to also cover support to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq fleeing from the interlinked Syria/Iraq/Da'esh crisis, to provide flexibility to support affected countries also with hosting non-Syrian refugees, and to provide support in the Western Balkans to non-EU countries affected by the refugee crisis.

By 15 May 2017, the Madad Fund reached a total of EUR 1 303 million in signed contributions from 22 EU Member States (EUR 92 million), Turkey (EUR 24 million) and regular EU financing instruments (EUR 1 186 million from the Development Cooperation Instrument, from the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance, and from the European Neighbourhood Instrument – DCI, IPA and ENI). The majority of this funding has already been allocated to concrete projects.

By the first half of May 2017, over EUR 440 million had been contracted to implementing partners in 14 large programmes with an average duration of 24-48 months. The Madad Fund is an important implementation channel also for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey, with some 10% of the Facility's budget to be channelled via the Trust Fund.

These programmes support refugees and host communities in their needs for basic education and child protection, training and higher education, better access to healthcare, improved water and waste-water infrastructure, as well as support for projects promoting resilience, economic opportunities and social inclusion.

The 'Madad' Fund's multi-sector projects are developed to meet concrete needs on the ground, generating maximum impact for the beneficiaries.

Example of results achieved by projects implemented by the EUTF:

Primary Education, child protection and psycho-social care: More than 1.5 million Syrian children of school age need to have better access to education. Education is therefore a priority area of the Trust Fund. Total funding has reached EUR 230 million. This has been/is being spent on the construction and rehabilitation of schools in Turkey for more than EUR 70 million. In cooperation with UNICEF, and supporting the ‘No Lost Generation’ initiative, the ‘Madad’ Fund also provides up to 663 000 Syrian refugee and host community children and youth with access to quality education, protection services and psycho-social care in Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan. The project is financed with EUR 90 million.

Testimonies from project beneficiaries:

Roshan, 13 years old from Kobani, Syria: *‘When I am with my friends here playing and listening to music I forget about the war in Syria. I find myself at peace here at the centre. I miss everything about Syria, but most of all in my bedroom I had a little cat, a doll cat, called Lulu, she was my favourite toy. I really miss her.’* Roshan wants to be a lawyer and support her country in any way she can. *‘I would like to ask the politicians to stop this war and stop all the killing’*, she said. The centre is supported by the Madad Fund through UNICEF.

Resilience and economic opportunities: projects for more than EUR 200 million have been approved for this sector, most of which implemented through NGOs. The largest project covers four countries with three European development agencies working together: in cooperation with the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Expertise France, and AECID, 975 000 refugee youth and host communities in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Turkey receive direct support towards greater economic self-reliance. The project is financed with EUR 70 million.

Access to health care: With total funding of EUR 117 million, several programmes aim to widen and enhance access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care, psycho-social support, and protection from sexual and gender-based violence **for up to 1 million refugees** across the region. In Lebanon alone, health funding has reached EUR 70 million. In Iraq, specific healthcare support is provided to the Dohuk hospital’s maternity and emergency wards for EUR 6 million. A new flagship programme in five countries with the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, managed by the Danish Red Cross with a consortium of several European, Arab and Turkish Red Cross and Red Crescent societies reaches at least 700 000 refugees in Turkey, Lebanon, Northern Iraq, Jordan and Egypt, with targeted projects on livelihoods, health and capacity-building. The project is funded with EUR 53 million.

Higher Education: EUR 49 million is providing long-needed support for young Syrians to pursue higher education as well as technical and vocational training in the region around Syria. While before the war 26% of 18-25 year old Syrians were enrolled in higher and further education, this percentage has dropped to less than 5% of the refugees. With partners such as DAAD, British Council, Campus France, EP-Nuffic (all four working together in the ‘Hopes’ programme), Stichting Spark, UNHCR and the German-Jordanian University, several thousand course placements and scholarships are made available in the region, focusing on Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and northern Iraq.

Testimonies from project beneficiaries:

Salman, 29 years old, from Syria, English teacher and HOPES Master student: *'It is not easy when you lose your home and your job, I mean all your plans that you had before ... starting all over again is not an easy challenge. I have tried so many times to complete my Master Degree, I had built all my life on it. Then HOPES came, and it really gave me hope!'*

Ibrahim, 23 years old, from Syria: *'It is with education that we will rebuild Syria, not with weapons.'*

4.3. The AFRICA EUTF

The EUTF for Africa was established on 12 November 2015. It is an implementing tool which provides a rapid, flexible and effective response to address stability and the root causes of irregular migration and displacement in Africa as well as the crisis in **the Sahel and Lake Chad**, the **Horn of Africa**, and the **North of Africa** regions. It has since been extended to Ghana, Guinea and Ivory Coast.

It aims to help fostering stability and contributing to better migration management. In line with the EU development-led approach to forced displacement, it also helps to address the root causes of destabilisation, forced displacement and irregular migration, by promoting economic and equal opportunities, security and development.

The EU provides support to the three regions to face the growing challenges of demographic pressure, environmental stress, extreme poverty, internal tensions, institutional weaknesses, weak social and economic infrastructures and insufficient resilience to food crises, which have in some places led to open conflict, displacement, criminality, radicalisation and violent extremism, as well as irregular migration, trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants.

The EUTF for Africa benefits a comprehensive group of African countries crossed by the major migration routes. These countries are part of the following regional operational windows:

Window A: Sahel and Lake Chad: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.

Window B: Horn of Africa: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

Window C: North of Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

In addition to the countries mentioned above, neighbouring African countries may also benefit, on a case-by-case basis, from EUTF for Africa projects with a regional dimension in order to address regional migration flows and related cross-border challenges.

Activities funded under the EUTF for Africa are implemented through a range of operating partners, including EU Member States' cooperation agencies, NGOs and international organisations. Several implementation modalities are envisaged: delegated cooperation, calls for proposals, budget support, blending and direct awards in particular situations. Priorities of the

EUTF for Africa have been identified through a dialogue with African partners and relevant local, national and regional stakeholders

By the end of May 2017 the total amount of contributions and pledges stood at over **EUR 2,8 billion**, of which over **EUR 2,6 billion** from the European Development Fund (EDF) and the EU Budget and **EUR 202,4 million** from EU member States and other donors. Furthermore, **118 programmes across the three regions** had been approved by the Operational Committee of the EU Trust Fund for Africa for a total amount of around **EUR 1 900,8 million** divided as follows: **Sahel/Lake Chad EUR 1 001,8 million**, **Horn of Africa EUR 665 million** and **North of Africa EUR 234 million**.

The EUTF for Africa has played an important role in the implementation of the Partnership Framework in complementarity with existing EU financing instruments and tools.

Due to its level of flexibility, the EUTF for Africa has succeeded in reducing substantively (from 12-18 months to 3-4 months) the length of the process leading to the approval of a given action (from identification to adoption). Contracting may take time depending on the situation in country, available staff in EU Delegations and level of responsiveness of different implementing actors, but with most structures and systems now in place, and in particular EUTF for Africa staff taking up their positions in EU delegations. It is expected that the implementation pace will accelerate significantly in the coming months, which will enable contracting at the latest within 3 months following decisions of the Operational Committee.

