



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa

QUARTERLY REPORT – Q1 2018 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Altai Consulting for the European Union – May 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1.EUTF HORN OF AFRICA – INTRODUCTION

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa or EUTF) was launched at the Migration Summit in La Valletta on 11 and 12 November 2015. With an initial total budget of approximately €2B and a duration of five years, the EUTF contributes to the implementation of the Valletta Action Plan (VAP). The EUTF is composed of three windows, covering i) the Sahel and Lake Chad, ii) North of Africa and iii) Horn of Africa (HoA).

The EUTF's Horn of Africa window currently represents €1.3B in allocable contributions¹, of which €846M have currently been committed, and €516M have been contracted to 74 projects in 7 countries (there are currently no projects in Eritrea or Tanzania).

Historically and as per its Strategic Orientation Document², the EUTF has focused on four Strategic Objectives (SO) or lines of action, listed below.

SO1: Greater economic and employment opportunities (economic development programmes addressing skills gaps, and improving employability through vocational training, and supporting job creation and self-employment opportunities).

SO2: Strengthening resilience of communities and, in particular, the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and other displaced persons.

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination (addressing drivers of irregular migration, return, readmission and reintegration, international protection, etc.)

SO4: Improved governance and conflict prevention (supporting improvements in governance, in part by promoting conflict prevention, addressing human rights abuses and enforcing the rule of law).

1.2.EUTF HoA – THE MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM (MLS)

Altai Consulting was contracted in July 2017 to develop a regional Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) that supports evidence-based and adaptive programming in the Horn of Africa region, and that informs policy across EUTF priority thematic areas in the region. The MLS was specifically designed to (i) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF HoA window; and (ii) create a learning component based on investigations on projects to inform programme strategy.

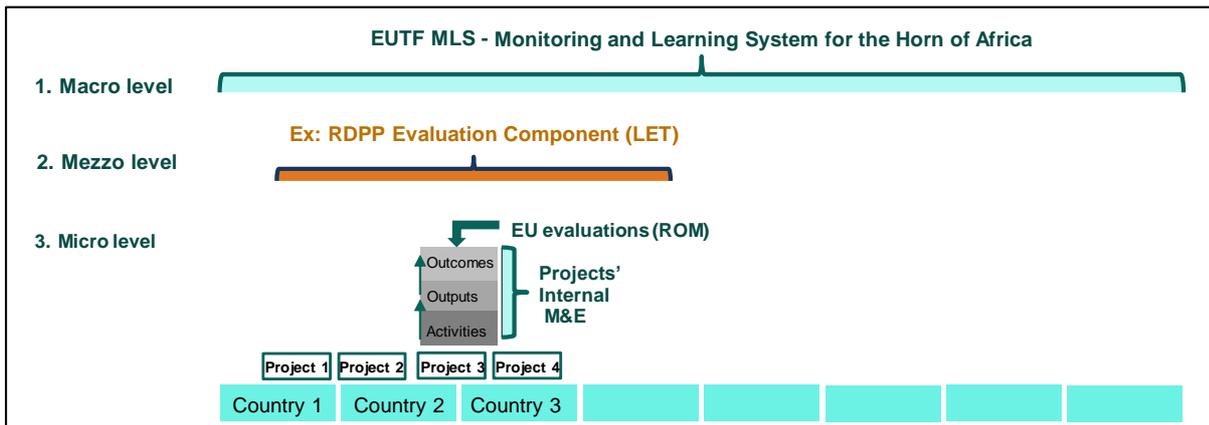
Its key functions on the **monitoring** side are to (i) aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; (ii) measure and visualise progress made; (iii) cross-analyse project data and (iv) knowledge generated to refine strategies. On the **learning** side, the MLS aims to (i) understand the rationale behind the data collected and analysed in quarterly reports, and (ii) identify best practices and lessons learned across the EUTF HoA portfolio, largely through case studies, the results of which will be shared, including in the quarterly reports.

As shown in the diagram below, the MLS **does not aim to replace or duplicate the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems of each individual project** or other existing mechanisms such as the Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM), or internal evaluations planned for the EUTF at the regional or project levels. On the contrary, the HoA MLS will use data produced by internal project M&E systems and contribute to improving these systems where necessary.

¹ These are the contributions made to the EUTF after deduction of administrative costs.

² EUTF Strategic Orientation Document, 2016.

Figure 1: Overview of the different layers of M&E in the HoA region



1.3.METHODOLOGY FOR THE Q1 REPORT

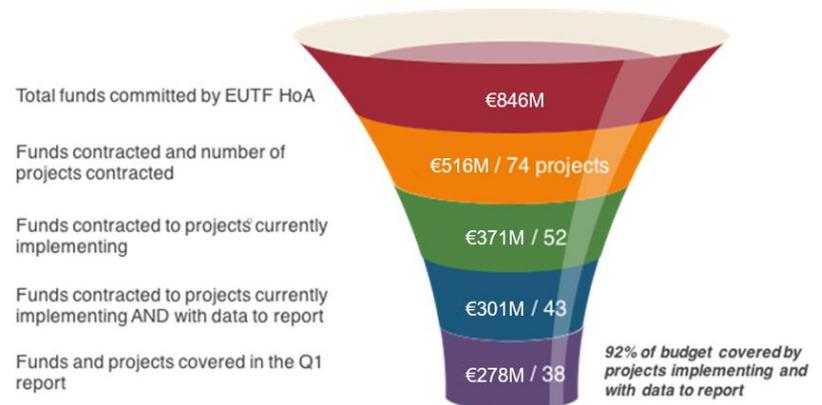
This first quarterly report is largely based on quantitative data obtained from the EU (for budget information), and from the Implementing Partners (IPs), who gave the MLS data that was fed into the EUTF common output indicators that have been developed and regularly amended throughout 2017 and 2018. However, because these indicators do not reflect the entire breadth of EUTF-funded projects in the HoA, any analysis based on the EUTF common output indicators should be considered to capture only certain specific aspects of the project(s) in question.

While this first quarterly report focuses on showing progress so far, future reports will gain in breadth and depth as increasing numbers of IPs and more detailed information are included, and the analysis becomes more complete and more time-bound.

The MLS team gathered disaggregated output data from priority projects (those advanced enough in their implementation to have data to report on), mapping them against a list of 41 EUTF common output indicators for the 3 regions in which the EUTF is operating³.

Of 74 projects contracted by the EUTF HoA so far, 50 had started implementing their activities and, of these, 43 reported their work was advanced enough to have data to share. This report covers 38 of these projects. The projects in inception phase can be found in Figure 3 below.

Figure 2: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the Q1 report



³ See Appendix 1 at the end of this Executive Summary – List of the 41 EUTF common output indicators as of May 2018.

