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DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

for the financial year 2021

#EUBUDGET

EU trust funds

COM(2020) 300 - June 2020

Working Document Part XI

Budget

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DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET
of the European Union
for the financial year 2021

Working Document
Part XI

**Draft General Budget
of the European Union
for the Financial Year 2021**

**Working Document Part XI
EU Trust Funds**

COM(2020) 300 – June 2020

The 2021 Draft Budget is accompanied by twelve ‘Working Documents’, as follows:

Part I: Programme Statements of operational expenditure

Working Document I contains, pursuant to Article 41(3)(h) of the Financial Regulation, Programme Statements, which are coherent with the current legal bases and provide details on the resources dedicated to each spending Programme for the period 2014-2020.

Part II: Human Resources of the EU institutions and executive agencies

Working Document II presents information on the human resources of the EU institutions and executive agencies, and in particular for the Commission, both for the establishment plans and for external personnel and across all headings of the multiannual financial framework. Moreover, pursuant to Article 41(3)(b) of the Financial Regulation, it provides a summary table for the period 2014 – 2021 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 70 of the Financial Regulation.

Part III: Bodies set up by the European Union having legal personality

Working Document III presents detailed information relating to all decentralised agencies and Joint Undertakings, with a transparent presentation of revenue, expenditure and staff levels of various Union bodies, pursuant to Article 41(3)(c) 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 2021 Draft Budget, pursuant to Article 41(3)(f) of the Financial Regulation.

Part V: Budget implementation and assigned revenue

Working Document V presents the budget implementation forecast for 2020, information on assigned revenue (implementation in 2019 and estimation for 2021), and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) and managing potentially abnormal RAL (PAR) for 2019, pursuant to Article 41(3)(d) of the Financial Regulation.

Part VI: Commission expenditure under the administrative heading of the multiannual financial framework

Working Document VI encompasses administrative expenditure to be implemented by the Commission under the administrative heading of the multiannual financial framework (heading 7) 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), pursuant to Article 41(3)(e) of the Financial Regulation.

Part VII: Commission buildings

Working Document VII presents information on buildings under Section III - Commission, pursuant to Article 266(1) 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, pursuant to Article 41(10) and (11) of the Financial Regulation.

Part IX: Funding to international organisations

Working Document IX presents funding provided to international organisations, across all MFF headings, pursuant to Article 41(3)(g) of the Financial Regulation.

Part X: Financial Instruments

Working Document X presents the use made of financial instruments, pursuant to Article 41(4) of the Financial Regulation.

Part XI: EU Trust funds

Working Document XI presents the activities supported by EU Trust Funds, their implementation and performance, pursuant to Article 41(6) of the Financial Regulation.

Part XII: Payment schedules

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 41(3)(i) of the Financial Regulation.

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1. Introduction

This Working Document was first submitted to the European Parliament and the Council in 2017 for the Draft Budget 2018, following a joint statement agreed as part of the conciliation on the 2017 budget, where the Commission undertook to ‘regularly inform the budgetary authority on ongoing and planned trust funds' financing’ (including Member States' contributions) and operations. In August 2018, the revised Financial Regulation (Article 41(6))¹ entered into force. It includes the new requirement that a Working Document on EU Trust Funds be attached to the draft budget covering:

- implementation, including monitoring arrangements;
- management costs;
- contributions from other donors than the Union;
- a preliminary assessment of the Funds' performance based on the conditions set out in Article 234(3)²; and
- a description of how activities have contributed to the objectives laid down in the basic act of the instrument from which the Union contribution to the trust funds were provided.

The Commission reports on a monthly basis to the European Parliament and the Council on the multiannual implementation of the EU Trust Funds (EUTFs) in accordance with Financial Regulation Article 235(5), on the basis of cumulative figures. The monthly report as of 31. 12. 2019 is attached as an annex to this working document. More in-depth information on the performance of each EUTF may be found in the individual annual reports as required by Financial Regulation Article 252.

2. Background

A trust fund is an 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. EUTFs were introduced in order to ensure better EU visibility and higher control and accountability given the substantial amount of funding being channelled through other organisations like UN and the World Bank. EUTFs are typically used by the Commission to establish a multidonor response to emergencies/post emergency situations, to provide flexibility and speed up implementation.

EU Trust Funds offer a number of advantages:

- the major advantage is that EUTFs allow for pooling of resources from different sources (EU Budget instruments, EDF, contributions by Member States and third countries);
- 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;

¹ Regulation 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ-L 193/30.07.2018 p.1).

² Article 234(3) of the Financial Regulation cites the following conditions –inter alia - for establishment of EUTFs: added value; visibility; additionality and alignment with the objectives of the source of funding.

- they benefit from faster and more flexible decision-making processes and implementation procedures;
- the 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.

EUTFs are also to be seen as important operational tools supporting the EU's approach in response to the Syria crisis³; to the migration and refugee challenges⁴ as well as for the successful establishment of the Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration⁵.

2.1. Establishment

The possibility to implement EU funding in external action through EUTFs was originally introduced in the 2012 Financial Regulation. An EUTF can be established with at least one external donor to respond to emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions. An EUTF can only be established where agreements with other donors have secured contributions from other sources than the EU budget. They also need to comply with – inter alia – specific conditions including: EU added value (the trust fund's 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 procedure for establishing EUTFs has been changed in the revised (2018) Financial Regulation, introducing the requirement that the Commission must consult the European Parliament and the Council on its intention to establish an EUTF for emergency and post emergency actions, and will need approval for the creation of thematic trust funds.

After the adoption of the decision on establishment of the EUTF, the constitutive act 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. The European Parliament and/or the Council may ask the Commission to stop funding or to revise the constitutive agreement with a view to liquidating the EUTF according to Financial Regulation Article 234(5).

2.2. Governance

The EUTF has specific governance arrangements and contributions are placed outside the EU Budget.

Each EUTF has a board chaired by the Commission with representation of the donors and the non-contributing Member States as observers. The board gives general orientations on the 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.

³ JOIN(2013) 22 final of 24.6.2013.

⁴ COM(2015) 240 final of 13.5.2016.

⁵ COM(2016) 385 final of 7.6.2016.

3. Overview

To date, the Commission has set up four emergency / post emergency EUTFs:

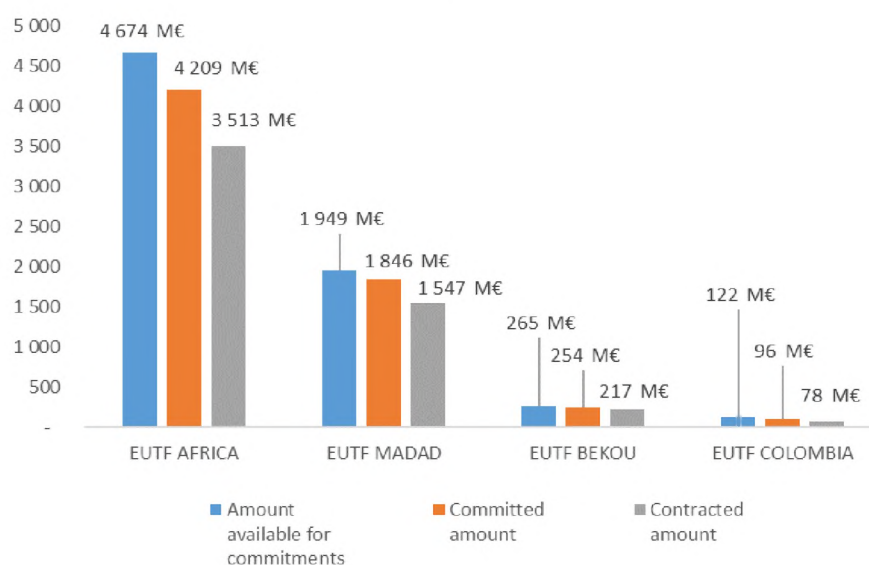
- the EU Trust Fund for the Central African Republic: the ‘EUTF Bêkou’, established on 15 July 2014 which was originally due to expire on 15 July 2019, but has been extended to 31 December 2020.
- the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis: the ‘EUTF Madad’, established on 15 December 2014 which was originally due to expire on 15 December 2019, but has been extended to 14 December 2020.
- the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa: the ‘EUTF Africa’, established on 12 November 2015 which will expire on 31 December 2020.
- the European Union Trust Fund for Colombia: the ‘EUTF Colombia’ established on 12 December 2016 which will expire on 31 December 2020.

All four trust funds have been fully operational during 2019. Two of them - the Bêkou and Madad Trust Funds - have been extended until December 2020. In both cases, the need for extension was put forward by the trust fund boards, which resulted in a proposal for extension made by the European Commission. After consultation of the European Parliament and the Council, the Commission took the formal decision on their extensions⁶ on 27. 5. 2019 for Bêkou and 31. 10. 2019 for MADAD.

By the end of 2019, a total of **EUR 7 010 million** had been made available for commitments to the four EU Trust Funds and **EUR 6 404 million** had been committed. As a result the overall implementation rate of commitment appropriations was at 91 %. EUTF Madad committed over 95 %, EUTF Bêkou — 96 %, EUTF Africa — 90 % and EUTF Colombia — 79 % of the commitment appropriations available.

At the same time, a total of **EUR 5 354 million (84 %)** were contracted by the EUTFs. The EUTF Africa contracted EUR 3 513 million (83 %), EUTF Madad — EUR 1 547 million (84 %), EUTF Bêkou — EUR 217 million (86 %) and EUTF Colombia — EUR 78 million (81 %).

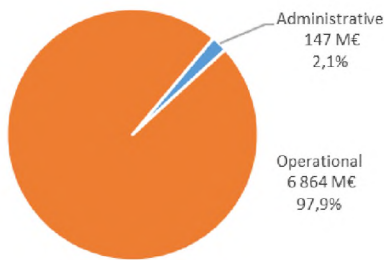
Summary of implementation for all EU Trust Funds (millions of EUR)



⁶ C(2019)3831 and C(2019)7621

4. Management costs

All EUTF - Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



The Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5 % of the amounts pooled into the trust funds to cover its management costs, (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage withdrawn from contributions to the EUTF from the EU budget is substantially lower.

Out of the EUR 7 010,49 million made available for commitments for all the EUTFs, 97,9 % was allocated for operational expenditure and 2,1 % for administrative expenditure.

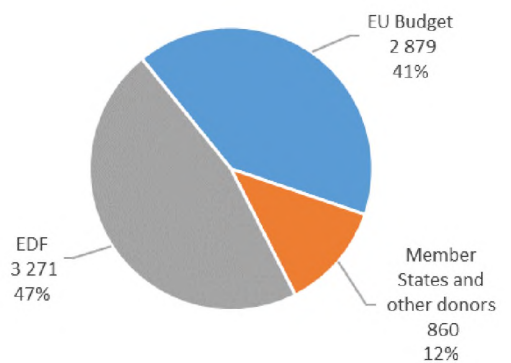
The total amount committed until December 2019 was EUR 6 404,20 million, 98,13 % of which on operational expenditure and 1,87 % on administrative expenditure.

5. Pledges and Contributions

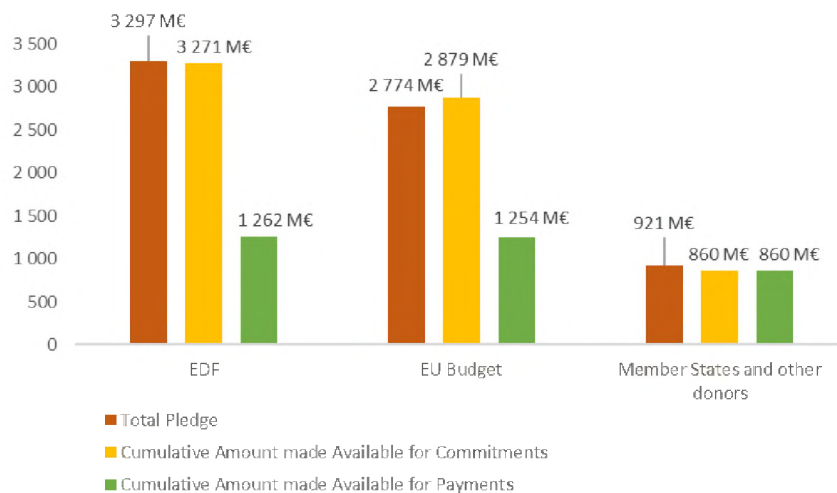
By close 2019, The total amount of funds made available for commitment to all the EU Trust Funds amount to EUR 7 010,49 million: EUR 3 271 (47 %) coming from the European Development Fund (EDF), EUR 2 879 million from the EU budget (41 %), and EUR 860 million (12 %) from Member States and other donors.

The share of funds coming from EDF, EU Budget and Member States and other donors for each EU Trust Fund is detailed in the individual EU Trust Fund sections.

All EUTF - Origin of funds (Amount available for commitments)



Pledges and contributions to all EUTF



6. Activities supported by the EU Trust Funds as of December 2019

6.1. The EUTF Africa

The EUTF for Africa has four objectives.

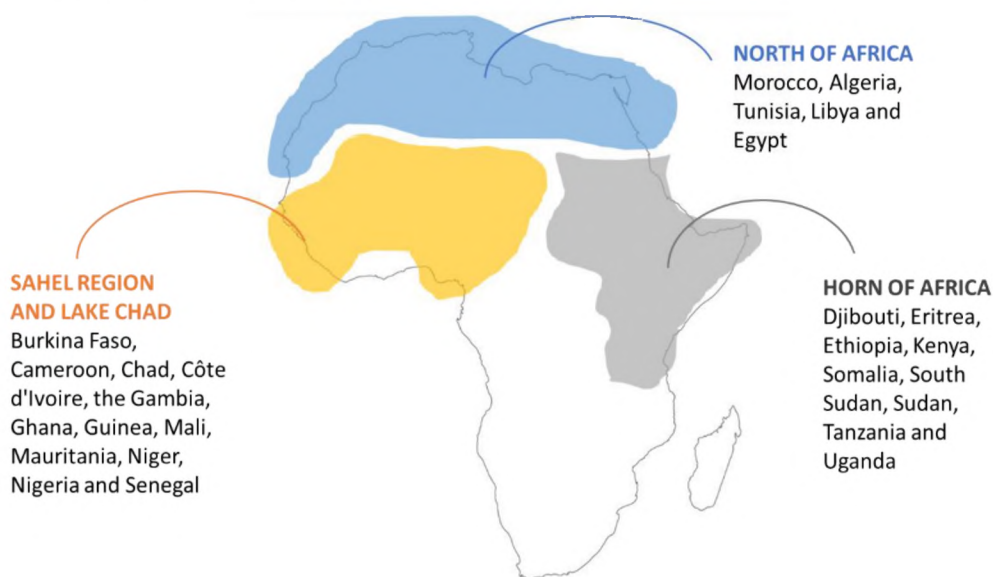
- Greater economic and employment opportunities through economic programmes aimed at creating employment opportunities.
- Strengthening resilience of communities including providing basic services to local populations, refugees and displaced people in the area of food and nutrition, security, health, education and social protection.
- Improved migration management including the development of national and regional migration strategies, preventing irregular migration, fighting against trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants, promoting effective voluntary return and sustainable reintegration, international protection and asylum, legal migration and mobility; and
- Improved governance and conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law, including through capacity building in support of security and development.

The Africa EU Trust Fund is organised in three windows as detailed below. Donors can contribute to the EU Trust Fund in general or ask to channel their contribution to one or several of the windows.

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

EUTF AFRICA WINDOWS

26 partner countries in 3 African regions



6.1.1. Implementation of actions

In the course of 2019, the EUTF for Africa adopted for a total of EUR 851 million 52 new actions, 36 new actions and 16 top-ups, across the three regions including cross-window programmes. Those are split as follows: 17 in the Sahel/Lake Chad, 24 in the Horn of Africa, and 11 in the North of Africa and 7 cross-window actions.

The total number of approved actions as of 31 December 2019 is 223, including 5 cross window programmes, for a total of EUR 4 441,5 million, divided as follows: Sahel/Lake Chad EUR 2 023,5 million, Horn of Africa EUR 1 611,1 million and North of Africa EUR 807 million.

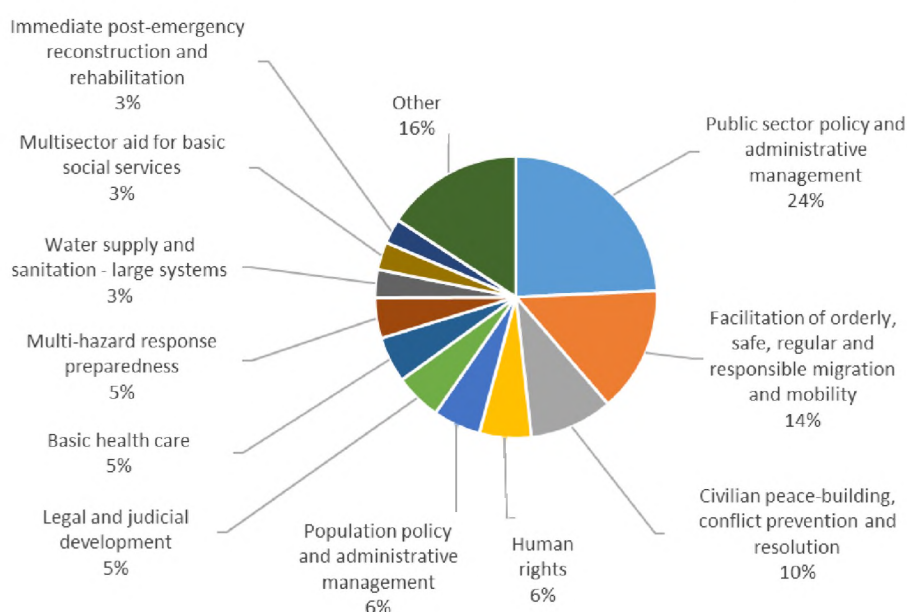
EUTF for Africa actions are implemented by different actors including EU Member States' development agencies, international and local NGOs and international or UN agencies. While the Constitutive Agreement of the EUTF for Africa identifies delegated cooperation with EU Member States' agencies as the main implementation modality, other implementation modalities are also applied, i.e. calls for proposals, calls for expression of interest or budget support.