In total 25 EU Member States and two other donors (Switzerland and Norway) have, by mid-May 2017, contributed to this EUTF.

Examples of projects implemented by the EUTF:

Sahel and Lake Chad

The EUTF finances an initiative with IOM that has led to additional contributions from Germany (EUR 48 million) and Italy (EUR 23 million), that will, in the short-term, **enable the reintegration of some 20 000 migrants, the protection of 60 000 stranded migrants** and raise awareness about the risks of irregular migration to over 2000 communities and 200 000 migrants along the central Mediterranean route. This initiative was made possible only thanks to the speed, flexibility and leverage capacity of the Trust Fund.

In countries of origin, the EUTF is developing initiatives to quickly propose alternatives to potential and returning irregular migrants. In Senegal, a comprehensive and integrated mix of vocational training (for more than **12 000 individuals and 2 000 apprentices**), employment (**close to 20 000 direct and indirect jobs created including 5 500 direct jobs created for young farmers**) and support to 250 medium and smaller enterprises is being quickly deployed in the regions of migration origin. 450 socio-economic projects are underway involving returnees and transfer of funds from the diaspora (remittances are equivalent to 10% of GDP) as well as transfer of know-how.

In conjunction with interventions planned under other EU financial instruments, the EUTF has been intensively addressing the nexus between Security and Development. For instance, in Mali, which since 2012 has been witnessing an increasingly deteriorating security situation spreading

from the North to the centre (notably Mopti and Segou areas), the EUTF is implementing a global and integrated approach which aims to support the return of the state and the redeployment of internal security forces in Central Mali as well as to strengthen the resilience and food security of the most vulnerable local populations, to support local authorities in the provision of basic services, to create economic opportunities, and ultimately to prevent violent extremism.

Horn of Africa

The support focuses on addressing root causes and improving conditions for refugees, IDPs and their host communities, thereby starting to create the circumstances for situations of protracted displacement to evolve into durable solutions addressing refugees' long-term development needs, be that through return to their areas of origin, integration into their host communities or resettlement in a third country.

The key expected result is thus to improve migration management in the region, and in particular to curb trafficking of human beings and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa.

The regional Better Migration Management Programme (BMM) amounting to **EUR 46 million** aims to manage migration better at regional level in the Horn of Africa. This will be done through the provision of capacity building to government institutions, developing and harmonising 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 ultimate beneficiaries of BMM are potential and actual migrants, victims of trafficking and smuggling and other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) is being rolled out throughout the Horn of Africa with actions amounting to **EUR 130 million** for promoting durable solutions for refugees in host countries in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda. These actions pilot new approaches in integrated service delivery and vocational training.

By enhancing the living conditions of potential migrants and returnees in Ethiopia, the Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia (SINCE) project (**EUR 20 million**), aims to address the root causes of irregular migration in the regions of Tigray, Amhara, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (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. It is expected to provide at least 80% of the target population (a substantial amount of whom 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.

North of Africa

The North of Africa window is efficiently complementing the actions of the EUTF Madad. The EUTF has acted as a flexible and swift tool, which is able to address specific needs of beneficiary countries (not covered by other instruments) and which has allowed the EU to increasingly work with partner countries on key common interests.

EUR 200 million has been mobilised for the North Africa window for projects in 2017 in Libya and elsewhere in North Africa. This comes on top of the of other EU projects launched in 2016, focussing on providing protection to most vulnerable migrants and creating socio-economic opportunities at local level.

These projects are fully in line with the Valletta Action Plan, the European Agenda on Migration, the European Neighbourhood policy review and the regional policy dialogue of the Rabat and Khartoum processes.

Discussions are under way to focus support on protection at disembarkation points and in detention centres, as well as support for alternatives to detention. The contribution to socio-economic stabilisation in Libya will also be addressed through work at the municipality level.

4.4. The COLOMBIA EUTF

Violent armed conflict has afflicted Colombia for the past 50 years, destabilising the country and causing the death of over 200 000 people and the forced internal displacement of more than five million Colombians. The conflict has largely destroyed the country's social fabric, seriously affected its economic development and undermined the resilience of large parts of its population.

Rural areas in Colombia have been disproportionately affected by the conflict and have suffered from illegal activities and violence. Delivery of public services has been hampered by the weak presence of the state in many territories.

The peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and the *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia – Ejército Popular, FARC – EP* offers a unique opportunity to put an end to decades of violence.

During the EU-CELAC Summit of 2015, the EU and its Member States confirmed at the highest level their willingness to set up a Trust Fund in support of the peace process in Colombia. This would enable the European Union to contribute to the implementation of the peace agreement, effectively and in a coordinated way.

The signature of the constitutive agreement of the **EU Trust Fund for Colombia** took place on 12 December 2016. The EUTF is set to have close to **EUR 95 million** at its disposal, from the EU budget and from contributions of 19 EU Member States (Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Slovakia and Slovenia).

The Trust Fund will help to support the implementation of the peace agreement in the early recovery and stabilisation phases of the post-conflict period. The overall objective is to help Colombia to secure a stable and lasting peace, to rebuild its social and economic fabric, and to give new hope to the people of Colombia.

Priority will be given to rural areas which have been disproportionately affected by the conflict.

Further information is available on the websites of the individual EUTFs:

BEKOU: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/bekou-trust-fund-introduction_en

MADAD: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/syria/madad/index_en.htm

AFRICA: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/regions/africa/eu-emergency-trust-fund-africa_en

COLOMBIA: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-trust-fund-colombia_en

5. FINANCIAL DATA ON THE EU TRUST FUNDS

The following section presents the financial situation as of 15th May 2017.

5.1. Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in the report on EU Trust Funds