Figure 3: All signed EUTF HoA contracts by budget and implementation status (includes 74 projects in inception, early implementation, output-generating implementation and completed), May 2018⁴



⁴ Does not include projects below €1M. Includes: 41 projects in implementation with data to report of the 43 listed in Table 12 (the 2 remaining projects are not represented as they are below €1M, including 'Economic Stabilisation Ecorys' which has already completed implementation); 19 of the 22 projects in inception (of the 3 other projects, 2 are below €1M and one [RESET PLUS SC] the MLS had no budget information for); and 9 projects in early implementation (no data yet to report). Shortened names are used for ease of reference. Full titles can be found in Table 12. Budgets indicated refer solely to EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the estimated lifespan of the project and the height/width represents the EUTF budget.

A detailed list of the 43 projects currently being implemented and with output data to report is presented in Table 12 (at the end of this executive summary), along with their budget and whether they are in the current report. Figure 3 above gives an overview of all 74 EUTF HoA contracted projects with their status, timeline and a bar width proportional to each project's EUTF budget. Table 1 below lists the 41 EUTF common output indicators, which are reproduced in Table 11 along with definitions, desired levels of aggregation and other details.

Table 1: List of EUTF common output indicators

1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	
1.1	Number (No) of jobs created
1.2	No of MSMEs created or supported
1.3	No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities
1.4	No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development
1.5	No of job placements facilitated and/or supported
1.6	No of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment
1.7b	Financial volume granted to individual recipients
2. Strengthening resilience	
2.1	No of local development plans directly supported
2.1b	No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated
2.2	No of people receiving a basic social service
2.3	No of people receiving nutrition assistance
2.4	No of people receiving food security related assistance
2.5	No of local governments and/or communities adopting local disaster risk reduction strategies
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management
2.7	No of people reached by information on resilience-building practices and basic rights
2.8	No of local authorities' staff and basic service providers supported to strengthen service delivery
2.9	No of people having improved access to basic services
3. Improved migration management	
3.1	No of projects by diaspora members
3.2	No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted
3.3	No of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on risks of irregular migration
3.4	No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported
3.5	No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance
3.6	No of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management
3.7	No of individuals trained on migration management
3.8	No of refugees & forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration
3.9	No of early warning systems on migration flows created
3.10	No of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes
3.11	No of activities/events raising awareness and sensitivity of public on migration
4. Improved governance and conflict prevention	
4.1	No of border stations supported to strengthen border control
4.2	No of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.2b	No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.3	No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities
4.4	No of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services
4.5	No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported
4.6	No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported
4.7	No of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy
4.8	No of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
5. Cross-Cutting	
5.1	No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
5.2	No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened

1.4.EUTF HoA – KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

Table 2: EUTF HoA – Key facts and figures

Historic and financial data	
Total allocable contributions	€1.3B
Total committed funds	€846M
Total contracted funds	€516M
First programmes approved	December 2015
Average length of projects	36 months
Geography and contracts	
No of countries	9 countries (7 with projects)
No of programmes approved to date	50 ⁵
No of projects contracted to date	74
No of projects with data to report	43
No of projects in the Q1 report	38
No of IPs contracted to date	48 (29 in Q1 report)
Indicators	
Indicators reported on in Q1	33 (of 41 existing)

Of the €846M in funds committed by the EUTF HoA window, €516M have been contracted, both to regional projects and to projects implemented in 7 of the region's 9 countries:

- Regional projects (€166.4M)
- Ethiopia (€101.5M)
- South Sudan (€75.0M)
- Sudan (€59.4M)
- Somalia (€51.1M)
- Kenya (€28.4M)
- Uganda (€24.1M)
- Djibouti (€10.0M)

Overall, the two top strategic objectives (SO) in terms of funds allocated are SO2 'Strengthening resilience' with 38% of the contracted funds, followed by SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' with 29%. SO4 'Improved governance' is third with 18% and 'Improved migration management' (SO3) represents 12% of the contracted funds.

Contracts have been signed with 48 IPs, including 29 in this report, the largest (in total funds contracted) of which is *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), with €49M overall, largely due to the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme (€40M), followed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with €34.3M overall, and Mott MacDonald, which has close to €26M for IMPACT in South Sudan.

Figure 4: Funds contracted by Strategic Objective (SO)

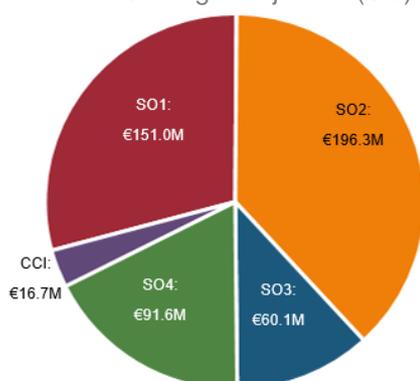


Figure 5: Funds contracted by type of Implementing Partner (IP)



⁵ In addition, the EUTF HoA budget is funding two cross-window actions (TCF and Protection along the central Mediterranean route).

Data gathered from the 38 projects in Q1 and mapped to the 41 EUTF common output indicators give the following results in terms of targets and numbers achieved so far:

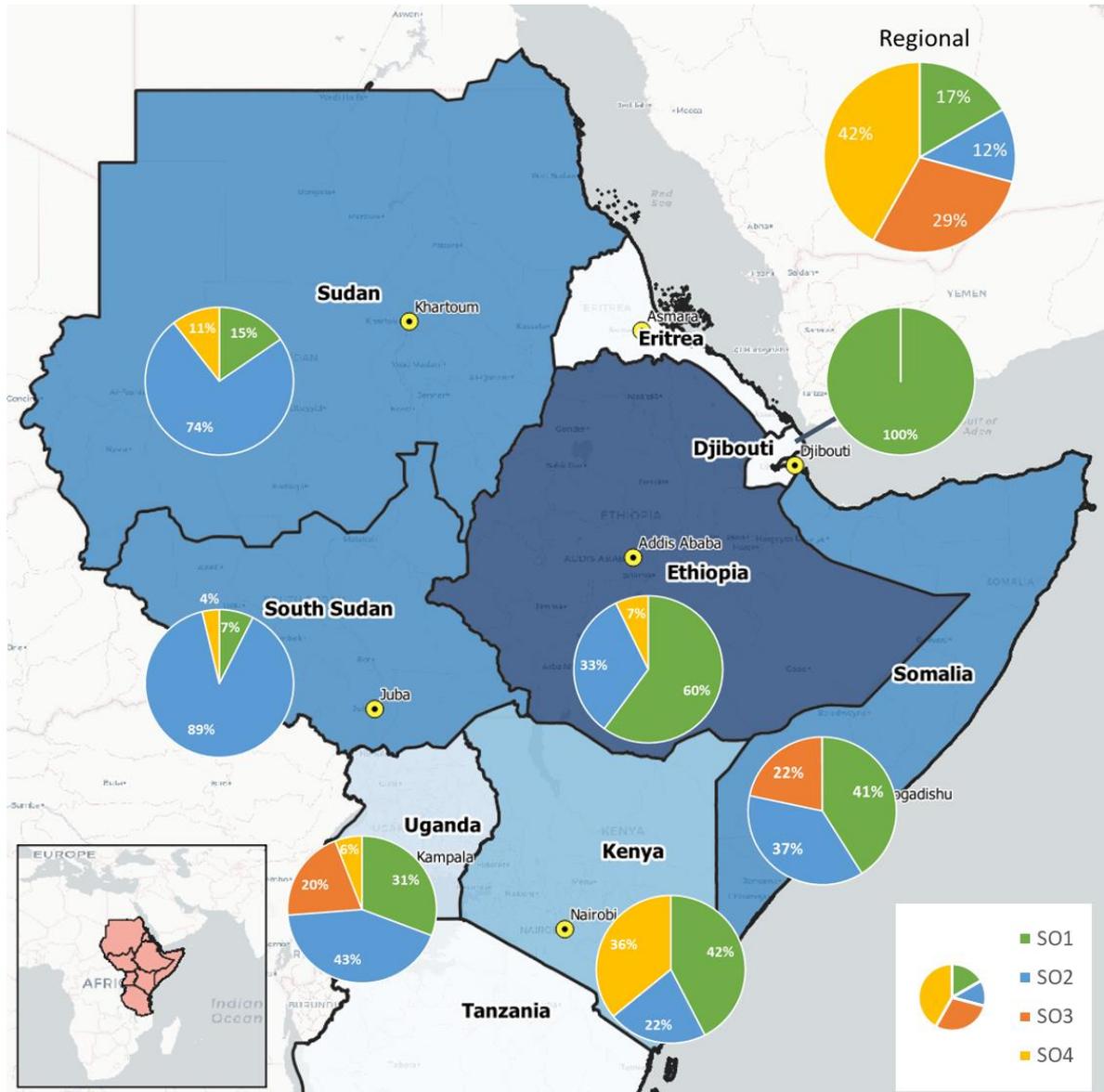
Table 3: Targets and results achieved as of March 2018 by EUTF common output indicator, March 2018