Of the total amount of approved actions as of 31 December 2019 a total of EUR 4 209 million had been committed in the accounting system of the Commission. As of 31 December 2019, contracts signed with implementing partners have reached 572 (including cross-window contracts), for an overall amount of EUR 3 513,2 million.

To streamline reporting and workprocesses, the sectoral breakdown of Trust Funds in the working document are based on the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) sector codes. The purpose of these codes is to have a unified reporting approach on Official Development Assistance. Most of the investments of EUTF Africa fall within the sectors 'Public sector policy and administrative management' (24 % in 2019), 'Facilitation of orderly, safe regular and responsible migration and mobility' (14 % in 2019) and 'Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution' (10 % in 2019).

A more detailed picture of the sectoral split of the commitments in 2019 is provided in the pie chart below.

EUTF Africa- Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.1.1.1. Sahel and Lake Chad Window

The actions approved in 2019 are an important step forward in the EUTF's support for stabilisation efforts in the region, reinforcing the integrated approach of the EUTF and substantiating the humanitarian-development peace nexus. More than 75 % of the total amount approved in 2019 will contribute to strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in the border areas between Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, as well as improving governance and security in the Sahel and Lake Chad region. Similarly, the "Programme d'urgence pour la stabilisation des espaces frontaliers du G5 Sahel" has received an additional EU 45,23 million. Other regional actions in support of stability in the G5 Sahel countries, including their regional coordination structures, have been adopted for an amount totalling EUR 105,5 million. The programmes adopted this year will also take action to address rising security concerns in the Gulf of Guinea, with an additional EUR 43 million directed at programmes in Ghana and Guinea.

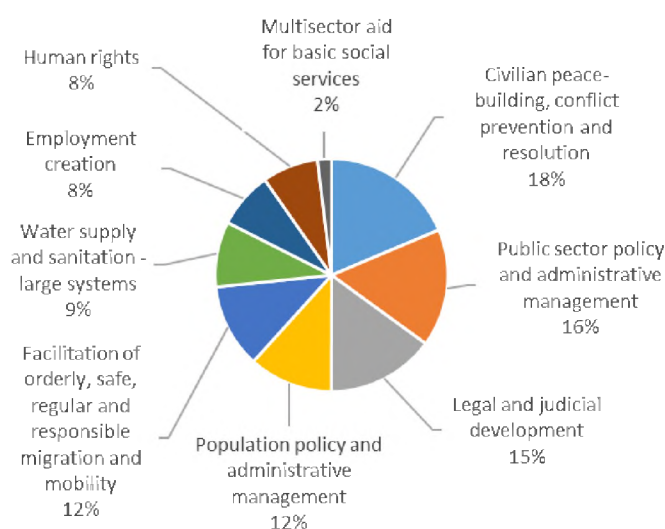
Over 18 % of the funding approved in 2019 contributed to the EU-IOM Joint Initiative and the Evacuation Transit Mechanism implemented by UNHCR, enabling the EUTF to continue to support the most vulnerable migrants and refugees throughout 2020. The remaining 7 % of the funds approved this year will contribute to boosting green employment and enterprise opportunities in Ghana.

In 2019, the Sahel and Lake Chad window approved 9 new actions and 8 budgetary top-ups for a total of EUR 302,1 million. As of 31 December 2019, a total of 101 actions amounting to EUR 2 billion were approved for this window, of which almost EUR 1,6 billion were contracted. Member States and other donors contributed EUR 46,9 million to this window in 2019.

EUTF Africa Key Results: Sahel and Lake Chad

- 27 602 jobs created in the region and 129 260 people assisted to develop income-generating activities.
- 772 480 basic social services delivered.
- 809 401 people participating in conflict prevention and peace-building activities.
- 527 076 people reached by information campaigns on risks related to irregular migration.
- Supported the voluntary return of 71 222 migrants from Libya, Niger and other countries through the EU-IOM Initiative.

Sahel region and Lake Chad area - Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.1.1.2. Horn of Africa Window

Programmes approved in 2019 focused on supporting the most vulnerable populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons, fostering political and economic stability and improving migration management.

The EU has been at the forefront in implementing the Global Compact on Refugees in the Horn of Africa. In particular, the EUTF approved five new programmes worth EUR 37,6 million to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Refugees.

In 2019, the EU honoured its commitment to support the civilian-led transitional authority in Sudan in tackling social, economic and political challenges and the necessary reforms (EUR 35 million for social protection system and EUR 7 million for Prime Minister’s Office).

The EUTF continued to support Somalia’s progress towards political and economic stabilisation and debt relief. With EU’s financial support Somalia reached the HIPC decision point on 25 March 2020 – the country can receive debt relief by IMF to ensure debt sustainability.

The first phase of the Better Migration Management programme reinforced the development of national legislation across the region and strengthened the capacity of state and non-state actors to protect vulnerable migrants. A second phase of this programme (EUR 30 million) was approved in 2019. Also, a EUR 5 million regional programme will improve investigative methods against money laundering and cross border activities by criminal organisations that profit from irregular migration and human trafficking.

Following an escalation of violence in Libya, the African Union, UNHCR and Rwanda launched a new Emergency Transit Mechanism to Rwanda. The EUTF provided a EUR 10,3 million support package to this initiative, which offers a life-saving avenue out of Libya for vulnerable people in need of international protection, with a view to supporting their further resettlement.

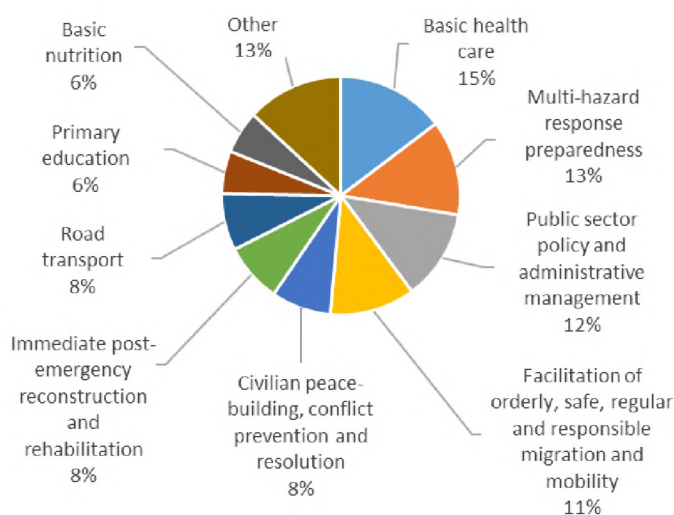
Through the transit mechanism, 309 people including unaccompanied minors, were already evacuated in 2019. Furthermore, a top-up of EUR 10 million destined to assist stranded migrants to return to and reintegrate in their home countries. was also approved.

Overall, 18 new programmes and 6 budgetary top-ups were approved in 2019 for a total of EUR 324,4 million, bringing the total approved actions in the region to EUR 1,611 million, of which EUR 1,146 million were contracted. Member States and other donors contributed EUR 25,7 million to this region in 2019.

EUTF Africa Key Results: Horn of Africa

- 27 700 jobs created and 147 000 people assisted in developing income-generating activities.
- 48 300 people participating in conflict prevention and peace-building activities.
- 3 223 506 basic social services delivered.
- 53 100 migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees protected/assisted.
- 4,3 million people have now a better access to basic services.
- 17 000 voluntary returns or human repatriations in the region.
- 11 000 people trained in migration management.

Horn of Africa- Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.1.1.3. North of Africa Window

In 2019, the North of Africa window adopted 11 new actions for a total of EUR 224,8 million, including two budgetary top-ups on existing actions.

Three of the new actions adopted in 2019 were for Libya, including one top-up to strengthen protection activities and respond to the emergency needs arising from the conflict, and support evacuations through the Emergency Transit Mechanism in Niger and Rwanda.

The other two actions in the form of top-ups aim to build on successful community stabilisation actions, to continue to rehabilitate the social infrastructure of Libyan municipalities and enhance the resilience of local population and migrants including vulnerable children and host communities.

A substantial budget support programme was adopted to further support Morocco to continue improving the management of its borders, to fight people smuggling and trafficking and improve migrant protection.

Five regional programmes were adopted in 2019:

- the third phase of the development pillar of the Regional Development and Protection Programme to strengthen the resilience of those in need at local level;
- a protection programme to enhance self-reliance and support the rights of refugees and asylum seekers;
- an entrepreneurship programme to promote investments from the African diaspora in their countries of origin;
- a top-up of a regional programme on labour mobility to advance mutually beneficial legal migration; and
- a top-up of the Technical Cooperation Facility to support the formulation of new and implementation of on-going programmes.

A top-up of EUR 4 million was added to the programme “Support to Integrated Border and Migration Management” in Morocco and a top-up of EUR 5 million to the regional programme on labour mobility.

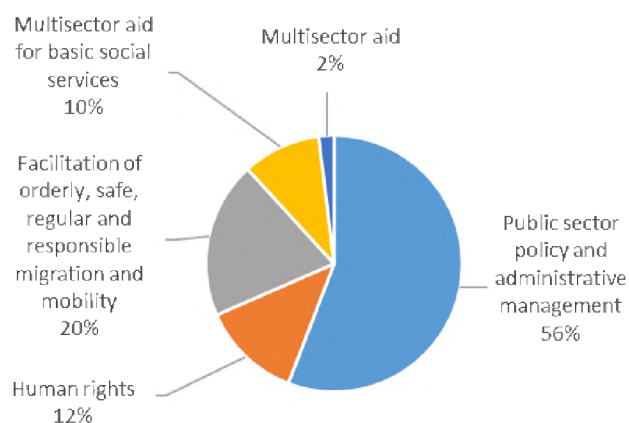
Finally, a top-up of EUR 24 million was adopted to fund additional voluntary humanitarian returns, which offer a safe alternative for migrants stranded in Libya and who wish to return to their countries of origin.

As of December 2019, in total 35 programmes including cross-window programmes, were approved for a total amount of EUR 807 million, EUR 576 million were contracted and EUR 325 million were paid. Member States and donors contributed EUR 22,6 million to this window in 2019, bringing total external contributions to EUR 237 million.

EUTF Africa Key Results: North of Africa

- 61 300 refugees & vulnerable migrants received direct assistance (non-food items and hygiene kits)
- 89 700 migrants received medical assistance in detention centres, disembarkation points & rural areas
- 14 815 children have received learning supplies through UNICEF
- Over 1,2 million people living in communities were provided with essential services e.g. healthcare & education
- 12 schools were upgraded

North of Africa- Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

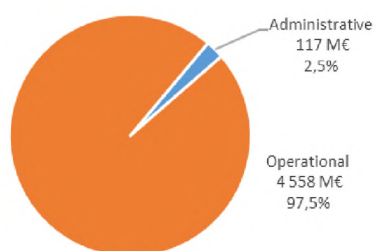
Over the years, the EUTF for Africa has consolidated a comprehensive approach to monitoring, evaluating and lesson learning, which allows the progress of activities to be tracked, measuring their success and improving implementation and programming. A number of significant elements make up the monitoring and evaluation framework for the Africa Trust Fund:

- In the course of 2019, the Mid-Term Evaluation of the EUTF was carried out. The purpose of it is to assess the EUTF's relevance, its performance to date and its complementarity with other EU instruments. The Mid-Term Evaluation Team focused in particular on 50 projects for a careful review and visited Senegal, Niger, Ethiopia and Morocco (for Somalia and Libya the Team met with key local partners);
- The Monitoring and Learning system for the Horn of Africa and Sahel/Lake Chad produced quarterly reports for both regions, which helped the European Commission to display tangible results and analyse how the EUTF is reaching its objectives. The first monitoring and learning report for the North of Africa region was published in September 2019;
- As of 31 December 2019, 67 EUTF projects covering the three regions had been selected for results-oriented monitoring (ROM) reviews;
- Studies and research work produced by the Research and Evidence facilities of the Horn of Africa, Sahel and Lake Chad and North of Africa in the course of 2019 have been made available on the EUTF website (<https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica>);

The detailed results of the EUTF programmes achieved in 2019 is also publicly available on a number of web-based platforms and the EUTF website, which ensures great transparency on the on-going programmes of the EUTF.

6.1.3. Management costs

EUTF AFRICA - Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)

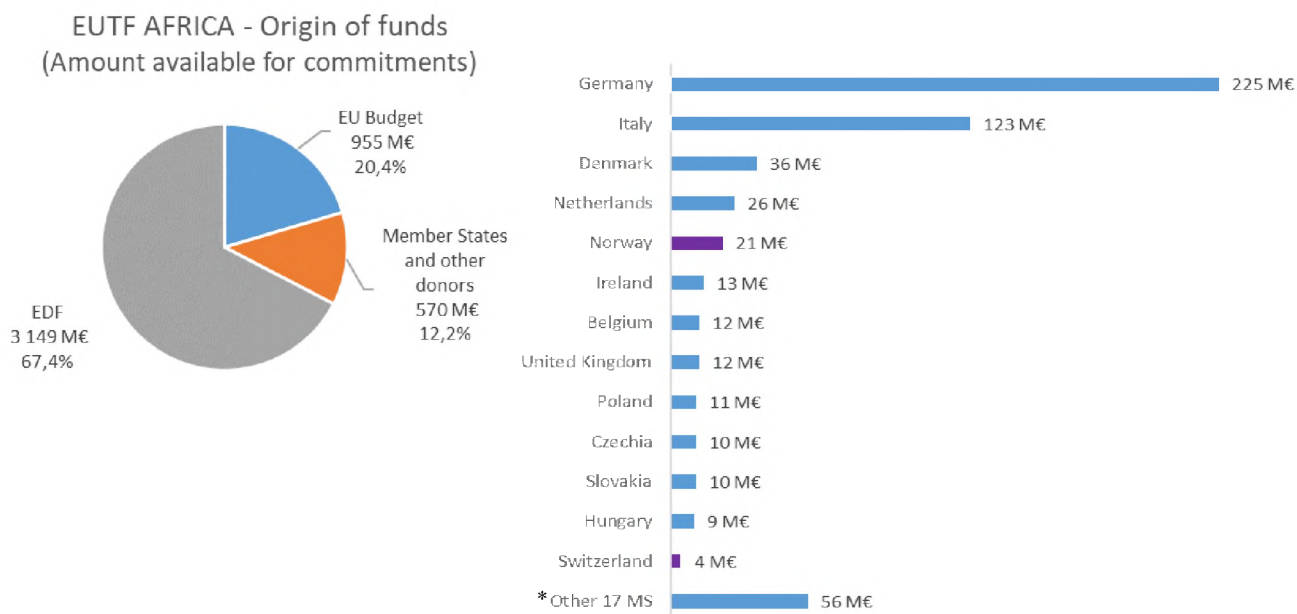


As of 31 December 2019 the amount made available for administrative expenditure for the Trust Fund for Africa amounted to EUR 116,87 million, which corresponds to 2,5 % of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 4 674,45 million).

The total amount committed was EUR 4 209 million, 97,62 % of which on operational expenditure and 2,38 % on administrative expenditure.

6.1.4. Contributions received

By close of 2019, the majority of the funding for EUTF Africa, EUR 3 149,36 million, comes from the EDF (67,4 %) and EU Budget instruments have contributed in total EUR 955,26 million (20,4 %). 28 Member States and two other donors, Norway and Switzerland, have contributed EUR 569,83 million representing 12,2 %.



* Other 17 MS: France, Spain, Sweden, Austria, Finland (9 M€ - 7,5 M€), Portugal, Luxembourg (5 M€ - 4 M€), Estonia (1,75 M€), Croatia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Malta, Slovenia, Cyprus, Romania and Greece (≤600 000 €).

6.1.5. Preliminary performance assessment

Added value

Over the last four years, the EUTF for Africa further demonstrated its added value as a swift and effective implementation tool which facilitates political dialogue with a great number of partner countries, applies innovative approaches and produces concrete results on the ground by pooling funding and expertise from a variety of stakeholders including EU Member States.

The EUTF for Africa has pursued a balanced policy approach supporting the multiple aspects of migration, with a focus on areas of mutual interest such as addressing the root causes of irregular migration, the protection of migrants and refugees, the return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin, and the fight against people trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

EUTF for Africa programmes are funded by a variety of EU financial sources including the European Development Fund, the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, funding from EU Humanitarian Aid as well as resources provided by EU Member States and other donors (Norway and Switzerland). Such a pooling of resources has enabled the EUTF for Africa to support activities at the national, regional and cross-regional level, which would have not been possible to support by using individual financial instruments. Moreover, due to their significant involvement in the implementation of EUTF for Africa programmes, EU Member States have made available their expertise and experience on the ground in a wide number of areas related to the work of the trust fund.

Political visibility

The EUTF for Africa represents a key and flexible implementing tool with a strong political dimension, which has highlighted in the last four years the response of the European Union and its Member States to multiple crises in the three regions, and a wide number of challenges of African partner countries such as the lack of stability and security, the root causes of irregular migration, extreme poverty and institutional weaknesses.

Due to its political nature, the EUTF for Africa has required extensive communication efforts to present progress achieved and discuss needs, challenges and strategic orientations with the Trust Fund's stakeholders including African partner countries. In addition to Operational Committees and Board meetings, discussions on the EUTF for Africa results and future direction were held at the European Parliament in the (Development, Budget and Budgetary Control Committees), at the Council's CODEV and ACP working groups. In 2019, EUTF for Africa actions in support of stabilisation and development in the G5 Sahel⁷ region were also highlighted at an International conference for Sahel held in Ougadougou (Burkina Faso) in July 2019 with participation of the HRVP and the G5 Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Additionality

Actions funded at national, regional and cross-regional level have not duplicated efforts supported by existing financial instruments but have rather complemented activities supported by the EU and its Member States through national/regional resources (in the case of the EU) or bilateral funding (in the case of EU Member States and other donors). Moreover, since its inception the EUTF for Africa has focused on regional programmes within each of the operational windows of the trust fund or on cross-regional programmes in selected areas of work including the return and reintegration of migrants to their countries of origin.

