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Answer given by Ms Šuica
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission monitors its programmes through several means, including regular reports from implementing partners, on the spot verification missions, results-oriented monitoring exercises and external and independent evaluations. Implementing partners of migration programmes provide comprehensive and frequent monitoring and analysis of the context in which they operate in the country and on the situation of human rights. Moreover, they carry out risk analysis and identify preventive measures to mitigate the risk that EU assistance could result in the violation of human rights. The EU Delegation also monitors the situation through regular missions, meetings and policy dialogue with relevant stakeholders. All this information serves as a basis for dialogue and guides the implementation of EU actions.

In line with its commitments and principles, the Commission reserves the possibility to adjust, reprogram, or review its assistance and cooperation with partner countries if values were not upheld. In its decision-making, the Commission also duly takes into account the cost of non-intervention, and any impact its actions or non-action could have on the Tunisian population, people on the move or displaced persons.

The Commission supports projects and initiatives in the area of migration governance and protection of vulnerable people, with a specific focus on victims of trafficking and smuggled people. As Tunisia and Libya are not qualified as countries at war, the focus is not on establishing a legal-humanitarian corridor, but rather on providing legal assistance and support to access existing justice mechanisms.