Indicator	Target	Actual	% Achieved
1.1 Number (No) of jobs created	109,579	5,677	5%
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	16,238	669	4%
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	114,237	23,451	21%
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	57,879	21,587	37%
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	30,844	28,460	92%
1.6 No of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	5	3	60%
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	688	117	17%
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,986,436	1,717,595	86%
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	185,157	40,380	22%
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	325,420	123,753	38%
2.5 No of local gvts and/or communities that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	81	13	16%
2.6 Hectares of land benefitting from improved agricultural management	22,368	3,039	14%
2.7 No of people reached by information on resilience-building practices and basic rights	442,154	85,983	19%
2.8 No of staff (local authorities & basic service providers) trained to improve service delivery	16,421	5,202	32%
2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	3,064,288	2,462,917	80%
3.2 No of migrants in transit, VoT, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected / assisted	19,990	46,319	232%
3.3 No of (potential) migrants reached by information campaign on risks of irregular migration	55,833	7,565	14%
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	27,440	5,055	18%
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	15,327	20,644	135%
3.6 No of state & non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management	128	75	59%
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	3,699	1,861	50%
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance for their integration	755	100	13%
3.11 No of events to raise awareness and sensitivity of public on all aspects of migration	12	6	50%
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	120	54	45%
4.2 No of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	25,044	7,375	29%
4.2b No of state and non-state actors supported on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	124	125	101%
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	35,157	12,840	37%
4.4 No of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	42	0	0%
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	10	4	40%
4.6 No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	206	87	42%
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,778	1,325	75%
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis tools implemented / strengthened	401	114	28%
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	73	26	36%

1.5.EUTF HoA – GEOGRAPHICALLY

Overall, the two top strategic objectives (SOs) in terms of funds allocated are **SO2 ‘Strengthening resilience’** with 38% of the contracted funds, followed by **SO1 ‘Greater economic and employment opportunities’** with 29%. **SO4 ‘Improved governance and conflict prevention’** is third with 18%, followed lastly by **SO3 ‘Improved migration management’** at 12%.

Figure 6: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, May 2018
(the darker the country map the more funds spent in the country)



1.5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Table 4: Regional programmes – Key indicators
(results achieved as of March 2018)

3.2 No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	9,349
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	1,716
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	1,100
4.2 No of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	575
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	357

A total of five regional programmes are included in this report, the most significant being the '*Better Migration Management*' (BMM) programme, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) resilience programme (divided into 2 contracts, one with IGAD and the other with GIZ) and the Regional Reintegration Facility⁶.

The BMM aims to improve migration management in the Horn of Africa, with a specific focus on trafficking and smuggling of migrants along migratory routes. The '*Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process*' or Regional Reintegration Facility (RRF) is implemented by IOM in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, and aims to support the development of sustainable return and reintegration policies.

Finally, the IGAD Resilience programme is one of three programmes funded by the EUTF that works

with the HoA-based regional Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD). Its objective is to 'strengthen IGAD's capacity for coordinating and facilitating the implementation of IDDRSI'⁷. All three IGAD-related programmes contribute largely to SO3 'Improved migration management' and to a lesser extent to SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention'.

⁶ The other two are the MLS and the REF, which are both quite specific and cross-cutting in nature, and thus analysed separately.

⁷ IDDRSI: IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative.

1.5.2. ETHIOPIA

Table 5: Ethiopia – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	1,009,613⁸
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	113,837
2.7 No of people reached by information on resilience-building practices and basic rights	40,202
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	36,183
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income generating activities (IGAs)	5,605

Ethiopia's migration profile is shaped by its status as host to one of the largest refugee populations in Africa and by its high emigration rate, usually for economic reasons and often through irregular channels. The EUTF has sought to address both dynamics as part of its implementation strategy in the country, with most of its disbursed funding for Ethiopia directed towards SO 1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' and SO 2 'Strengthening resilience of communities'. This will be achieved through two main programmes: the 'Regional Development and Protection Programme' (RDPP), comprising 5 projects, and the 'Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia II' (RESET II), comprising 8 projects. RDPP and RESET II both place a strong emphasis on access to basic services and income

generation, although RDPP focuses on areas with refugees (but targeting both refugees and host communities), while RESET II targets vulnerable non-displaced population groups.

Women have thus far benefited significantly more than men from job creation, mainly due to the emphasis that both programmes place on women for income-generating activities (IGA) in an effort to support the most vulnerable. However, far more men have benefited from the small number of formal, long-term employment opportunities created so far than women.