As recognised by a great number of stakeholders, including EU Member States, and recently by the European Court of Auditors, the EUTF for Africa has proved to be able to operate faster than traditional funding instruments, especially in terms of programme identification, approval and contracting. The higher level of flexibility which characterises the EUTF for Africa enables it to adjust more easily to the constant evolution of irregular migration flows and partner countries' needs to respond to new and emerging challenges.

⁷ Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger.

6.1.6. Alignment with objectives

Of the EU resources contributing to the EUTF, approximately 67 % are provided by the European Development Fund, approximately 20 % through the EU Budget instruments Development Cooperation Instrument, European Neighbourhood Instrument, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and EU humanitarian aid.

The four objectives of the EUTF for Africa, including the one aiming to improve migration management in countries of origin and transit, are fully aligned with the multiple objectives of the EDF, which funds cooperation activities in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in the fields of economic development, social and human development as well as regional cooperation and integration. The EUTF for Africa often finances programmes complementing activities funded under the National Indicative Plans and Regional Indicative Plans of the EDF in selected countries.

Likewise, the objectives of the DCI thematic programme for Global Public Goods and Challenges in the areas of migration and asylum has three objectives for years 2018-2020 which are in line with the EUTF for Africa objectives: (i) maximising the positive impact of migration on sustainable socio-economic development; (ii) promoting well managed migration and the protection of human rights of migrants by addressing and preventing irregular and unsafe movements of migrants, with a particular focus on migrants in vulnerable situations; and (iii) ensuring that those forcibly displaced become more self-reliant and are not left behind. Funding provided by the DCI-Food budget line is fully in line with the work of the trust fund to strengthen resilience in responding to crises deriving from the El-Niño phenomenon.

The European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) constitutes the main source of funding of the EU Trust Fund for Africa North of Africa window. The ENI supports specifically key priorities of the EU targeting mobility and migration management, including the protection of migrants as well as the creation of conditions for better organisation of legal migration. The main objective of the EU Trust Fund for Africa - North of Africa window is to contribute to safe, secure and legal migration from, to and within the region and to support a migration governance approach based on human rights, which is well aligned with the objectives of the ENI.

Moreover, some activities funded by the EUTF for Africa fall within the scope of the EU Regulation establishing the Asylum Migration and Development Fund aimed at cooperation with third countries based on the Union's Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, in particular in the framework of the implementation of readmission agreements, mobility partnerships and regional protection programmes.

Finally, the objectives of EU humanitarian aid are fully aligned with the EUTF for Africa programmes aiming to strengthen the resilience of communities and to address the root causes of migration and forced displacement. Although the EUTF for Africa is not meant to finance purely humanitarian aid operations, it has been instrumental in addressing the humanitarian-development nexus.

6.2. The EUTF Bêkou

6.2.1. Implementation of actions

The Bêkou Trust Fund objectives are linked to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations, contributing to the reconstruction of the Central African Republic (CAR) and supporting neighbouring countries in responding to the regional impacts of the crisis.

Since its creation in July 2014, the Bêkou Trust Fund has adopted 19 programmes to a total value of EUR 245,1 million, mainly in the sectors of basic services (health, food security, water and sanitation), rural development, economic recovery and reconciliation. In 2019, a multisectoral programme (EUR 18 million) with focus on economy and basic services was adopted as well as a programme for entrepreneurship (EUR 15 million).

The trust fund has already delivered tangible results to more than half of the total population of 5 million people – including those in CAR and Cameroon (CAR refugees) – and almost the entire population has benefitted from new infrastructure, support to media and capacity building of national/local administrations.

Resilience and reconstruction are at the core of the trust fund's actions, providing basic services to local communities and vulnerable groups, building capacities at community and State levels, and creating durable economic opportunities for Central Africans.

Health

The Health programme has provided over 1,8 million people with access to medical services, vaccinations, psychological support for Gender Based Violence victims and acute malnutrition treatment, while – at the same time – strengthening the national health system. In addition to the assistance directly provided to the Ministry of Health, an inventory of regional and district health offices has been drawn up to provide the basis for future interventions, which will be accompanied by technical support and relevant training.

EUTF Bêkou Key Results: Health

- 3 568 432 medical consultations
- 164 325 births assisted by qualified persons

Rural development

Support in the rural development sector, which initially reinforced food security, has progressively evolved to building resilience of agro-pastoral communities and of the State. New actions further enhanced the development of value chains, increasingly supporting entrepreneurship and market access.

EUTF Bêkou Key Results: Rural development

- 851 829 small holders directly supported to increase their sustainable agricultural production, market access and/or safety of land

Social, political and economic actions

Social cohesion has been mainstreamed throughout most programmes, as it is an undeniable condition for socio-economic recovery and peace in CAR. Women and girls affected by conflict have been supported to become more autonomous in their social and economic integration. In addition, dialogue and reconciliation have increased the understanding and participation of the Central Africans in the peace-building process in a very volatile context.

Another major success story has been the role of the Bêkou Trust Fund in accompanying the political agreement on peace and reconciliation for the Central African Republic signed in Bangui on 6 February 2019. The trust fund enhanced its coordination and dialogue with the government in order to align to the priorities set by the peace agreement. Since 2014, 106 206 individuals have directly benefited from interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict peace-building and/or conflict prevention.

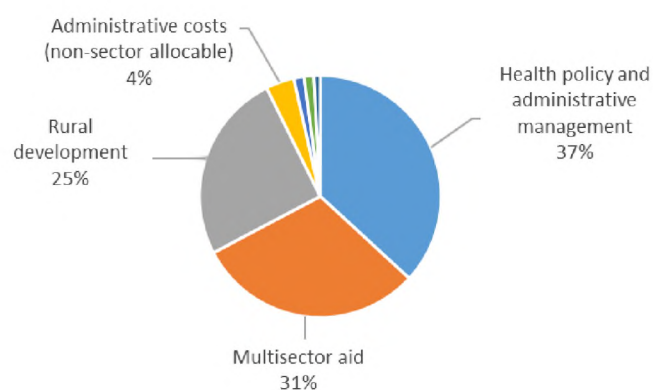
From 2016 to 2018 the commitments made by this trust fund were mostly in the sector of Social infrastructure and services. In 2019, 56 % of the amounts committed by the EUTF Bêkou is classified as Multisector and comprises multisector aid (31 %) and rural development (25 %), followed by 37 % committed for Social infrastructure and services in the field of health.

On the operational side, the trust fund quickly adopted new actions that intervene in regions previously inaccessible due to the security situation. In this context, a new action to support the socio-economic rehabilitation of the South East of the country (“Programme de relèvement socioéconomique dans la zone sud-est de la RCA”) was adopted in May 2019.

EUTF Bêkou Key Results: Economy

- 76 625 people benefitted from vocational training/skills development
- 18 968 revenue generating activities supported

EUTF Bekou - Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



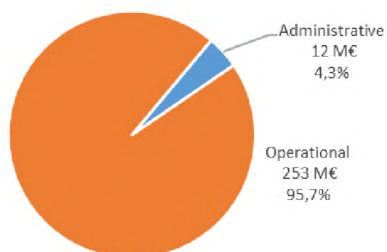
6.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The monitoring and evaluation system of the Bêkou Trust Fund includes the following arrangements, which are complementary to each other:

- Regular reporting by implementing partners on operational highlights, security incidents and logical framework indicators – at the end of 2018, this monitoring was extended to communication and visibility activities;
- Bi-annual progress update of the indicators of the EUTF Bêkou Results Framework, which was adopted in November 2018. Indicators of individual projects feed into the Results Framework, where they are aggregated in order to provide an overview of outputs and outcomes of actions.
- Ad hoc dialogue between the implementing partners and the EU Delegation / trust fund team in order to assess the monitoring capacities of the consortia and better organise the reporting.
- Contractual obligations for implementing partners to submit executive narrative and financial reports;
- Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions which generally take place after the first year of project implementation, as long as the security situation allows it;
- For the health programme, which has represented the highest contribution by the Bêkou Trust Fund to a specific sector (41 %), the monitoring visits and coordination meetings were held by the EUTF's technical assistance at the Ministry of Health. Subsequently, the BêkouTrust Fund launched its technical assistance for two other Ministries – Agriculture and Livestock, in order to reinforce sector coordination and monitoring of actions.
- On a project level, implementing partners have carried out four external evaluations (three in 2018 and one in 2019).

6.2.3. Management costs

EUTF BEKOU - Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)

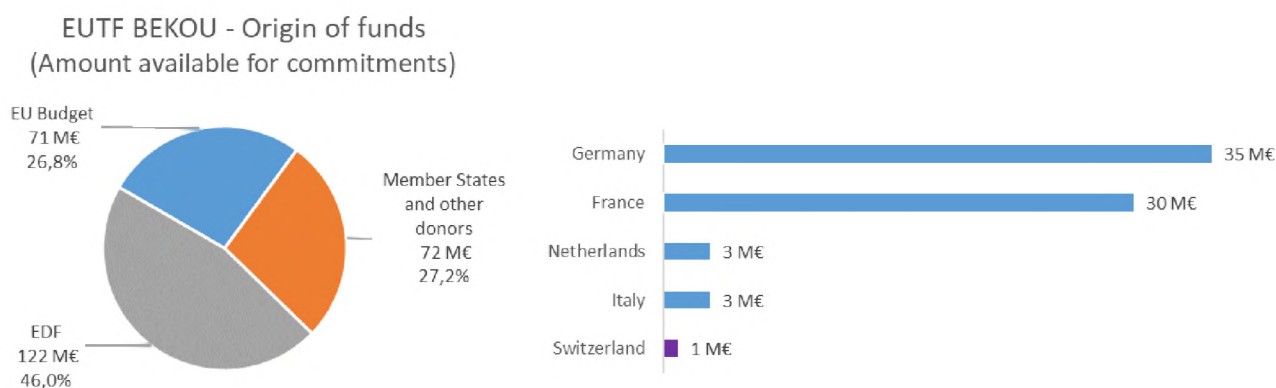


As of 31 December 2019 the amount made available for administrative expenditure for the Bêkou Trust Fund amounted to EUR 11,52 million, which corresponds to 4,35 % of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 265,02 million).

The total amount committed was EUR 253,59 million, 96,22 % of which on operational expenditure and 3,78 % (EUR 9,58 million) on administrative expenditure.

6.2.4. Contributions received

By the close of 2019, EUR 265 million had been made available for commitments to the Bêkou Trust Fund. The majority of the funding - EUR 122 million – came from the EDF (46 %), while contributions through EU Budget instruments, EUR 71 million corresponded, to 26,8 % and in total four Member States and Switzerland together contributed EUR 72 million corresponding to 27,2 %.



6.2.5. Preliminary performance assessment

Added value

The added value of intervention at Union level is, in particular, linked to its role in attracting funds, in coordination and aid effectiveness, and in the revitalisation of political dialogue. The trust fund has almost quadrupled its resources from EUR 64 million to approximately EUR 296 million since its establishment. It attracted more funds to the Central African Republic, also from partners not previously supporting the country.

In terms of aid effectiveness, an analysis of the Paris Declaration criteria shows the positive impact of the Bêkou Trust Fund. The trust fund is fully in line with the three priority axes of the National Recovery and Peace building Plan 2017-21. All the projects support either Pillars 1 (Support for peace, security and reconciliation), 2 (Renewal of the social contract between the State and its citizens, including basic services and food security) or 3 (Promotion of economic recovery and support for productive sectors). The pooling of funding allowed interventions at national level with rather holistic approaches in the main sectors of the trust fund. It is therefore clear that it has led to greater impact of the actions on the ground, which would be almost impossible with bilateral interventions. The Bêkou Trust Fund is the only instrument that has been able to intervene so profoundly in a specific sector such as health.

The government of the Central African Republic plays an essential role in the activities of the EU Trust Fund and is represented in its two governance bodies. In terms of political dialogue, the trust fund constitutes a key partner for the government. Gradually, the Bêkou Trust Fund has been able to support the government in implementing its sectoral policies by adopting an integrated approach at national level, aimed at building resilience and decentralising essential services. In terms of results and mutual accountability, the logical framework of projects as well as the Bêkou Results Framework are aligned to the Results Framework of the National Peace Recovery and Consolidation Strategy, where possible.

Political visibility

Since its creation in July 2014, the Bêkou Trust Fund has enhanced the political visibility at both Central African and EU level. At the strategic level, the trust fund gives the opportunity to highlight the initiatives of civil society and local institutions, to display the common points among European donors and to promote European values. A comprehensive Communication Strategy was adopted in 2019 to better frame the ongoing and new communication activities of the trust fund.

At the operational level, each implementing partner of the Bêkou Trust Fund develops and implements a specific Communication and Visibility Plan, which targets the local population, stakeholders and the general public. Visibility activities have included promotional materials, documentaries and articles, national workshops, radio broadcasts and project inauguration ceremonies. For the latter, it is important to note that inauguration ceremonies of EUTF projects are regularly taking place in the presence of the authorities, including outside Bangui.

The Bêkou Trust Fund has organised several highly attended events, such as national workshops, conferences and debates, including its presence in the European Development Days. The Fund's public group on DEVCO's capacity4dev platform counts 229 members, which interact with the Trust Fund, follow the Trust Fund's activities, and post press releases and beneficiary stories. All this implies the active involvement of the majority of the implementing partners active in the Central African Republic.

Additionality

The Bêkou Trust Fund's additionality in the aid landscape in Central African Republic derives from the situation of the country in 2013, resulting in a massive displacement of populations, the degradation of infrastructure, the lack of basic public services and the weakening of the administration. In such a context of almost 'non-state', the Bêkou Trust Fund was able to quickly provide support to the population, in the most fundamental areas of human rights: health, food security, aid for refugees and returnees. Without a government, classical aid (via the European Development Fund) becomes practically impossible to implement, while humanitarian aid alone is not sufficient to meet all needs and enable longer term reconstruction. For this reason, the Bêkou Trust Fund is positioned as the only tool to bridge the gap between humanitarian needs and development needs, and to focus on Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development. Therefore, the Bêkou Trust Fund remains an appropriate tool to respond to a still highly volatile context and weak state presence outside the capital.

Since the elections, the establishment of a government and the beginning of normalisation, the trust fund has evolved, introducing a programmatic / sectoral approach. This has allowed different typologies of support to be implemented by multiple actors / stakeholders in order to revitalise the different sectors in a coherent and effective way. As a result, the trust fund does not invest in ad hoc or individual projects but rather sets out increasingly structured interventions. Gradually, the Bêkou Trust Fund has been able to support the government in implementing its sectoral policies by adopting an integrated approach and at national level, aimed at building resilience and decentralising essential services. Indeed, the trust fund is the only instrument that simultaneously targets the macro, meso and micro levels in its actions. At the macro level the trust fund supports policy formulation, national strategies and sectoral coordination, through technical assistance at the level of the Ministries; at the meso level it supports capacity building of decentralised sectoral institutions, prefectures, etc., and at the micro level it provides direct support to local communities and actors.

Moreover, as already mentioned, the Bêkou Trust Fund is able to act quickly, but above all to adapt to changing situations. Consequently, projects have evolved over time, both in terms of duration (now 30/36 months compared to the initial average of 18 months) but also in their nature, becoming systemic - promoting not only the resilience of the communities but also the resilience of the state. The Bêkou Trust Fund remains an appropriate tool to respond to a still highly volatile context and weak state presence outside the capital.

In 2019, the latter was highlighted after the signature of the political agreement for peace and reconciliation in the Central African Republic and the immediate response of the Trust Fund. The adoption of a new socio-economic multi-sectoral action in the Southeast of the country, known as the “RELSUDE” action, was coupled with the adaptation of ongoing actions, among others reorienting the construction of bridges to this region.

6.2.6. Alignment with objectives

The Bêkou Trust Fund ensures the alignment of its objectives to the EU Budget funding instruments, and to the European Development Fund (EDF). Its main sectors, i.e. Health and Rural Resilience (together accounting for more than 59 % of the committed funds), are linked to the EDF focal sectors 1 and 3, respectively. In addition, in alignment to the Civil Society envelope, the trust fund is particularly active on the development of civil society capacities (“Reconciliation” sector). The trust fund is also aligned to the objectives of Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI), notably DCI-Food and the DCI thematic programme for Global Public Goods and Challenges, demonstrated by its actions on food security and refugee support and return of internally displaced people. The Bêkou Trust Fund is also aligned to the objectives of Humanitarian aid, albeit without duplicating EU funding. It is important to note that, without departing from its objectives, the Bêkou Trust Fund is deepening and expanding complementary synergies.

The Bêkou Trust Fund, being the first ever EUTF, was an innovation in terms of management. By its very nature, it encompasses the concepts of flexibility in multiple respects. It makes it possible to draw up programmes in the nexus between humanitarian action and development in the short and medium term, following the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development approach. In its five years of its life, the Trust Fund has been able to evolve and manage challenges more effectively, while maximising the flexibilities offered.

6.3. The EUTF Colombia

6.3.1. Implementation of actions

The trust fund is the most politically significant instrument of EU cooperation in Colombia, and one that has helped to portray the image of the “EU working as one”. Political visibility of the Colombia EUTF and its projects has increased significantly throughout 2019. The trust fund is a very visible instrument that highlights the joint efforts undertaken by the Colombian Government and the EU, showing the European institutions and the Member States acting as one.

The trust fund offers the opportunity to engage in a more strategic dialogue with the Government of Colombia and EU Member States, building trust and sound ownership. The EUTF has contributed significantly to positioning the EU and its Member States as key actors in the peace-building and reconciliation arena. The EUTF governance mechanism has laid the foundation for a solid partnership and has allowed the EU and its Member States to engage in a solid policy dialogue. In particular, the dialogue has converged around the topics of reintegration of former combatants and rural development in post-conflict areas.

