EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa:

2018 YEARLY REPORT

Data until end Q4 2018

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Cover photo: weekly meeting of a Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) group in Kilifi county (Kenya) that was created as part of the Youth KE SAIDC project. Women in the picture are being called in a circular order to buy shares allowing them to communally save funds as part of the VSLA mechanism. Loans with an interest rate of 10% can be taken from the VSLA. Members use them to fund small businesses including dairy farming, a grocery shop and a pharmacy.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CONTENT

ABBREVIATIONS

BTVET[1]   Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CCI   Cross-cutting initiatives
CFW   Cash for Work
CRRF   Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DJ   Djibouti
DRC   The Democratic Republic of Congo or the Danish Refugee Council
EAC   East African Community
EUTF   European Union Trust Fund
GBV   Gender-Based Violence
HoA   Horn of Africa
IDPs   Internally Displaced Person
IGA   Income Generating Activities
IP   Implementing partner
KE   Kenya
KSA   Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
M&E   Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS   Monitoring and Learning System
MSMEs   micro, small and medium enterprises
Q1   Quarter 1 2018
Q2   Quarter 2 2018
Q3   Quarter 3 2018
Q4   Quarter 4 2018
RDPP   Regional Development and Protection Programme
SD   Sudan
SLC   Sahel and Lake Chad
SO   Strategic Objective or Somalia
SS   South Sudan
TVET   Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UG   Uganda
VSLA   Village Savings and Loans Associations

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[1] Only main abbreviations detailed here. An exhaustive list of abbreviations can be found in the Annexes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This is the combined fourth quarterly report and first yearly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF's Horn of Africa (HoA) window. It covers outputs from the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2018 (October to December 2018, hereafter Q4 2018) as well as cumulated outputs until the end of 2018. As of April 2019, the EUTF HoA window had committed €1.31B across 70 programmes, of which 66%, or €858M, has been contracted to 113 projects across the region.[1] In addition, at the time of writing, the first contract had been signed in Eritrea.

Regional dynamics

2018 was a year of significant political transitions, with the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea leading to a re-opening of their borders in July (although they are now closed again), the signature of a peace agreement in September between the President and rebel factions of South Sudan, and, towards the end the year, the wave of popular uprising in Sudan which eventually led to the removal of president Omar al-Bashir. These events, in addition to continuing internal conflicts and climate related factors, had inevitable implications on the movements of people within, from and to the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia experienced a substantial political transition and a series of far-reaching political reforms. The country continues to be central in the migration dynamics of the Horn, with over 900,000 foreign refugees (the second host country for refugees in Africa), a number that owes at least part of its size to the country's open-door policy as well as to the opening of the border with Eritrea. The country also witnessed a sharp increase in the number IDPs throughout 2018, from 1.6M to around 2.2M[2] in January 2019, largely due to climate-related factors and internal conflicts. In **Sudan**, both the numbers of IDPs and refugees continued to grow, surpassing respectively 1M and 2M at the end of 2018. Significant return flows to Sudan were also observed in 2018, especially from Chad and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Widespread dissent among the Sudanese population led to eventual removal of the president in April 2019. Further political developments in Khartoum are likely to influence migration flows. In **South Sudan**, 1.87M people were reported as internally displaced and an additional 2.3M as refugees abroad as of the end of 2018. Some voluntary returns to South Sudan were also observed following the peace agreement but, overall, five years of conflict left much of the population in urgent need of humanitarian assistance; a situation that is worsened by recurring natural disasters and disease outbreaks. In **Somalia**, despite improvements in food security, 4.2 million people were reported as in need of humanitarian assistance (including 2.6 million IDPs, 1.5 million members of host communities, 92,200 returnees and 33,270 refugees and asylum seekers) as of the end of 2018, while some 800,000 Somalis were reported to be refugees or asylum seekers abroad. Throughout 2018, **Kenya** saw a slight increase in its number of refugees and asylum-seekers, while resettlement departures from the country diminished considerably compared to 2017. The intention of the Kenyan government to close the Dadaab refugee camp in 2019 casts a shadow on the future of its over 200,000 occupants, most of whom are Somali. In **Uganda**, refugees and asylum-seekers numbers continued to grow in 2018. While South Sudan was still the main country of origin of such influxes, the growing instability in the neighbouring DRC prompted an increase in Congolese refugees moving to Uganda. Finally, in **Djibouti**, irregular migration (mostly towards the Gulf countries) remained an area of concern.