Figure 7: No of people receiving a basic social service (Indicator 2.2) in Ethiopia, disaggregated by type of service

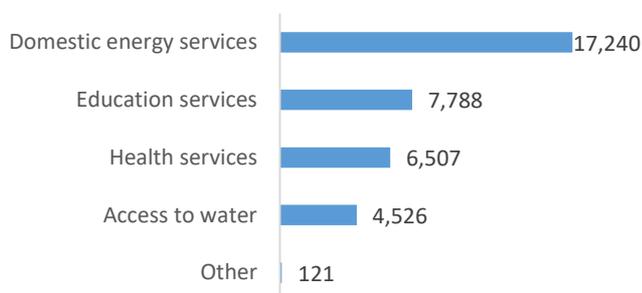
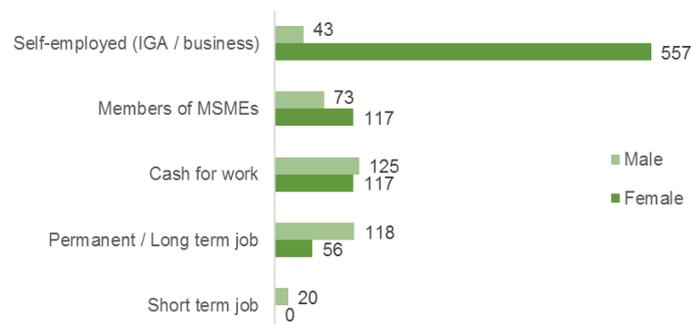


Figure 8: No of jobs created by EUTF projects in Ethiopia (Indicator 1.1), disaggregated by gender and type of job



⁸ Access to services is measured by the number of people who potentially benefit from an improved service, such as the catchment population of a rehabilitated health facility or of a constructed water point. It does not necessarily mean that these people actively use the improved service to which they have access.

1.5.3. SOUTH SUDAN

Table 6: South Sudan – Key indicators
(results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,588,887
2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services ⁹	1,402,800
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,056
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	735
4.6 No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	51

The conflict in South Sudan and its impact on neighbouring countries has quickly escalated into a full-blown humanitarian emergency. Most of the resultant refugees are women and children (those under 18 years of age account for 63% of South Sudanese refugees)¹⁰, many of whom flee across the border alone. According to UNHCR, 1.8 million South Sudanese are displaced internally¹¹, while outside the country there are now over two million South Sudanese refugees, mainly in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Uganda.

The EUTF's funding in South Sudan focuses on strengthening the resilience of the most vulnerable people, many of whom find themselves negatively affected by both the conflict and the effects of climate change, the combination of which has resulted in an alarming food security crisis.

The EUTF is supporting key sectors such as health, by contributing to the large Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII) programme that aims to improve maternal and child health; education, by financing incentives for teachers to return to their schools through IMPACT; and food security, by finding ways to improve the livelihoods of pastoralists, among other projects.

The EUTF's funding has allowed HPFII to, among other things, provide over 740,000 children under age 5 with medical assistance, and 1.4 million children benefit from improved access to education thanks to IMPACT's financial support to school teachers¹².

⁹ 2.9 'Access to services' is measured by the number of people who potentially benefit from an improved service, such as the catchment population of a rehabilitated health facility. It does not necessarily mean that these people actively use the improved service to which they have access. In this case, 2.2 refers to mainly services offered directly by HPFII while 2.9 refers to children with improved access to education where teachers received an incentive from IMPACT, at a ratio of 50 students to 1 teacher.

¹⁰ South Sudan Situation – Regional Update, UNHCR, February 2018.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Numbers for HPFII are proportional to the EUTF's contribution to the programme, estimated by DFID at 11.4%, May 2018.

1.5.4. SUDAN

Table 7: Sudan – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

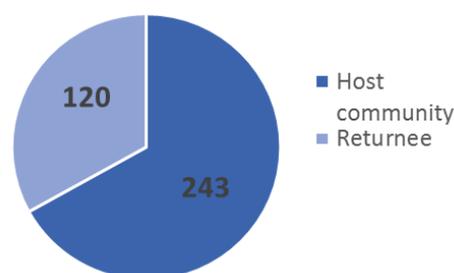
1.3 No of people assisted to develop IGAs	594
2.4 No of people receiving food security assistance	363
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	60
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	50
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	46

Sudan is a country of origin, destination and transit, located at the very centre of the migration routes linking the Horn and East Africa with Libya and Egypt. It accounts for more than 3.3 million IDPs¹³ (mostly in Darfur), and more than 650,000 Sudanese¹⁴ were international migrants and refugees at the end of 2016. Sudan also has a long history of having an ‘open door’ policy to refugees and as a result hosts more than 960,000¹⁵, including 763,000 South Sudanese¹⁶ and 100,000 Eritreans, as well as around 12,000 Ethiopians and as many as 100,000 Syrians¹⁷. However, these numbers vary greatly throughout the year and depending on the source referenced, because many registered refugees and asylum seekers move onwards and stay in the country for very little time.

In Sudan, the EUTF priorities are threefold: (i) to support the efforts of the government to improve basic services (health and education) for migrant and host communities and to improve economic opportunities; (ii) to improve market opportunities and agricultural resilience to climate-related disasters in the country; (iii) to create alternative options to first and secondary movement and improve the protection of the Sudanese and migrant population in the country, while at the same time making the migratory routes that cross the country safer through regional projects.

Most of the 14 contracted projects in Sudan are currently in the inception or early implementation phase. The projects included in this report support the population mainly through Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) (RDPP GIZ) and agricultural-related support and trainings (El Niño - Adventist Development and Relief Agency / ADRA). Women are represented more than men as beneficiaries of IGA support (74%) because they are often in charge of managing the household, making them ideal targets for income-generating activities. According to the figure below, 33% of all people receiving food security related assistance are returnees. These numbers are all informed by ADRA’s activities in White Nile state (El Niño ADRA project). The project does not specifically target returnees, indicating that they are well integrated in the local host communities.

Figure 9: Number of people receiving food security related assistance (Indicator 2.4) in Sudan, by type of beneficiary



¹³ IOM World Migration report, 2018.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ ECHO Factsheet, October 2017, since UNHCR added 350,000 South Sudanese to the number of refugees we can expect this number to have gone up.

¹⁶ UNHCR, South Sudan Population Dashboard, April 2018 – this number includes 350,000 South Sudanese who arrived in Sudan between 2011 and 2013.

¹⁷ Sudan EUD, based on Sudan government sources.

1.5.5. SOMALIA

Somalia's unstable political context, compounded by environmental challenges such as droughts and desertification, has led large numbers of people to flee to neighbouring countries and displaced millions internally. A severe drought in 2017 left almost 7 million individuals in need of urgent food assistance¹⁸, and 2018 estimates suggest that the number of internally displaced people may be well above 2 million^{19,20}. The principal migration flows out of Somalia extend across the Gulf of Aden and along the Somali borders with Kenya and Ethiopia.

The EUTF's main efforts in the country are aimed at providing livelihood opportunities, ensuring basic service provision and guaranteeing the safe and dignified return and reintegration of Somalis into stable areas of the country. Around 110,000 Somali refugees have been repatriated since 2014²¹, around 70% of whom returned from Kenya.

Table 8: Somalia / RE-INTEG – Key indicators
(results achieved as of March 2018)

3.2 No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	36,970
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	25,314
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	20,287
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	6,906
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	3,955

'RE-INTEG: Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows' is one of the largest EUTF-funded programmes, with a budget of €50M and 9 projects, 8 of which are featured in this report.