By the end of 2019, the EU Trust Fund is financing 28 actions, with a total budget of about EUR 74 million, in the areas of Rural Development and Reintegration of ex-FARC combatants (11 projects on reintegration with a total amount of EUR 17,8 million). In early 2020, three new programmes will be signed: EUR 12,5 million budget support intervention on reintegration, EUR 18 million intervention on implementation of territorial approach development programmes, known as PDET's in Spanish, and a EUR 2,86 million project supporting the demining organization Humanicemos.

The EUTF has deployed significant efforts in setting up a monitoring framework, which allows monitoring actions, informing political dialogue and enhancing accountability. Periodically, data is collected, disaggregated and analysed. The Monitoring and Evaluation framework is instrumental for improving the EU and its Member States monitoring and reporting and for taking stock of initiatives, which have the potential to be scaled up. The following success stories are part of this exercise:

Inclusive Economic Development

The *Colombia PUEDE project*, implemented by the International Trade Center, is a good example on inclusive economic development. The action is mainly focused on providing relevant tools and knowledge so that producers can improve their productivity and adapt to demand. Secondly, it is also focusing on implementing strategies for collection, quality control and product presentation, responding to market requirements. Finally, support is provided to foster commercial partnerships.

One of the most tangible examples is the work being done with Tahiti Lemon in Nariño. These communities have actively participated in training exercises and have developed sales exercises through its different organizational and business forms.

The project is committed to strengthening the value chain, closing gaps with formal markets and understanding that the link with the private sector, under criteria of quality and demand, is fundamental in terms of sustainability and business profitability. Producers and their associations are being supported in accessing certification processes and in complying with practices and quality standards.

EUTF Colombia key results: inclusive economic development

- 10 370 producers establishing sustainable productive models and improving their access to markets;
- 3 875 hectares of agricultural systems have integrated sustainable production practice

Institutional strengthening

The Territorios Caqueteños Project, has worked jointly with La Montañita and El Paujil municipalities and has provided important support for the strengthening of the institutional framework and its public policies. One of the most significant actions has been boosting gender inclusion strategies, as a central aspect to reduce conflict and inequality in Caquetá Department.

In El Paujil municipality the action has focused on the participatory design of a gender policy. In the case of La Montañita, the project has focused on two key actions: (i) the reactivation of the “Mesa de Mujer y Género” (Women's and Gender Bureau) (ii) the follow up of the gender policy implementation.

In both cases, the EUTF actions have served as a catalytic instrument and have allowed boosting and deepening positive actions around women, as well as ensuring their active and qualified participation.

Food Security

The *PAZ ADENTRO* project has launched a strategy to strengthen family production systems, with a majority participation of ethnic communities, under an approach that combines food self-supply, income generation and sustainable productive alternatives. These systems are centred around a main crop, coffee (with an average area of 1,5 hectares and 4 000 trees), which are associated with other plant species that are part of these communities’ daily diet, mainly traditional plantain, sisa-yota (tuber of high nutritional value), chachafruto (legume plant of high protein value), squash, among many others.

These communities grow an important number of medicinal and aromatic herbs, which are then transformed into essential oils, in a process to add value, and then marketed through the channels that the indigenous organisation have.

EUTF Colombia key results: food security

- 3 196 families are producing food for self-consumption through agro ecological practices.

Social and economic reintegration of former combatants

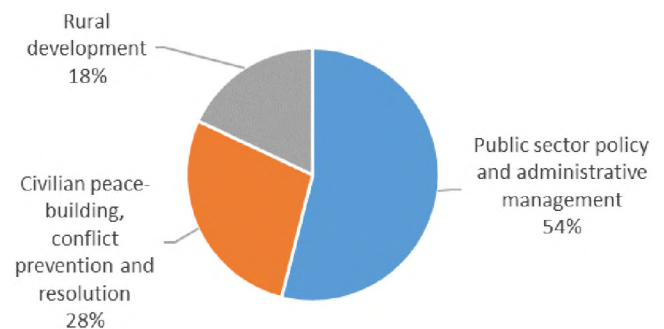
The "Solidarity-based economy communities, strengthening ECOMUN and its cooperatives" project, is being implemented by Mondragon's Corporation. This initiative seeks to promote the processes of economic and social reintegration through cooperative entrepreneurship and the opening of spaces for reconciliation between former combatants, local actors and communities. Within this project, support is provided to ECOMUN (Cooperative of former combatants) and its associative forms, generating the conditions for organisational and business development, supporting strategic value chains, and encouraging public-private interactions.

In 2019, 82 % of the amount committed by the EUTF Colombia targeted Social Infrastructures and Services. This wide sector comprises Public sector policy and administrative management (54 %) and Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution (28 %) with actions intending to economically and socially reintegrate former combatants into society. 18 % of commitments targeted Rural development.

EUTF Colombia key results: social and economic reintegration

- *Approximately 120 ex-combatants have initiated a collaboration process with the 'Cooperative of former combatants' on peacebuilding and economic reintegration*
- *7 332 people are improving their access to goods and services coming from municipalities that were severely affected by the armed conflict.*

EUTF Colombia - Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The EUTF Monitoring and Evaluation system was fully in operation in 2019. The monitoring system has been designed to strengthen results monitoring and reporting and to enhance accountability, transparency and visibility. The EUTF Monitoring and Evaluation system combines two levels of monitoring: (i) the first one considers individual interventions conducted by implementing partners and, (ii) the second one ensures quarterly monitoring through the EUTF Monitoring and Evaluation platform. The technical assistance consolidates the results and main achievements against a common framework of 28 global indicators, categorized in 12 areas of intervention⁸.

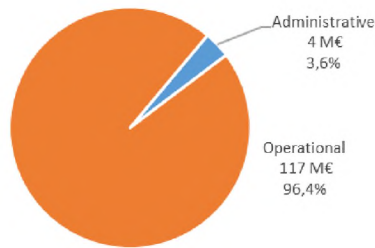
The information is published in quarterly progress reports, which show in a quantitative and qualitative manner the level of achievement of indicators. Projects are also being monitored through: field missions (at least 2 per year per project) conducted by the operational managers, Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions and external evaluations (2 projects have been evaluated). In 2019, 13 projects were monitored by external consultants providing an objective overview of their work. Globally, most projects are showing progress on implementation, and ROM reports highlight sound appropriation from local partners, and a good comprehension of the evolving context.

The EUTF monitoring and evaluation system allows for: greater ownership from the implementing partnership; a common understanding/ interpretation of EUTF global indicators highlighting the projects' contribution to a common framework, generating reports at departmental/ global level, improving accountability and transparency, improved quality control of indicators, sources of verification, and on gender/ethnic desegregation, more flexibility and capacity of adjustment, the implementation of common databases, improving monitoring capacities of implementing partners and generating a culture of monitoring. Specific training and technical support have been provided to reinforce the monitoring and evaluation system ensuring its functionality and showcasing good practices and lessons learned.

⁸ <https://www.fondoeuropeoparalapaz.eu/en/global-results/>

6.3.3. Management costs

EUTF COLOMBIA - Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



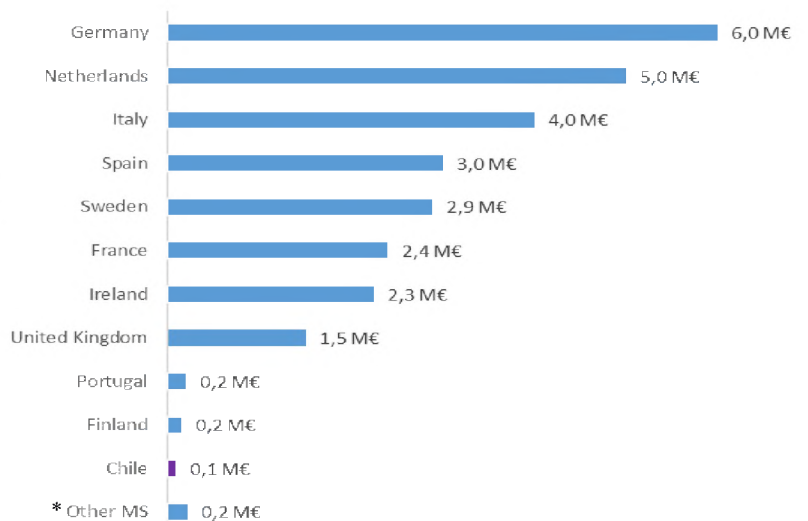
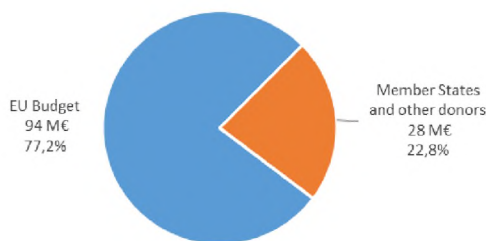
As of 31 December 2019 the amount made available for administrative expenditure for the Colombia Trust Fund amounted to EUR 4,38 million, which corresponds to 3,6 % of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 121,59 million).

The total amount committed was EUR 95,57 million, 97,9 % of which on operational expenditure and 2,1 % on administrative expenditure.

6.3.4. Contributions received

By the close of 2019, EUR 121,59 million had been made available for commitments to the Colombia Trust Fund. The majority of funds available (EUR 93,89 million) came from the EU Budget (77,2 %) whereas in total 19 Member States and Chile contributed EUR 27,7 million which represents 22,8 %.

EUTF COLOMBIA - Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



* Other MS: Lithuania, Luxembourg, Czechia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, Austria, Cyprus, Latvia and Malta (≤36 000 €).

6.3.5. Preliminary performance assessment

Added value

The trust fund adds value to the EU action in Colombia in support to peace, be it from the European institutions or from Member States' cooperation programmes. It provides for a coordination mechanism at the highest political level where Member States, EU institutions and government can discuss the implementation of the peace process and decide on strategic priorities for EU intervention. It has also proved to be a very flexible mechanism allowing political decision to be quickly turned into operational action on the ground. For example, when it was decided in 2017 that more decisive support on reintegration of ex-combatants was needed, the Strategic Committee was able to adapt its strategic orientation in a matter of a few weeks, and concrete actions to implement decisions on additional funds started within projects in less than three months. This speed of reaction would have been much more difficult using other instruments than the trust fund. Finally, beyond political engagement, the trust fund has also allowed for full participation in programmes by European countries with very relevant experiences for Colombia, e.g. Croatia or Hungary, despite those countries not having a full development cooperation programme in Colombia.

The EUTF offers the opportunity to engage in a more strategic dialogue with the Government of Colombia and EU Member States, building trust and sound ownership. The EUTF contributed significantly to positioning the EU and its Member States as key actors in the peace-building and reconciliation arena. The EUTF governance mechanism has laid the foundation for a solid partnership and has allowed the EU and its Member States to engage in a solid policy dialogue. In particular, the dialogue converged around the topics of reincorporation of former combatants and rural development in post-conflict areas.

Political visibility

The trust fund is the most politically significant instrument of EU cooperation in Colombia, and one that has helped to portray the image of the "EU working as one". It is also a highly visible instrument. Political visibility of the Colombia EUTF and its projects has increased significantly throughout 2019. The trust fund is a very visible instrument that highlights the joint efforts undertaken by the Colombian Government and the EU, showing the European institutions and the Member States acting as one.

The contract with a professional Colombian communication agency has proved to be essential to support the EU and the fund's projects enhancing the impact and outreach of their messages. The emphasis has been twofold: (i) facilitate and circulate information on the fund with a view of increasing transparency and accountability and (ii) positioning the fund and its contribution to the peace process at national and local level and within the press.

Since launching the EUTF platform www.fondoeuropeoparalapaz.eu over 30 videos have been posted on the EU Delegation social networks, 12 press releases, reports, infographics produced throughout the year and posts on social media; publication of a quarterly newsletter. 377 pieces of news on the EUTF were recorded in the media, including 24 appearances on national and local TV and 37 on radio. Meetings of the Strategic Board are widely reported on national and international press.

Additionality

EU Trust Fund action is additional to that of Member States and of the Commission in Colombia and the consensual decision process in the Operational Committee ensures that programmes put in place are not only additional but also complementary to programmes implemented by the members of that committee. Most Member States participating in the Fund do not have other cooperation programmes in Colombia, and those Member States that do have programmes have not reduced their activity in the country. On the contrary, in several cases Member States have increased their programmes in Colombia, beyond the trust fund. Chile contributed to the Colombia Trust Fund in 2019, being the first non-European country to participate in any EU Trust Fund, adding a regional dimension to the support being provided to Colombia. This would have been difficult to achieve through other EU cooperation instruments.

The Strategic Board recognized the EUTF as the most visible instrument of the EU commitment to the peace process and welcomed the evolution of the Fund towards playing a more strategic role in support of public policies (Comprehensive Rural Development and the social and economic reincorporation of former combatants). Furthermore, EU Member States acknowledged the sound ownership of the Government of Colombia and the Fund's alignment with government policies.

6.3.6. Alignment with objectives

The objectives of the EU Trust Fund, fostering economic development in conflict affected territories of Colombia and supporting the reintegration of former combatants, are fully in line with the objectives of the Development Cooperation Instrument as set out in Art. 2 of EU Regulation 234/2014, i.e. “fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development, and (ii) consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and the relevant principles of international law.”

Vulnerable groups in most of the areas affected by the conflict are exposed to a variety of shocks and stresses, the consequences of violence, and suffer in many cases from lack of access to basic services. While EU humanitarian aid will continue focusing on immediate relief and protection to conflict-affected communities and displaced people, the EU Trust Fund will mainstream risk management across programmes and support initiatives focused on reducing these risks by reinforcing community and local capacities on prevention, relief, and recovery, by enhancing food security, and by improving access to basic services.

6.4. The EUTF Madad

6.4.1. Implementation of actions

The EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis (EUTF Madad) was established in 2014 to create a flexible and comprehensive EU instrument supporting neighbouring countries to host Syrian refugees. The Trust Fund has been an important vehicle for the EU to implement its pledges made at the Brussels Conferences on the future of Syria and the region, the last one held in spring 2019.

By 31 December 2019, it reached an overall volume of EUR 1,949 billion available for commitments, of which EUR 1,547 billion have been contracted in 85 contracts and over EUR 1 billion have been paid reaching more than 4,3 million people in Syria's neighbourhood, primarily Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Sectors addressed are livelihoods, education, health, water & sanitation as well as social protection. Target populations include hosting communities, refugees from Syria and the internally displaced in Iraq.

In 2019 altogether ten new actions to a total value of EUR 397 million were adopted. Of this new funding allocated in 2019, EUR 223 million went to Lebanon, EUR 141 million to Jordan and EUR 27 million to Iraq in line with the recommendations of the Strategic Mid-term Evaluation of 2018.

As the crisis became protracted, the EUTF Madad's response evolved further along the humanitarian-development nexus, by increasing its focus on systems strengthening to support the host countries' efforts and capacities to respond to the protracted refugee crisis, particularly as regards public service delivery (education, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods, etc.) in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In parallel, the EUTF Madad continues to help the refugees from Syria and internally displaced Iraqis to strengthen resilience, regain dignity and achieve financial autonomy, which also offer them the possibility to contribute to the societies in which they live during their displacement. The EUTF Madad is also including the most vulnerable people of the host communities amongst the beneficiaries of its programmes, as part of the efforts to strengthen social cohesion.

Education

In cooperation with the UNICEF "Generation Found" provides refugee and host community children with access to quality education, protection and psycho-social support in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. The project aims to reach 663 000 children and is funded by EUR 102,5 million by the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis.

EUTF Madad key results: Education

- *More than 280 000 refugee and host community children were given access to quality formal and non-formal basic education.*
- *Nearly 6 000 refugee and host community youth were given received scholarships.*

Resilience and livelihoods

Through a truly European partnership of the German GIZ, Expertise France (EF), Agence Française de développement médias, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID) and Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP), the joint 'QUDRA' project increases economic self-reliance of youth in refugee camps and host communities, covering Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

The project targets 975 000 young people and is funded by EUR 70 million by the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis.

EUTF Madad key results: Resilience and livelihoods

- *More than 1 million refugees and members of local communities benefit from improved economic self-reliance, livelihood chances, and social cohesion support.*
- *More than 300,000 vulnerable people were given access to protection services, ranging from mine clearance actions to psychosocial support.*

Health

In cooperation with the Italian NGO AISPO, this project increases access to emergency health, maternal and child care to refugees and host communities in Dohuk Governorate in northern Iraq.

This project reaches the entire population of the Governorate and is funded by EUR 5 million by the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis.

EUTF Madad key results: Health

- *More than 2,5 million refugees and vulnerable people from local communities were given access to medical care and health services.*
- *Nearly 200,000 refugees and members of local communities were given access to water and sanitation services.*

Food security

In cooperation with the World Food Programme food vouchers were distributed over 7 months to meet the most urgent nutritional needs of 41 000 Syrian refugees in Turkey. The Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis funded this project by EUR 5 million.

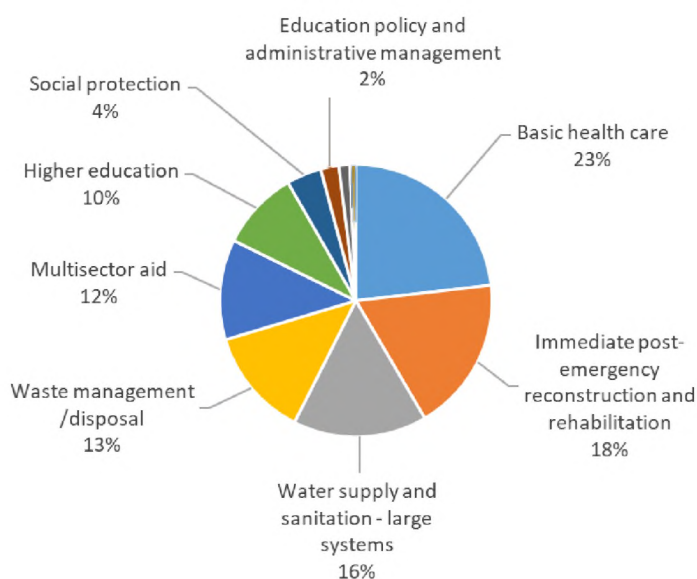
Social assistance

The EUTF is supporting the Lebanese government to strengthen their social assistance systems and processes, through a EUR 48 million programme providing social assistance through the Lebanese National Poverty Targeting Programme, benefitting vulnerable Lebanese, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, benefitting Syrian refugees, with an indicative caseload of 6,000 – 8,000 households/year in each group.

