Funding instruments in the field of migration and asylum management cover, on the one hand, different EU policy fields, such as enlargement, neighbourhood, development cooperation and common foreign and security policy, as well as, on the other, international projects such as those managed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) at a more global level. The legal basis of each funding instrument provides for the range of its geographical and thematic coverage. In addition, interaction takes place between the different areas covered by the thematic and geographic programmes and other external financing Instruments. The funding landscape changed in 2013 with the new Financial Regulation applicable to the EU budget. This enabled the European Commission to create and administer Union Trust Funds in the field of external action, from 2014: these include multi-donor trust funds for emergency, post-emergency or thematic actions such as the Bêkou and the Madad Fund. The European Parliament welcomed this development in an April 2013 resolution, considering that it would allow the EU to raise the visibility of its external action and to have greater control over the delivery chain of such funds.

Following the Valletta Summit in November 2015, an Emergency Trust Fund for stability, to address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa was created. To meet the increased migratory challenges, EU funding for the 2015-2018 period has more than doubled. Moreover, the crisis in Syria and in the neighbouring region led to the creation of different funding instruments, by the EU and the international community. EU agencies active externally are also funded through the EU budget. For the 2015-2018 period contributions for support to such EU agencies and their operations reaches €1.4 billion. Funding is one of the main instruments for EU cooperation with third countries in the area of migration, asylum and borders.

This paper aims to map and clarify the different funding instruments established for migration-related projects, financed by the EU as well as by the international community.
Trust Funds

**Békou Trust Fund:**
€239.5 million of pledges*

Aims at relief, rehabilitation and development. The Fund contributes to restoring national and local administrations, while re-establishing economic activity and essential services in the Central African Republic (CAR), as the country exits from the crisis. The priority sectors supported include health, food security, access to water and reconciliation within CAR society. Activities also help neighbouring countries deal with the consequences of the crisis in the CAR.

**Madad Fund**
2014-2018 period: €1.4 billion to date

Treats the refugee crisis as a regional crisis and permits action on a regional scale through projects in the area of education, food security and livelihoods for refugees and local residents in 90 communities in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey, as well as in Syria. The fund aims at the promotion of educational, protection and engagement opportunities for refugee and vulnerable children and young people, and at investing in livelihoods and social cohesion and support of refugees and host communities.

**Emergency Trust Fund for Africa**
2015-2020 period: €3.37 billion

Aims to help foster stability in the regions and to contribute to migration management. The main projects focus on: the creation of employment opportunities, the provision of basic services for local populations, measures ensuring food and nutrition security, enhancing environmental sustainability, measures improving migration management and the prevention of irregular migration, measures to fight the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of migrants, improvements in governance, measures on conflict prevention and support for the rule of law, and capacity-building in support of security and development, and law enforcement including border management.

**Resilience in the European Neighbourhood**

**Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance II (IPA II)**
2014-2020 period: €11 698.67 million*

Migration management and border controls are amongst the priorities of IPA II, focusing on the establishment of a functioning asylum system and refugee protection within the ‘potential candidate’ countries to join the EU. Since the migration flows have affected Turkey and the Western Balkans, the IPA has supported many migration-related activities in the area. Projects include: better border management, swift transport of people to asylum centres, and improved reception conditions.

**European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)**
2014-2020 period: €15 432.63 million*

The funding instrument of the EU Neighbourhood Policy, it fosters democracy and human rights, sustainable development and the transition towards a market economy in neighbouring countries, and creates conditions for well-managed mobility of people. Migration is amongst the priorities of the ENI.

*Total amount of funds, of which part is dedicated to migration and/or refugee-related projects.
Migration & asylum: Projects & funding

**Development funds**

**European Development Fund (EDF)**

2014-2020 period: €30.5 billion allocated to the 11th EDF*

Finances a broad range of actions in beneficiary countries, aiming to stimulate economic development, social and human development, regional cooperation and integration. The EDF is intergovernmental and is managed outside the framework of the EU’s budget, being funded by Member States’ voluntary contributions.

**Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)**

2014-2020 period: €19 661.64 million*

Covers migration-related projects through geographic programmes (€11.8 billion), the Pan-African programme (€845 million, in lighter tone on the map), and the thematic programmes (€7 billion) on migration and asylum. The DCI covers cooperation with partner countries and regions: Latin America, Asia, Central Asia, the Middle East and South Africa. The DCI is aimed chiefly at developing countries except the EDF, ENI or IPA recipients, while the thematic programmes and the Pan-African programme are open to recipients in EDF, ENI and IPA countries.

**External Investment Plan - European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)**

Initial budget of €3.35 billion*

Encourages sustainable development investments in Africa and the EU Neighbourhood region. It consists of three main pillars: the creation of a new EFSD with a new Guarantee Fund financing investments in socio-economic sectors and SMEs, technical assistance for local authorities’ and companies’ efforts to develop higher numbers of investment projects, and cooperation programmes for the improvement of the general business environment. It promotes inclusive growth, job creation and sustainable development to tackle some of the root causes of migration. The EFSD combines the EFSD Guarantee with two regional investment platforms on Africa and the Neighbourhood. EFSD Guarantee lending by the EIB to projects outside the EU is increased by €5.3 billion, of which €3.7 billion addresses projects responding to the root causes of migration.

**Relief instruments**

**Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT)**

For 2016-2017: €3 billion, 2018: Additional €3 billion allocated in March 2018

Was set up in 2016 to cover projects supporting Syrian refugees, and addressing the needs of refugees and host communities with a focus on humanitarian assistance, education, health, municipal infrastructure and socio-economic support. The FRT also aims to coordinate resources coming from several financing instruments, such as IPA II.

**London conference 2016: US$ 12 billion of pledges; Brussels I & II conferences**


The international community and the governments of refugee-hosting countries came together at the 2016 London conference and the 2017 and 2018 Brussels conferences to reaffirm the commitment to support humanitarian assistance and protection in Syria, as well as civilian stabilisation measures to strengthen resilience in host communities in the region.
Building a regional approach to identifying, screening, and assisting vulnerable migrants.

Disrupting and prosecuting human smuggling rings and providing support to at-risk migrants.

Helping governments identify and assist unprecedented numbers of unaccompanied children and migrant families on the move.

Developing alternatives to detention for young and unaccompanied minor migrants.

Preparing governments to quickly meet the needs of migrants during times of crisis.

In parallel to the EU’s and other international instruments, the United States’ Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provides aid and sustainable solutions for refugees, victims of conflict and stateless people around the world, through repatriation, local integration, and resettlement in the United States. The PRM may act on its own as well as together with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). As may be observed from the projects mapped above, it supports regional migration programmes that assist governments to: (1) build capacity to identify protection concerns and humanely manage their migration processes; (2) strengthen regional, multi-state migration dialogues; (3) provide direct assistance to the world’s most vulnerable migrants; (4) promote cooperation between IOM and UNHCR; and (5) build regional and national government capacity to prepare for and respond to migration emergencies.

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