RE-INTEG aims to assist the country in ensuring a durable integration of refugees and IDPs and in anchoring populations within Somalia.

IGA - Over 3,000 beneficiaries have been supported by RE-INTEG in the development of an IGA. Of these, over half were female, including almost 1,000 female returnees.

Basic services – RE-INTEG has provided 25,314 beneficiaries with a basic service, of which 14,590 are returnees and 12,775 are women.

¹⁸ Mapping the devastation of Somalia's drought, UN Environment, 2018.

¹⁹ UNHCR, January 2018.

²⁰ IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, May 2018.

²¹ Repatriation Update, UNHCR, March 2018.

1.5.6. KENYA

Table 9: Kenya – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	62,034
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	38,557
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	19,422
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	10,718
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	8,828

Kenya currently hosts around 486,460²² refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from South Sudan and Somalia. Most refugees and asylum seekers live in camps – namely in Dadaab (235,000 people, mostly from Somalia²³) and Kakuma / Kalobeyei (185,000 people, mostly South Sudanese refugees²⁴). In recent months, the north of the country has also witnessed an influx of Ethiopians fleeing violence in Oromo.

Kenya also faces challenges such as inequality and unemployment which, along with the wider regional situation, exposes the country to the risk of its youth – especially along the coast – being attracted to extremist groups that are often linked to illegal migration and trafficking.

The EUTF priorities in the country are: i) to provide opportunities and protection for the large number of South Sudanese and Somalis in situations of protracted displacement in Kenya, and for their host communities; ii) to accompany the government in its efforts to prevent and counter violent

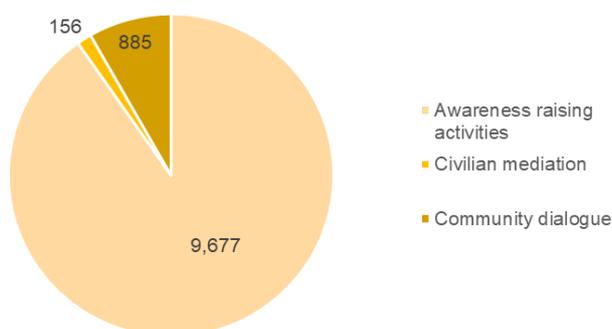
extremism; iii) to promote social cohesion and youth employment. This corresponds to fairly even contributions to SO1, SO2 and SO4.

In Kenya, 62,034 people have received at least one basic service (Indicator 2.2) as a result of EUTF-funded activities. This figure represents the population of the Kalobeyei integrated settlement, where the RDPP Kenya implements its activities. Of these beneficiaries, 96% are refugees, and all have been reached by awareness-raising campaigns on resilience building activities (Indicator 2.7).

Furthermore, 8,828 people – of whom 77% are women – have been supported through food security assistance activities (Indicator 2.4).

Of the 10,718 beneficiaries participating in conflict prevention activities (Indicator 4.3) in Kenya, 10,489 are youth. On the coast, the Youth programme activities specifically target youth at risk of being recruited by violent extremist groups. Most (90%) of the beneficiaries have taken part in some type of awareness-raising exercise conducted by one of the four EUTF-funded projects.

Figure 10: Figure 10: No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace-building activities (Indicator 4.3) by type of activity



²² UNHCR data for end January 2018.

²³ UNHCR Operational update on Dadaab, January 2018.

²⁴ UNHCR Kenya, Kalobeyei integrated settlement and Kakuma refugee camp, January 2018.

1.5.7. UGANDA

Uganda has a long history of hosting asylum seekers from all over East and Central Africa. This tradition, along with its geographic location bordering major conflicts in South Sudan and the DRC, are among the reasons for its significant refugee population of 1.46 million, most of whom are from South Sudan or the DRC²⁵. Of these, almost 50% are under 15 years old. The situation in the northern part of Uganda is of particular concern given the dramatic influx of refugees in recent years and the intercommunal conflicts that have arisen as a result.

It is also worth noting that like other countries in the region, Uganda has a **high population growth** rate (around 3.3% in 2016²⁶). It is expected that by 2050, the country's population will reach an impressive 130 million, from the current 41.5. This trend obviously poses new challenges for its government and society, and also represents a potential source of conflict for land and resources.

This report contains data on four main projects in Uganda: 3 RDPP projects implemented by the Austrian Development Agency (focusing on water), Enabel-Belgian Development Agency (education) and the Danish Refugee Council (livelihoods and conflict resolution), and the *'Strengthening social cohesion and stability of slums populations'* implemented by IOM.

Table 10: Uganda – Key indicators
(results achieved as of March 2018)

2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	27,462
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	11,447
4.2 No of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights trained	6,046
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	5,177
1.1 No of jobs created	1,918

A total of 1,918 jobs have been created by EUTF projects in Uganda, including 1,344 for female beneficiaries. The jobs are divided among those developing self-employment following IGA support, people employed in MSMEs that received funding from the programme, cash for work activities and short-term jobs²⁷.

Some 949 beneficiaries in Uganda have completed professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development trainings (and many more are currently enrolled).

6,046 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on conflict prevention (5,683), protection of civilians and other relevant topics (Indicator 4.2).

²⁵ Uganda 2018 Planning Summary, UNHCR, November 2017.

²⁶ World Bank, 2016.

1.5.8. DJIBOUTI

Djibouti's unique migration profile is above all shaped by its location as a transit point from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula. Its role as a gateway to the Gulf of Aden has grown exponentially over the past decade.

To support the effective management of this increasingly important migratory route, the EUTF has allocated funding for Djibouti within the scope of regional programmes designed to improve migration management and facilitate voluntary returns and reintegration, such as BMM and the RRF.

The EUTF has also identified 'structural unemployment' as a potential risk for fostering 'internal tensions', and addressing this is a priority action for the Trust Fund in Djibouti. To that end, the EUTF has invested in a project led by the *Agence Française de Développement* to improve the skills and employability of youths for service in the port and transport sectors (the project has no data to report yet at this stage).

1.6.EUTF HoA – BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

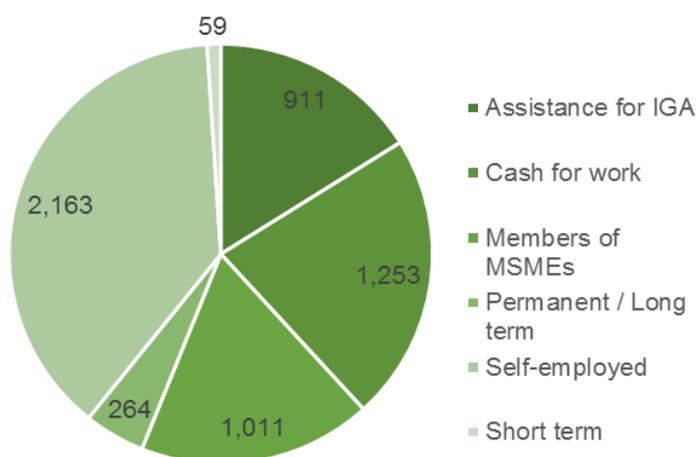
The following section presents an analysis of the EUTF HoA portfolio by Strategic Objective, through the EUTF common output indicators. However, it is worth highlighting that these indicators aim to provide a common monitoring framework for the three windows to track key outputs, and not to reflect the entire breadth of EUTF-funded projects in the HoA. As such, many of the projects included in this analysis are achieving far more than can be expressed through the EUTF common output indicators.