Historically this Trust Fund has invested in the sector of Social infrastructures and Services, including Government and civil society, Health, Education, Water and Sanitation.

In 2019, 70 % of the amount committed by the EUTF Madad targeted Social Infrastructures and Services (including Education, Health, Water supply and sanitation, Waste management and Social protection); 18 % was reported as Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation and 12 % as Multisector aid.

EUTF Madad - Operational breakdown per sector 2019 (Commitments)



6.4.2. Monitoring and evaluation and arrangements

The EUTF has set up a robust Results Framework to measure its project-based achievements, and put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism⁹ including three components:

- Results oriented monitoring;
- Results reporting through ‘Quarterly Information Notes’; and
- Portfolio, sector and/or country evaluations.

Moreover, in total eleven Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reviews were finalised in 2019.

Under the ‘Results Reporting’ component, the EUTF produces six-monthly Results Reports (fed by the data collected and analysed through the Quarterly Information Notes) which provide a full breakdown of progress achieved by sector and by country, under the 44 Key Performance Indicators, prioritised to reflect the work that the EUTF is doing in the region.

This results-oriented monitoring and evaluation system contributes to the results-oriented management of the EUTF, helps to design further operations and fosters dialogue between the EU and the implementing partners.

At impact level, the EUTF Strategic Overarching Framework¹⁰ is developed around the Overall Objective of the fund "to provide a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale. It is responding primarily to the needs of refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries,

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/monitoring-evaluation_en

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfst/files/eutf_ofw_0.pdf

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) as well as of the local communities hosting the refugees and their administrations, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery", which aims at four outcomes:

- Children and students from Syrian refugee, IDPs and host communities are better educated;
- Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities with improved livelihoods;
- Better health for Syrian refugees, IDPs and host communities; and
- Improved wellbeing of children, women and adults from Syrian refugee, IDP and host communities.

Throughout the 2019 reporting year two sector evaluations were conducted:

The **evaluation on Basic Education**¹¹, evidenced that interventions continue to be highly relevant in view of the protracted nature of the crisis and highlights a more positive perception towards non-formal and informal education interventions than towards formal education ones. The evaluation underlined the need to strengthen coherence between a sector-wide Basic Education support and the provision of support for Syrian refugee and vulnerable host community children.

The **evaluation on Livelihoods**¹² noted that it is highly complex to provide sustainable job opportunities for refugees and IDPS in view of the overarching policy context of restrictive labour market regulations in the host countries. The evaluation also highlighted that the generation of short terms job opportunities for the most vulnerable segments of the refugee and host communities is incompatible with medium- and longer-term local development approaches. Cash for work approaches, are positively assessed as a way to address decent employment opportunities and foster social cohesion between refugee and host communities.

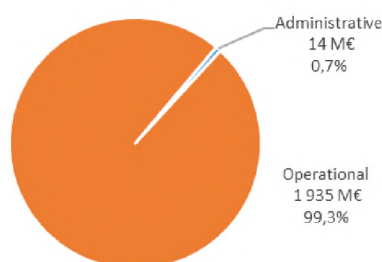
The Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation, conducted in 2018, tested the assumptions and relevance of the EUTF Madad and identified opportunities for possible further improvements. The implementation of the Action Plan stemming from the strategic Mid-Term Evaluation continued during 2019 and the major part of the 15 recommendations accepted, fully or partially, are now successfully implemented. This includes the key recommendation on the extension of the EUTF Madad, but also, in terms of operations, that the Trust Fund should primarily focus on Jordan and Lebanon, as well as Iraq, and priorities on country specific actions, with any regional approach limited to knowledge sharing, lessons learning and advocacy. The Trust Fund is also following the recommendation to ensure that concept notes from implementing partners better take into account host government's capacities and needs of the beneficiaries. During the year, the Manager undertook a staffing assessment and adjusted the portfolios and workflow based on needs, workloads and capacities, and a gender contact point was appointed. The coordination between the EUTF Madad and the EU Delegations has deepened, with closer coordination as regards planning and programming of the various funding instruments.

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_be_evaluation_report_final_17_dec_2019.pdf

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/final_eutf_llh_evaluation_report_22.07.2019.pdf

6.4.3. Management costs

EUTF MADAD - Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



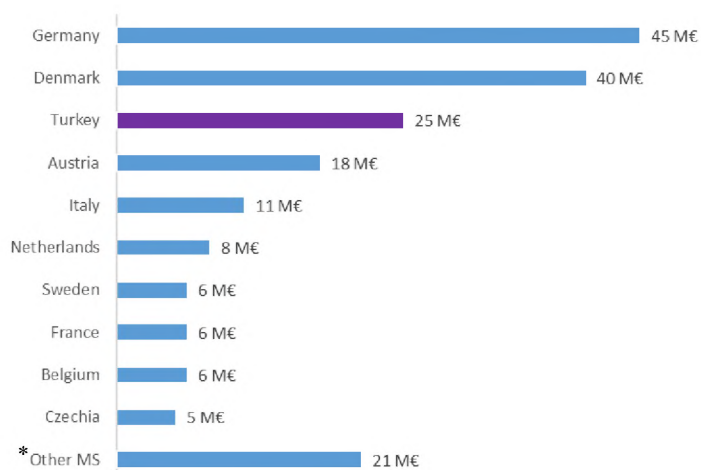
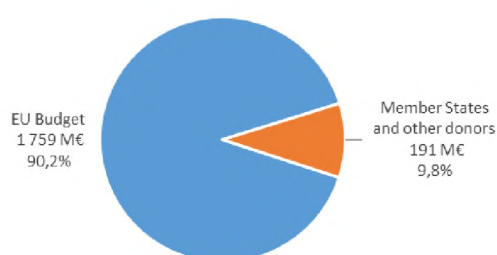
As of 31 December 2019 the amount made available for administrative expenditure for the Madad Trust Fund amounted to EUR 13,95 million, which corresponds to 0,72 % of the EUR 1 949,43 million, total amount available for commitments.

The total amount committed was EUR 1 837,91, i.e. 99,56 % in operational expenditure and EUR 8,09 million or 0,44 % in administrative expenditure.

6.4.4. Contributions received

By the close of 2019, EUR 1949,43 million were made available for commitments to the Madad Trust Fund. The majority of the funding (90,2 %) came through EU Budget instruments (EUR 1 758,74 million¹³). In total 22 Member states plus Turkey contributed EUR 190,69 million corresponding to 9,8 % of the total funding.

EUTF MADAD - Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



* Other MS: Poland (4,2 M€), Finland, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom (3 M€) Estonia, Portugal, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Latvia, Malta (≤ 1 M€).

¹³ including a contribution of EUR 139,7 million paid by the Commission to reimburse a contribution made by Turkey under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance operational programmes (indirect management)

6.4.5. Preliminary performance assessment

The 2018 Mid-term strategic evaluation positively assessed the relevance of the EUTF, and found that “EUTF interventions are relevant and address the needs of beneficiaries in all countries. Refugee, host community and internally displaced beneficiaries are appropriately identified and targeted, drawing on the experience of implementing partners and following EUTF criteria; and the sectors of intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ resilience and early recovery needs”. EUTF interventions are also relevant to host country needs. The evaluation found evidence of a positive trajectory from an initially centralised project identification process managed in Brussels to a more inclusive, decentralised process that is aligned with host country plans and contexts. These alignment processes fall within the broader regional approach of EUTF, which allows for more streamlined and cost-effective management processes.

On the basis of the Mid-term evaluation, the Trust Fund board requested the Commission to extend the Trust Fund by one year, based on continued needs to support the Syrian refugees, IDPs in Iraq and the communities and countries in the region hosting them. The Commission extended the EUTF Madad, following a positive opinion on the consultation with the European Parliament and the Council .

Added value

The 2018 Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation further found that the EUTF offered added value in four ways:

- Through its governance mechanism, the EUTF ensures a joint response by engaging EU Member States actively.
- By its scale and scope it reaches a larger group of beneficiaries.
- The EUTF exerts strategic influence over the focus and approach of the programming, enabling Fund contributors and host countries to agree on shared objectives.
- The EUTF has made deliberate effort to bring coherence to the response to the Syrian crisis while acknowledging country specificities, principally by insisting on multi-sector, multi-country programming.
- The EUTF Madad has achieved results and added value beyond what the EU or any of its Member States alone would have achieved, including political visibility and additionality to other instruments as further explained in this document

In addition, with an average time of around 9 months between adoption of Action Documents by the Board and contract signature, the EUTF Madad has proven to be comparatively faster to launch projects than normal ENI or IPA procedures. It has also managed to reach economy of scale, with large scale projects of an average volume of EUR 20 million and with an average implementation period of around 30 months. The latter has also given an incentive and possibility to implementing partners to work with longer perspectives, within the humanitarian – development nexus. It has also contributed to fostering strategic partnerships by encouraging implementing partners to apply for funding as consortium.

Political visibility

In addition to pooling funding to the crisis, the EUTF Madad has contributed to political visibility by demonstrating the EU's capacity to respond effectively and at large scale to the crisis. The EUTF Madad has been instrumental and main channel for the delivery of the EU's pledges made at the various Brussels conferences on Syria and the region (notably Brussels 2017, 2018 and 2019). The EUTF Madad allows the EU to be a responsive and decisive actor that can react and adapt swiftly to changing emergency contexts, such as in December 2015, when the EU could quickly respond to the increasing, unforeseen needs linked to the population movements due to the Syrian crisis also in Iraq and the Western Balkans.

The EUTF Madad has also contributed to increasing the knowledge and awareness of EU's political engagement and considerable financial support. Through various activities, including at the first ever Global Refugee Forum and a Lessons Learnt-event with almost 200 participants, as well as other events, outreach activities and communication campaigns, the Trust Fund has significantly contributed to the strategic positioning of the EU. Host countries in the region have increasingly recognised and appreciated the EUTF Madad as a unique EU initiative to support them in coping with the refugee crisis, underpinning the EU's political commitment.

Additionality

The EUTF Madad has made a significant difference as compared to the existing financing instruments, namely European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), Instrument for Preaccession Assistance (IPA) and the Development and Cooperation Instrument (DCI) separately. By pooling funds from these three budget instruments covering Lebanon/Jordan (ENI), Turkey/Serbia (IPA) and Iraq (DCI) into a single account the EUTF is able to fund multi-country responses across the region with a high degree of flexibility and unified decision-making in the Board, as opposed to regular comitology processes in different Management Committees. It is also an important bridge between the humanitarian funding and the EU's longer term support under other instruments (DCI, ENI and IPA), enabling the EU to help countries in the region, refugees, internally displaced people and host communities with development oriented assistance during the displacement situation.

The EUTF Madad has also effectively made use of expertise of the EU and its Member States, which allowed for direct synergies not normally generated under regular EU instruments. In this way, the EUTF Madad improved aid effectiveness. Furthermore, the Fund makes use of the full range of EU funding modalities to maximise the size and impact of projects through multi-country, multi-sectoral and multi-partner approaches (grants to NGO projects, budget support/financing agreements with partner countries, delegation agreements with EU Member State national agencies, etc.).

The EUTF Madad has an effective, transparent governance structure, with an inclusive Board that brings together 22 contributing EU Member States and Turkey as well as observers including host countries, the European Parliament, World Bank, Syria Recovery Trust Fund, the Regional Development and Protection Programme MENA and non-contributing Member States. This setting offers a unique coordination platform for the EU response to the refugee crisis that would otherwise not exist, allowing for enhanced donor coordination and facilitating the political dialogue with the countries in the region.

6.4.6. Alignment with objectives

On coherence, coordination and complementarity, the 2018 Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation found the “EUTF to be... externally coherent, and the synergies and coherence between EU humanitarian aid financed activities and the EUTF are particularly strong.” In addition all activities of the Trust Fund are aligned with the objectives of the basic acts of the instruments from which the Union contribution to the Trust Funds were provided.

For the ENI instrument, in Jordan and in Lebanon the projects of the Trust Fund as outlined above support sustainable and inclusive development in all aspects; reduce poverty and social exclusion; promote internal economic and social cohesion; promote public health and contribute to security in all its forms and the prevention and settlement of conflicts, including protracted conflicts.

For the IPA instrument, the Trust Fund projects in Turkey promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons belonging to minorities, promote social and economic inclusion, in particular of minorities and vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons, contribute to good neighbourly relations, enhance capacities to manage migration flows, provide support for economic, social and territorial development and foster an inclusive and integrated education system, promote quality job creation and development of human capital.

In the case of DCI, in Iraq Trust Fund projects contribute to the reduction of poverty of some of the most vulnerable populations, foster economic and social development and support human rights as well as the relevant principles of international law.

7. Glossary

Term	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.
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.
DCI	Development and Cooperation Instrument
EDF	European Development Fund
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
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.
IPA	Instrument for Preaccession Assistance
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
Paid amount	Disbursement made to honour legal obligations.
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
Total Pledge	Total funding for the trust fund as agreed by donors.

Further information on EUTF is available on the following websites:

EUTF: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/trust-funds_en

BÈKOU: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/trust-fund-bekou/>

MADAD: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/home_en

AFRICA: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/index_en

COLOMBIA: <https://www.fondoeuropeoparalapaz.eu/>

8. ANNEX – Detailed information at 31/12/2019

Monthly Report on the Multiannual Implementation of the EU Trust Funds (EUTFs)

Background

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.

Trust Funds offer a number of advantages: they are EU led instruments, 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 current Financial Regulation authorises the Commission to create and manage European Union Trust Funds (EUTF) in the field of external actions. The rules on establishment and management of EUTFs are laid down in Article 187 of the Financial Regulation.

Establishment

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

Its establishment needs to be justified notably by EU added value (its objectives can be better met at EU than at national level), and additionality (the EUTFs should not duplicate already existing and similar instruments).

The European Commission submits the draft decision to establish an EUTF to the competent committee defined in the basic act governing the instrument that provides the EU's initial financial contribution to the new Trust Fund. This consultation ensures adequate involvement of the Council in the establishment of any EUTF. The proposal for the revision of the Financial Regulation addresses the need for greater involvement of the European Parliament in the creation of EUTFs (Article 227(1)) and on EUTF reporting (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 founding donors. The constitutive act details the main features of the EUTF, such as its objectives and the rules for the composition and procedures of its board. The duration of an EUTF is limited (currently all the EU Trust Funds have been set up for a 60-month [five years] duration).

The European Parliament and/or the Council may request the Commission to discontinue the appropriations for the Trust Fund or revise the constitutive act with a view to liquidate it.

Monthly Report on the Multiannual Implementation of the EU Trust Funds (EUTFs)

Governance and management of EUTFs

In accordance with Article 234 of the current Financial Regulation, the EUTF has specific governance arrangements and contributions are placed outside the EU Budget.

Each EUTF has two boards ("Trust Fund board" and "Operational Committee") chaired by the Commission with representation of the donors and the non-contributing Member States as observers. The Trust Fund Board shall establish and review the overall strategy. The Operational Committee decides upon the use of the EUTF's funds.

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 third donors. The EUTF manager is the authorising officer by sub-delegation. As is the case for the European Development Fund, the accounting officer of a EUTF is the accounting officer of the Commission who 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. The percentage for the contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower and corresponds to the proportion of the administrative support expenditure for the relevant instrument authorised in the annual budget.

According to Article 234 of the Financial Regulation, the Commission has to submit annually a comprehensive and detailed report to the European Parliament and the Council on the activities supported by the EUTF, on its implementation and performance, as well as its accounts. This report is to be attached to the summary of the annual activity reports required by Article 66(9) (last paragraph) of the Financial Regulation.

Current EUTFs

To date, the Commission has set up 4 EUTFs:

- The BÊKOU EUTF, whose objective is to support all aspects of the Central African Republic's exit from crisis and its reconstruction efforts. Established on 14 July 2014; this trust fund has been extended until 31.12.2020
- The MADAD EUTF, a European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis. Established on 15 December 2014; this trust fund has been extended until December 2020
- The AFRICA EUTF; a European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. Established on 9-10 November 2015;
- The COLOMBIA EUTF; to support the implementation of the peace agreement in the early recovery and stabilisation post conflict. Established on 12 December 2016.

Further information is available on the websites of individual EUTFs:

AFRICA	https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/
BEKOU	https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/countries/central-african-republic/eu-bekou-trust-fund_en
COLOMBIA	http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/eu-trust-fund-colombia_en
MADAD	https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region

Monthly Report on the Multiannual Implementation of the EU Trust Funds (EUTFs)

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2. EU Trust Funds - Origin of amounts available
3. EU Trust Funds - Origin of the EU budget contribution to the trust funds
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5. EU Trust Funds - Breakdown of contracted amounts by implementing actor
6. EU Trust Funds - Overview of commitment and payment implementation
7. EU Trust Funds - Amounts contracted by benefitting country
8. EU Trust Funds - Amounts committed by spending areas (sectors)

Implementation

Implementation rate of commitment appropriations for all the EUTFs was 91%. EUTF Madad has committed over 95%, EUTF Bekou — 96%, EUTF Africa — 90% and EUTF Colombia — 79% of the commitment appropriations available.

A total of EUR 5 355 million has been contracted by the EUTFs so far.

Africa Trust Fund has contracted 3 513 million. As of 31.07.2019, its Operational Committees had adopted 209 programmes for a total amount of around EUR 4 109 million (additional administrative commitments amount to 100 million, bringing the total to 4 209 million). EUTF Madad — 1 547 million, EUTF Bekou — 217 million, and EUTF Colombia — 78 million.