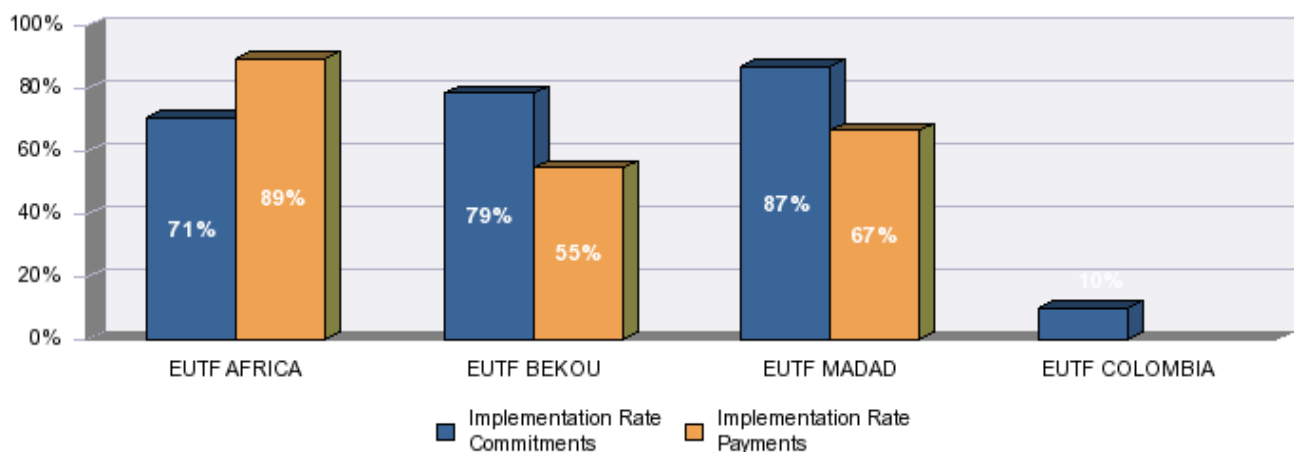
	Definition
Amount available for Commitments	This amount defines the total amount of legal obligations (contracts, grant agreements/decisions) that can be incurred.
Amount available for Payments	Payment appropriations or contributions received to cover expenditure, arising from legal commitments entered in the current year and/or earlier years.
Appropriations	Amount of commitments/payments which can be committed/paid after receipt of contributions
Budget item	As far as the budget structure is concerned, revenue and expenditure are shown in the budget in accordance with a binding nomenclature which reflects the nature and purpose of each item. The budget nomenclature reflects different levels of disaggregation (title, chapter, article or item.)
Committed Amount	Amount reserved through a Commission decision or contract conclusion for future legal obligations (contracts, grant agreements/decisions)
Contracted Amount	Amounts previously reserved, translated into binding contracts
EDF	European Development Fund
EUTFs	EU Trust Funds are Trust Funds directly implemented by the European Commission pooling resources from various sources.
Origin of funding	Amounts available broken down by type of donor
Implementation rate	Share of available amounts committed or paid
Paid amount	Disbursement made to honour legal obligations.
Total Pledge	Total funding for the trust fund as agreed by donors.
Trust Fund	Fund established for a specific purpose with financial contributions from the EU budget and one or more donors and administered by an administrative agent, the Trustee.

5.2. Multiannual Overview of EU Trust Funds at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

Name	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Implementation Rate Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments	Paid Amount	Implementation Rate Payments
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(4)
EUTF AFRICA	2 206 699	1 557 088	71%	312 653	279 528	89%
EUTF BEKOU	119 407	93 828	79%	86 074	47 124	55%
EUTF MADAD	897 518	778 574	87%	310 372	207 053	67%
EUTF COLOMBIA	77 672	7 800	10%	7 672		
Total	3 301 296	2 437 289	74%	716 771	533 705	74%

Implementation rates Commitments and Payments



5.3. Origin of amount available at 15/05/2017 – All EU Trust Funds combined

in '000 euro

Name	Origin of funds	Total Pledge	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
EUTF AFRICA	Contribution from EU Budget	358 500	219 459	30 399
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	152 385	67 340	67 340
	Contribution from the EDF	2 044 900	1 919 900	214 914
EUTF AFRICA		2 555 785	2 206 699	312 653

EUTF BEKOU	Contribution from EU Budget	50 333	40 333	12 000
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	54 925	35 074	35 074
	Contribution from the EDF	113 000	44 000	39 000
EUTF BEKOU		218 258	119 407	86 074

EUTF MADAD	Contribution from EU Budget	1 186 200	788 066	200 919
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	117 250	109 453	109 453
	Contribution from the EDF			
EUTF MADAD		1 303 450	897 518	310 372

EUTF COLOMBIA	Contribution from EU Budget	72 000	70 000	
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	22 859	7 672	7 672
	Contribution from the EDF			
EUTF COLOMBIA		94 859	77 672	7 672

in '000 euro

Origin of funds	Total Pledge	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
Contribution from EU Budget	1 667 033	1 117 858	243 319
Contribution from Member States and other donors	347 420	219 538	219 538
Contribution from the EDF	2 157 900	1 963 900	253 914
Grand Total:	4 172 352	3 301 296	716 771

The difference between the 'Total Pledge' and the 'Cumulative amount made available for commitments' is due to the time-lag between the pledge and the booking of the commitment appropriation in the Trust Fund.

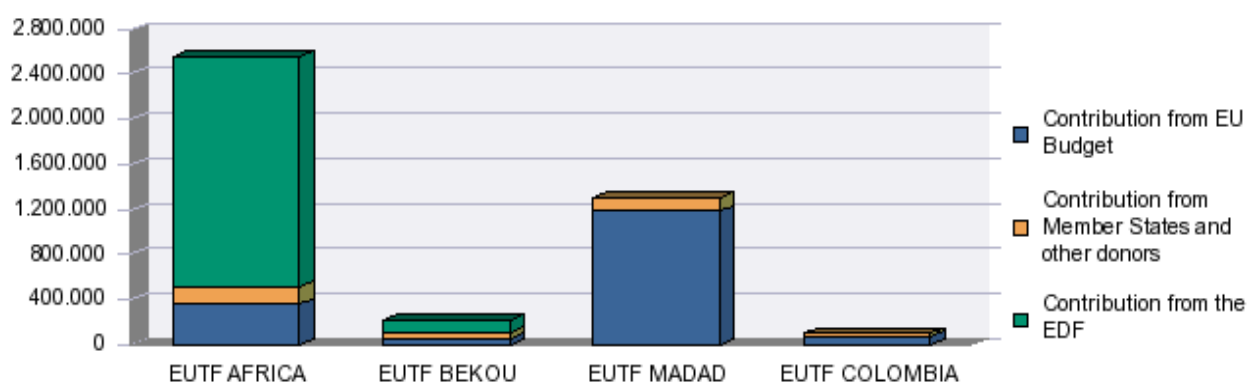
There may moreover be a difference between the 'Cumulative amount made available for Commitments/Payments' in the tables in this section and 'EU Budget Committed' in section 5.4 due to the time-lag between the commitment made by the Commission and the booking of the appropriation in the Trust Fund.

in '000 euro

Origin of funds - All EUTFs	Financial Year	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
Contribution from EU Budget	2015	598.985	22.122
Contribution from EU Budget	2016	144.994	221.196
Contribution from EU Budget	2017	373.879	0
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2015	50.316	50.316
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2016	145.131	145.131
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2017	24.091	24.091
Contribution from the EDF	2014	39.000	39.000
Contribution from the EDF	2015	1.200.000	0
Contribution from the EDF	2016	595.000	128.514
Contribution from the EDF	2017	129.900	86.400
Grand Total:		3 301 296	716 771