1.6.1. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SO1 is the second largest in terms of funding thus far received, and is covered by eight main EUTF common indicators. Some of the more striking results for selected indicators under this SO are detailed below.

1.6.1.1. Indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

Figure 11: Number of jobs created and/or supported (Indicator 1.1), disaggregated by type of job²⁸



Overall, the EUTF-funded projects in the region have contributed to the creation of 5,661 jobs.

Women comprise 70% of the jobs created, mostly in self-employed positions because of the projects' emphasis on targeting women (often the heads of the most vulnerable households) for IGAs.

Host communities represent 3,288 out of the 5,661 jobs created, likely because the development of an IGA is often linked to the ownership of a house, land and connections to the market.

The RDPP Kenya project alone has supported the creation of 1,550 self-employed positions, largely by certifying and supporting producer groups with domestic energy (charcoal) production.

1.6.1.2. Indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

In the HoA region, 21,587 people have been supported through activities related to TVET and/or skills development. Once again, a large majority of the beneficiaries are women (almost 60%), who are targeted because they are often more vulnerable. More than 19,422 of the people trained and supported in skills development are in Kenya.

²⁸ IGA assistance is covered in Indicator 1.3. However, when a durable / sustainable self-employment is created thanks to this IGA support, it is added in Indicator 1.1 as a 'job created'.

1.6.2. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE

SO2 has received the most funding from the EUTF, with €196M disbursed so far. This is largely attributable to projects such as RESET II in Ethiopia, IMPACT and HPFII in South Sudan, and some of the work done by RE-INTEG and the RDPP projects.

1.6.2.1. Indicator 2.1b – Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated

A total of 117 social infrastructures – mostly related to water and education – have been built or rehabilitated by the different projects covered in this report. Most of these infrastructures are in Ethiopia and Somalia, with RDPP Ethiopia, RESET II, and RE-INTEG having built or rehabilitated a combined total of 105 facilities.

1.6.2.2. Indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

Over 1.7 million beneficiaries have been provided with a basic social service in the HoA. This figure is largely driven by the HPFII programme implemented by DFID in South Sudan. HPFII aims to improve access to quality health services and targets children, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. Since the beginning of its implementation²⁹, EUTF funding (which represents around 11.4% of total HPFII funding) has helped the programme to assist over 740,000 children under age 5 and over 800,000 individuals aged 5 and older with curative and preventive consultations, in addition to some 30,000 women provided with family planning tools and assisted with antenatal care³⁰.

1.6.3. IMPROVING MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

SO3 receives about €60M overall, mostly through regional programmes such as the BMM and RRF but also through projects implemented in Somalia (largely RE-INTEG) and Uganda.

1.6.3.1. Indicator 3.2 – Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted

A total of 46,319 migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees have been protected or assisted with EUTF funding so far.

Three programmes have contributed to this figure: the regional BMM and RRF programmes as well as RE-INTEG in Somalia. IOM alone has provided assistance upon arrival to 22,456 males and 14,514 females through RE-INTEG, and protected an additional 1,760 male and 249 female migrants in transit through the RRF. BMM has contributed to the protection of 201 young migrants in transit (121 males and 80 females) and provided various other services to an additional 5,960 males (including 799 youth) and 1,179 females (including 345 youth).

²⁹ The figures for HPF II refer to the period April 2016 – December 2017.

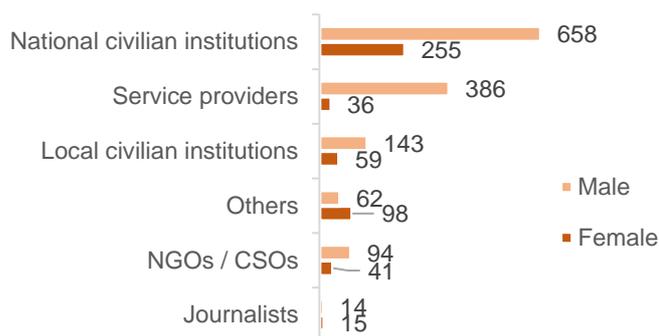
³⁰ The figures are calculated as a % of EUTF's contribution to the overall budget of the programme, estimated at 11.4%.

1.6.3.2. Indicator 3.7 – Number of individuals trained on migration management

EUTF-funded projects have trained 1,861 individuals on different topics related to the management of borders and flows of migrants. 92% of the trainings have been implemented by regional projects, mostly by BMM.

Staff from national civilian institutions comprise the bulk (60%) of those trained. Service providers and NGOs/CSOs also represent a large proportion of the actors trained under this indicator because they often act as first responders before referring migrants to national institutions.

Figure 12: No of individuals trained on migration management (Indicator 3.7), by actor and gender



1.6.4. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

SO4 is addressed largely through regional programmes but also stands out in Kenya with the Youth and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) projects which deal with conflict prevention.

1.6.4.1. Indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace-building activities

Figure 13: Indicator 4.3 (number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities), by type of activity

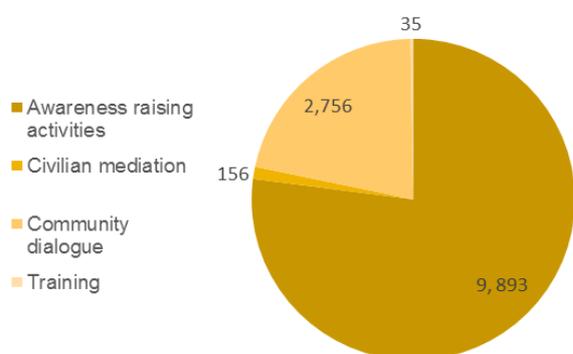
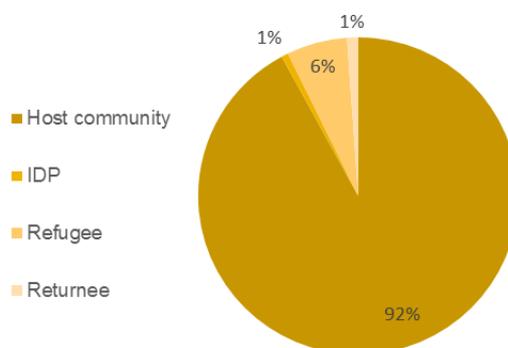


Figure 14: Indicator 4.3 (Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace-building activities), by type of beneficiary



In order to improve governance and counter violent extremism, projects in Somalia, Uganda and Kenya have been implementing a variety of **peace-building activities** (the 3 countries account for 100% of the activities related to this indicator). Although the activities take many forms, most of them can be classified as **awareness raising** activities (77%) and **community dialogue** (21%) along with, to a lesser extent, **civilian mediation** and **trainings**.

