



DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET of the European Union

for the financial year 2020

Working Document
Part XI

EU trust funds

COM(2019) 400 – June 2019

Budget

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DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET
of the European Union
for the financial year 2020

Working Document
Part XI

**Draft General Budget
of the European Union
for the Financial Year 2020**

Working Document Part XI

EU Trust Funds

COM(2019) 400 – June 2019

The 2020 Draft Budget is accompanied by twelve ‘Working Documents’, as follows:

Part I: Programme Statements of operational expenditure

Working Document I contains Programme Statements, which constitute the main instrument for justifying the operational appropriations requested by the Commission in the Draft Budget, pursuant to Article 41(3)(h) of the Financial Regulation. These Statements are coherent with the corresponding legal bases and provide details on the resources which are dedicated to each spending Programme.

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 – 2019 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 and Public-private partnership

Working Document III presents detailed information relating to all decentralised agencies, executive agencies and Public-Private Partnerships (joint undertakings and joint technology initiatives), with a transparent presentation of revenue, expenditure and staff levels of various Union bodies, pursuant to 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 2020 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 2018 and estimation for 2020), and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) and managing potentially abnormal RAL (PAR) for 2018, 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 5) 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 monthly 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 31.12.2018 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 FR 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.

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;
- 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 countries⁵ under the European Agenda on Migration⁵.

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.

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. EU trust funds 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 EU trust fund 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 (currently all the EU trust funds have been set up for a 60-month (five year) duration, which may be extended). The European Parliament and/or the Council may 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:

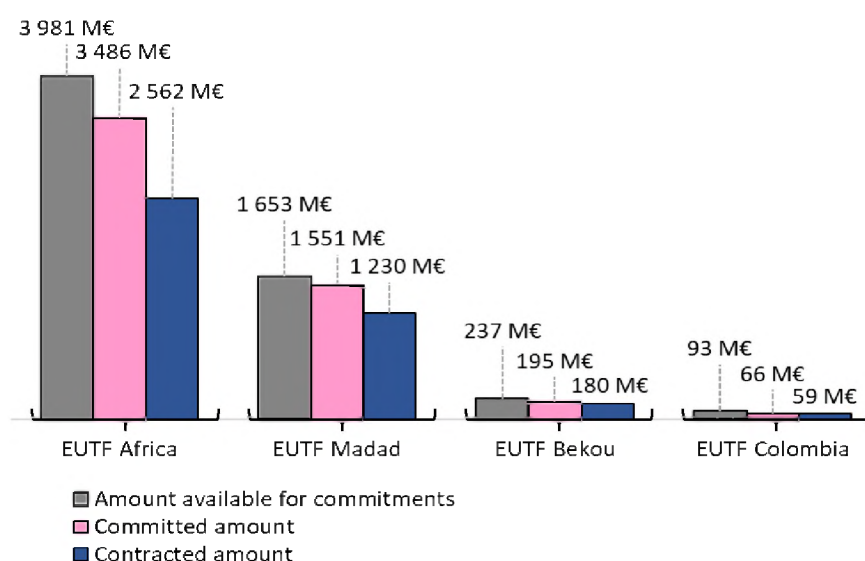
- the EU trust fund for the Central African Republic: the ‘BÊKOU EUTF’, established on 15 July 2014 which will expire on 15 July 2019, currently subject to extension procedure for extension to 31.12.2020.
- the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis: the ‘MADAD EUTF’, established on 15 December 2014 which will expire on 15 December 2019. The proposal for extension to December 2020 is planned for the second half of 2019.
- the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa: the ‘AFRICA EUTF’, established on 12 November 2015 which will expire on 31 December 2020.
- the European Union Trust Fund for Colombia: the ‘COLOMBIA EUTF’ established on 12 December 2016 which will expire on 31 December 2020.

All four trust funds have been fully operational during 2018. Two of them, the Bêkou and Madad trust funds, are subject to extension procedure during 2019. In both cases the need for extension has been put forward by the trust fund boards, which resulted in a proposal for extension being made by the European Commission. After consultation of the European Parliament and the Council, the Commission will take the formal decision on their extension.

By the close of 2018, a total of **EUR 5 964 million** had been made available for commitments to the four EU trust funds and **EUR 5 298 million** had been committed, meaning that the overall implementation rate of commitment appropriations was at 89%. EUTF Madad had committed over 94%, EUTF Bêkou — 82%, EUTF Africa — 88% and EUTF Colombia — 71% of the commitment appropriations available.

At the same date, a total of **EUR 4 030 million (76%)** had been contracted by the EUTFs so far. The Africa trust fund had contracted EUR 2 562 million (73%), EUTF Madad — EUR 1 230 million (79%), EUTF Bêkou (92%) — EUR 180 million and EUTF Colombia — EUR 59 million (89%).

Summary of implementation for all EU Trust Funds

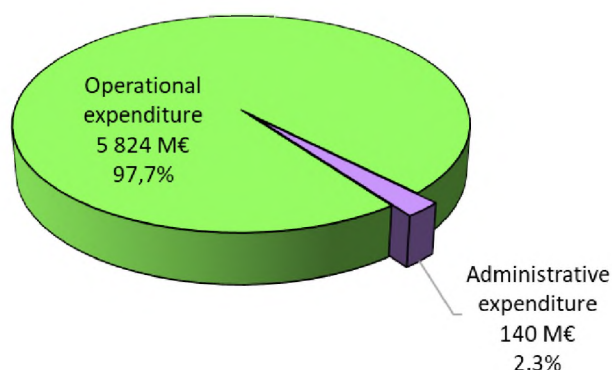


4. Management costs

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage for the management costs contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually substantially lower than this.

Until December 2018 EUR 5 963,64 million has been made available for commitments for all the EUTFs of which 97,7 % for operational expenditure and 2,3% for administrative expenditure.

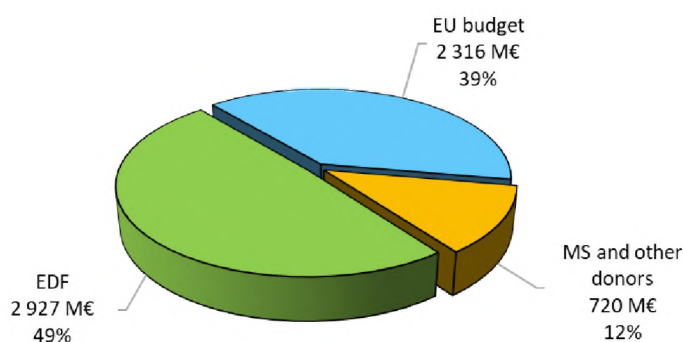
All EU Trust Funds – Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



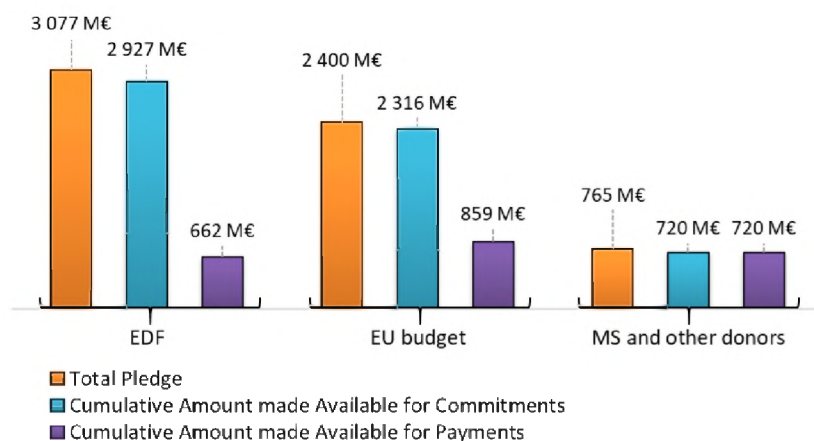
5. Pledges and Contributions

The total amount of funds made available for commitment to all the EU trust funds amount to EUR 5 964 million: EUR 2 927 (49%) coming from the European Development Fund (EDF), EUR 2 316 million from the EU budget (38%), and EUR 720 million (13%) 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 EU Trust Funds – Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



Pledges and contributions to all EU Trust Funds



6. Activities supported by the EU trust funds as of December 2018

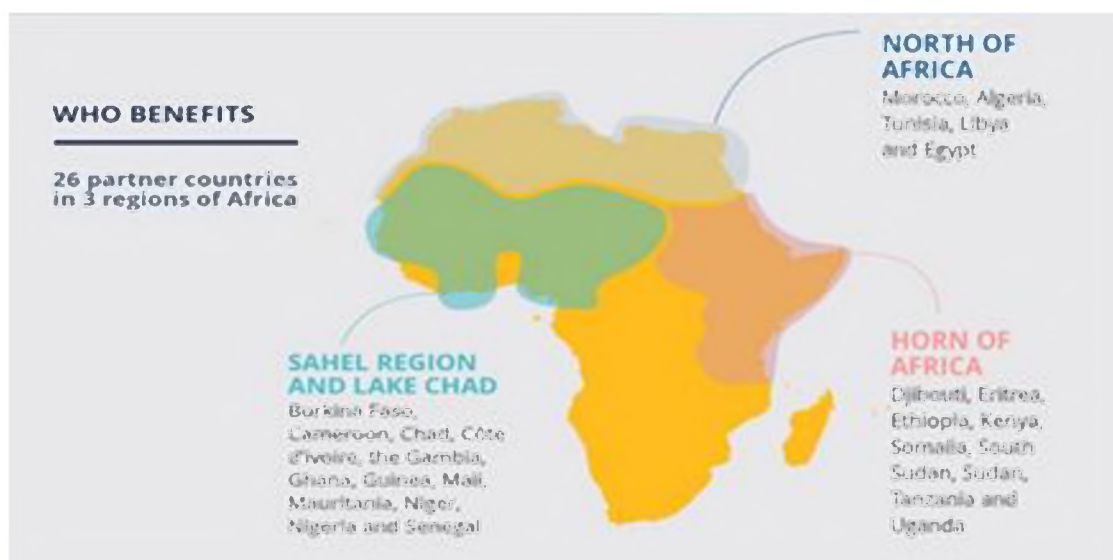
6.1. The AFRICA EUTF

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.



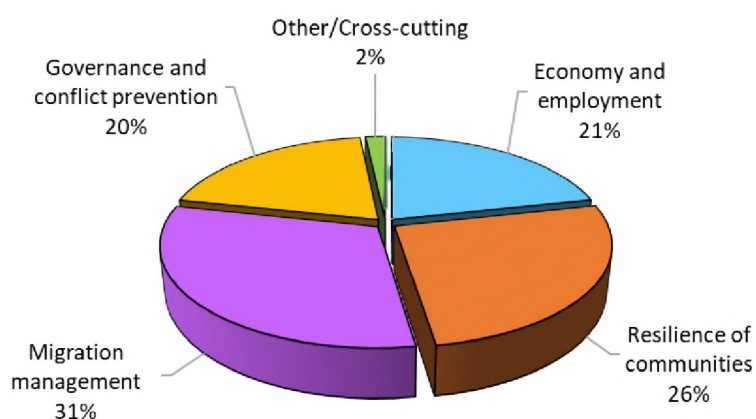
6.1.1. Implementation of actions

In the course of 2018, the EUTF for Africa adopted 45 new actions and 13 top-ups across the three regions including cross-window programmes (16 in the Sahel/Lake Chad, 26 in the Horn of Africa, nine in the North of Africa and seven cross-window) for a total of EUR 1,2 billion.

This brings the total number of approved actions as of 31 December 2018 to 187, including 5 cross-window programmes, for a total of EUR 3 590,0 million, divided as follows: Sahel/Lake Chad (EUR 1 721,2 million, Horn of Africa EUR 1 286,6 million and North of Africa EUR 582,2 million). As of 31 December 2018, contracts signed with implementing partners have reached 385 (including cross-window contracts), for an overall amount of EUR 2 462 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.