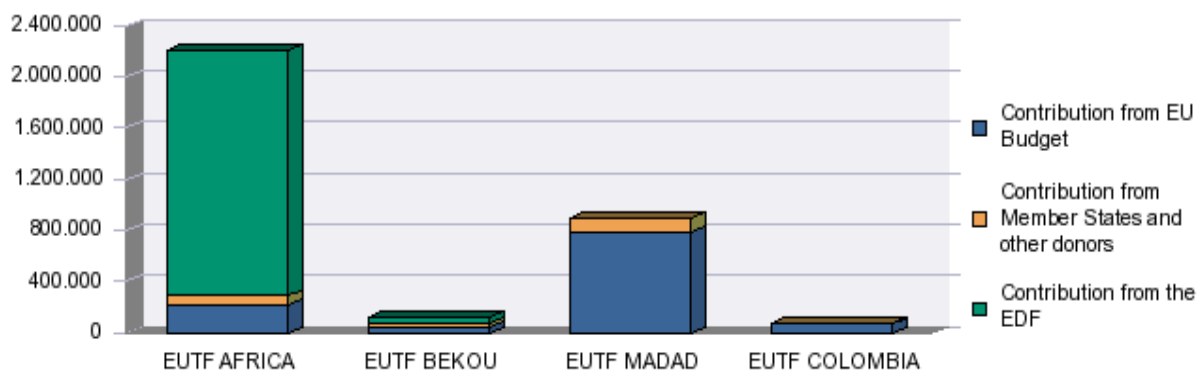
in '000 euro

Pledged Amount



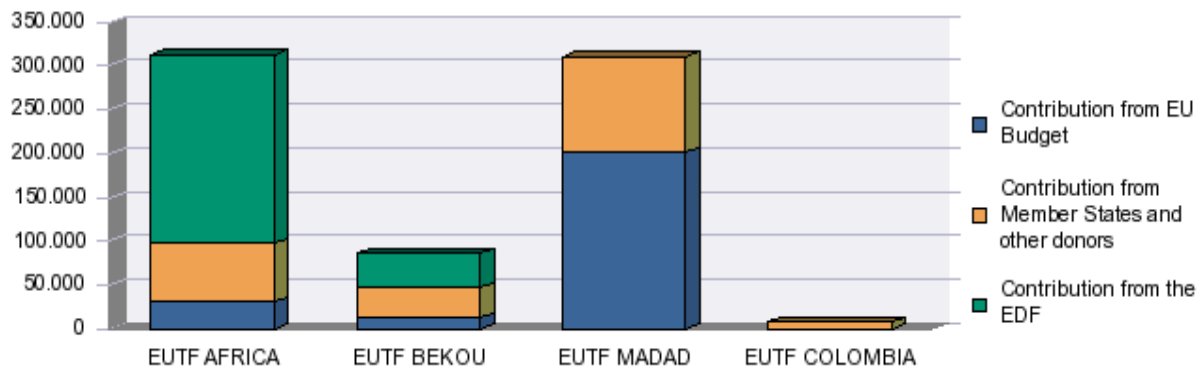
in '000 euro

Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments



in '000 euro

Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments



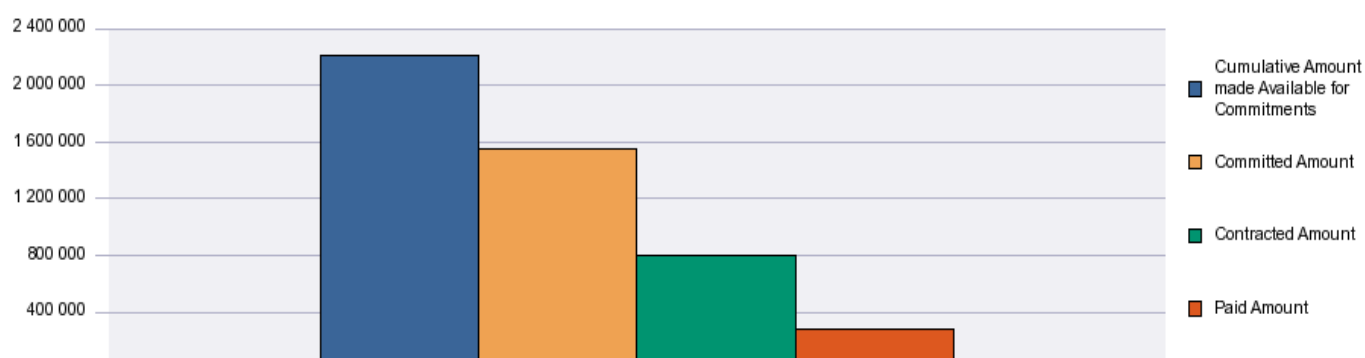
5.4. The European Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF AFRICA) budget implementation at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

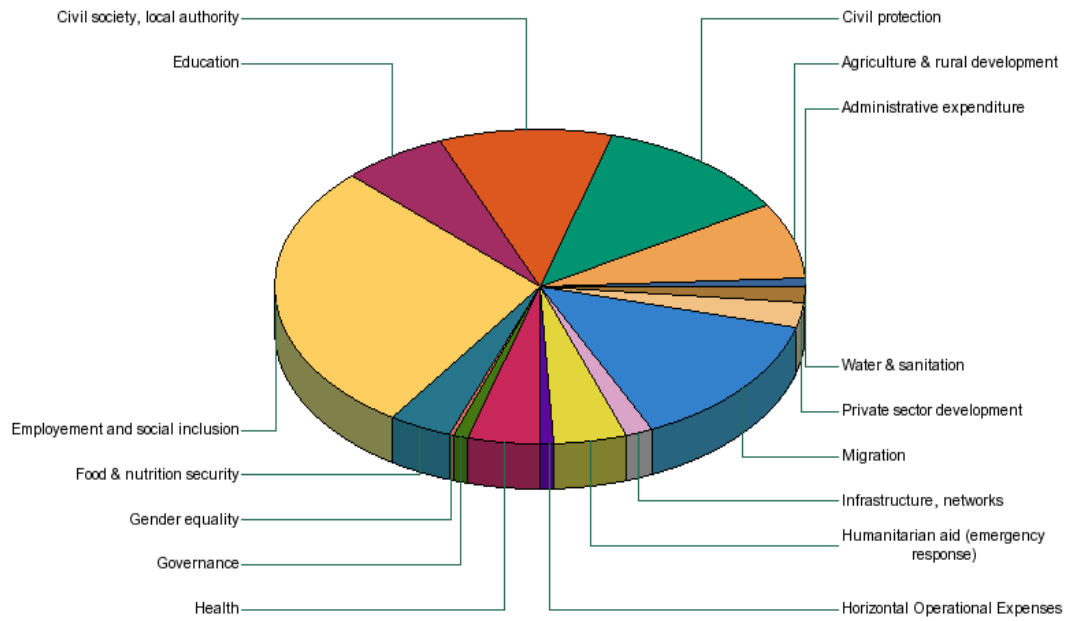
Budget Title	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Contracted Amount	Amount Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)
Administrative expenditure	58 769	12 827	12 827	21 135	12 817	22%
Agriculture & rural development	122 576	122 576	63 500	13 554	13 554	11%
Civil society, local authority	166 400	166 400	123 588	43 729	43 496	26%
Education	116 900	99 900	32 903	8 937	8 937	8%
Employment and social inclusion	493 804	436 004	183 879	63 949	61 183	12%
Food & nutrition security	60 100	60 100	40 530	10 380	10 380	17%
Gender equality	5 200	5 200	5 200	1 270	1 270	24%
Governance	46 164	12 000	12 000	5 306	5 306	11%
Health	72 900	71 500	38 840	12 725	12 725	17%
Infrastructure, networks	26 000	26 000	26 000	12 501	12 501	48%
Migration	215 830	215 775	87 745	28 465	28 465	13%
Private sector development	44 600	40 000	35 739	6 990	6 990	16%
Water & sanitation	27 000	27 000	15 000	5 137	5 137	19%
Humanitarian aid (emergency response)	151 500	65 500	10 400	6 191	6 191	4%
Civil protection	191 223	183 223	116 421	50 551	50 222	26%
Horizontal Operational Expenses	18 322	13 083	877	893	354	2%
Reserves/unallocated	389 412			20 940		
EUTF Africa	2 206 699	1 557 088	805 449	312 653	279 528	13%