Pledges and Contributions

Total pledges to all of the EUTFs amount to EUR 6 993 million: EUR 2 774 million from the EU budget, EUR 3 297 from the European Development Fund (EDF) and EUR 921 million from Member States and other donors.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations Used in the Monthly Report on EU Trust Funds (EUTFs)

Term	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.

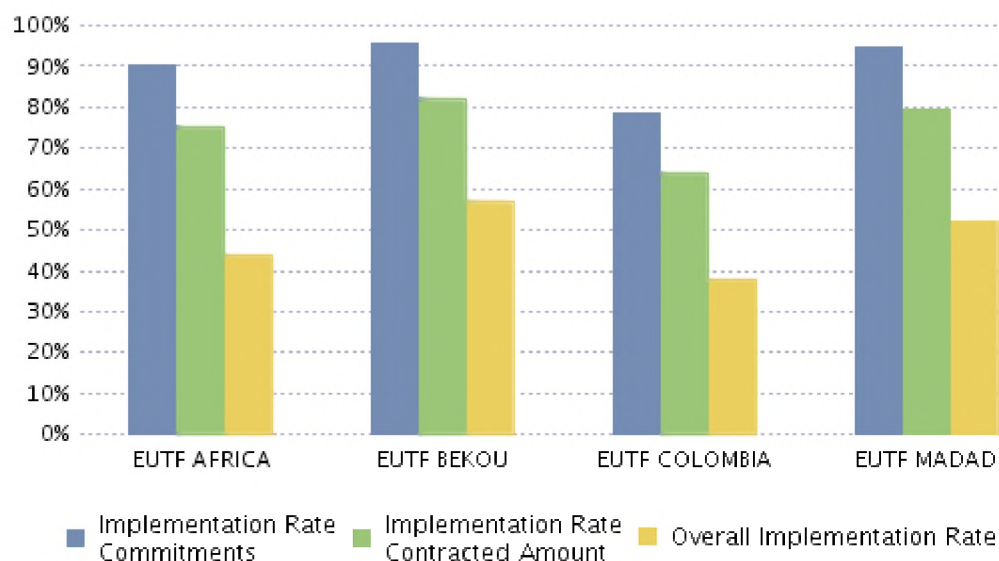
1. EU Trust Funds

Multiannual Overview of the EU Trust Funds at end of 2019

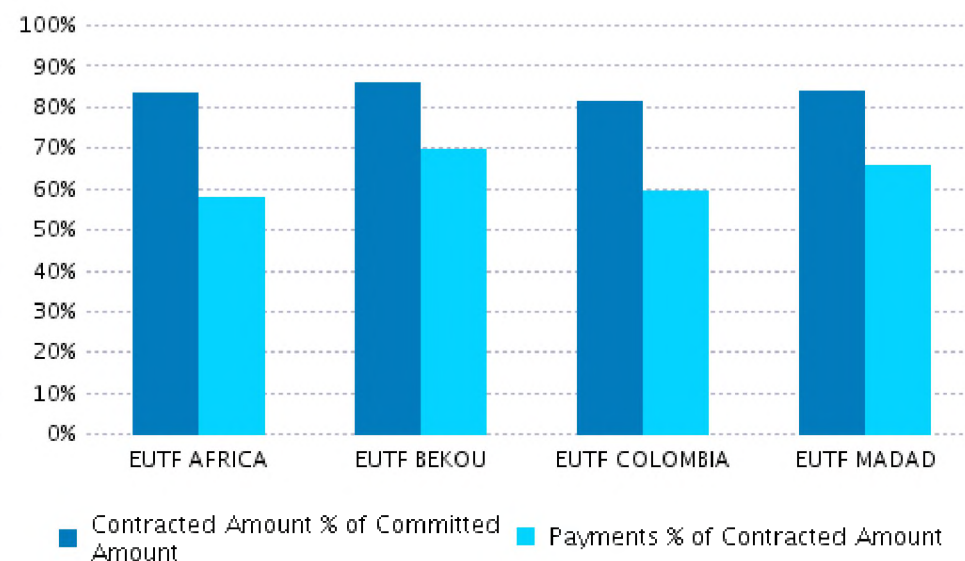
EUR million

EU Trust Fund	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Committed Amount	Implement. Rate Committed Amount	Contracted Amount	Implementation Rate		Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments	Paid Amount	Implementation Rate Payments	
					of commitments available	of committed amount			Overall Implementat. Rate	of contracted amount
					(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(4)/(2)			(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(8)/(4)
(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(4)/(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(8)/(4)	
Africa	4 674.45	4 209.04	90%	3 513.42	75%	83%	2 066.76	2 039.33	44%	58%
Bekou	265.02	253.59	96%	217.07	82%	86%	168.18	150.73	57%	69%
Colombia	121.59	95.57	79%	77.57	64%	81%	61.59	46.03	38%	59%
Madad	1 949.43	1 846.00	95%	1 546.78	79%	84%	1 080.27	1 013.98	52%	66%
Total	7 010.49	6 404.20	91%	5 354.84	76%	84%	3 376.79	3 250.07	46%	61%

Overall implementation rates



Implementation rates based on committed and contracted amounts



2. EU Trust Funds

Origin of amounts available at end of 2019

EUR million

Name	Origin of funds	Total Pledge	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
EUTF AFRICA	Contribution from EU Budget	956.45	955.26	273.50
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	590.45	569.83	569.83
	Contribution from the EDF	3 149.34	3 149.36	1 223.43
EUTF AFRICA		4 696.25	4 674.45	2 066.76
EUTF BEKOU	Contribution from EU Budget	70.88	70.88	57.03
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	76.93	72.08	72.08
	Contribution from the EDF	148.00	122.00	39.00
EUTF BEKOU		295.80	264.95	168.11
EUTF COLOMBIA	Contribution from EU Budget	93.89	93.89	33.89
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	33.05	27.70	27.70
	Contribution from the EDF	0.00	-	-
EUTF COLOMBIA		126.94	121.59	61.59
EUTF MADAD	Contribution from EU Budget	1 653.24	1 758.74	889.58
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	221.05	190.69	190.69
	Contribution from the EDF	0.00	-	-
EUTF MADAD		1 874.29	1 949.43	1 080.27
Total		6 993.28	7 010.43	3 376.73

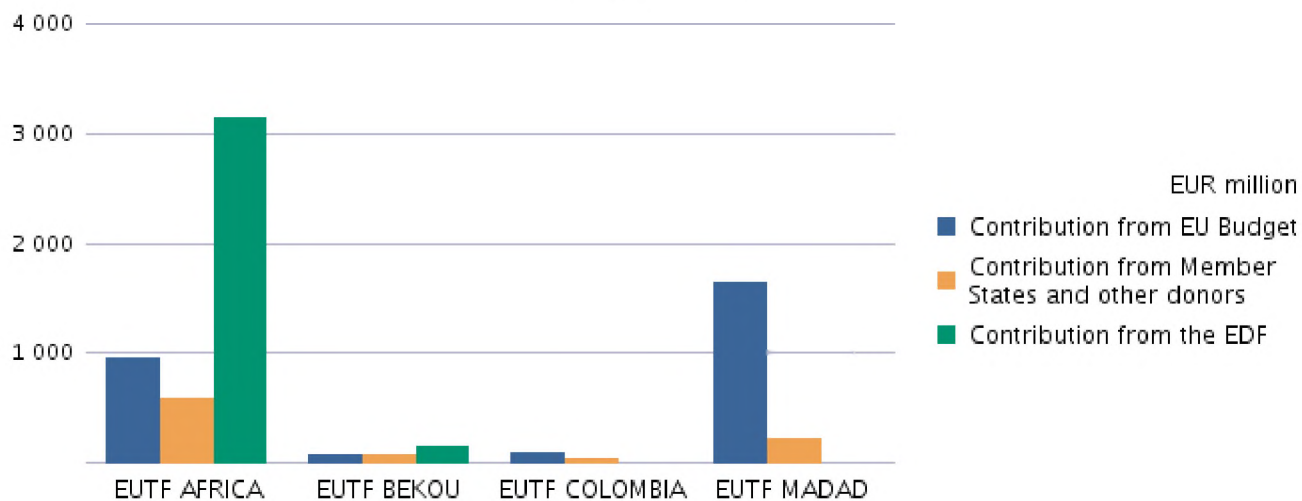
The cumulative amount made available for commitments and for payments through a contribution from EU Budget for EUTF MADAD includes an amount of EUR 139.7 million paid by the Commission to reimburse a contribution made by Turkey to the Madad EUTF under IPA operational programmes (indirect management).

Origin of funds - all EU trust funds	Total Pledge	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
Contribution from EU Budget	2 774.46	2 878.77	1 254.00
Contribution from Member States and other donors	921.48	860.36	860.36
Contribution from the EDF	3 297.34	3 271.36	1 262.43
Total	6 993.28	7 010.49	3 376.79

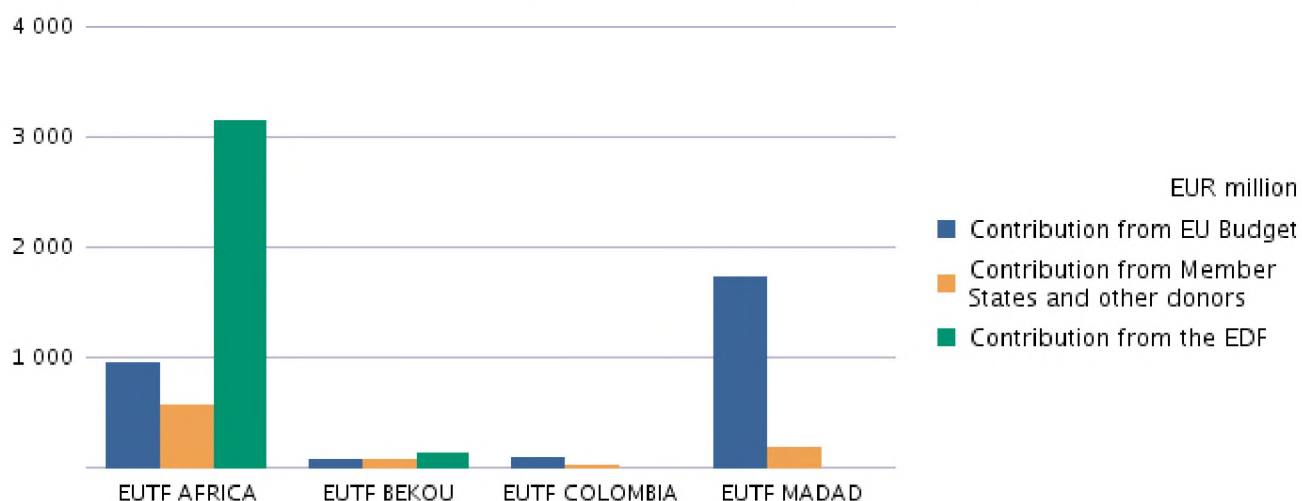
The difference between the 'Total Pledge' and the 'Cumulative amount made available for commitments' is due to the time-lag between the pledge and the booking of the commitment appropriation in the Trust Fund. There may moreover be a difference between the 'Cumulative amount made available for Commitments/Payments' in the tables in this section and 'EU Budget Committed' in section 3 due to the time-lag between the commitment made by the Commission and the booking of the appropriation in the Trust Fund.

2. EU Trust Funds Origin of amounts available at end of 2019

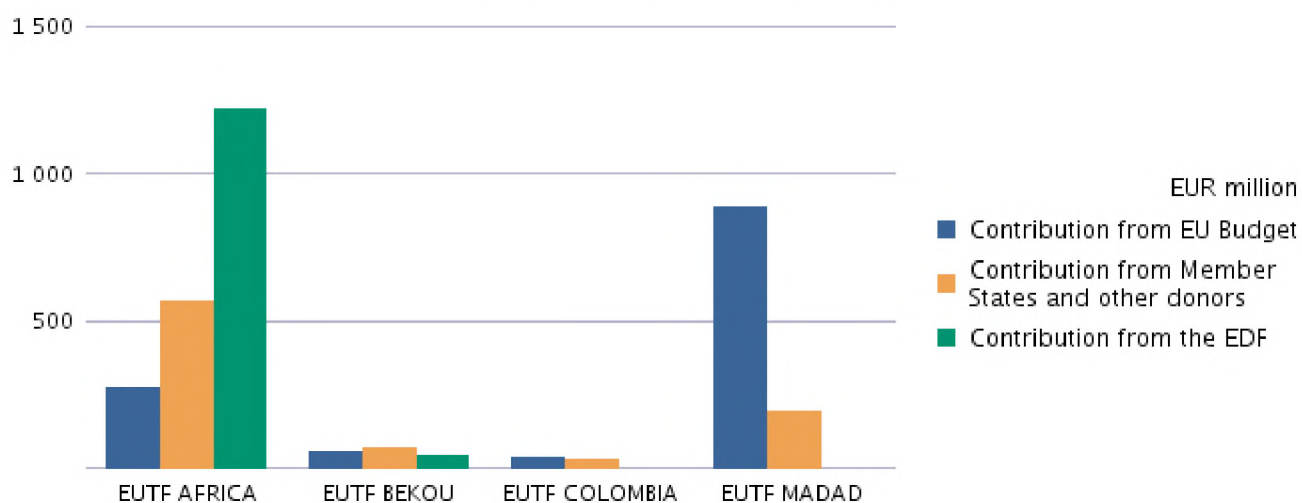
Pledged Amount



Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments



Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments



2. EU Trust Funds

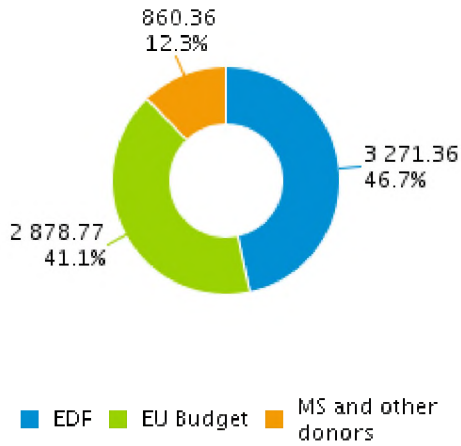
Origin of amounts available at end of 2019

EUR million

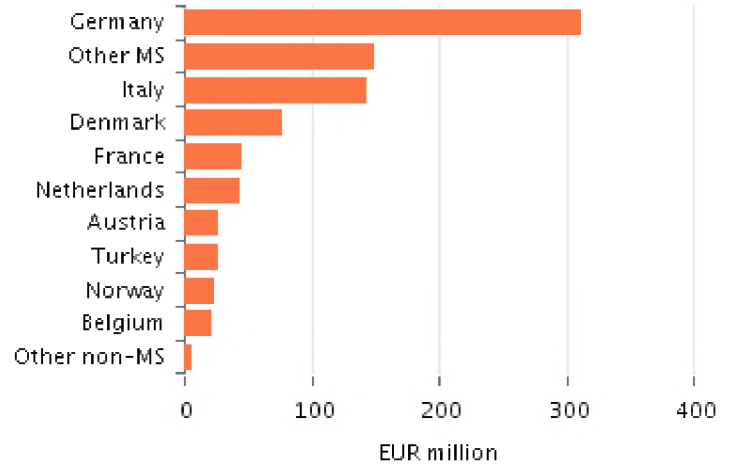
Origin of funds - All EUTFs	Financial Year	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
Contribution from EU Budget	2015	598.98	22.12
Contribution from EU Budget	2016	144.99	221.20
Contribution from EU Budget	2017	1 208.73	233.10
Contribution from EU Budget	2018	363.72	382.54
Contribution from EU Budget	2019	527.83	395.05
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2014	6.00	6.00
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2015	44.34	44.34
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2016	145.10	145.10
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2017	336.25	336.25
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2018	188.38	188.38
Contribution from Member States and other donors	2019	140.28	140.28
Contribution from the EDF	2014	39.00	39.00
Contribution from the EDF	2015	1 200.00	-
Contribution from the EDF	2016	565.00	98.51
Contribution from the EDF	2017	308.90	179.90
Contribution from the EDF	2018	814.55	345.02
Contribution from the EDF	2019	343.91	600.00
Total		6 975.97	3 376.79

2. EU Trust Funds Origin of amounts available at end of 2019

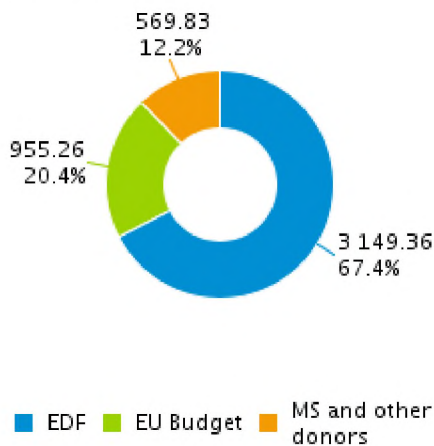
All trust funds: origin of funds



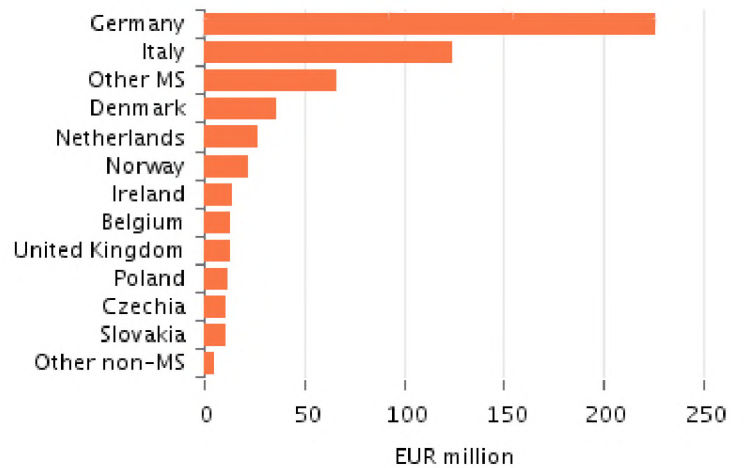
Contributions from Member States (MS) and other donors