EU Africa Trust Fund – Operational breakdown per sector
(Commitments)



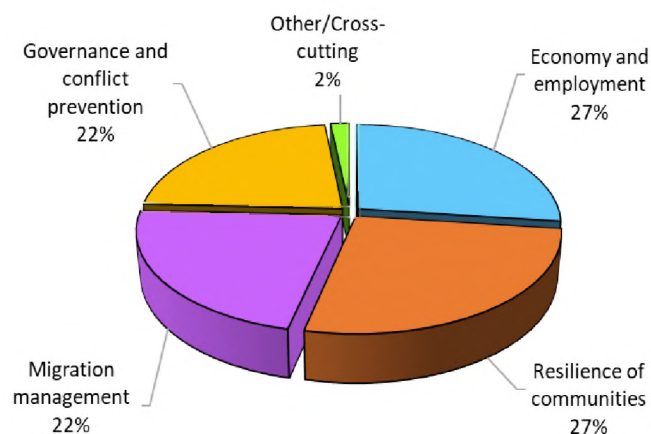
6.1.1.1. Sahel and Lake Chad window

In the Sahel and Lake Chad window region, the EUTF for Africa offered a swift response to changes in the migratory routes in 2018, with more migrants taking the Western Mediterranean Route, leading to increasing protection, return and reintegration needs in countries such as Mauritania. The EUTF for Africa supported the UNHCR Evacuation Transit Mechanism enabling the protection, evacuation and resettlement of refugees stranded in Libya, as well as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative providing protection, voluntary return assistance to migrants in transit and reintegration in the countries of origin. Complementing these actions, the Sahel and Lake Chad window offered a tailor-made response to specific challenges addressing constraints on the labour market including youth employability and economic development in productive sectors in the countries of departure and transit.

EUTF Africa Key Results: *Kenyan Youth*

Activities geared towards promoting dialogue, resolving local tensions and conflicts peacefully have been developed through the conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth in Kenya programme. For example, the Kenya Red Cross organised football tournaments between the youth and the security services along the Kenya-Somalia border.

EU Africa TF Sahel and Lake Chad window – Operational breakdown per sector (Commitments)



EUTF Africa Key Results: *LRRD Burkina Faso*

The Linking Relief Rehabilitation & Development programme aims to strengthen community resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in Burkina Faso and has supported the basic needs of 937 934 vulnerable people. It also allows beneficiaries to diversify their livelihoods and create economic opportunities to better cope with potential shocks.

The EUTF for Africa actions helped to consolidate the support provided by the EU and other donors to the G5 Sahel, as reflected during the International Conference of the Donors and Partners of the G5 Sahel⁶ held in December 2018 in Nouakchott (Mauritania). In 2018, the EUTF for Africa adopted the Regional Emergency Programme as a direct response to the request from Heads of State of the G5 Sahel to address urgent development needs in border areas. The Sahel and Lake Chad window also maintained its focus on food insecurity and malnutrition whilst improving access to basic services, promoting public services and long-term issues such as social cohesion and natural resource management in the region.

⁶ Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger

6.1.1.2. Horn of Africa window

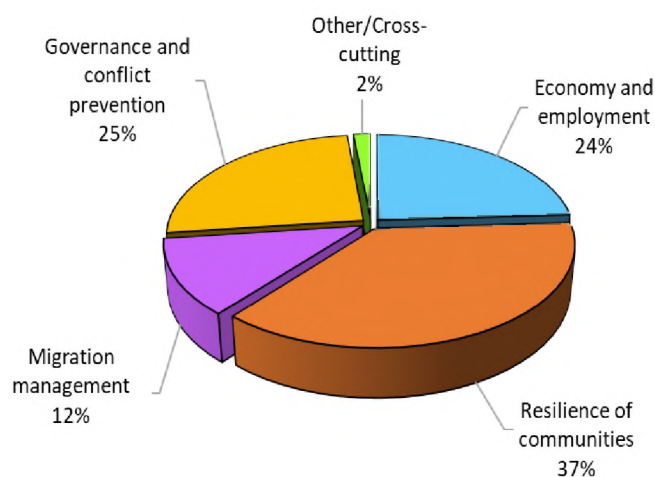
In the Horn of Africa window region, the EUTF for Africa has remained a key instrument to address the main challenges of the region, to complement traditional EU development instruments including humanitarian aid and promote existing political dialogues with partner countries. The window has responded to the orientations of its regional operational framework, and has already yielded substantial results for all four strategic objectives of the EUTF for Africa. It has also invested in the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, a priority reinforced by the EUTF trust fund board in April 2018. Moreover, two Horn of Africa countries (Sudan and Uganda) have successfully been pioneering the EU humanitarian-development nexus, creating a strategic link between humanitarian aid and development action.

The EUTF for Africa implemented multiple actions on technical and vocational training, jobs and employment promotion. These programmes focused on refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities, and some were specifically tailored towards youth and women.

The Horn of Africa window also continued to deliver substantive basic services including in the area of health and education as well as services related to protection and livelihood. With 4,5 million refugees, the highest number on the African continent, the Horn of Africa region worked to improve migration and to counter human trafficking and smuggling.

The Horn of Africa window also worked with African partner countries to develop national and regional approaches to address migration challenges, and helped to protect vulnerable migrants and re-integrate those who wished to return to their country of origin. EUTF for Africa programmes in the Horn of Africa contributed to a positive impact on governance by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law.

EU Africa TF Horn of Africa window – Operational breakdown per sector (Commitments)



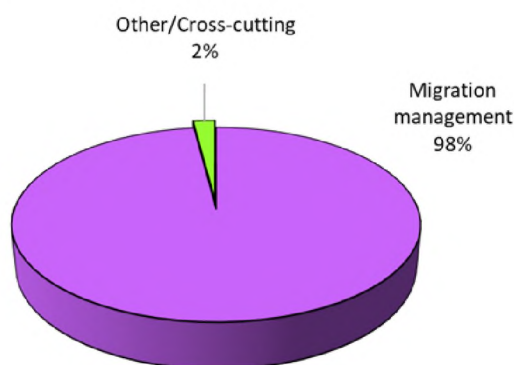
*EUTF Africa Key Results: **Migration Management***

The Better Migration Management programme has trained dozens of national migration officers and border managers and organised several regional conferences. Between August and October 2018, more than 100 representatives from the judiciary system from Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Djibouti were trained in prosecution techniques focussing on safeguarding the victims. In just two months and in Addis Ababa alone, over 200 boys and girls were rescued from human trafficking networks.

6.1.1.3. North of Africa window

Challenges across the North of Africa region required a comprehensive response from the EU aiming to save lives, ensure safe and organised mobility, reduce the number of irregular arrivals and develop new tools to deliver together on challenges on both sides of the Mediterranean. By protecting and assisting stranded migrants, refugees and their host communities along the migration routes and providing essential health care, critical goods and a safe environment for the most vulnerable, EUTF for Africa actions reflect the increased engagement to protect lives and ensure a dignified treatment of migrants and refugees.

EU Africa TF North of Africa window –
Operational breakdown per sector (Commitments)



In 2018, the Western Mediterranean Route witnessed a sharp increase of irregular migration from Morocco to Spain. In response, the EUTF for Africa has intensified its support to Morocco to address irregular migration with the objective of protecting and saving lives and to fight against smuggling of migrants and networks trafficking in human beings.

The EUTF for Africa in the region is a key delivery tool that complements traditional EU development instruments and existing political dialogues with partner countries including Tunisia, Egypt and Algeria. Moreover, the EUTF for Africa supported the development and implementation of national migration strategies to ensure that every aspect of migration management has a legal and regulatory basis aligned with international conventions and agreements. The EUTF for Africa stepped up work to facilitate legal migration to the EU and within the region while improving dialogue and cooperation on the conditions of migrant workers.

In response to a call to increase the protection of, and assistance to, vulnerable migrants in Libya, the EUTF for Africa further reinforced its cooperation with the United Nations agencies to protect and assist stranded migrants, refugees and their host communities, and work towards the provision of equal opportunities for vulnerable population groups. Finally, in the attempt to intensify the efforts to stop smugglers operating out of Libya or elsewhere in the region, the EUTF for Africa has expanded its support to improve the capacity of the Libyan, Tunisian and Moroccan authorities covering sea and land borders to carry out Search and Rescue operations.

*EUTF Africa Key Results: **Morocco:***

- 7 414 female migrants received social, medical & psychological support
- 2 160 migrants received information or training in job-seeking/entrepreneurship
- 370 migrants received funding for entrepreneurship projects
- 1 342 migrants had schooling
- 2 000 minor migrants were informed on their rights & were given access to social services

*EUTF Africa Key Results: **Libya:***

- 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

6.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

Over the years, the EUTF for Africa has consolidated a comprehensive approach to monitoring, evaluating and 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:

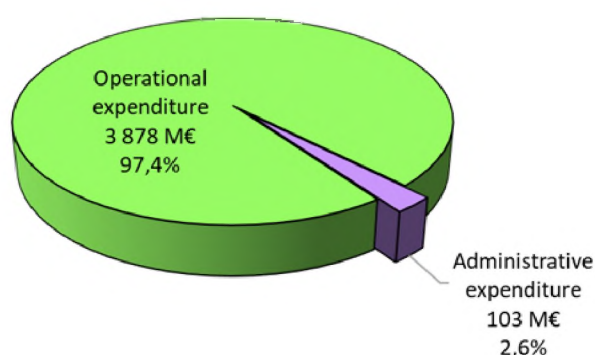
- An external mid-term evaluation of the EUTF for Africa was launched at the end of 2018 and will be carried out in 2019.
- In 2018 the EUTF for Africa designed a regional Monitoring and Learning System for the Horn of Africa and for the Sahel and Lake Chad. The system gathers primary data from all projects on a quarterly basis and includes a learning component to capture and share more qualitative information on projects' approaches. Three quarterly reports for the Horn of Africa have already been published, while the first report for the Sahel and Lake Chad will be published in the first half of 2019.
- The Monitoring and Evaluation System for the North of Africa Window was conceived as a framework linking all funded projects consistently to the strategic objectives and priorities of the EUTF for Africa. Its first report is due by the first half of 2019.
- In addition to indicators specific to each project, a set of 41 common output indicators was designed in 2018 to reflect the scope and variety of the work carried out by implementing partners.
- As of March 2019, 61 programmes have been selected for Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM) reviews, 38 of which are completed. These reviews consist of assessments conducted by external experts according to relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability.
- The detail of results achieved by individual projects is also publicly available on a number of web-based platforms which ensures great transparency on the results of the ongoing EUTF for Africa projects' results.

6.1.3. Management costs

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage for the contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower.

As of 31.12.2018 the amount made available for administrative expenditure amounted to EUR 103,01 million, which corresponds to 2.6% of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 3 980,59 million).

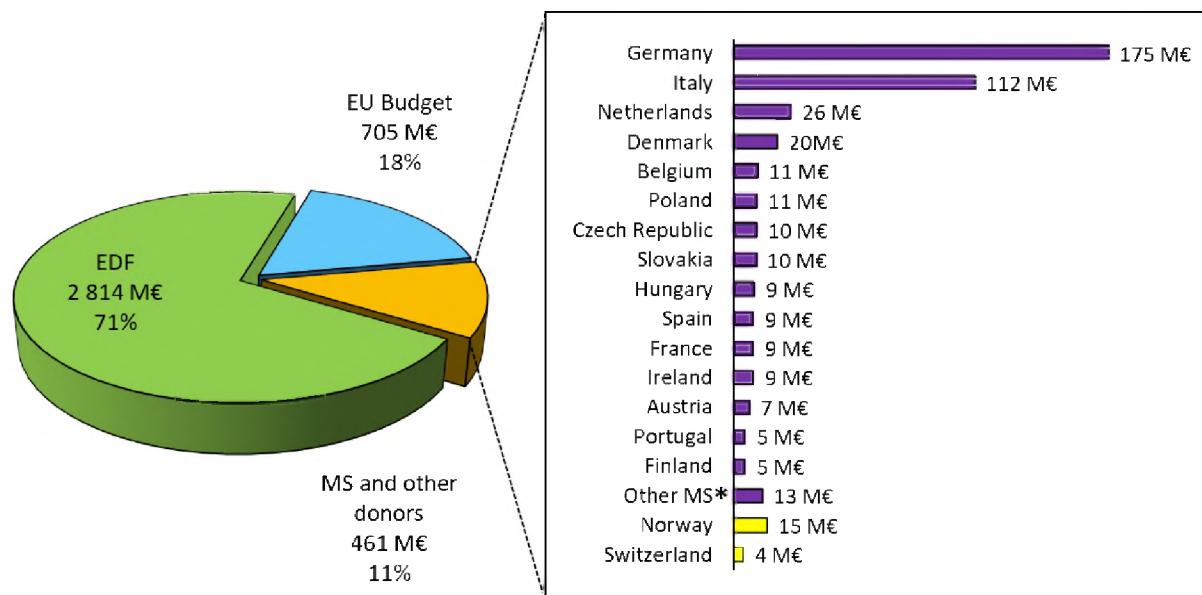
EU Africa Trust Fund – Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



6.1.4. Contributions received

The majority of the funding for EUTF Africa, EUR 2 814 million, comes from the EDF (71%) and EU Budget instruments have contributed in total EUR 705 million or 18 %. 29 Member States and other donors have contributed EUR 461 million representing 11%.