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[1] The 113 projects include only "operational" projects: 41 projects worth approx. €8M and considered "non-operational" are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits; air services; mappings and plans; reports; communications and events.
[2] Some estimate the number of IDPs to now be as high as 3.2M.

The EUTF Strategy in the Horn

Funding and implementation continued to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SO)[1] and the strategic priorities set by the EUTF's Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry[2]; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue. An Operational Committee held in December 2018 approved an eighth pipeline of eleven actions and two addenda to existing actions totalling €139M, mostly responding to criteria ii. and v. (refugee management and stabilisation in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan).

Supporting countries hosting refugees in the HoA and creating an environment conducive for sustainable solutions remained EUTF priorities. The last EUTF Strategic Board confirmed this by keeping the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) – now enshrined in the final draft of the Global Refugee Compact – as a main priority for remaining funds. Regarding stabilisation in Somalia, the EU and the Federal Government of Somalia signed the first State and Resilience Building Contract. During this period, the Promoting Peace and Stability and Cross-Border programmes started their activities.

Overview by geography and strategic objectives

Of the €858M contracted so far, the largest portion (€213M or 25%) has been contracted to Somalia, which has seen a fourfold increase since the first quarterly report of 2018.

Regional projects have a similar share of the budget with €211M (25%), followed by Ethiopia with €140M (16%), Sudan (whose budget almost doubled reaching €104M or 12%), South Sudan (€97M or 11%), Uganda (€34M) and Kenya (€33M), both of which have 4% of the contracted funds and Djibouti (€25M or 3%).

The significant increase in Somalia and Sudan's budget, among others, reflects well the prioritisation of criteria v) 'essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan'.

SO2 'Strengthening resilience' remains the largest area in terms of contracted funds (38% of the contracted funds, same as in Q1 2018), especially in South Sudan (where 90% of funds are dedicated to it) and Sudan (where 70% are dedicated to that SO).

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, April 2019[3]

SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention' have similar shares of the budget: SO1 has 25% with €213M and SO4 has 24% with €202M. SO1 remains particularly important Ethiopia (59% of contracts' value), where employment is identified as a key priority and several contracts have recently been signed in this area.

SO4 has seen a sharp increase in its share of overall funds throughout 2018 (from 18% in Q1 2018), largely due to the signature of several large stabilisation-related contracts in Somalia (44% of contracted funds there relate to SO4). SO3 'Improving migration management' maintains a stable 11% of the overall funds and is particularly important in Djibouti (52%), where two new contracts addressing migrants, refugees and host community members are in their inception phase, and among regional contracts (28%). Finally, 2% of the funding is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Overview by EUTF common output indicators / most noticeable increases since last quarter

The largest outputs registered so far are observed for EUTF indicator 2.9 (*number of people having access to improved basic services*), which reached 3,878,131 at the end of 2018, achieving between 200,000 and 565,000 new beneficiaries per quarter in 2018 (and 1.5M beneficiaries in 2018 alone). This is followed by EUTF indicator 2.2 (*number of people receiving a basic social service*) with a total of 2,720,662 services delivered, and at least 200,000 in each quarter of 2018. Other indicators under SO2 are among the ones with the highest reported values, notably EUTF indicators 2.3 (*number of people receiving nutrition assistance*) with 867,050 reported beneficiaries, 2.4 (*number of people receiving food security-related assistance*) with 475,191 beneficiaries and 2.7 (*number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices*) with 451,578 people reached.