in '000 euro

Commitment Overview

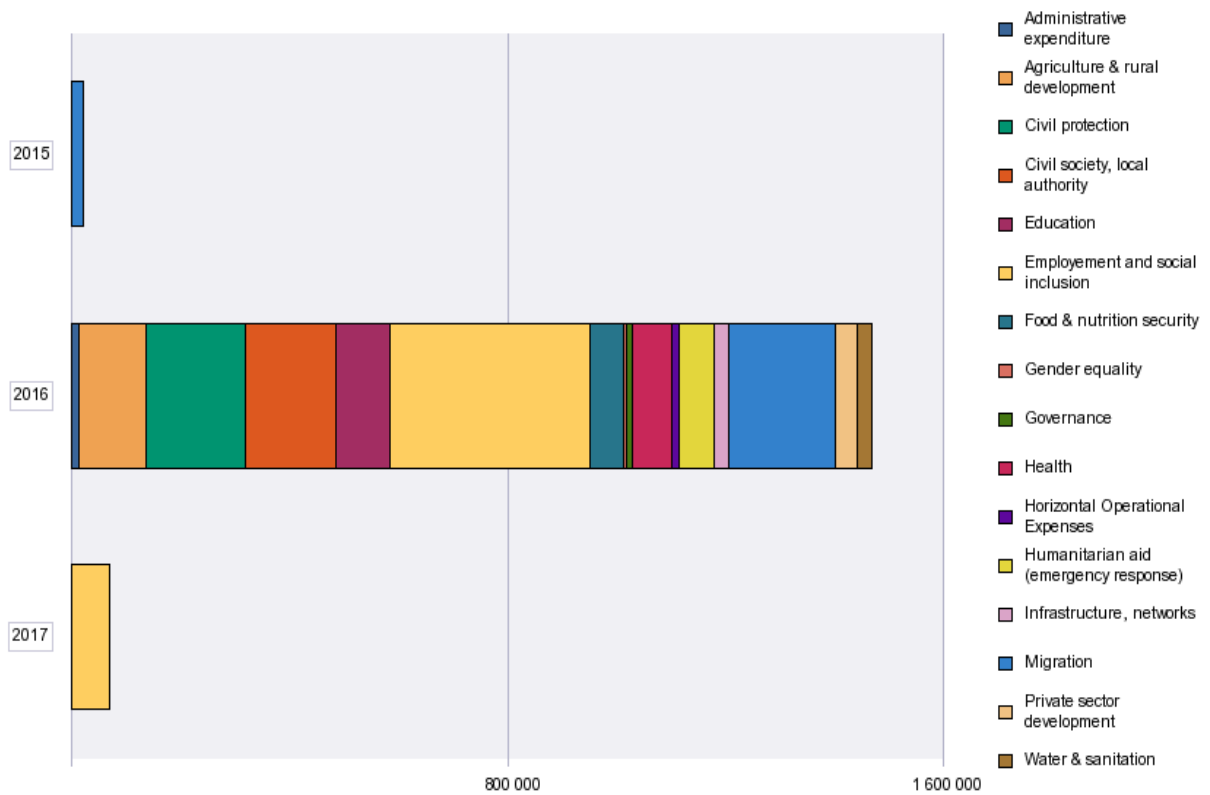


Commitments by Budget Item



in '000 euro

Budget Implementation by Year and Budget Item



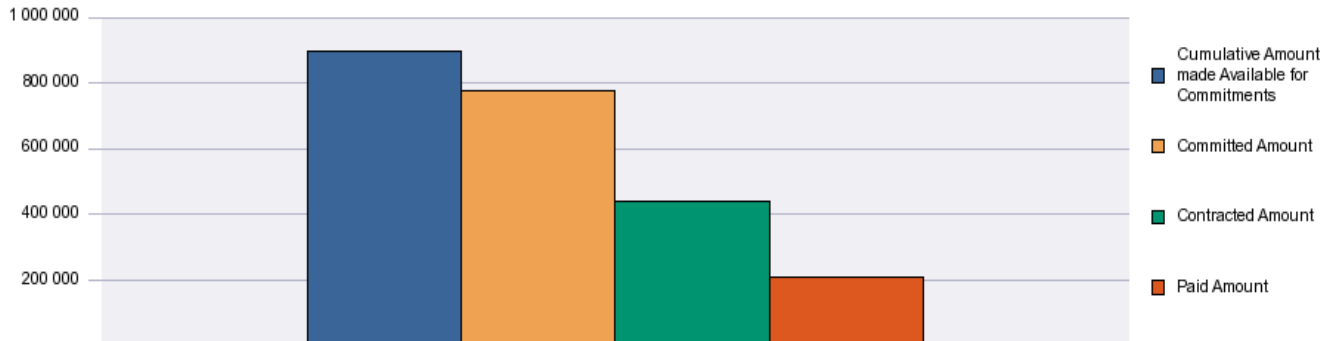
**5.5. The European Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis (EUTF MADAD)
budget implementation at 15/05/2017**

in '000 euro

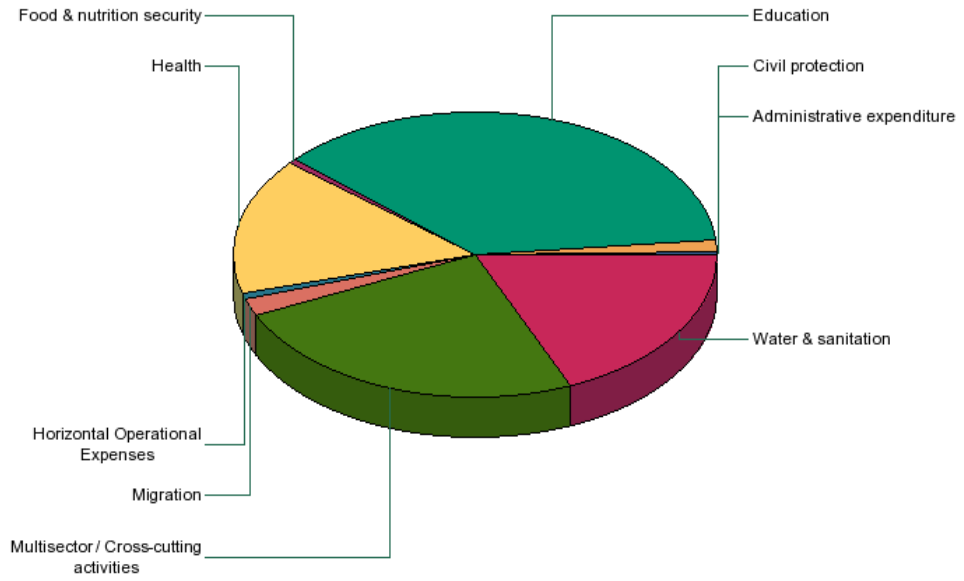
Budget Title	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Contracted Amount	Amount Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)
Administrative expenditure	27 380	2 085	2 085	9 632	2 085	8%
Education	287 399	286 528	226 293	136 999	128 328	45%
Employment and social inclusion						
Food & nutrition security	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000	100%
Health	121 000	121 000	55 017	18 000	18 000	15%
Migration	15 000	15 000	14 950	20 840	10 673	71%
Water & sanitation	144 227	144 227	34 039	12 247	12 247	8%
Civil protection	10 000	10 000				
Multisector / Cross-cutting activities	192 000	192 000	102 058	30 690	30 690	16%
Horizontal Operational Expenses	2 734	2 734	863	82	32	1%
Reserves/unallocated	92 778			76 882		
EUTF MADAD	897 518	778 574	440 305	310 372	207 053	23%