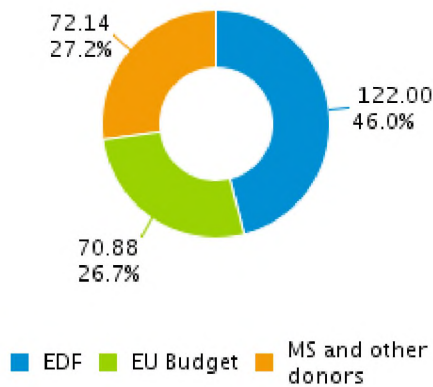
EUTF AFRICA: origin of funds



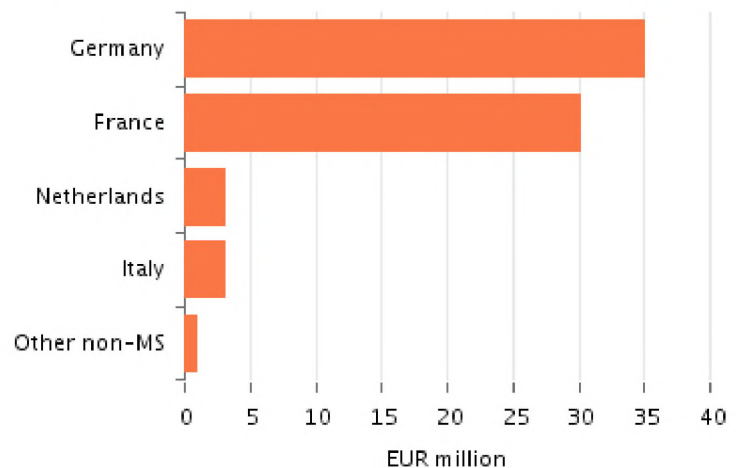
Contributions from Member States (MS) and other donors



EUTF BEKOU: origin of funds

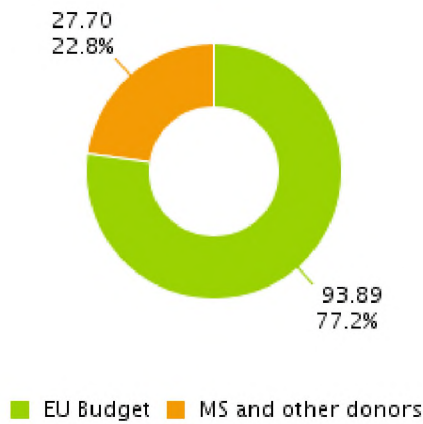


Contributions from Member States (MS) and other donors

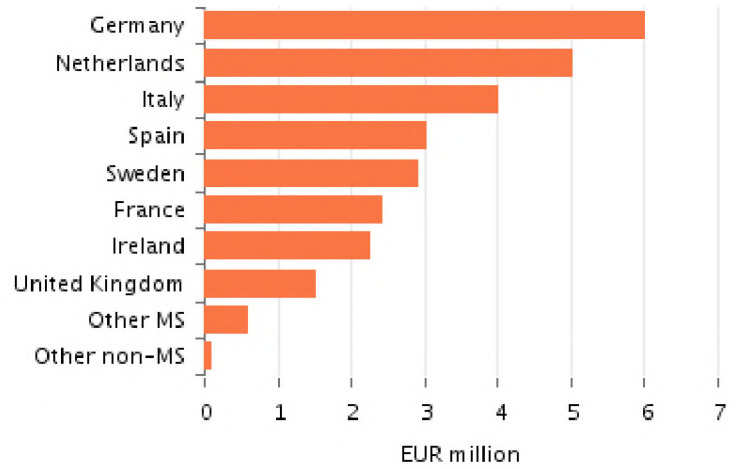


2. EU Trust Funds Origin of amounts available at end of 2019

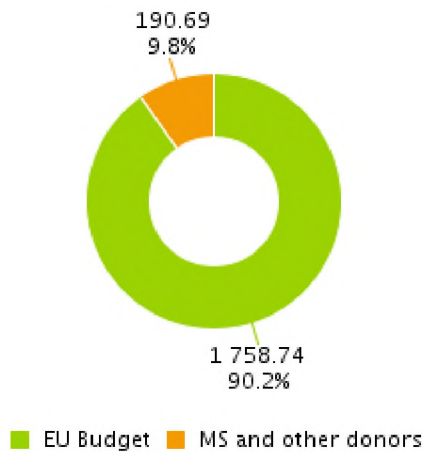
EUTF COLOMBIA: origin of funds



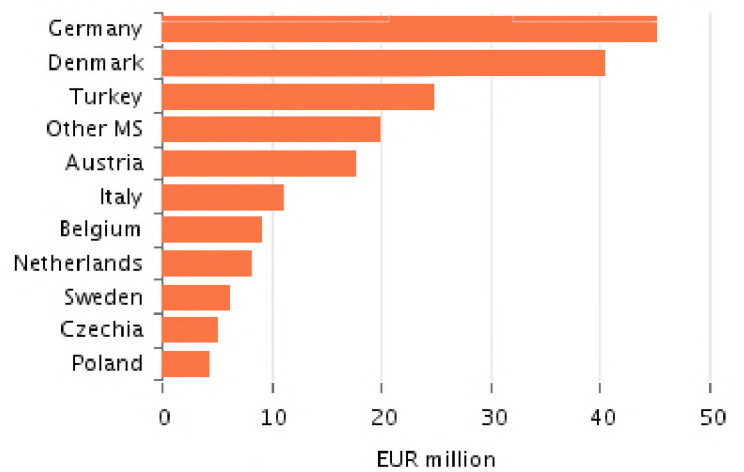
Contributions from Member States (MS) and other donors



EUTF MADAD: origin of funds



Contributions from Member States (MS) and other donors



3. EU Trust Funds

Origin of the EU budget contribution to the trust funds at end of 2019

Origin of EU Budget funds - All EUTFs

Origin	EUR million	
	EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
EUTF Africa		
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMF)	130.00	5.00
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	352.50	193.00
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	422.76	55.50
Humanitarian aid	40.00	20.00
Total	945.26	273.50
EUTF Bêkou		
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	67.88	55.03
Humanitarian aid	3.00	2.00
Total	70.88	57.03
EUTF Colombia		
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	91.89	31.89
Humanitarian aid	2.00	2.00
Total	93.89	33.89
EUTF Madad		
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	71.37	30.01
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	1 114.50	652.31
Humanitarian aid	3.00	3.00
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	501.42	204.25
Total	1 690.28	889.58
Grand Total	2 800.31	1 254.00

Origin of EU Budget funds - All EUTFs

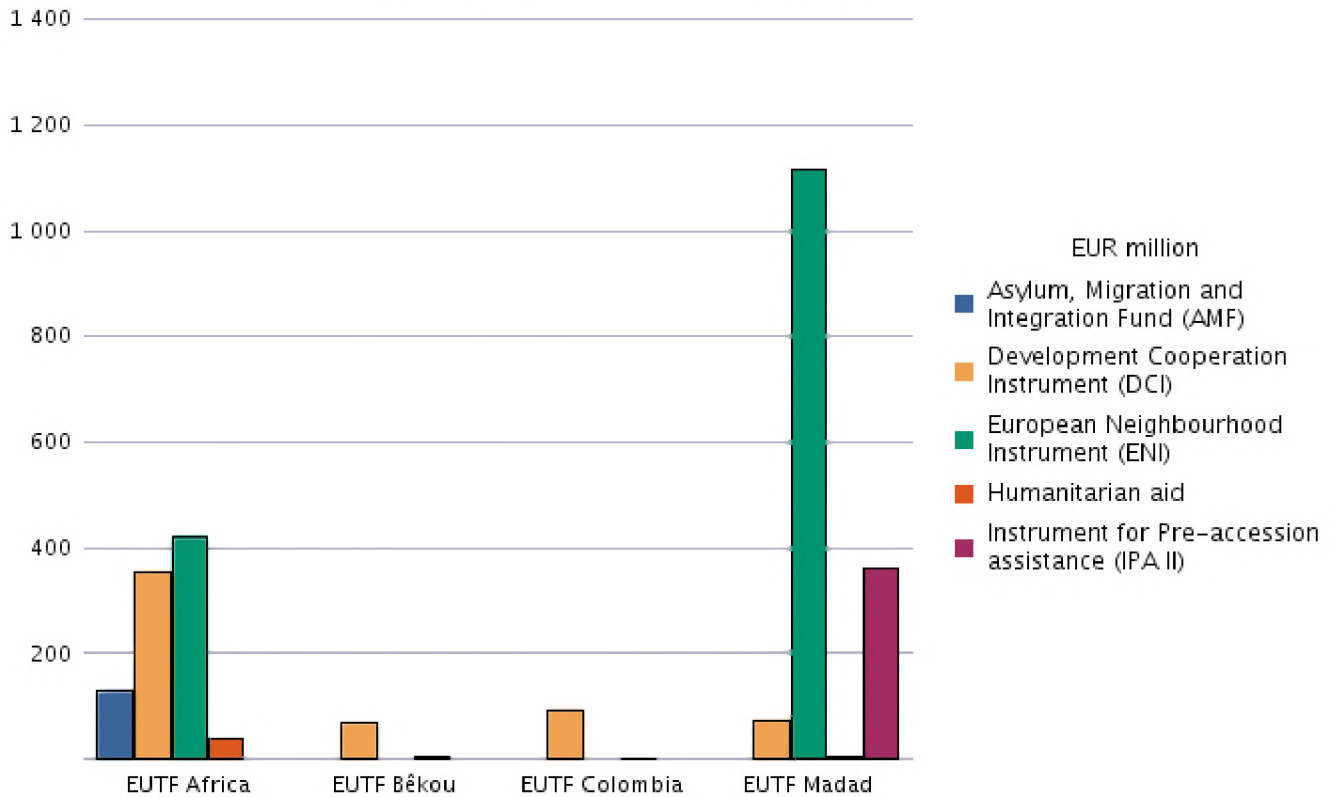
Origin	Fin. Year	EUR million	
		EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
AMF	2017	50.00	5.00
AMF	2018	50.00	-
AMF	2019	30.00	-
IPA II	2015	18.47	17.57
IPA II	2016	224.28	140.15
IPA II	2017	258.08	-
IPA II	2018	0.60	1.10
IPA II	2019	0.00	45.43
ENI	2014	20.00	-
ENI	2015	362.70	-
ENI	2016	200.53	43.70
ENI	2017	365.54	143.00
ENI	2018	216.75	286.27
ENI	2019	371.74	234.85
DCI	2015	27.62	2.55
DCI	2016	134.54	27.35
DCI	2017	333.26	73.10
DCI	2018	19.92	92.17
DCI	2019	68.29	114.76
Hum. Aid	2015	2.00	2.00
Hum. Aid	2016	16.00	10.00
Hum. Aid	2017	10.00	12.00
Hum. Aid	2018	10.00	3.00
Hum. Aid	2019	10.00	-
Total		2 800.31	1 254.00

The Commission's accounting system now includes under 'EU Budget Committed' and 'EU Budget Paid' an amount of EUR 139.7 million paid by the Commission to reimburse a contribution made by Turkey to the Madad EUTF under IPA operational programmes (indirect management).

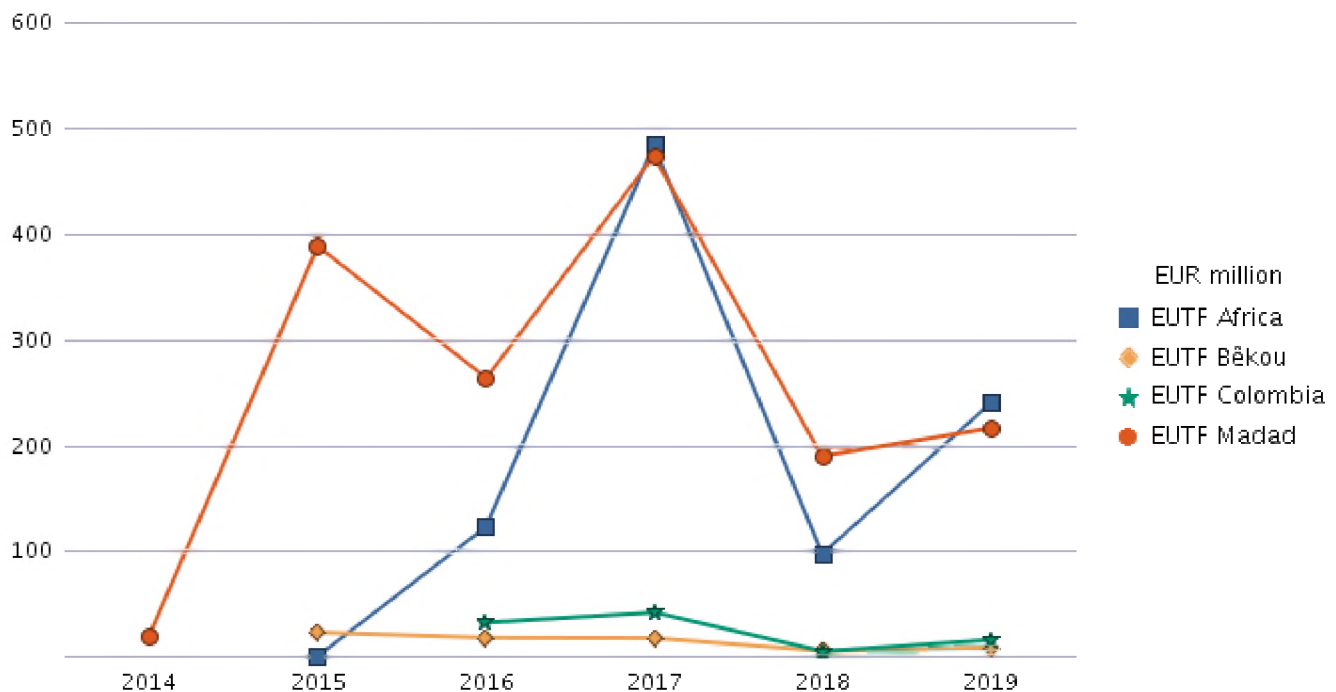
3. EU Trust Funds

Origin of the EU budget contribution to the trust funds at end of 2019

EU Budget Committed Amount by Programme



EU Budget Committed Amount by Year



4. EU Trust Funds

Breakdown of contributions by external donors at end of 2019

EUTF AFRICA		EUR million	
Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received	
Member States			
Austria	8.00	8.04	
Belgium	12.00	12.00	
Bulgaria	0.55	0.55	
Croatia	0.60	0.60	
Cyprus	0.10	0.10	
Czechia	10.41	10.41	
Denmark	50.24	35.52	
Estonia	1.75	1.75	
Finland	7.50	7.50	
France	9.00	9.00	
Germany	225.00	225.00	
Greece	0.05	0.05	
Hungary	9.45	9.45	
Ireland	15.00	13.45	
Italy	123.00	123.00	
Latvia	0.60	0.60	
Lithuania	0.40	0.40	
Luxembourg	4.10	4.10	
Malta	0.48	0.40	
Netherlands	26.36	26.36	
Poland	10.55	10.55	
Portugal	5.00	5.00	
Romania	0.10	0.10	
Slovakia	10.35	10.35	
Slovenia	0.13	0.13	
Spain	9.00	9.00	
Sweden	11.78	8.94	
United Kingdom	13.50	11.90	
Total	565.01	544.25	

Non Member States			
Norway	21.35	21.35	
Switzerland	4.10	4.10	
	-	0.07	
Total	25.45	25.52	

Interests			
	-	0.06	
Total	-	0.06	

Grand Total 590.45 569.83

EUTF BEKOU		EUR million	
Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received	
Member States			
France	35.00	30.00	
Germany	35.00	35.00	
Italy	3.00	3.00	
Netherlands	3.00	3.00	
Total	76.00	71.00	
Non Member States			
Switzerland	0.93	0.93	
Total	0.93	0.93	
Interests			
	-	0.15	
Total	-	0.15	
Grand Total	76.93	72.08	

4. EU Trust Funds

Breakdown of contributions by external donors at end of 2019

EUTF COLOMBIA		EUR million	
Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received	
Member States			
Austria	0.01	0.01	
Croatia	0.02	0.02	
Cyprus	0.01	0.01	
Czechia	0.03	0.03	
Finland	0.15	0.15	
France	3.00	2.40	
Germany	6.00	6.00	
Hungary	0.02	0.02	
Ireland	3.00	2.25	
Italy	5.00	4.00	
Latvia	0.01	0.01	
Lithuania	0.05	0.04	
Luxembourg	0.04	0.04	
Malta	0.01	0.01	
Netherlands	5.00	5.00	
Portugal	0.20	0.20	
Slovakia	0.02	0.02	
Slovenia	0.01	0.01	
Spain	6.00	3.00	
Sweden	2.89	2.89	
United Kingdom	1.51	1.51	
Total	32.97	27.61	
Non Member States			
Chile	0.09	0.09	
Total	0.09	0.09	
Interests			
	-	0.00	
Total	-	0.00	
Grand Total	33.06	27.70	

EUTF MADAD		EUR million	
Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received	
Member States			
Austria	17.50	17.50	
Belgium	6.00	6.00	
Bulgaria	0.30	0.30	
Czechia	5.00	5.00	
Denmark	53.75	40.36	
Estonia	1.05	0.95	
Finland	3.00	3.00	
France	6.00	6.00	
Germany	60.00	45.00	
Hungary	3.00	3.00	
Italy	13.00	11.00	
Latvia	0.05	0.05	
Lithuania	0.10	0.10	
Malta	0.02	0.02	
Netherlands	8.00	8.00	
Poland	4.20	4.20	
Portugal	0.35	0.35	
Romania	0.08	0.08	
Slovakia	3.00	3.00	
Spain	3.00	3.00	
Sweden	6.00	6.00	
United Kingdom	3.00	3.00	
Total	196.39	165.91	
Non Member States			
Turkey	24.65	164.33	
Total	24.65	164.33	
Interests			
	-	-139.55	
Total	-	-139.55	
Grand Total	221.04	190.69	

Part of the amount recognised as received from Turkey has been corrected for a contribution of EUR 139.7 million from the EU Budget for EUTF Madad, paid by Turkey to the EU trust fund Madad under IPA operational programmes (indirect management).