Table 1: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	5,381	**17,103**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	755	**1,953**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop IGAs	27,007	**85,164**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	20,588	**37,677**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,715	**32,108**
1.6 No of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	**3**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	223	**599**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,753,762	**2,720,662**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	590,923	**867,050**
2.4 No of people receiving food-security related assistance	171,883	**475,191**
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	**119**
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,646	**45,834**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	158,927	**451,578**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,355	**20,440**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	2,543,032	**3,878,131**
3.2 No of migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	**48,308**
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,981	**65,694**

3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	**17,183**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,252	**29,331**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	**145**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	1,637	**6,310**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	**6,342**
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55	**55**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	**419**
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	7,509	**11,558**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,248	**31,132**
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	-	**319**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	**38**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	109	**199**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,300	**1,690**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	116	**317**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	**112**

Under SO1: around one quarter of the total achievements for EUTF indicator 1.3 (*people assisted to develop income-generating activities*) and around one third of the beneficiaries reported in 2018 alone, were reached in Q4 alone; EUTF indicator 1.4 (*number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development*) reported 5,514 new beneficiaries in Q4 alone; and EUTF indicator 1.1 (number of jobs created) registered a steady growth of over 3,000 new jobs created in each of the last three quarters of 2018.

While outputs under several indicators, notably EUTF Indicator 1.5 (*Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported*) show limited growth, they come from projects whose strategy is based on medium-term compounding of services to a limited number of beneficiaries to ensure sustainability and are not the best represented by a system like the MLS, which highlights incremental outputs. The importance of these projects will be better reflected through case studies or when looking at outcomes (work ongoing).

Overview of results by country

Thirteen **regional projects** are covered in the report, all of which were included in the previous Q3 report. A total of 36,322 beneficiaries received food security-related assistance through regional projects (8% of the total achievement of projects in the HoA), all of them reached over Q3 and Q4 2018, mostly through the Cross-Border DRC project. Regional projects also provided significant shares of the overall outputs under EUTF indicators 4.4 (*number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services*), with 311 of 319 victims of trafficking assisted; 3.4 (*number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported*), with 13,228 or 77% of the total figure; 3.3 (*number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration*), where regional projects reached 27,483 people, or 42% of the total; and 4.5 (*number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported*), with 22 of the total 38 cross-border initiatives reported by regional projects.

Work in **Ethiopia** continues to be mostly reflected by outputs from seven RESET II and five RDPP projects, joined by SINCE and RESET Plus Amref in the Q2 and Q3 2018 reports, respectively. In 2018, projects in Ethiopia reported significant achievements with regards to the total number of **jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), access to basic social services (2.9), and individuals reached through information campaigns (2.7))**. A total of 7,900 jobs were created in Ethiopia overall, with 6,618 (or 84% of the total) in

2018 alone. Nearly two thirds (62%) of the overall beneficiaries of job creation in Ethiopia were female. 64% of the jobs came from RESET II projects. The largest shares of jobs were created in the regions of Amhara (27%), SNNP (21%) and Oromia (20%). The number of basic social services delivered to beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Ethiopia increased to a total of 459,070, including 414,326 (or 90% of the total) in 2018 alone. Around 71% of the total services provided were related to health, almost entirely through RESET II projects.

EUTF efforts in **South Sudan** continued to focus on SO2 (**Strengthening resilience**[1]). With the end of EUTF's funding to Health Pooled Fund II, the reported outputs came from three projects: IMPACT, El Niño SS FAO and the newly introduced TCF SS EAC, which aims to support the government in its implementation of East African Community provisions. IMPACT continued to provide rounds of incentive payments to over 28,000 teachers reached so far, and El Niño SS FAO provided food security assistance to a total of 59,045 beneficiaries (55,438 or 94% in 2018 alone) in the targeted cross border areas of South Sudan with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, despite significant security constraints.

Three new projects were added to this report for **Sudan**: EQUIP-ISTEP BC, Resilience Darfur SD IMC, and El Niño SD COOPI. In total, 12 projects are thus reported on in Sudan. In addition, three new programmes were approved at the December 2018 Operational Committee: 'Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System'; 'Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State' and; 'Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan.'