EU Africa Trust Fund – Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



*MS contributions for less than 4 million (Luxembourg, Sweden, United Kingdom, Estonia, Croatia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Malta, Cyprus, Romania and Slovenia)

6.1.5. Preliminary performance assessment

6.1.5.1. Added value

Over the last three 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 migrant smuggling.

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 strong involvement in EUTF for Africa programmes implementation, 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.

6.1.5.2. Political visibility

The EUTF for Africa represents a key and flexible implementing tool with a strong political dimension, which has highlighted in the last three 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 stakeholders including African partner countries. In addition to Operational Committees and Board meetings, several discussions on the EUTF for Africa were held at the European Parliament, the Council and the ACP-EU inter-parliamentary Assembly. In 2018, EUTF for Africa actions in support of stabilisation and development in the G5 Sahel region were also highlighted at the High-Level International Conference on the Sahel, which confirmed the international community's political commitment to the Sahel countries.

6.1.5.3. 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 strongly 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.

6.1.6. Alignment with objectives

Of the EU resources contributing to the EUTF, approximately 80 % 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 perfectly 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 BÊKOU EUTF

6.2.1. Implementation of actions

The Bêkou trust fund objectives are linked to food security, humanitarian aid, supporting civil society, rural resilience and job creation, as well as strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations in general, 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 16 programmes to a total value of EUR 195,2 million, mainly in the sectors of basic services (health, water and sanitation, food security), economic recovery and reconciliation.

The trust fund has already delivered tangible results to more than half of the total population of 5 million people – including those in the CAR and the Cameroun (CAR refugees) – and almost the entire

*EUTF Bêkou Key Results: **Rural development***

- 2 035 438 animals vaccinated
- 4 950 agricultural and pastoral households reinforced
- 1 850 889 beneficiaries of interventions aiming to increase their sustainable agricultural production, market access and/or land safety

*EUTF Bêkou Key Results: **Health***

- 2 972 162 medical consultations
- 90 240 births assisted by qualified personnel

*EUTF Bêkou Key Results: **Economy***

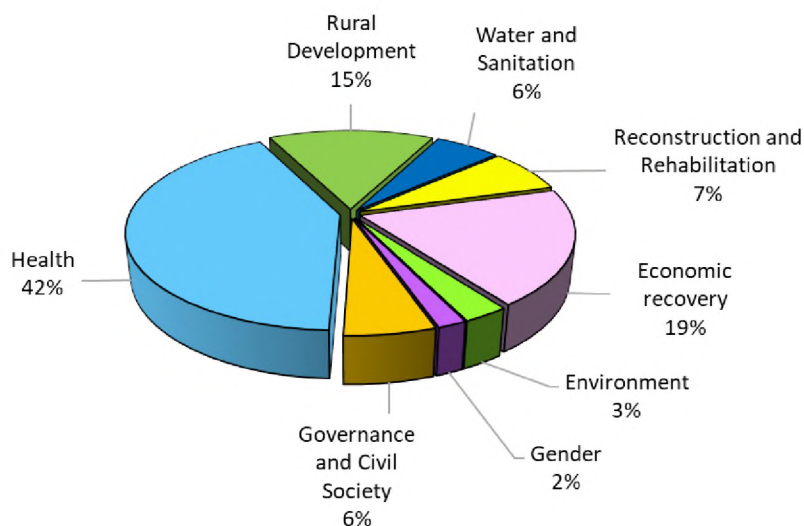
- 17 990 people benefitted from vocational training/skills development
- 15 996 revenue generating activities supported

population has benefitted from media and capacity building of national/local administrations. CAR has demonstrated a high absorption capacity, with the trust fund showing a very high contracting rate (92%).

Resilience and reconstruction are at the core of the Bêkou trust fund actions, providing basic services to local communities and vulnerable groups, build local capacities, and create durable economic opportunities for Central Africans.

The health programme alone has provided over 30% of the population (more than 1,5 million people) with access to medical services, vaccinations, psychological support for victims of gender-based violence and acute malnutrition treatment, while – at the same time – strengthening the national health system.

EU Bêkou Trust Fund – Operational breakdown per sector (Commitments)



Food security and rural development also remain core sectors of intervention. To promote the economic recovery, local economic actors are being supported, notably through microfinance, and the livelihood of the agro-pastoral communities have started to recover under the rural resilience programme with the relaunch of national animal vaccination campaigns.

Social cohesion has been mainstreamed throughout most programmes, as it is an undeniable condition for socio-economic recovery and peace in CAR. For example, over 15 000 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.

With regard to the support to crisis-affected neighbouring countries, the trust fund has provided assistance to CAR refugees in Cameroun. This action expired in July 2017, but it has been followed by projects to support the return of refugees and internally displaced persons within CAR.

6.2.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The monitoring and evaluation system of the Bêkou trust fund includes the following arrangements:

- Results-Oriented Monitoring missions which generally take place after the first year of project implementation, as long as the security situation allows it.
- 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.
- Contractual obligation for implementing partners to submit executive narrative and financial reports and 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.

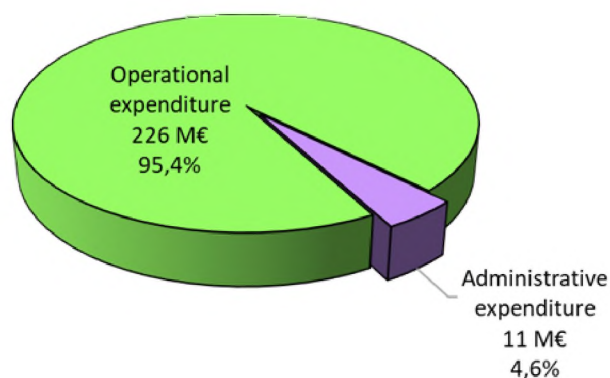
- Ad hoc dialogue between the implementing partners and the EU Delegation / trust fund team in order to assess the monitoring capacities of the consortia and better organise the reporting.
- For the health programme, which has represented the highest contribution by the Bêkou trust fund to a specific sector (42%), the monitoring visits and coordination meetings were held by the EUTF's technical assistance at the Ministry of Health. In 2018, the Bêkou trust fund launched its technical assistance for two other Ministries – Agriculture and Livestock, which will reinforce sector coordination and monitoring of actions.
- An evaluation of the health programmes was carried out in 2018. It was overall very positive, while the majority of recommendations were then integrated in the Action Document of the next phase of the programme. On a project level, implementing partners have carried out three external evaluations.

6.2.3. Management costs

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage for the management costs' contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower.

As of 31.12.2018 the amount made available for administrative expenditure amounted to EUR 10,88 million, which corresponds to 4,6% of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 236,88 million).

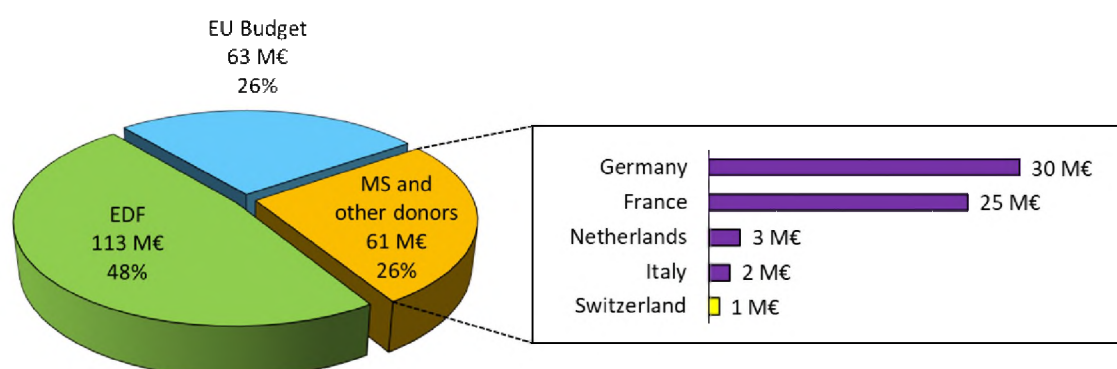
EU Bêkou Trust Fund – Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



6.2.4. Contributions received

By the close of 2018, EUR 236,88 million had been made available for commitments to the Bêkou trust fund. The majority of the funding - EUR 113 million - came from the EDF (48%), while contributions through EU Budget instruments, EUR 62,8 million amounted to 26% and in total five Member states and other donors also together contributed EUR 61 million corresponding to 26%.

EU Bêkou Trust Fund – Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



6.2.5. Preliminary performance assessment

6.2.5.1. 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 242 million since its establishment, attracting not only more funds to the Central African Republic, but also partners not previously present.

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 e.g. 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.

6.2.5.2. Political visibility

In line with its constitutive agreement, the Bêkou trust fund fulfils the objective of visibility of the European Union external actions. Since its creation in July 2014, the Bêkou trust fund has enhanced the political visibility of the European Union 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.

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.

6.2.5.3. 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 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 to complement each other.

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 24/30 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.

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 57 % 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 four years of its life, the Turst Fund has been able to evolve and manage challenges more effectively, while maximising the flexibilities offered.

6.3. The COLOMBIA EUTF

6.3.1. Implementation of actions

The areas where the Colombia trust fund intervenes continue to be challenging. The vacuum left by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia – People’s Army (FARC) demobilisation has often been filled by organised crime and armed groups linked to illicit economies (mostly drug trafficking and illegal mining). 30% of the projects monitored this year present delays and report difficulties in implementation, and most of these difficulties are linked to the security situation in the field, including serious situations affecting project staff.

EUTF Columbia Key Results:

Horizontal projects

- *Support to a peace pedagogy campaign implemented through El Espectador*
- *Community radios and a ‘Train the Trainers’ scheme on psychosocial support to reintegration which brings Croatian experience to apply the lessons learnt in this area in the Balkans to the Colombian reintegration process*

Most projects started in 2018 and therefore are still at a very initial phase of producing tangible results. However, the majority report that levels of trust in the peace process have increased in the areas where the EUTF is present, projects have managed in many cases to offer some hope to populations that have historically been badly hit by the conflict. In those projects where the EUTF works with reintegrated populations the trust between former combatants and surrounding communities is also being built and a genuine social reintegration process is taking place.

By the end of 2018, 16 projects were ongoing representing a trust fund contribution of EUR 56,5 million (total value of the projects exceeds EUR 68 million including the counterparts contributions). Further 5 projects worth EUR 13 million had been adopted by the Operational Committee at year-end and were in the contracting process. Of those 16 projects, 2 had started their implementation in 2017, 10 during the first semester of 2018 and 4 during the second semester. Therefore the peak of the trust fund implementation should take place during 2019.

Out of the 16 projects that are under implementation, 11 – totalling EUR 49 million – address the first strategic priority of the trust fund, fostering economic development in conflict-affected territories and reinforcing state presence. All of these projects take place in the Departments of Nariño, Caquetá, Guaviare and Putumayo except for the first project, “Strengthening of integrated interventions mechanisms in marginalised rural areas of Colombia”, adopted in January 2017 before the geographic priorities of the Fund were established.

With regards to the second priority of the Fund, support to the reintegration of former combatants, two projects are ongoing. These concern the support to food security in temporary reintegration centres and the support to the creation and strengthening of a cooperative group that should embrace the different economic activities and businesses of former combatants. Another project was approved by the Operational Committee in 2018 and should start in 2019 supporting the creation of a civilian mine clearance organisation formed by ex-combatants. The value of these three projects combined is approx. EUR 13,5 million and they should allow the trust fund to work in all existing reintegration centres.

Still in the area of reintegration, during 2018 the EU trust fund completed the Call for Proposals for Civil Society on reintegration. 3 contracts were awarded for a total value of EUR 1,8 million. Furthermore, following the agreement with the Colombian Government in May 2018 to devote new funds to reintegration, five of the 11 rural development projects mentioned above were increased by 20% in order to cover new activities in the reintegration centres that were near the projects area of intervention.

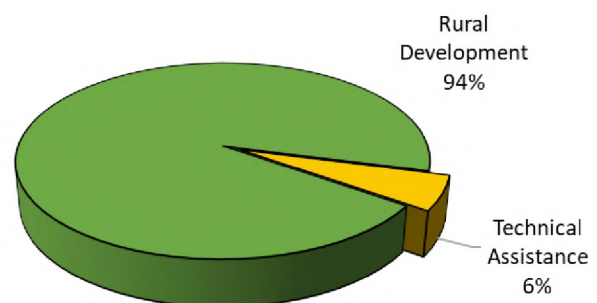
This way of proceeding allowed political decisions to be swiftly turned into action on the ground. In August 2018 the first activities with these new funds were being launched in reintegration centres.