in '000 euro

Commitment Overview

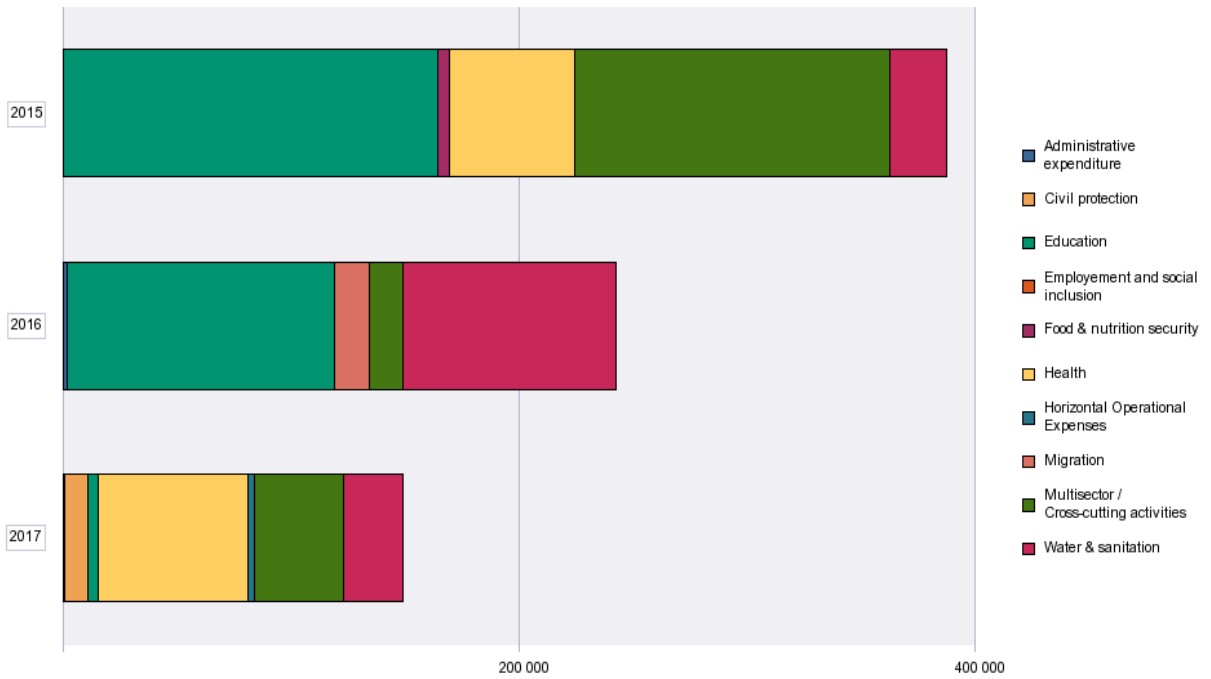


Commitments by Budget Item



in '000 euro

Budget Implementation by Year and Budget Item



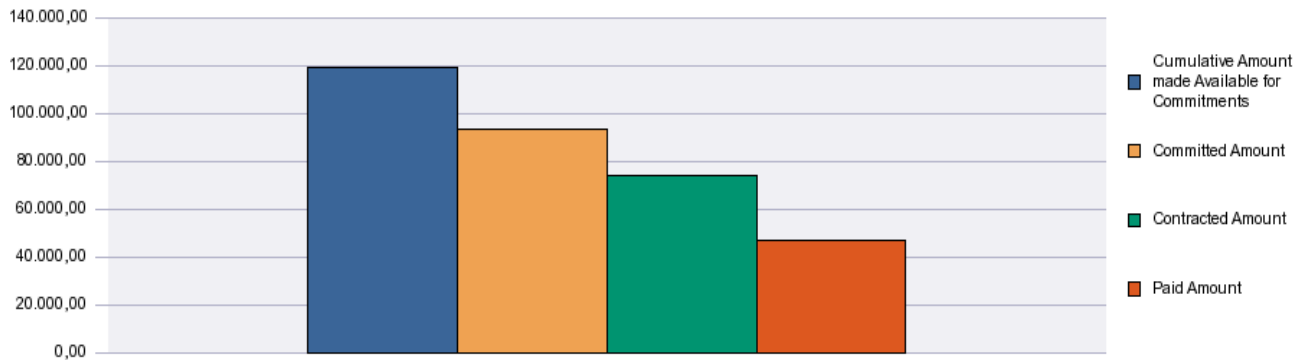
5.6. The European Trust Fund for the Central African Republic (EUTF BEKOU) budget implementation at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

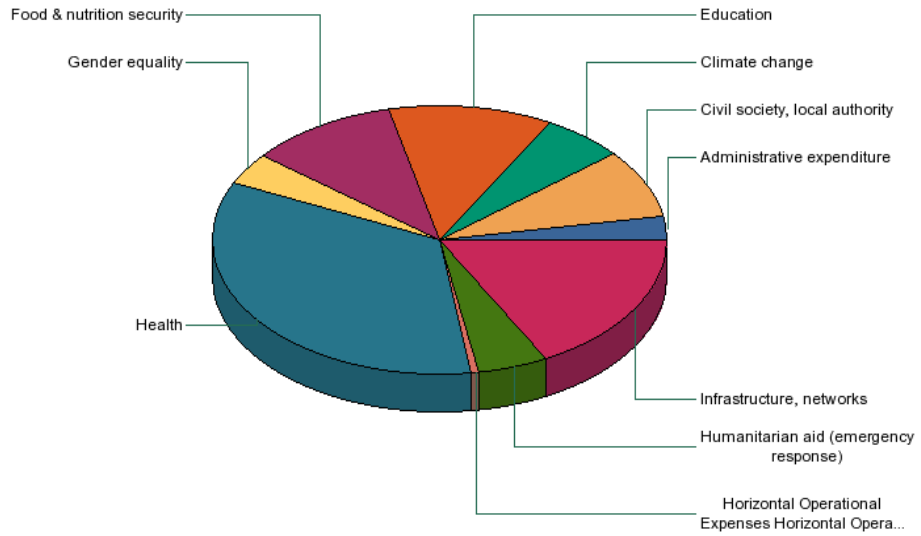
Budget Title	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Contracted Amount	Amount Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)
Administrative expenditure	5 856	2 630	2 630	4 304	2 630	45%
Civil society, local authority	7 700	7 700	5 220	7 700	2 125	28%
Climate change	5 500	5 500	3 835	5 500	2 210	40%
Education	11 000	11 000	7 467	11 000	3 662	33%
Food & nutrition security	10 000	10 000	6 193	10 000	3 863	39%
Gender equality	3 500	3 500	1 380	3 500	1 242	35%
Health	38 000	32 000	26 645	24 900	21 769	57%
Infrastructure, networks	16 260	16 260	16 060	8 150	6 150	38%
Humanitarian aid (emergency response)	4 500	4 500	4 380	4 500	3 167	70%
Horizontal Operational Expenses	800	738	490	800	307	38%
Reserves/unallocated	16 290			5 720		
EUTF BEKOU	119 407	93 828	74 300	86 074	47 124	39%