5. EU Trust Funds

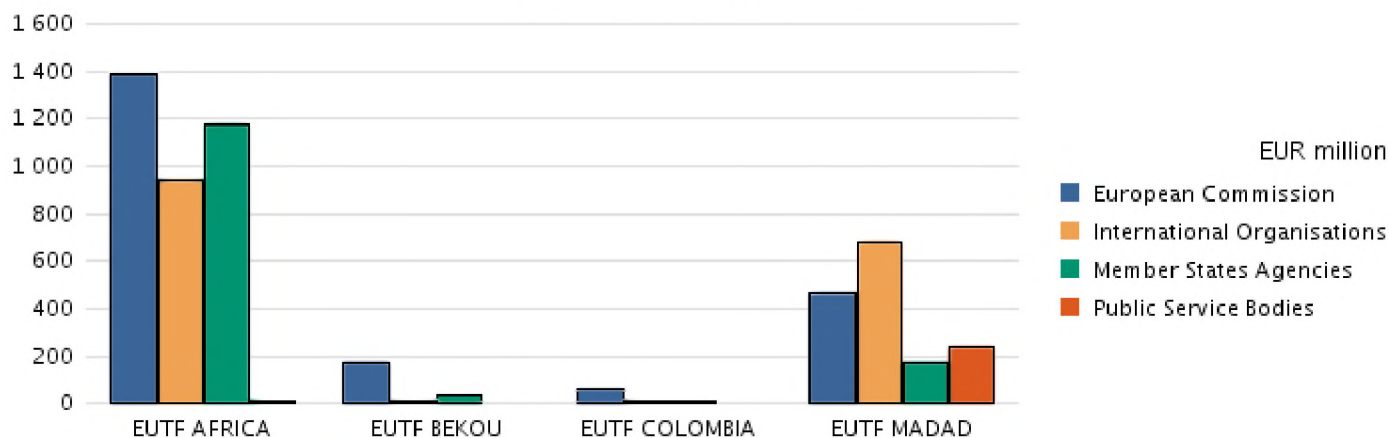
Breakdown of contracted amounts by implementing actor at end of 2019

Implementing Actor	Contracted Amount	%
EUR million		
EUTF AFRICA		
European Commission	1 386.61	39%
International Organisations	943.22	27%
Member States Agencies	1 177.28	34%
Public Service Bodies*	6.31	0%
Total EUTF AFRICA	3 513.42	100.0%
EUTF BEKOU		
European Commission	171.82	79%
International Organisations	6.80	3%
Member States Agencies	38.45	18%
Total EUTF BEKOU	217.07	100.0%
EUTF COLOMBIA		
European Commission	61.74	80%
International Organisations	9.33	12%
Member States Agencies	6.50	8%
Total EUTF COLOMBIA	77.57	100.0%
EUTF MADAD		
European Commission	462.55	30%
International Organisations	680.18	44%
Member States Agencies	169.07	11%
Public Service Bodies*	234.98	15%
Total EUTF MADAD	1 546.78	100.0%
Grand Total	5 354.84	

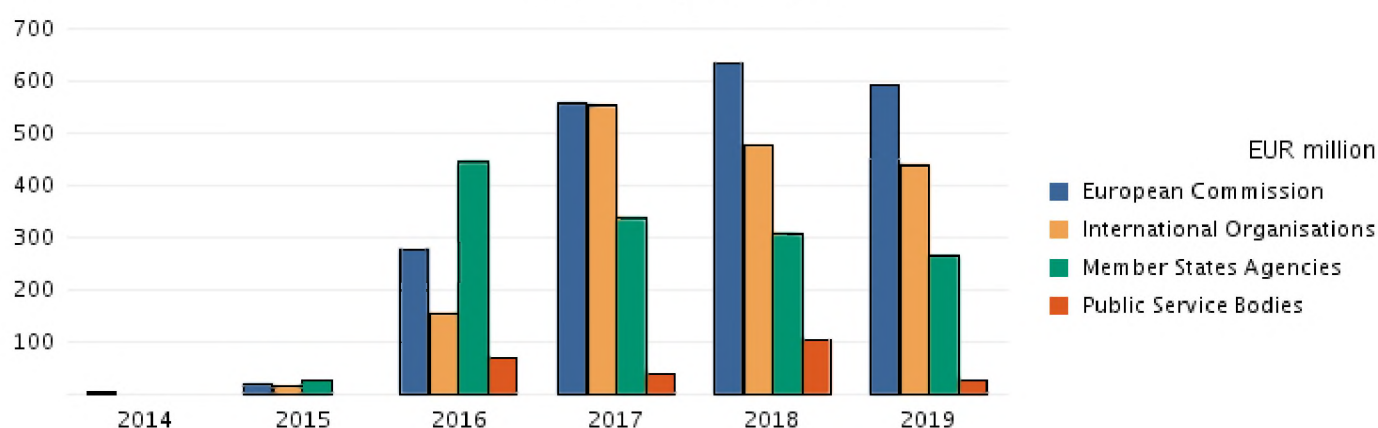
Implementation Actor	Contracted Amount	%
EUR million		
European Commission	2 082.72	39%
International Organisations	1 639.53	31%
Member States Agencies	1 391.30	26%
Public Service Bodies	241.29	5%
Total	5 354.84	100%

* It includes organizations such as the Gesellschaft Internationaler Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Agence Française du Développement or Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau amongst others

Implementing Actor by EU Trust Fund



Implementing Actor by Year



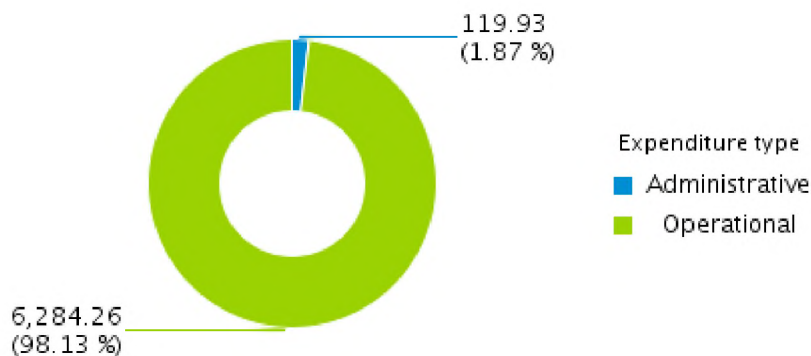
6. EU Trust Funds

Overview of commitment and payment implementation at end of 2019

EUR million

Expenditure Type	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	%	Committed Amount	% of cumul. amount. avail. for commitm.	Contracted Amount	% of cumul. amount. avail. for commitm.	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
EUTF AFRICA									
Administrative	116.87	1.7%	100.26	1.4%	100.26	1.4%	71.61	72.86	1.0%
Operational	4 557.58	65.0%	4 108.78	58.6%	3 413.17	48.7%	1 995.15	1 966.48	28.1%
Total	4 674.45	66.7%	4 209.04	60.0%	3 513.42	50.1%	2 066.76	2 039.33	29.1%
EUTF BEKOU									
Administrative	11.52	0.2%	9.58	0.1%	9.58	0.1%	7.62	5.02	0.1%
Operational	253.50	3.6%	244.01	3.5%	207.49	3.0%	160.56	145.70	2.1%
Total	265.02	3.8%	253.59	3.6%	217.07	3.1%	168.18	150.73	2.2%
EUTF COLOMBIA									
Administrative	4.38	0.1%	2.00	0.0%	2.00	0.0%	3.66	2.00	0.0%
Operational	117.21	1.7%	93.56	1.3%	75.56	1.1%	57.93	44.03	0.6%
Total	121.59	1.7%	95.57	1.4%	77.57	1.1%	61.59	46.03	0.7%
EUTF MADAD									
Administrative	13.95	0.2%	8.09	0.1%	8.09	0.1%	17.41	8.09	0.1%
Operational	1 935.49	27.6%	1 837.91	26.2%	1 538.69	21.9%	1 062.86	1 005.89	14.3%
Total	1 949.43	27.8%	1 846.00	26.3%	1 546.78	22.1%	1 080.27	1 013.98	14.5%
Grand Total	7 010.49	100.0%	6 404.20	91.4%	5 354.84	76.4%	3 376.79	3 250.07	46.4%

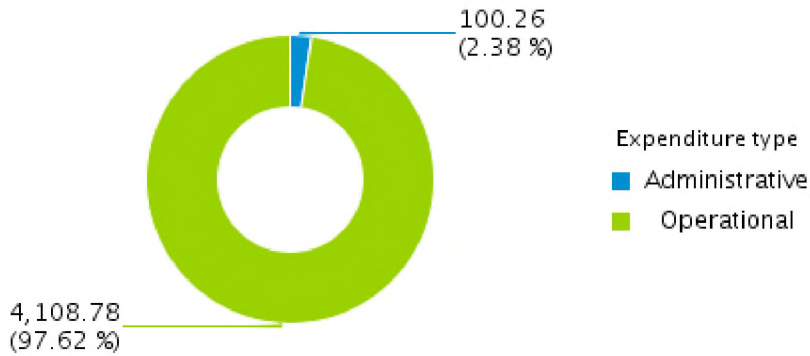
All EUTFs: Committed Amount (EUR million) by Expenditure Type



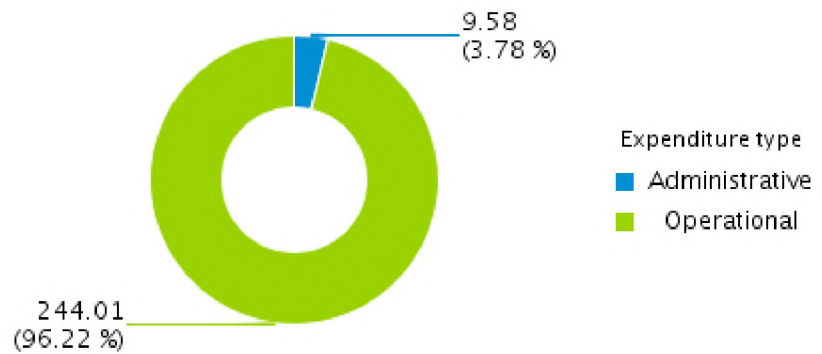
6. EU Trust Funds

Overview of commitment and payment implementation at end of 2019

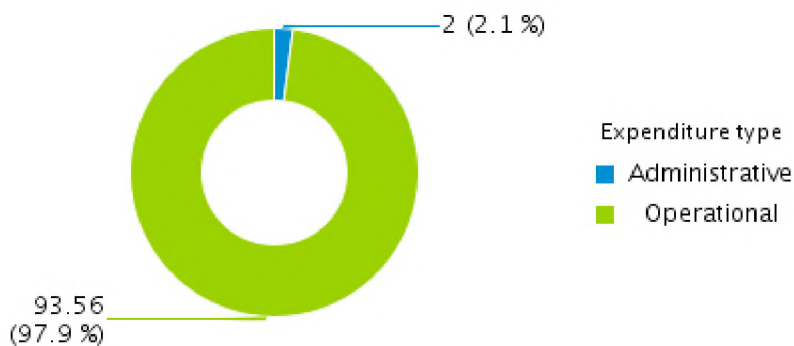
EUTF Africa: Committed Amount (EUR million) by Expenditure Type



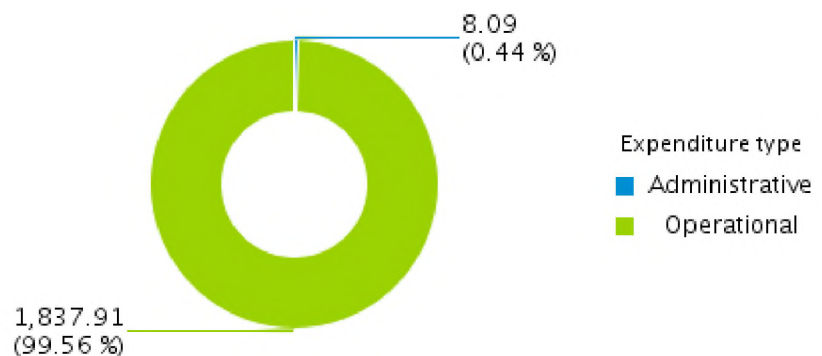
EUTF Bekou: Committed Amount (EUR million) by Expenditure Type



EUTF Colombia: Committed Amount (EUR million) by Expenditure Type



EUTF Madad: Committed Amount (EUR million) by Expenditure Type

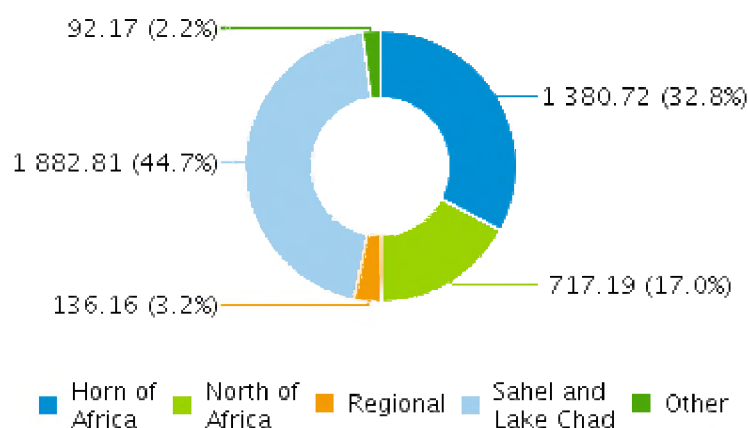


6. EU Trust Funds

Overview of commitment and payment implementation at end of 2019

Windows of EUTF Africa	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	%	Committed Amount	% of cumul. amount. avail. for commitm.	Contracted Amount	% of cumul. amount. avail. for commitm.	EUR million		
							Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
Horn of Africa	1 568.59	33.6%	1 380.72	29.5%	1 125.31	24.1%	598.97	602.79	12.9%
North of Africa	745.91	16.0%	717.19	15.3%	576.10	12.3%	326.21	325.62	7.0%
Regional	136.16	2.9%	136.16	2.9%	124.27	2.7%	54.85	52.73	1.1%
Sahel and Lake Chad	1 942.81	41.6%	1 882.81	40.3%	1 595.58	34.1%	980.78	993.48	21.3%
Other	280.98	6.0%	92.17	2.0%	92.17	2.0%	105.94	64.72	1.4%
	4 674.45	100.0%	4 209.04	90.0%	3 513.42	75.2%	2 066.76	2 039.33	43.6%

Committed Amounts by Windows of EUTF Africa



7. EU Trust Funds

Amounts contracted by Benefitting Country at end of 2019

EUTF AFRICA		EUR million
Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
South of Sahara, regional	581.26	16.54%
Libya	287.42	8.18%
Niger	263.88	7.51%
Ethiopia	250.19	7.12%
Somalia	230.41	6.56%
Mali	226.60	6.45%
Burkina Faso	190.99	5.44%
Morocco	154.08	4.39%
Senegal	149.24	4.25%
Sudan	139.69	3.98%
South Sudan	134.79	3.84%
Africa, regional	125.82	3.58%
Chad	115.02	3.27%
North of Sahara, regional	108.07	3.08%
Mauritania	89.08	2.54%
Nigeria	78.56	2.24%
Guinea	66.09	1.88%
Kenya	51.02	1.45%
Uganda	45.15	1.29%
Cameroon	40.30	1.15%
Gambia	35.90	1.02%
Egypt	29.10	0.83%
Ghana	27.62	0.79%
Djibouti	27.22	0.77%
Eritrea	19.90	0.57%
Other	15.83	0.45%
Tunisia	12.80	0.36%
Guinea-Bissau	7.49	0.21%
Developing countries, unspecified	4.16	0.12%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3.00	0.09%
Côte d'Ivoire	2.70	0.08%
Total	3 513.42	100.00%

Share of top benefitting countries



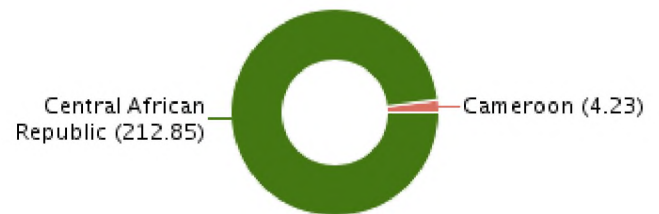
7. EU Trust Funds Amounts contracted by Benefitting Country at end of 2019

EUTF BEKOU

EUR million

Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Central African Republic	212.85	98.05%
Cameroon	4.23	1.95%
Total	217.07	100.00%

Share of benefitting countries



EUTF COLOMBIA

EUR million

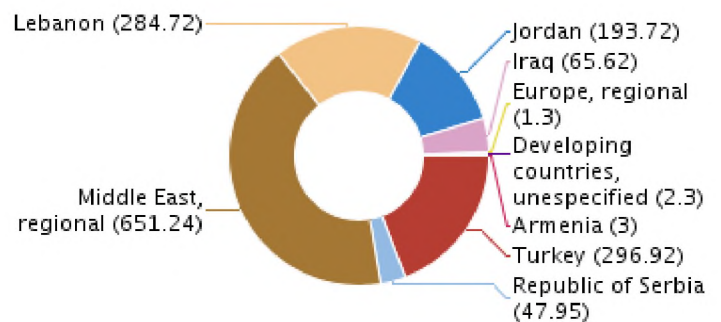
Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Colombia	77.57	100.00%
Total	77.57	100.00%

EUTF MADAD

EUR million

Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Middle East, regional	651.24	42.10%
Turkey	296.92	19.20%
Lebanon	284.72	18.41%
Jordan	193.72	12.52%
Iraq	65.62	4.24%
Republic of Serbia	47.95	3.10%
Armenia	3.00	0.19%
Developing countries, unspecified	2.30	0.15%
Europe, regional	1.30	0.08%
Total	1 546.78	100.00%

Share of benefitting countries



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