EUTF Columbia Key Results:

Quick wins for beneficiaries

- Productive infrastructure: 7 fish farming facilities, poultry and pork processing infrastructure, pineapple processing facility for ex-combatants),
- Training: 61 women certified in rural journalism and peacebuilding, scholarships awarded to rural youth) or
- Increased access to market: projects have started to export coffee to Europe and Australia, bananas to USA, peasant markets – mercados campesinos- have been established or revamped, food security activities have begun to yield results).

EU Colombia Trust Fund – Operational breakdown per sector (Commitments)



All of the above has permitted the trust fund to establish a solid presence in the territories. Once all contracts are ongoing at the beginning of 2019, the trust fund will have presence in more than 70 conflict-affected municipalities and in all existing reintegration centres.

Considering the exposure to violence and the variety of hazards faced in conflict-affected areas, initiatives supported by the EU trust fund will systematically include an analysis of the risk and likely consequences. When relevant and feasible, measures will be considered to mitigate these risks and/or increase the capacities of the beneficiary communities to prevent, face, and recover from potential events related to man-made or natural hazards, in full synergy with humanitarian operations where relevant.

6.3.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

A specific monitoring facility was set up in 2018 within the Technical Assistance of the Fund. Through this facility, the performance indicators framework of the trust fund was put in place and there has been intense work with the ongoing projects to adjust and align their indicators to those of the trust fund so that similar variables can be measured across projects and aggregated results can be produced.

In addition, the trust fund has made use of the European Commission's external monitoring system, the Results Oriented Monitoring, to provide assessments of 13 of the current projects.

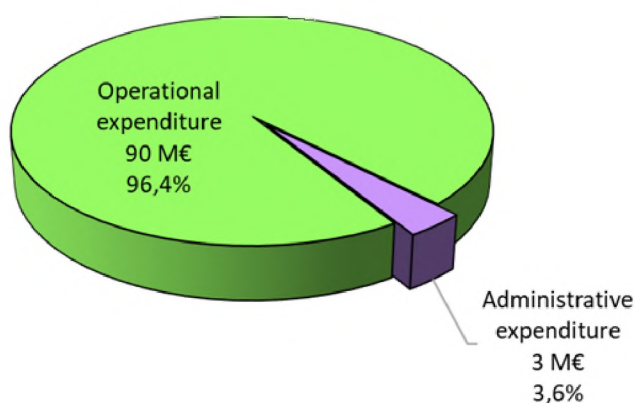
The technical assistance facility set up within the trust fund has also been used to support projects whenever management difficulties have arisen, including a mid-term evaluation of one of the projects.

6.3.3. Management costs

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage for the management costs' contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower.

As of 31.12.2018 the amount made available for administrative expenditure amounted to EUR 3,31 million, which corresponds to 3,6% of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 93,06 million).

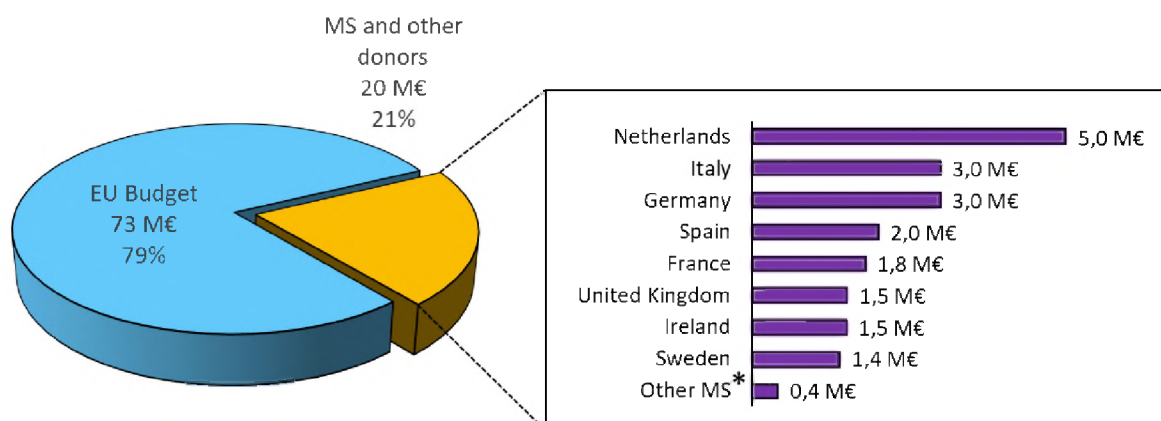
EU Colombia Trust Fund – Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



6.3.4. Contributions received

By the close of 2018, EUR 93,06 million had been made available for commitments to the Colombia trust fund. The majority of funds available (EUR 73 million) came from the EU Budget (79%) whereas in total 19 Member States and other donors contributed EUR 20 million which represents 21%.

EU Colombia Trust Fund – Origin of funds
(Amount available for commitments)



*MS contributions for less than 1 million (Portugal, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Malta, Latvia and Cyprus)

6.3.5. Preliminary performance assessment

6.3.5.1. 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.

6.3.5.2. 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. A specific narrative for the Fund has been developed based on the idea of the EU adding to the communities' transformation processes and helping them to take place. Graphic and audio visual pieces were produced (videos, banners, brochures, newsletters) in support of this narrative.

Direct channels have been established with communication staff within the trust fund individual projects, providing support through collective and individual work sessions so as to generate greater unity and clarity of messages and generate a sense of belonging so that activities are portrayed as part of a common European effort rather than as an isolated project.

During the last quarter of 2018 in total 154 pieces of news in the media about the trust fund were recorded, including appearances on national TV and on radio.

6.3.5.3. 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 it 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 has indicated that it will participate and contribute 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.

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 MADAD EUTF

6.4.1. Implementation of actions

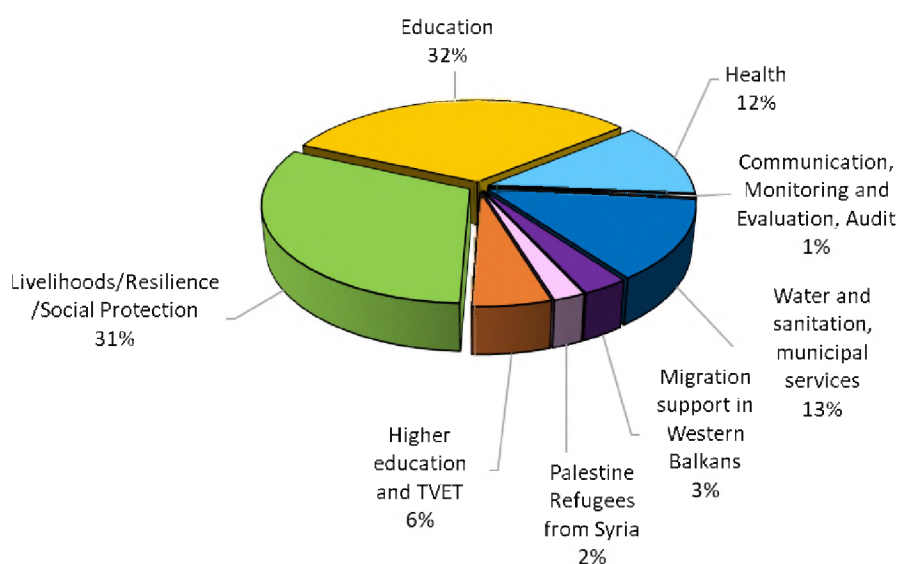
As of 30 September 2018, the EUTF results monitoring showed that more than 1,9 million individuals were being supported with the different EUTF projects, while the target number for all end-of-project results is more than 3,7 million people. The support targets priority sectors: education, improving livelihoods, the health sector, the water, sanitation and hygiene sector and protection. This data is based on the first 40 projects of the EUTF, equalling funding of EUR 800 million, around 60% of the funding adopted by the Operational Board so far.

The EUTF works with a wide range of partners, such as the Austrian Red Cross, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), German Cooperation GIZ, World Vision, Italian Cooperation, French Cooperation AFD and partners, the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), UN Women, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the context of nine projects. Some of them are focused on the protection of refugees and host communities, but others combine protection components with social cohesion, health, and livelihoods related activities putting different emphasis on specific groups, such as children (e.g. UNICEF), women and girls (e.g. UN Women or IOM) or youth (e.g. World Vision).

EUTF Madad Key results

- 1 901 450 individuals are being supported
- 1 114 organisations, institutions & facilities have been supported.
- 18 294 local staff (teachers, health personnel, municipal staff) have been trained

EU Madad Trust Fund – Operational breakdown per sector
(Commitments)



6.4.1.1. Education

EUR 494 million are being invested in education to provide a massive scale-up of support to the ministries of education in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan enabling them to enrol more than 180 000 additional refugee children in school, while also providing for accelerated learning programmes, non-formal and early childhood education and child protection activities. It comprises 4 levels of action, in particular in 2018:

- a multi-country programme with UNICEF focusing on Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey;
- several multi-country actions by European NGO groupings focusing on retention support, non-formal and early childhood education;
- additional direct support of EUR 32 million to the Jordanian Ministry of Education (total now EUR 56 million); and
- funding for additional school infrastructure in Turkey and Jordan for more than EUR 100 million; and (v) technical assistance to provide coordination and oversight support to the Ministry of Education in Lebanon.

EUR 81 million are providing support for young Syrians to pursue higher education as well as technical and vocational training in the region around Syria. While before the war, 25% of 18-25 year old Syrians were enrolled in higher and further education, this has dropped to less than 5% of the same age group today among the refugees. With partners such as the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), British Council, Campus France, EP-Nuffic, a Dutch organisation for international education, Stichting Spark that develops higher education and entrepreneurship, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the German-Jordanian University, 6 500 course placements and scholarships are made available in the region, focusing on Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Kurdistan region of Iraq. The 'Evaluation on Higher and Further Education' evaluation (see below) concludes inter alia that this sector's programmes are largely effective in achieving and exceeding planned targets in terms of scholarships.

6.4.1.2. Resilience and local development

EUR 478 million have been allocated for resilience & local development projects responding to the urgent need of improving economic opportunities for refugees and vulnerable host communities beyond dependency on humanitarian relief. These are being implemented through a mix of single country and multi-country activities by European NGOs, EU Member States' development agencies, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, plus international organisations. The projects target more than 200 communities across the region and notably also in Iraq and Turkey, addressing basic financial needs of vulnerable families, engaging unemployed and disillusioned youth through work, skills development and community engagement in preparation for a future return to Syria, while also mitigating tensions between host and refugee communities. Strategic partnerships have been fostered with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Turkey and Lebanon. In 2018 the EUTF diversified its partnerships by working on:

- social protection with the WFP in Lebanon for EUR 52 million targeting Lebanese and Syrians;
- a public private partnership action in Turkey increasing access to finance for Syrian refugees with Stichting Spark that develops higher education and entrepreneurship for post-conflict societies;
- livelihoods through cultural heritage development in Jordan and Iraq with the United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and
- social cohesion in Turkey as a follow up to the EU humanitarian aid programme bridging the humanitarian-development nexus.

6.4.1.3. Health

A total of EUR 187 million in the health sector aims to widen and enhance access of refugees across the region to primary, secondary and tertiary health care, psycho-social support, and protection from sexual and gender-based violence. This already reaches and benefits 857 000 refugees with a focus on Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. In addition, specific healthcare support is provided in the Kurdistan region of Iraq to the Dohuk hospital and in Jordan to several health clinics frequented by refugees.

6.4.1.4. Water, sanitation and hygiene

EUR 202 million are used for water, sanitation and hygiene programmes and to extend water and wastewater facilities in Jordan and Lebanon. These actions are helping Syrian refugees and host communities, where the needs for supporting municipal water and wastewater services and infrastructure are biggest, with a target of benefitting 816 055 people.

6.4.2. Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The EUTF has set up a robust Results Framework to measure its project-based achievements, and put in place a monitoring and evaluation mechanism⁷ including three components:

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

Under the ‘Results Reporting’ component, the EUTF produces six-monthly Results Reports⁸ (fed by the data collected and analysed through the Quarterly Information Notes⁹) 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 Framework 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, as well as of the hosting communities and their administrators, in particular as regards resilience and early recovery", which aims at four outcomes:

- Syrian children and students are better educated;
- Syrian refugees and host populations with improved livelihoods;
- better health for Syrian refugees and host populations; and
- improved wellbeing of children, women and adults.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/content/monitoring-evaluation_en

⁸ . The 3rd EUTF Results Report 8, with data cut-off date set at 31st December 2018, is available on the EUTF website under Monitoring and Evaluation section https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/third_results_reporting_eutf_syria.pdf. A 4th results Report, with data cut-off-date 31st March will be published by beginning of July 2019.

⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_qin_template.pdf
https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_qin_guidelines.pdf

During 2018, the EUTF conducted two portfolio evaluations on Higher and Further Education and Livelihoods, as part of the evaluation component of its Monitoring and Evaluation framework:

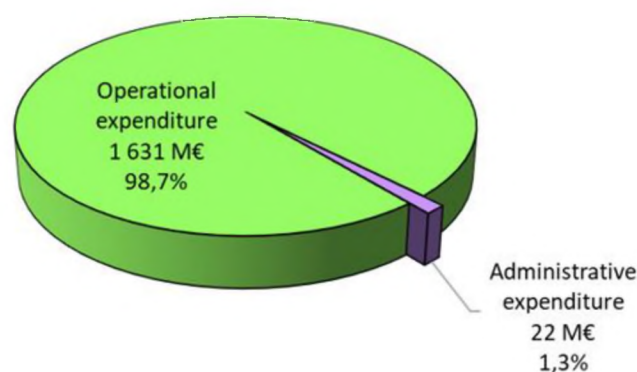
- The 'Evaluation on Higher and Further Education' aimed to assess the current generation of EUTF-funded Higher Education support programmes and to identify elements of future EUTF interventions contributing to improving opportunities for Refugees from Syria, Syrian and Iraqi IDPs and vulnerable host communities to access Higher Education. The reviewed contexts are Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. The final report¹⁰ provides a macro lens to look into how the interaction of various funding instruments, programmes and implementing agents produce the results as perceived by students and stakeholders and how strategies and modalities can be adjusted to support relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the EUTF portfolio and its degree of complementarity and coordination with other funding.
- The 'Evaluation on Livelihoods' aimed to assess the current generation of EUTF livelihood (LLH) support¹¹, as well as mapping other innovative non-EUTF support, in order to identify future EUTF interventions contributing to increased economic opportunities and enhanced social and economic inclusion of Syrian Refugees, Internally Displaced People and members of vulnerable host communities. One of the main purposes of the evaluation was the identification of future interventions contributing to increased economic opportunities and enhanced social and economic inclusion of Syrian Refugees, internally displaced people and members of vulnerable host communities. According to the evaluation's key findings, while being relevant the EUTF addresses conflicting objectives featuring a hybrid approach that combines humanitarian assistance and a development approach focusing on medium/long term employment and local development which are unlikely to match. The draft report is currently under quality review and the final version will be made available by end of May 2019 and published on the EUTF website.
- In April 2019, a sectoral evaluation on the EUTF 'Basic Education' portfolio was launched to assess the performance of the current generation of basic education support, including a child protection component in particular with regard to out-of-school children.

6.4.3. Management costs

To cover its management costs, the Commission may withdraw a maximum of 5% of the amounts pooled into the trust fund (FR Article 235.5). However, the percentage for the contribution to the EUTF from the EU budget is usually lower.

As of 31.12.2018 the amount made available for administrative expenditure amounted to EUR 22,30 million, which corresponds to 1,3% of the total amount available for commitments (EUR 1 653,11 million).

EU Madad Trust Fund – Type of expenditure
(Amount available for commitments)



6.4.4. Contributions received

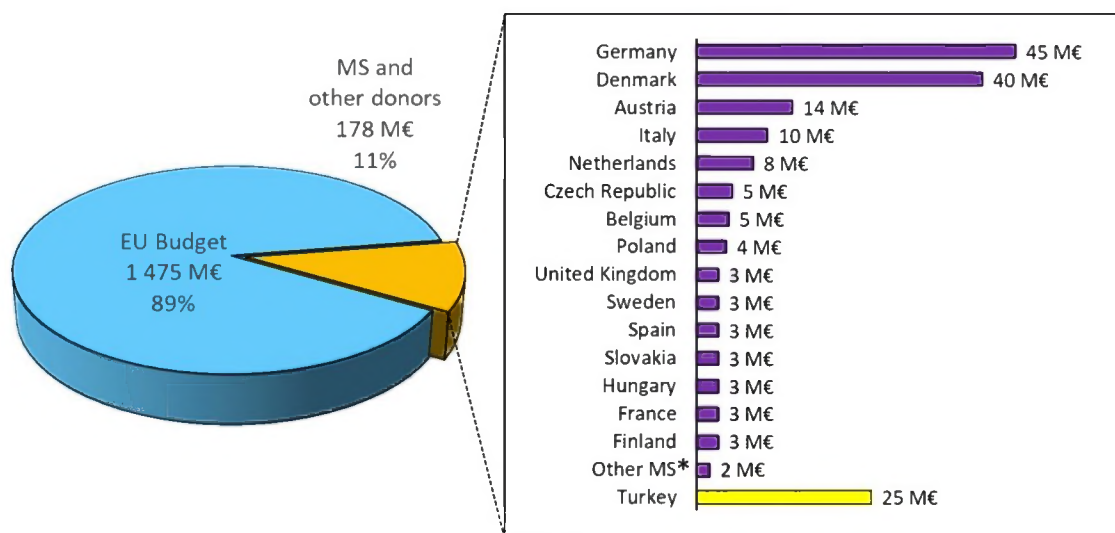
By the close of 2018, EUR 1 653,11 million had been made available for commitments to the Madad trust fund. The majority of the funding (89%) came through EU Budget instruments (EUR 1 474,93 million), including a contribution of EUR 139,7 million paid by the Commission to reimburse a

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfsr/files/eutf_hedu_evaluation_report_0.pdf

¹¹ It covers a sample of 13 EUTF funded LLH projects operating on a regional/ multi-country or national level

contribution made by Turkey under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance operational programmes (indirect management). In total 22 Member states plus Turkey contributed EUR 178 million corresponding to 11% of the total funding.

EU Madad Trust Fund – Origin of funds (Amount available for commitments)



*MS contributions for less than 3 million (Estonia, Portugal, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Romania, Latvia and Malta)

6.4.5. Preliminary performance assessment

The 2018 Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation found that¹²:

- “Most aspects of the rationale for setting up the EUTF have been justified. The EUTF is large and cost-effective, reaching a large number of beneficiaries at a comparatively low cost.”
- “The multi-sectoral and multi-partner approach has been successful in recipient countries, and the focus of interventions has largely been relevant to the identified needs of beneficiaries.”
- “The EUTF has allowed the EU to operate flexibly despite operational challenges. The EUTF has also successfully matured and evolved over time to be more inclusive of the host country contexts and adaptive to the overall dynamics of the region. The EUTF increasingly shows signs of closer coordination with host country priorities and processes, with regional frameworks such as the Regional Refugee Response Plan, and with EU processes such as the Joint Humanitarian Development Framework.”
- “The EUTF was recommended to focus on bilateral cooperation in view of the complexity of regional projects.”

The evaluation also 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

¹² See report at https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfstr/files/mid-term_strategic_evaluation_eutf_in_response_to_syrian_crisis_-_final_report_en.pdf
See summary in EN at https://ec.europa.eu/trustfund-syria-region/sites/tfstr/files/mid-term_strategic_evaluation_eutf_in_response_to_syrian_crisis_-_executive_summary_en.pdf

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, a proposal was submitted to the trust fund board, which agreed that, based on continuous needs for Syrian refugees in the Middle Eastern region, a proposal to extend trust fund operations for an additional year, until end 2020, was appropriate.

6.4.5.1. 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.

6.4.5.2. Political visibility

The EUTF is one of the key mechanisms through which the EU "Compacts" with Jordan and Lebanon are implemented and through which the EU's significant pledges made at the 2016 London Conference and Brussels Conferences of 2017 and 2018 are being fulfilled. The trust fund has proven to be a major EU Foreign Policy instrument responding effectively to the challenges of the crisis and enhancing the political leadership of the Union in the international response to it. The EUTF has also enabled the EU to communicate effectively, beyond the financial support it extends, increasing as such the recognition of the EU's role as the key responder to the Syria crisis.

In particular, through the presence in the EUTF Board of the World Bank as manager of the Global Concessional Finance Facility,¹³ and the manager of the Syria Recovery Trust Fund¹⁴, close coordination with other international mechanisms in response to the Syrian crisis is ensured.

6.4.5.3. Additionality

With contributions and pledges from 22 Member States and Turkey, amounting to over EUR 183 million, and contributions from various EU instruments, the Fund has reached a total volume of more than EUR 1,65 billion. This demonstrates the trust fund's capacity to effectively manage, leverage and pool large resources within the EU budget, e.g. the instruments European Neighbourhood Instrument, Instrument for

¹³ <https://globalcff.org>

¹⁴ <http://www.srtfund.org/>

Pre-accession assistance, Development Cooperation Instrument, as well as EU Member States and [potentially also assistance from beyond the EU's borders. It results in a coherent response mechanism avoiding duplication when responding to the needs related to the crisis, and enabling Fund contributors and host countries to agree on shared objectives when programming. Particularly strong synergies have been found with EU humanitarian aid in this context of protracted crisis, through the creation of joint humanitarian-development frameworks in Lebanon and Jordan, thus addressing the need to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus.

6.4.6. Alignment with objectives

On coherence, coordination and complementarity, the 2018 Mid-Term Strategic Evaluation found the “EUTF to be internally coherent in that the chosen modalities generally have enabled the EUTF to deliver according to the objectives and criteria set for the Fund. The EUTF is also externally coherent, and the synergies and coherence between EU humanitarian aid financed activities and the EUTF are particularly strong. The multi-sector approach calls for strong coordination with other actors, ensuring complementarity. The evaluation found that the EUTF's planning and governance mechanisms have enabled such coherence. As EUTF colleagues have gradually increased in number at the EU Delegations, this has also helped improve coordination with other actors. “

The EUTF was established as a complement to Union's bilateral relations with the countries in the region and to address the regional dimension of the crisis, while pursuing our structural support to the countries in the region. It bridges the needs between the humanitarian assistance, funded under EU's humanitarian budget, and the longer term development needs arising in a protracted crisis. While the majority of the regular European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA) and the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) funding in the region is used for bilateral annual action plans, mutually agreed between the EU and each partner country, the EUTF aims to address longer-term resilience needs of Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as supporting host communities. In Lebanon and Jordan, the EUTF complements and reinforces the ENI bilateral programmes, focusing on needs of refugees from Syria in the areas of basic education and child protection, better access to healthcare, improved water and waste-water infrastructure, as well as support to resilience, economic opportunities and social inclusion. EUTF interventions also aim at reinforcing the country systems in particular in health and education.

The IPA instrument's contributions for Turkey and Western Balkans through the EUTF aimed in particular at bridging the gap between emergency and resilience addressing critical response gaps in context of the humanitarian development nexus for Syrian refugees. In particular to ensure that the needs of refugees and host communities in humanitarian assistance, education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, and socio-economic support are met.

In addition, the EUTF was able to step- in in a situation where DCI instrument's support was planned to phase out for Iraq. Due to the war against Dae'sh, the Commission reversed the decision for DCI phasing out and significantly re-engaged, both through and in collaboration with the stabilisation and resilience efforts of the EUTF.