in '000 euro

Commitment Overview

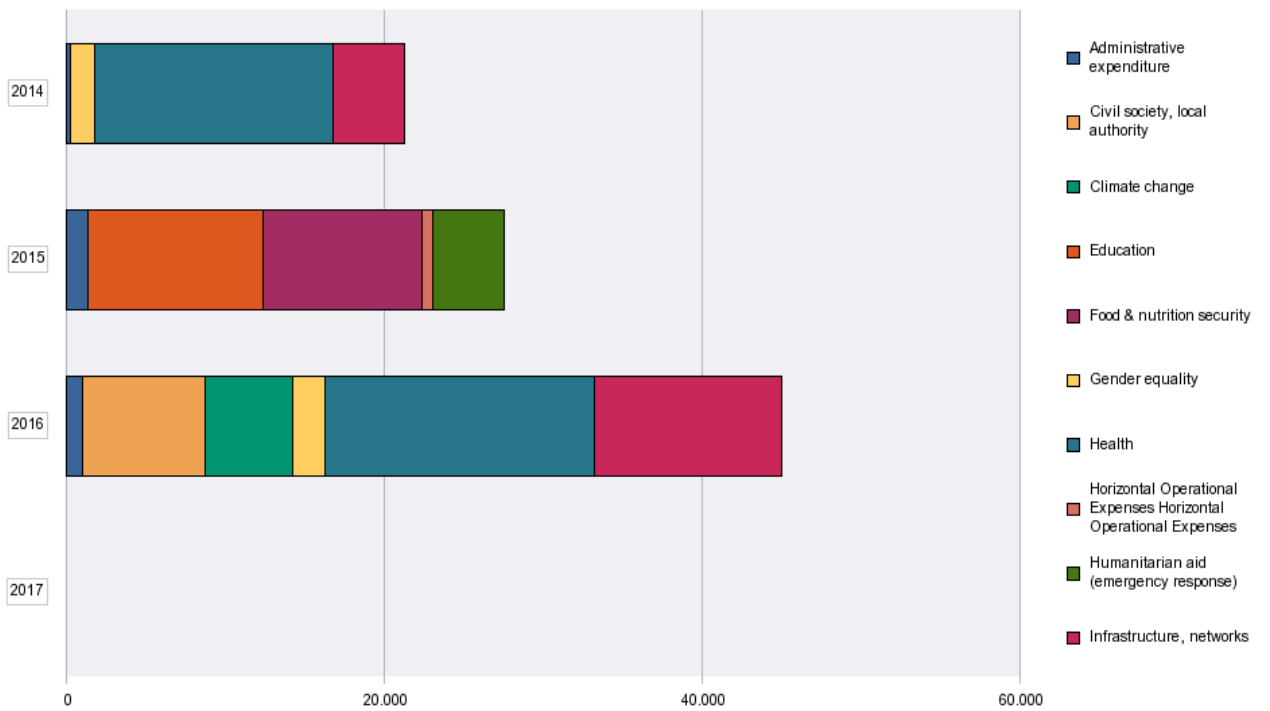


Commitments by Budget Item



in '000 euro

Budget Implementation by Year and Budget Item



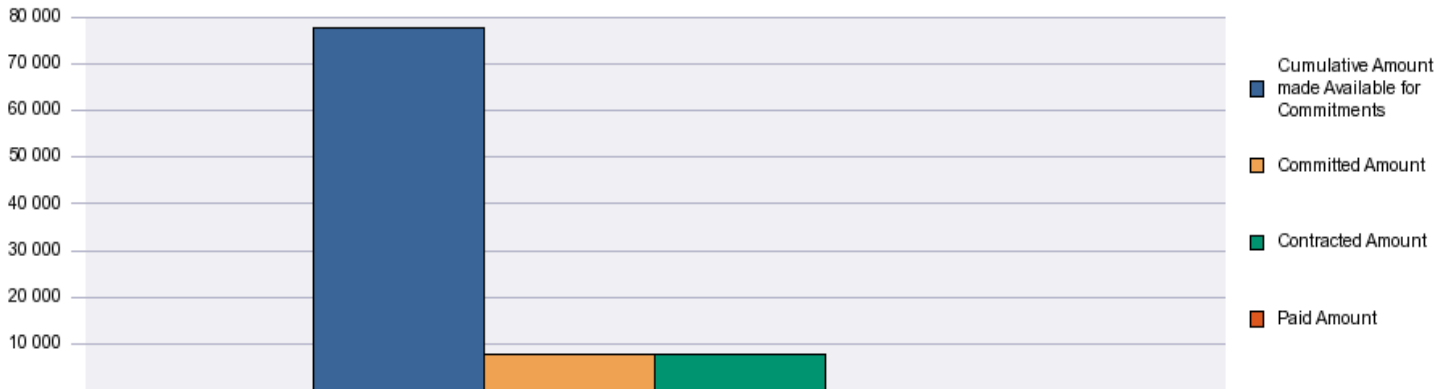
5.7. The European Trust Fund for Colombia (EUTF COLOMBIA) budget implementation at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