In these countries, it is thought that local youths, who account for 11,507 of the 12,780 total beneficiaries, could fall prey to armed and extremist groups when faced with a lack of economic and employment opportunities. The vast majority of these beneficiaries (10,718) are from the Youth programme on the coast of Kenya, which targets at-risk and vulnerable youth.

1.7.EUTF HoA – CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

This first quarterly monitoring report offers a comprehensive picture of the activities funded by the EUTF in the Horn of Africa after two years of implementation. In this region, one of the most volatile in the world, the EUTF has succeeded thus far in committing €846M and in contracting out €516M over 74 projects, among which 43 have started generating outputs, while working in full cooperation and coordination with the region's governments and institutions.

Alignment with strategic objectives: Although it takes time for projects to be identified and launched in such a complex operating environment, this report shows that it is already possible to highlight tangible results for the Trust Fund, and that these results are aligned with the EUTF's Strategic Objectives and priorities as expressed by the Strategic Board when the initial set of projects was designed. In particular, the analysis in the report illustrates how the portfolio:

- Combines **short-term** (cash for work, border posts, protection, reinsertion) and **long-term** approaches (resilience, improved governance, institution building, human rights, etc.);
- Focuses on **both host communities and the most vulnerable** people who may be likely to migrate, as well as those who have already migrated, be they IDPs, refugees, migrants or even returnees;
- Addresses issues affecting the **youngest** population groups via health or education initiatives, the youth most at risk of migrating and / or turning to extremism;
- Promotes and develops sustainable **economic opportunities and resilience-building** practices to give beneficiaries the chance to build a better future in their country rather than risking the dangers of irregular migration;
- **Builds the structural capacities of local governments** and institutional partners to develop long-term solutions that will be handed over to local authorities.

Major outputs already delivered: Even though many projects are still in their inception, striking numbers already stand out: 1,588,887 women, men and children under five have received at least one medical consultation in South Sudan; over 46,000 migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees have already been assisted or protected; over 20,000 beneficiaries, of whom close to 60% are women, have benefited from professional training and / or skills development; nearly 2,000 individuals have been trained on migration management and close to 13,000 beneficiaries have been involved in conflict prevention and peace building activities; institution building has begun with local governments and regional organisations; and legal frameworks are being put in place.

A complex combination of regional solutions and country-based approaches: EUTF funding was initially mobilised around regional programmes (accounting for 32% of the funds contracted so far), highlighting the importance of bringing regional solutions to a regional problem. In addition to this regional approach, however, the analysis of the EUTF HoA portfolio shows us how the response was further crafted around the specific challenges and needs of the different target countries. This first quarterly report was an opportunity to define the lay of land. This first image will progressively be developed to highlight the geographic and structural focuses of EUTF projects and illustrate the breadth of the spectrum covered.

Perspectives in terms of regional monitoring: This first overview of the regional portfolio and its initial achievements leave many questions open, which will progressively be addressed through the collection of more data and the integration of other layers of information.

- **Geographic targeting:** Do the EUTF projects cover the most significant crises, or are there specific vulnerable areas left unaddressed after two years of programming?
- **Strategic targeting:** Are the different priorities expressed in the initial Strategic Orientation document and refined by the different strategic board meetings adequately reflected by the portfolio? Are some parts of the theory of change underserved?
- **Financial distribution:** How is the funding allocated per geographic area, activity and beneficiary type? What would be the cost of upscaling specific activities?

- **Sustainability:** How do we compare outputs of activities focusing on structural developments (public services systems and infrastructure) with shorter-term support targeting larger numbers of beneficiaries for a shorter period of time?

Answering these questions will involve the integration of more complex layers of information that go beyond outputs, to better classify and categorise each project's activities (financial, geographic, duration). The MLS will aim to progressively gather this additional information once the initial data pipeline is connected with all Implementing Partners in the HoA region.

Perspectives for the MLS: Over the next few months, the MLS team will continue to integrate recently contracted projects and additional outputs for all EUTF common output indicators, and a few more indicators are likely to be added to better reflect the breadth of activities. By the end of 2018, the MLS will start aggregating the first project outcomes in order to measure the collective effects of the funded activities. In parallel, a number of macro-level indicators will be identified to start tracking changes at the regional level in the fields of migration and stabilisation, in order to analyse correlations with EUTF programming.

Ultimately the MLS should be used as **a strategic piloting tool** that can help EUTF management teams to better track efforts, allocate resources and realistically anticipate the amount of effort and time required to generate intended changes. Through a better integration of lessons from ongoing projects, the MLS will also aim to support more adaptive programming and help develop the next generations of migration and stabilisation programmes.

APPENDIX – EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 11: List of EUTF common output indicators^{31,32}

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS		
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
1.1	Number of jobs created	Number of jobs created with EUTF funds, irrespective of the workers' status (formal, informal), whether it is considered as their main or a secondary job (part-time /full-time). The figure includes short-term jobs (i.e. less than 1 year time) cash for work, long term employment, self-employment from IGA (or other EUTF support) and members of MSMEs supported or created with EUTF support.
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Number of micro and small enterprises which have been benefiting from EUTF support either through access to finance, Business Development Support, training, market access along the value-chain or provision of equipment. For MSMEs (>2 and <250 people), individual members (of the MSMEs) are also counted in number of jobs created (1.1) if the jobs are indeed created.
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Number of individuals benefiting from access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and/or having attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes. Those who manage to set up a business with this support are counted either as self-employment insofar as a NEW job is created (1.1) or MSMEs created/supported (1.2).
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	Number of individuals that have fully registered, attended and completed the TVET and/or skills development schemes (including life skills). This figure includes internships and apprenticeships. Training (included TVET) related to entrepreneurship goes into 1.3, not 1.4.
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	Job placements facilitated through the payment of incentives, stipend payments, etc. Jobs supported with EUTF funds fit here.
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure that were created or developed, through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure.

³¹ First set of 19 indicators and two following sets indicated in right-hand column (1,2,3).

³² Detailed list of indicators with definitions and ideal level of disaggregation can be found in the report's Annexes.