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.
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.
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 is available on the websites of the individual EUTFs:

BÊKOU: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/Bêkou-trust-fund-introduction_en

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

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

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

8. Annex – Detailed information at 31/12/2018

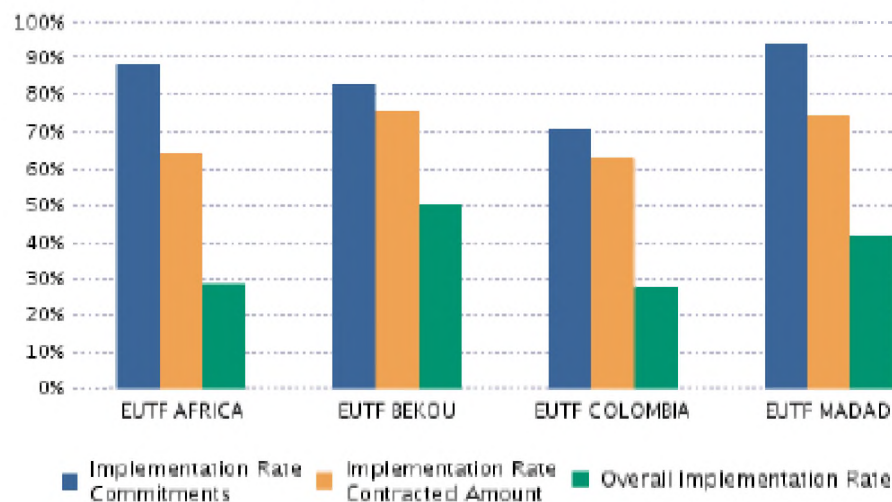
1. EU Trust Funds

Multiannual Overview of the EU Trust Funds at 31/12/2018

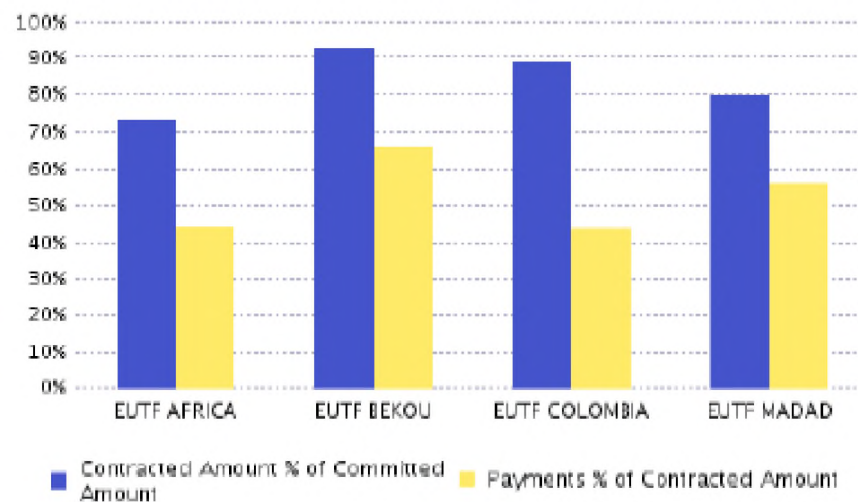
EUR million

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)				
(1)	(2)	(3)=(2)/(1)	(4)	(5)=(4)/(1)	(6)=(4)/(2)	(7)	(8)	(9)=(8)/(1)	(10)=(8)/(4)	
Africa	3 980.59	3 486.29	88%	2 562.10	64%	73%	1 278.02	1 130.64	28%	44%
Bekou	238.88	195.21	82%	179.72	76%	92%	132.78	118.83	50%	66%
Colombia	93.06	66.05	71%	58.57	63%	89%	43.06	25.50	27%	44%
Madad	1 653.11	1 550.71	94%	1 229.98	74%	79%	787.47	690.71	42%	56%
Total	5 963.64	5 298.26	89%	4 030.38	68%	76%	2 241.33	1 965.68	33%	49%

Overall implementation rates



Implementation rates based on committed and contracted amounts



2. EU Trust Funds Origin of Amounts Available at 31/12/2018

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	755.73	705.05	193.50
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	489.53	481.09	461.09
	Contribution from the EDF	2 964.43	2,814.45	623.43
EUTF AFRICA		4 209.70	3,980.59	1 278.02
EUTF BEKOU	Contribution from EU Budget	62.80	62.80	32.70
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	66.93	61.08	61.08
	Contribution from the EDF	113.00	113.00	39.00
EUTF BEKOU		242.73	236.88	132.78
EUTF COLOMBIA	Contribution from EU Budget	93.47	73.47	23.47
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	25.03	19.59	19.59
	Contribution from the EDF	0.00		
EUTF COLOMBIA		118.50	93.06	43.06
EUTF MADAD	Contribution from EU Budget	1 487.84	1,474.93	609.29
	Contribution from Member States and other donors	183.56	178.19	178.19
	Contribution from the EDF	0.00		
EUTF MADAD		1 671.40	1,653.11	787.47
Total		6 242.33	5,963.64	2 241.33

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	2 399.85	2 316.24	858.98
Contribution from Member States and other donors	765.05	719.95	719.95
Contribution from the EDF	3 077.43	2 927.45	662.43
Total	6 242.33	5 963.64	2 241.33

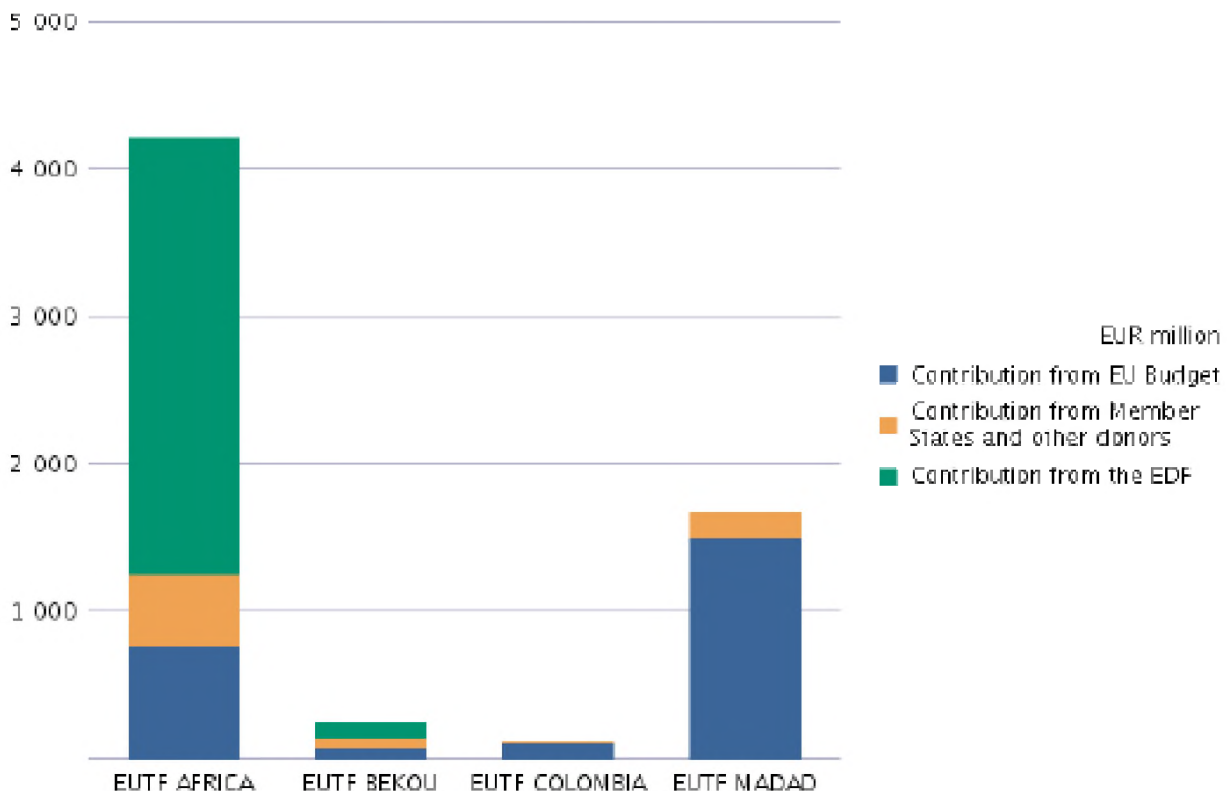
The difference between the 'Total Pledge' and the 'Cumulative amount made available for commitments' is due to the time-lag between the pledge and the booking of the commitment appropriation in the Trust Fund. There may moreover be a difference between the 'Cumulative amount made available for Commitments/Payments' 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 31/12/2018

EUR million

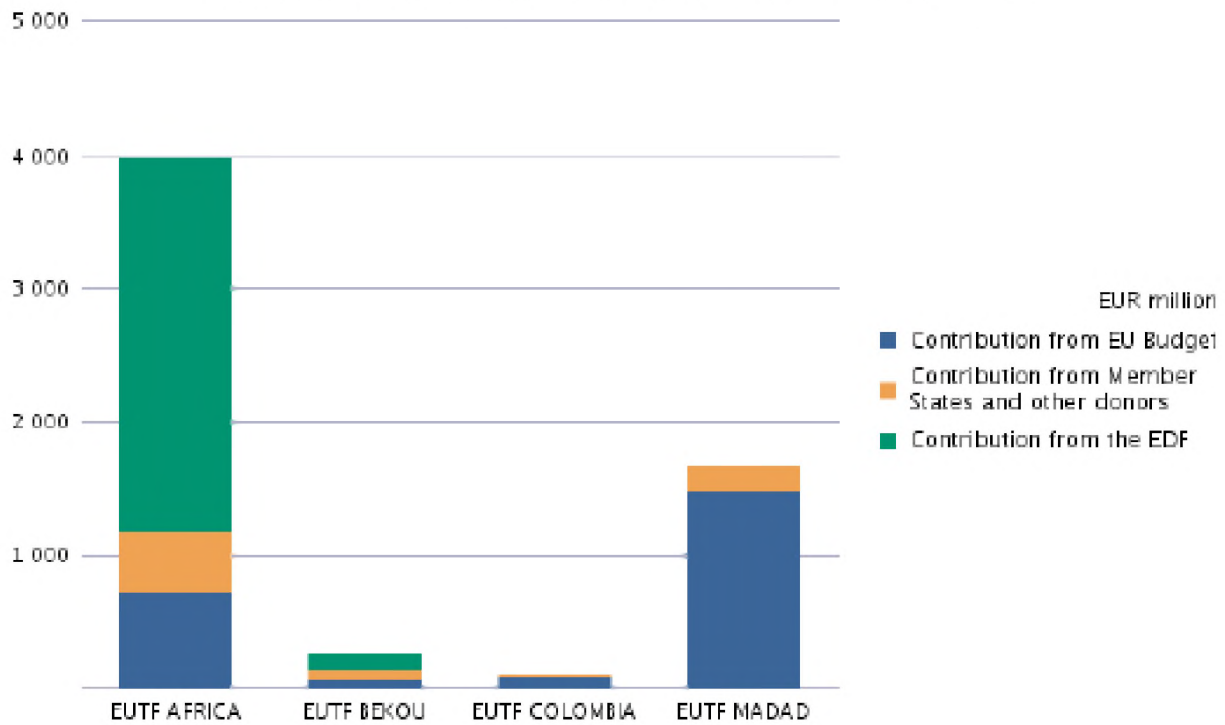
Origin of funds - All EUTFs	Financial Year	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments
Contribution from EU Budget	2015	598.98	22.12
Contribution from EU Budget	2016	144.99	221.20
Contribution from EU Budget	2017	1 208.73	233.10
Contribution from EU Budget	2018	363.72	382.54
Contribution from 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 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
Total		5 963.95	2 241.46

Pledged Amount

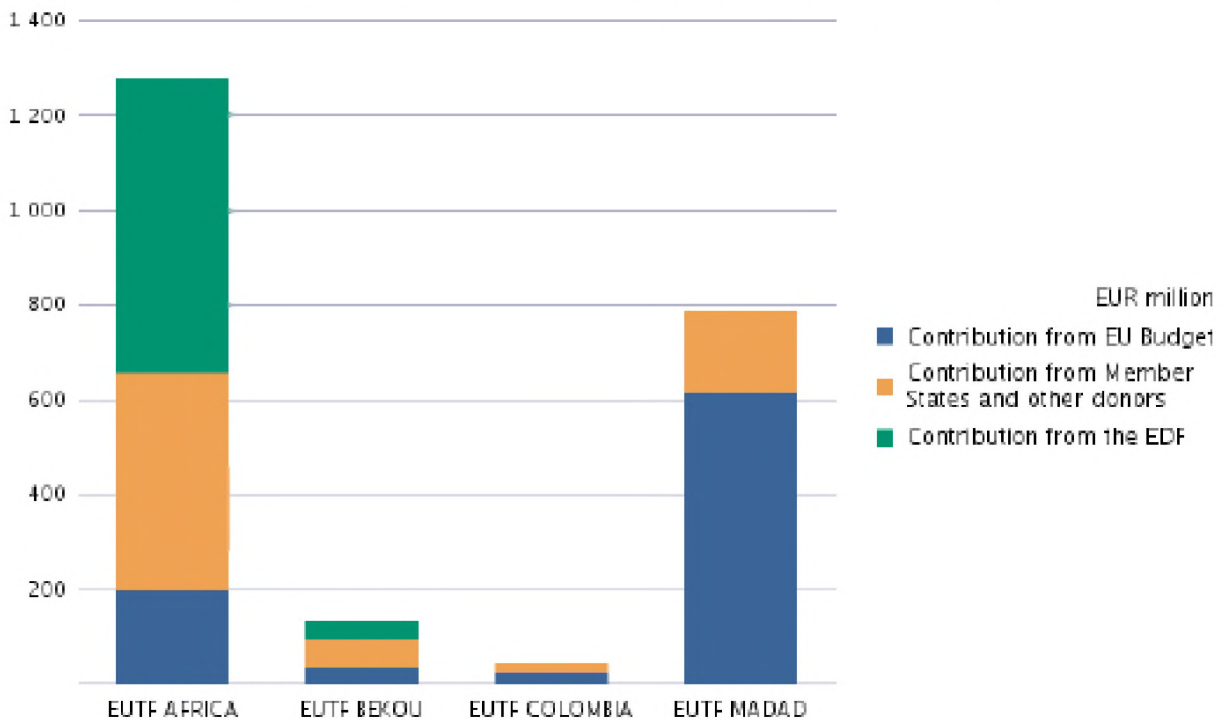


2. EU Trust Funds Origin of Amounts Available at 31/12/2018

Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments



Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments



3. EU Trust Funds

Origin of EU Budget contribution to EUTF at 31/12/2018

EUR million

Name	Origin of EU Budget funds - All EUTFs	EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
EUTF Africa	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMF)	100.00	5.00
	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	323.00	143.00
	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	252.05	25.50
	Humanitarian aid	30.00	20.00
EUTF Africa	Total	705.05	193.50
EUTF Bêkou	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	59.77	30.70
	Humanitarian aid	3.00	2.00
EUTF Bêkou	Total	62.77	32.70
EUTF Colombia	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	78.20	21.47
	Humanitarian aid	2.00	2.00
EUTF Colombia	Total	78.20	23.47
EUTF Madad	Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	56.37	
	European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	913.47	447.46
	Humanitarian aid	3.00	3.00
	Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	501.42	158.82
EUTF Madad	Total	1 474.26	609.29
Grand Total		2 320.29	858.96