Budget Title	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Contracted Amount	Amount Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(5)/(1)
Administrative expenditure	1 224			384		
Agriculture & rural development	11 000	7 800	7 800	4 600		
Reserves/unallocated	65 448			2 688		
EUTF Colombia	77 672	7 800	7 800	7 672		

in '000 euro

Commitment Overview



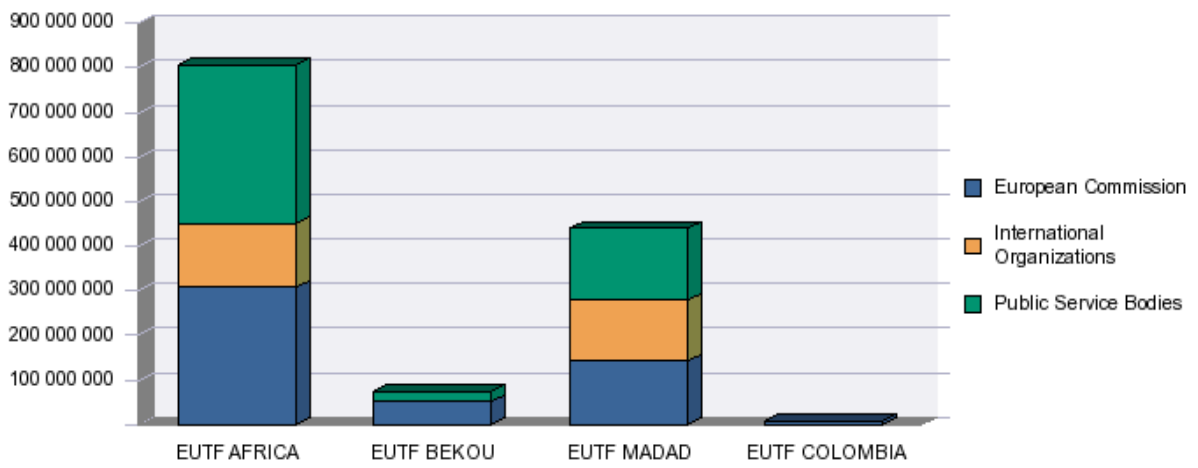
5.8. Breakdown of contracted amount for EUTFs combined by implementing actor at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

Name	All EUTFs combined - Implementing Actor	Contracted Amount	%
EUTF AFRICA	European Commission	307 460	38%
	International Organizations	143 200	18%
	Public Service Bodies*	354 788	44%
EUTF AFRICA		805 449	
EUTF BEKOU	European Commission	50 160	68%
	Public Service Bodies*	24 140	32%
EUTF BEKOU		74 300	
EUTF MADAD	European Commission	142 962	32%
	International Organizations	135 150	31%
	Public Service Bodies*	162 192	37%
EUTF MADAD		440 305	
EUTF COLOMBIA	European Commission	7 800	100%
EUTF COLOMBIA		7 800	
European Commission		508 382	38%
International Organizations		278 350	21%
Public Service Bodies*		541 121	41%
	Grand Total:	1 327 854	100%

* It includes organizations such as the Agence Française du Développement or Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau.

Implementing Actor by EU Trust Fund



5.9. Details of EU Budget contributions to EU Trust Funds at 15/05/2017

in '000 euro

Name	Origin of EU Budget contribution to EUTFs	EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
AFRICA EU TRUST FUND	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	57 899	19 899
	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	176 560	500
	Humanitarian aid	10 000	10 000
AFRICA EU TRUST FUND		244 459	30 399

BEKOU EU TRUST FUND	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	37 303	10 000
	Humanitarian aid	3 000	2 000
BEKOU EU TRUST FUND		40 303	12 000

EU TRUST FUND FOR COLOMBIA	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	70 000	
	Humanitarian aid	2 000	
EU TRUST FUND FOR COLOMBIA		72 000	

MADAD EU TRUST FUND	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	36 966	
	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	527 726	43 196
	Humanitarian aid	3 000	
	Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II) *	123 063	18 038
MADAD EU TRUST FUND		690 755	61 235

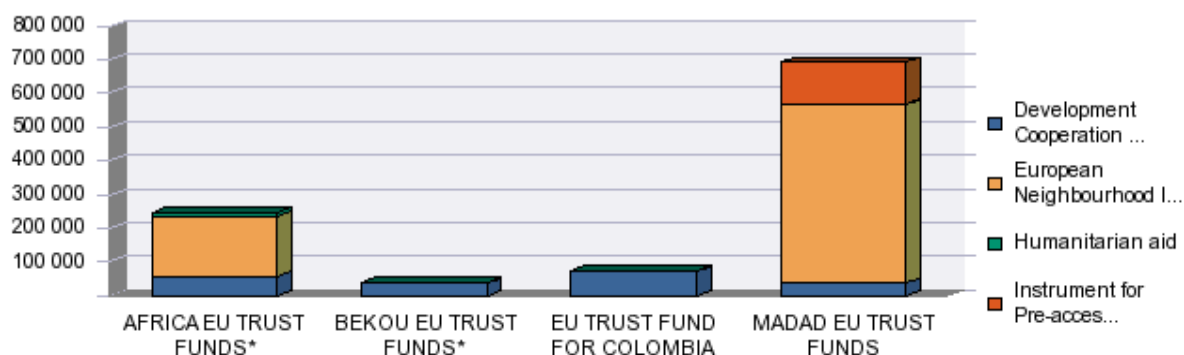
Grand Total:		1 047 517	103 634
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*) The Commission's accounting system does not include under 'EU Budget Committed' and 'EU Budget Paid' (to the Trust Fund) an amount of EUR 139,7 million paid by the Commission to reimburse a contribution made by Turkey to the EUTF Madad under IPA operational programmes (indirect management).

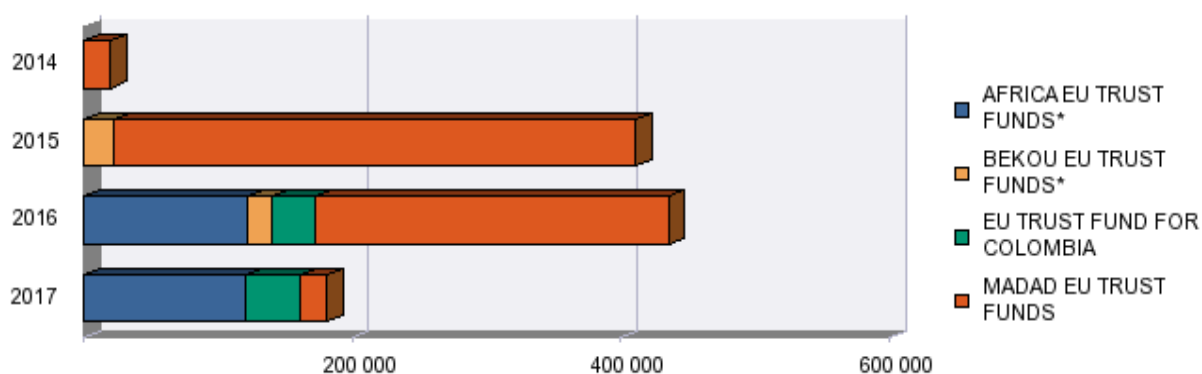
in '000 euro

Origin of EU Budget contribution to EUTFs	Financial Year	EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2015	27 625	2 554
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2016	134 543	27 345
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2017	40 000	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2014	20 000	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2015	362 696	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2016	200 530	43 696
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2017	121 060	
Humanitarian aid	2015	2 000	2 000
Humanitarian aid	2016	16 000	10 000
Humanitarian aid	2017		
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2015	18 470	17 568
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2016	84 592	470
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2017	20 000	
Grand Total:		1 047 517	103 634

EU Budget committed amount per Program



EU Budget committed amount by Year – All EUTFs combined



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http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/oettinger_en

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<http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/budget/index.htm>

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