1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	Financial volume in EUR by type of support (scholarships or self-employment).	Location
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients	Financial volume in EUR in total per country. This is a complementary indicator to 1.7.	Gender; Location Age group
2. Strengthening resilience		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported	Number of policy documents, strategies and plans for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroots organisations and civil society.	Location
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated.	Use of infrastructure (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.) Location
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) receiving basic service such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid (excluding those include in 3.8, i.e. status determination) Related to 2.9, which is about improved 'access' to better services, but 2.2 includes precise figures such as vaccination campaigns and actual beneficiaries of specific services. NB. If one beneficiary benefits from several different types of services, we will count the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries. Excludes targets from indicator 3.2.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Service (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.)
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) benefiting from nutrition related treatment and / or sensitisation to improved nutritional practices.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit)
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (low lands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of assistance (social protection schemes, training on agri. practice, agri. inputs, land dev, etc.)
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters.	Location
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Hectares of land that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, or where better practices have been established.	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.) Location
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Number of people (forcibly displaced both refugees and IDPs, returnees, migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights: health (including sexual and reproductive health, SGBV), education, water, sanitation, domestic energy, rights (land tenure, housing, education rights etc.).	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.)
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers on education, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary.	Type of service (health, education, etc.) Location

	building for strengthening services delivery		
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Number of people (forcibly displaced both refugees and IDPs, and their host communities or vulnerable people) receiving improved <u>access</u> to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, SGBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.	Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Location
3. Improved migration management		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Number of projects and initiatives supported by the members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects) in their country of origin.	Type of projects Location
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted who benefit from protection measures or direct assistance (medical and psycho-social assistance, shelter, food, legal assistance, etc.)	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Protection (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.)
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Number of migrants and potential migrants who have been sensitised on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit)
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, travel escorts and direct/immediate assistance upon arrival also included.	Gender; Age group; Location Types of assistance (transportation, pre-departure counselling help to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.)
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Number of returnees who have benefited from reintegration assistance. Reintegration assistance can be individual, collective or community-based.	Gender; Age group; Location Types of assistance (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.)
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building including direct operational support. This includes support to legislation on migration management and other long-term policies on migration management This does not include border management.	Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.) Location
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	Number of individuals trained on migration management issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials, along with non-state actors. This does not include border management, which is considered more short-term and security related, and therefore goes into 4.1.	Target groups (state, non-state) Location
3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Number of asylum seekers who access refugee status determination (when facilitated thanks to EUTF activities) and number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons who gain access to the documents required to live outside the camps and integrate locally (e.g. birth certificates, work permits, driving licenses and other identity documents).	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP)
3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	Number of early warning systems developed to anticipate on massive flows of refugees and IDPs, their potential itinerary and destination, numbers, profiles and specific protection needs, for local governments and development actors to better plan for protection, services and infrastructures required	Location

3.10.	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes. The nature of these programmes might vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, etc.)	Gender Age group Location
3.11	Number of activities/events dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of public regarding migration	Activities addressing public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.	Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.) Location
4. Improved governance		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	Number of border stations that have been built, renovated or equipped through EUTF support.	Location
4.2	Number of <u>staff</u> from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Number of officials trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. Staff trained includes staff from: regional institutions, ministries, judges, justice actors, police (specialised and community), gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities etc. Relevant non-state actors can include journalists, relevant NGOs, CSOs, and local group representatives (e.g. youth, refugees etc.)	Gender Type of capacity building Location
4.2 bis	Number of <u>Institutions</u> and Non-State actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Number of national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support.	Type of capacity building Location
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Number of individuals from CSOs and communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue, civilian mediation and peacebuilding actions, fight against radicalisation as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.)
4.4	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Number of victims of trafficking, whether minors or adults that have benefited from protection measures and assistance in the country of transit or destination and upon return in the country of origin. The victims of trafficking benefit from medical and psycho-social assistance and counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracing, support to obtain travel documents, assistance to voluntary return and tailor-made reintegration based on their needs. Voluntary return will only be supported if all mechanisms of protection and assistance upon return are foreseen.	Gender; Age group; Location Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Types of Services (medical assistance, psycho-social assistance, counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.)
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	Coordination bodies or groups and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and / or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) to enhance cross-border cooperation.	Location
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded under the EUTF. Early warning systems on conflict fit here, along with response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding natural disasters which goes in 2.5 and migration flows which goes in 3.9).	Types of output Location

4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	Number of refugees who benefit from an Out-of-Camp policy, including freedom of movement, access to public services and employment opportunities.	Location
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced	Location
CROSS-CUTTING		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions (as reported bi-annually).	Type of actors (state-level, local authorities, civil society) Goal of the group/platform (coordination or learning) Location
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Number of studies, assessments, reporting systems and other management and data-collection and analysis tools directly supported, which aim to improve project design and the implementation of the activities, including baselines.	Types of tools (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.) Location
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	This indicator refers to research activities that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	Focus of research Location

Table 12: EUTF HoA projects implementing and with data to report³³

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	Budget EUTF
Regional	Better Migration Management Programme	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management (BMM)	GIZ	€ 40,000,000
	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD	IGAD	€ 1,400,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation Ag. to GIZ	GIZ	€ 2,100,000
	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	Altai	€ 1,949,000
	Research and Evidence Facility (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility	SOAS	€ 3,995,357
	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration	IOM	€ 25,000,000
Ethiopia	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	RDPP in Ethiopia-Bahrle and Aysaita Areas	DCA	€ 4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	RDPP in Ethiopia-Shire Area	IRC	€ 8,500,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	RDPP in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area	NRC	€ 8,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	RDPP in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire	Plan	€ 3,500,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	RDPP in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area	SC	€ 5,300,000
	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01	Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia	ACF	€ 6,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana	CARE	€ 5,940,000
		<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03</i>	<i>Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster under RESET II</i>	<i>Cordaid</i>	<i>€ 4,252,073 (not in report)</i>
		<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05</i>	<i>Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone</i>	<i>DCA</i>	<i>€ 5,500,000 (not in report)</i>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (Oxfam)	Oxfam	€ 5,580,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (REAL)	iDE	€ 4,949,244
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State	SC	€ 7,000,000

³³ One project under 100,000€ not represented. 42 projects represented. Projects in grey italic not in the report.

		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation (RESULT) in South Omo cluster, SNNPR	Vita	€ 4,230,000 (not in report)
Kenya	RDPP in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	RDPP in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme	UNHCR	€ 14,700,000
	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth	GIZ	€ 2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03	Conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth	KRCS	€ 5,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II - STRIVE II	RUSI	€ 2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth	SAIDC	€ 1,900,000
Sudan	Mitigate the effect of El Nino for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Nino in White Nile State (ADRA)	ADRA	€ 3,750,000
	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (GIZ)	GIZ	€ 4,000,000
Somalia	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (DSIRS)	CARE	€ 9,000,000 (not in report)
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)	CW	€ 4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (EIDACS-B, Concern)	CW	€ 1,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (IDLO)	IDLO	€ 2,967,280
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa	IOM	€ 5,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia	NRC	€ 4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-06	Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services	UN-Habitat	€ 12,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (UNHCR)	UNHCR	€ 5,000,000

		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	Wadajir - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland	World Vision	€ 4,000,000
South Sudan	Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01	Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase	Ecorys	€ 999,924
	Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01	Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	DFID	€ 20,000,000
	IMPACT South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan	Mott MacDonald	€ 25,993,000
Uganda	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - WASH component led by ADA	ADA	€ 4,900,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - NGO Consortium	DRC	€ 10,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - Enabel	Enabel/BTC	€ 4,900,000
	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations	IOM	€ 4,300,000

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