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 EU Budget contribution to EUTF at 31/12/2018

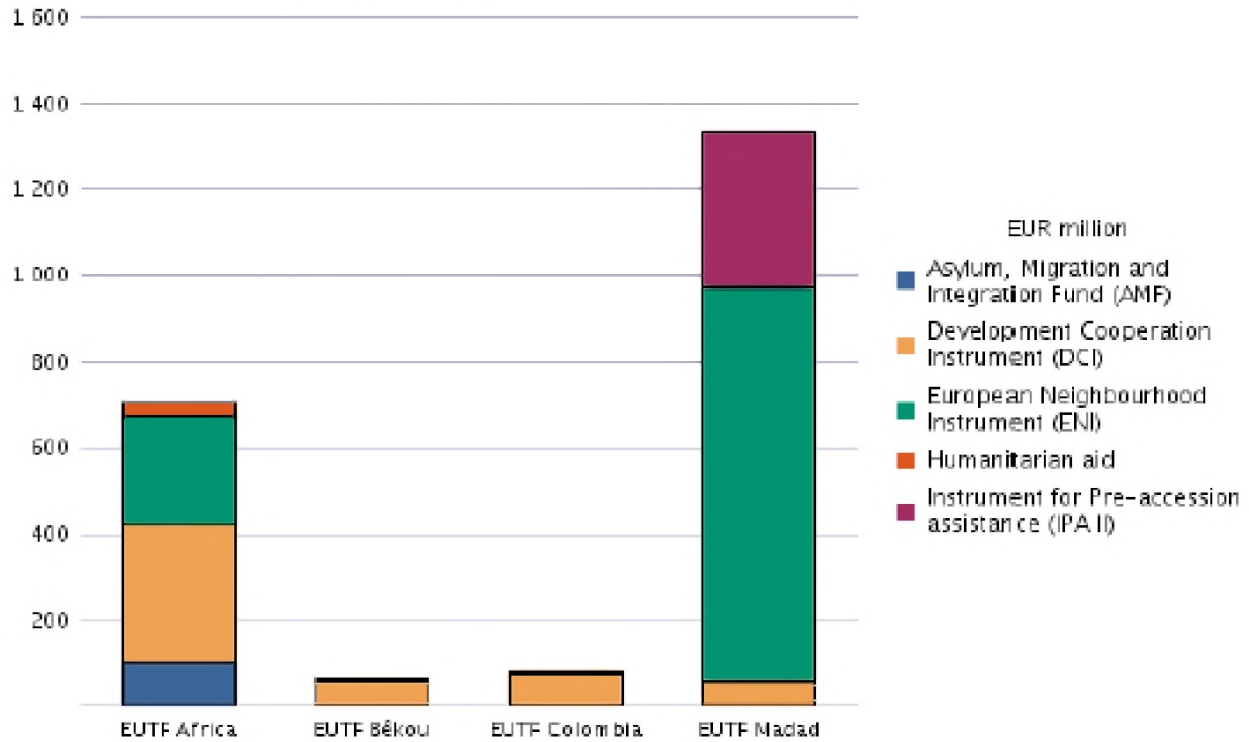
EUR million

Origin of EU Budget funds - All EUTFs	Financial Year	EU Budget Committed	EU Budget Paid
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMF)	2017	50.00	5.00
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMF)	2018	50.00	
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2015	27.62	2.55
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2016	134.54	27.35
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2017	333.28	73.10
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2018	19.92	92.17
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2014	20.00	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2015	362.70	
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2016	200.53	43.70
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2017	365.54	143.00
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2018	216.75	286.27
Humanitarian aid	2015	2.00	2.00
Humanitarian aid	2016	16.00	10.00
Humanitarian aid	2017	10.00	12.00
Humanitarian aid	2018	10.00	3.00
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2015	18.47	17.57
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2016	84.59	0.47
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2017	258.08	
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	2018	0.60	1.10
Grand Total		2 180.60	719.27

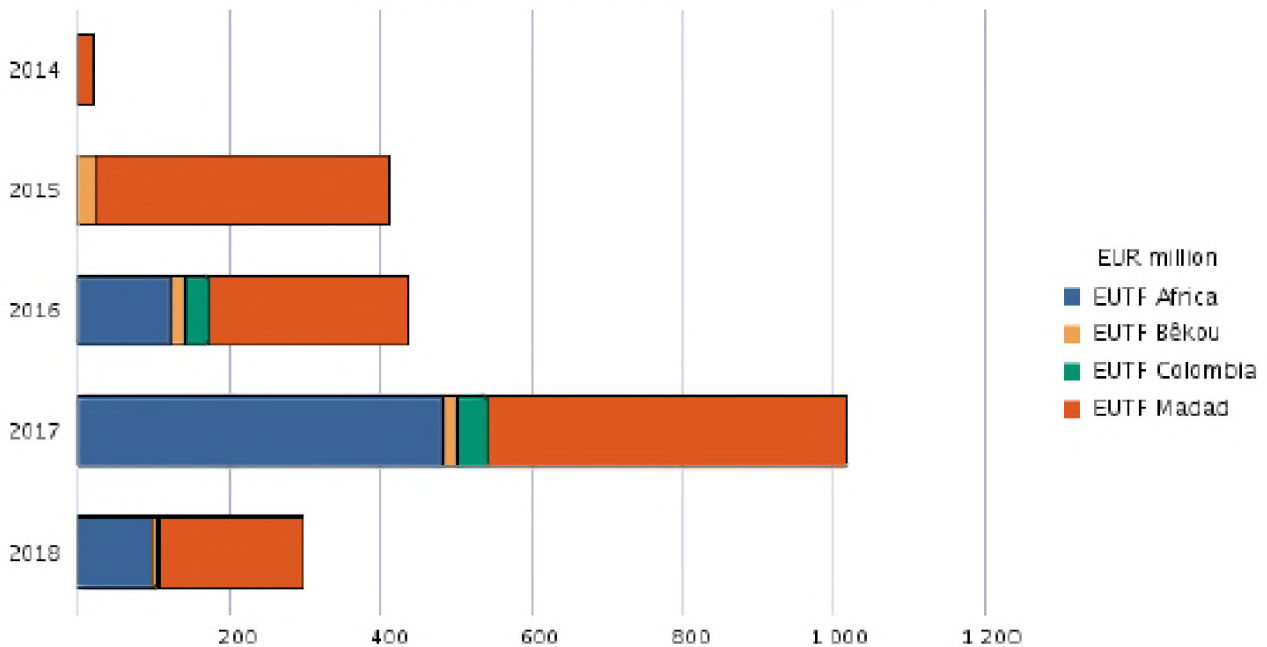
3. EU Trust Funds

Origin of EU Budget contribution to EUTF at 31/12/2018

EU Budget Committed Amount by Program



EU Budget Committed Amount by Year



4. EU Trust Funds

Breakdown of contributions by external donors at 31/12/2018

EUTF AFRICA

		EUR million	
From	Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received
Member States	Austria	7.00	7.00
	Belgium	12.00	11.00
	Bulgaria	0.55	0.55
	Croatia	0.60	0.60
	Cyprus	0.10	0.10
	Czech Republic	10.41	10.41
	Denmark	30.16	20.11
	Estonia	1.60	1.60
	Finland	5.00	5.00
	France	9.00	9.00
	Germany	182.50	174.50
	Hungary	9.45	9.45
	Ireland	15.00	8.90
	Italy	112.00	112.00
	Latvia	0.60	0.60
	Lithuania	0.40	0.40
	Luxembourg	3.10	3.10
	Malta	0.48	0.33
	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	0.10	0.10	
Spain	9.00	9.00	
Sweden	3.00	3.00	
United Kingdom	6.00	2.80	
Total Member States		470.41	441.91
Non Member States	Norway	15.03	15.15
	Switzerland	4.10	4.10
Total Non Member States		19.13	19.25
Interests	Interests	-	0.08
Total Interests		-	0.08
Total		489.53	461.22

4. EU Trust Funds

Breakdown of contributions by external donors at 31/12/2018

EUTF BEKOU

EUR million

From	Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received
Member States	France	30.00	25.00
	Germany	30.00	30.00
	Italy	3.00	2.00
	Netherlands	3.00	3.00
Total Member States		66.00	60.00
Non Member States	Switzerland	0.93	0.93
Total Non Member States		0.93	0.93
Interests	Interests	-	0.15
Total Interests		-	0.15
Total		66.93	61.08

EUTF COLOMBIA

EUR million

From	Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received
Member States	Croatia	0.02	0.02
	Cyprus	0.01	0.01
	Czech Republic	0.03	0.02
	France	3.00	1.80
	Germany	3.00	3.00
	Hungary	0.02	0.02
	Ireland	3.00	1.50
	Italy	3.00	3.00
	Latvia	0.01	0.01
	Lithuania	0.04	0.02
	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	3.00	2.01
	Sweden	3.12	1.39
	United Kingdom	1.51	1.51
	Total Member States		25.03
Interests	Interests	-	0.00
Total Interests		-	0.00
Total		25.03	19.59

4. EU Trust Funds

Breakdown of contributions by external donors at 31/12/2018

EUTF MADAD

EUR million

From	Country	Contributions pledged	Contributions received
Member States	Austria	13.50	13.50
	Belgium	6.00	4.50
	Bulgaria	0.30	0.30
	Czech Republic	5.00	5.00
	Denmark	40.38	40.38
	Estonia	0.95	0.95
	Finland	3.00	3.00
	France	6.00	3.00
	Germany	45.00	45.00
	Hungary	3.00	3.00
	Italy	11.00	10.00
	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	3.00	3.00	
United Kingdom	3.00	3.00	
Total Member States		158.91	153.41
Non Member States	Turkey	24.65	24.65
Total Non Member States		24.65	24.65
Interests	Interests	-	0.13
Total Interests		-	0.13
Total		183.56	178.19

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 31/12/2018

EUR million

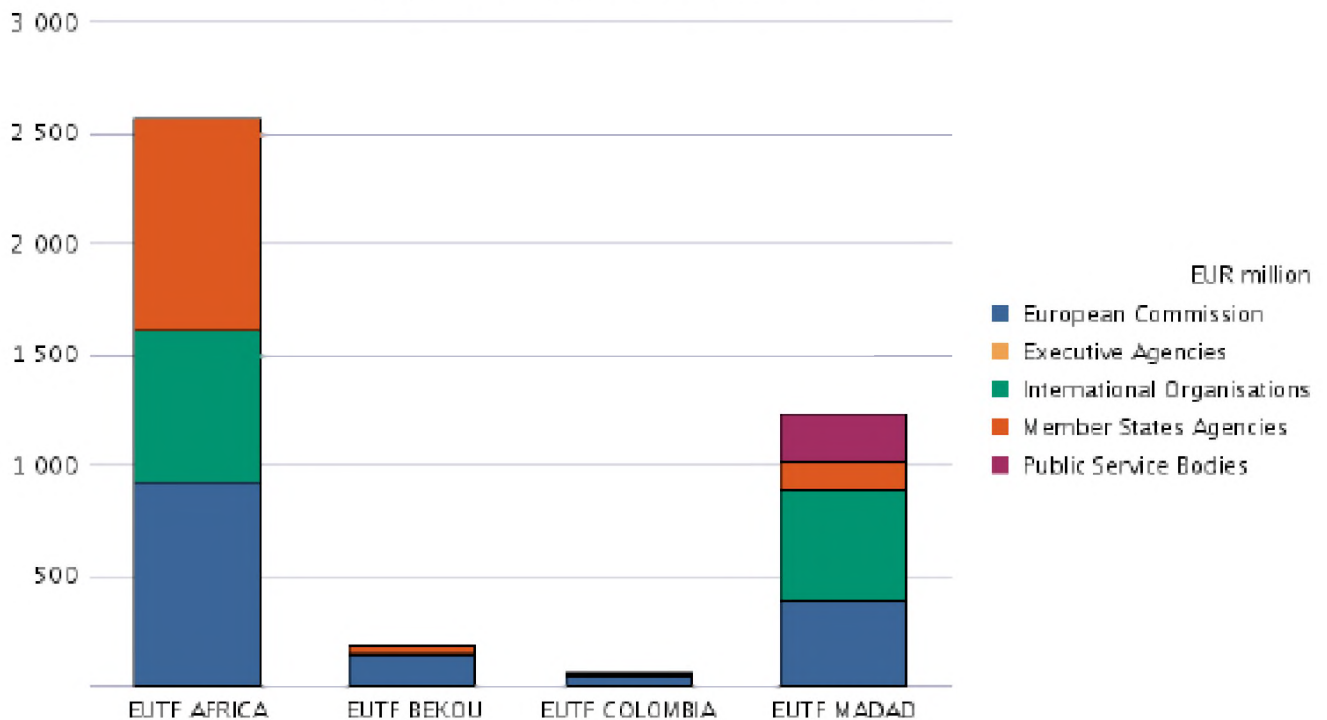
Name	Implementing Actor	Contracted Amount	%
EUTF AFRICA	European Commission	922.10	36%
	Executive Agencies	0.75	0%
	International Organisations	684.96	27%
	Member States Agencies	953.86	37%
	Public Service Bodies*	0.43	0%
EUTF AFRICA		2 562.10	100%
EUTF BEKOU	European Commission	139.62	78%
	International Organisations	6.80	4%
	Member States Agencies	33.30	19%
EUTF BEKOU		179.72	100%
EUTF COLOMBIA	European Commission	43.22	74%
	International Organisations	8.85	15%
	Member States Agencies	6.50	11%
EUTF COLOMBIA		58.57	100%
EUTF MADAD	European Commission	385.00	31%
	International Organisations	499.94	41%
	Member States Agencies	130.07	11%
	Public Service Bodies*	214.98	17%
EUTF MADAD		1 229.98	100%

Implementation Actor	Contracted Amount	%
European Commission	1 489.94	37%
Executive Agencies	0.75	0%
International Organisations	1 200.55	30%
Member States Agencies	1 123.73	28%
Public Service Bodies	215.41	5%
Total	4 030.38	100%

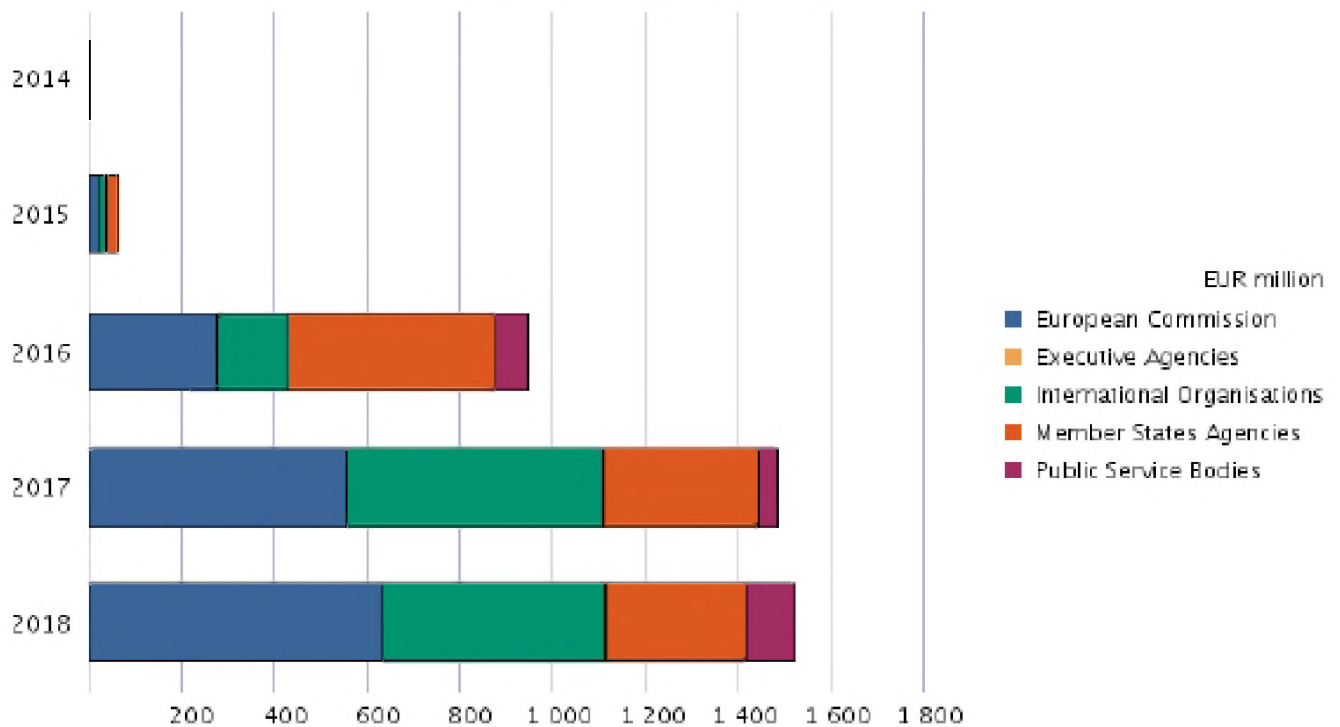
* It includes organizations such as the Gesellschaft Internationaler Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Agence Française du Développement or Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau amongst others

5. EU Trust Funds Breakdown of contracted amounts by Implementing Actor at 31/12/2018

Implementing Actor by EU Trust Fund



Implementing Actor by Year



6. EU Trust Funds

Overview of commitment and payment implementation at 31/12/2018

EUTF AFRICA

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	%
Administrative expenditure	103.01	2.6%	100.20	2.5%	100.20	2.5%	51.05	35.57	0.9%
Operational expenditure	3 877.58	97.4%	3 386.09	85.1%	2 461.89	61.8%	1 228.97	1 095.07	27.5%
Sum:	3 980.59	100.0%	3 486.29	87.6%	2 562.10	64.4%	1 278.02	1 130.64	28.4%

EUTF BEKOU

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	%
Administrative expenditure	10.88	4.6%	7.34	3.1%	7.34	3.1%	5.85	3.63	1.5%
Operational expenditure	226.00	95.4%	187.87	79.3%	172.38	72.8%	126.92	115.20	48.6%
Sum:	236.88	100.0%	195.21	82.4%	179.72	75.9%	132.78	118.83	50.2%

EUTF COLOMB

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	%
Administrative expenditure	3.31	3.8%	2.00	2.2%	2.00	2.2%	2.71	2.00	2.2%
Operational expenditure	89.75	96.4%	64.05	68.8%	56.57	60.8%	40.35	23.49	25.2%
Sum:	93.06	100.0%	66.05	71.0%	58.57	62.9%	43.06	25.50	27.4%

EUTF MADAD

EUR million

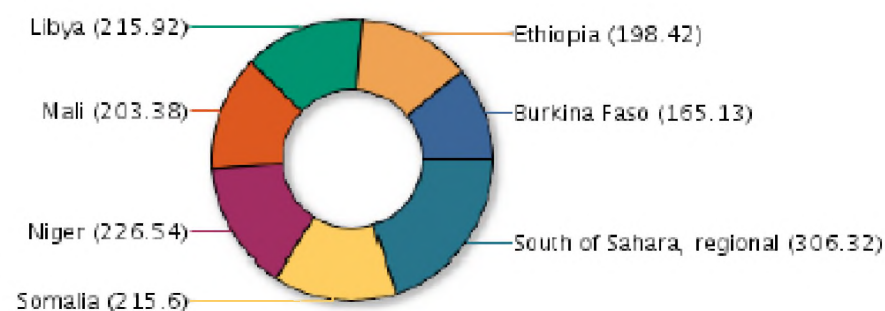
Expenditure Type	Cumulative Amount made Available for Commitments	%	Committed Amount	% of cumul. amount avail. for commitm.	Contracted Amount	% of cumul. amount avail. for commitm.	Cumulative Amount made Available for Payments	Paid Amount	%
Administrative expenditure	22.30	1.3%	8.09	0.5%	8.09	0.5%	15.43	8.09	0.5%
Operational expenditure	1 630.82	98.7%	1 642.62	93.3%	1 221.90	73.9%	772.04	682.63	41.3%
Sum:	1 653.11	100.0%	1 550.71	93.8%	1 229.98	74.4%	787.47	690.71	41.8%

7. EU Trust Funds Amounts contracted by Benefitting Country at 31/12/2018

EUTF AFRICA

Benefitting country	EUR million	
	Contracted Amount	%
South of Sahara, regional	306.32	11.96%
Niger	226.54	8.84%
Libya	215.92	8.43%
Somalia	215.60	8.41%
Mali	203.38	7.94%
Ethiopia	198.42	7.74%
Burkina Faso	165.13	6.45%
Senegal	139.30	5.44%
Sudan	113.35	4.42%
Chad	104.01	4.06%
South Sudan	98.16	3.83%
Africa, regional	87.11	3.40%
North of Sahara, regional	86.07	3.36%
Nigeria	78.53	3.06%
Guinea	55.40	2.16%
Kenya	49.42	1.93%
Mauritania	49.08	1.92%
Cameroon	40.30	1.57%
Uganda	34.14	1.33%
Gambia	33.90	1.32%
Djibouti	24.86	0.97%
Tunisia	12.80	0.50%
Morocco	10.08	0.39%
Developing countries, unspecified	4.08	0.16%
Ghana	3.00	0.12%
Côte d'Ivoire	2.70	0.11%
Guinea-Bissau	2.48	0.10%
Egypt	2.01	0.08%
Total	2 562.10	100.00%

Share of top benefitting countries



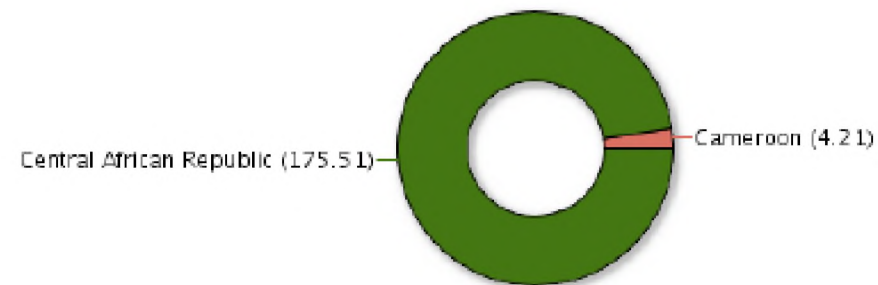
7. EU Trust Funds Amounts contracted by Benefitting Country at 31/12/2018

EUTF BEKOU

EUR million

Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Central African Republic	175.51	97.66%
Cameroon	4.21	2.34%
Total	179.72	100.00%

Share of benefitting countries



EUTF COLOMBIA

EUR million

Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Colombia	58.57	100.00%
Total	58.57	100.00%

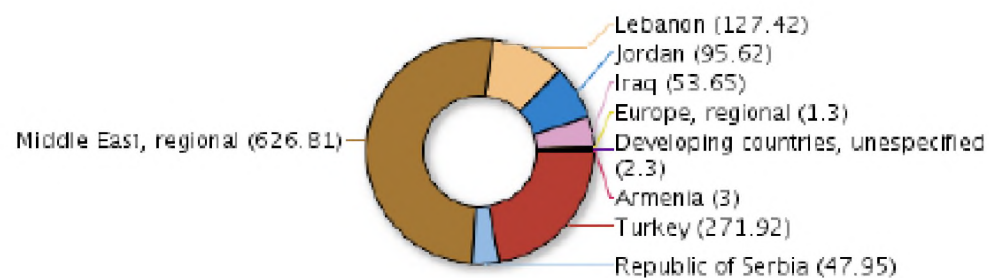
7. EU Trust Funds Amounts contracted by Benefitting Country at 31/12/2018

EUTF MADAD

EUR million

Benefitting country	Contracted Amount	%
Middle East, regional	626.81	50.98%
Turkey	271.92	22.11%
Lebanon	127.42	10.38%
Jordan	95.62	7.77%
Iraq	53.65	4.38%
Republic of Serbia	47.95	3.90%
Armenia	3.00	0.24%
Developing countries, unspecified	2.30	0.19%
Europe, regional	1.30	0.11%
Total	1 229.98	100.00%

Share of benefitting countries



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