Projects in Sudan reported mostly on indicators in SO2 (Strengthening resilience[2]) and, to a lesser extent, SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities). The most remarkable output consists in the 719,632 persons who received nutrition assistance (around 83% of the overall achievement for the indicator in the region), all reached through Improving Nutrition WFP. Furthermore, a total of 31,041 persons received food security-related assistance (40% female). In total, 2,225 people (87% female) were assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), all reported by the Improving Nutrition and El Niño programmes. In the states of Khartoum and Kassala, 5,236 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8), making Sudan count for 83% of the HoA figures for this indicator.

For **Somalia**, output results were still dominated by RE-INTEG, despite the finalisation of RE-INTEG UNHCR in June 2018 and RE-INTEG IOM in early 2019. One new project, 'Security & rule of law UNOPS', was introduced in this report. In terms of new contracts, the Stabilisation and Peace Dividends (with NISF) and the Somali Stability Fund II (with DFID) were contracted. The Somalia State and Resilience Building (budget support) programme was also signed and its first disbursement was made. Furthermore, more projects will be implementing in 2019 under the Inclusive Local and Economic Development (ILED) programme and the RESTORE and RESTORE 2 programmes.

Throughout 2018, projects in Somalia supported a number of activities that generated significant outputs under SO2 and SO1 as well as for SO3, although most achievements under the latter were reported before 2018. EUTF indicator 2.9 (*number of people having access to improved basic services*) went from 14,027 (the value pre-2018) to 248,022 at the end of the year. 3,668 people were assisted to develop income-generating activities in 2018, with the total for the indicator reaching 5,503 beneficiaries. 4,585 returning

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[1] The full name of SO2 is 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people.'
[2] Ibid

migrants benefitted from reintegration assistance in 2018, in addition to the 22,865 beneficiaries reported under this indicator before 2018. Most of these were reached by RE-INTEG IOM.

Outputs in **Kenya** continued coming from the RDPP KE UNHCR project in Kalobeyei, responsible for most progress reported for SO2, and the Youth KE projects implemented in the Northeast and coastal areas, mostly contributing to SO4 and SO1. The Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya with the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was signed and commenced its activities in Q1 2019. Kenya greatly contributed to the achievements in the hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6), with 34,619 hectares by the end of 2018 or 75% of the total for the HoA, largely thanks to the Youth SAIDC project. 26,964 people (62% female and 38% male) benefited from food security-related assistance up to the end of 2018 (22,655 or 84% in 2018 alone), most of whom were reported by the RDPP KE UNHCR project. Most of the beneficiaries were host community members (46%) followed by refugees (37%) and vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (17%). A total of 930 staff from state- and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (4.2) up to the end of 2018 (23% female); a little over half of them were trained in 2018. Finally, 20,412 beneficiaries participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (4.3).

EUTF in **Uganda** continues to be represented by the three RDPP/SPRS-NU projects and the Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations project implemented by IOM in Kampala. A new project has recently started and a programme was approved by the Operational Committee in December. The most significant achievements in Uganda include among others: 29,487 people who received nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3) (63% female and 56% refugees), 21,629 beneficiaries receiving food security-related assistance (2.4) (63% female and 48% refugees), as well as 4,975 people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (4.3), including 4,223 (or 85%) in 2018 alone. Furthermore 3,141 jobs were created (1.1) (63% women and 40% refugees), two thirds in 2018 alone; 19,183 people were assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3) (67% female and 46% refugees); and 2,484 people benefited from professional training and or skills development (1.4), with equal shares of female and male beneficiaries and a relatively balanced ratio of host community and refugees (55% vs 45%).

Finally, in **Djibouti**, one project, Transform, implemented by the AFD, reported outputs in 2018 while two *Solutions Pérennes* projects are in their inception phase as of the end of 2018. Transform reported on the number of people benefiting from professional training and/or skills (EUTF indicator 1.4) and on the number of job placements supported (1.5).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

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 in November 2015. It is composed of three geographical 'windows': 'North Africa', 'Sahel and Lake Chad' and 'Horn of Africa' (HoA), which includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Eritrea, although no project has been contracted in either of the last two countries.

This is simultaneously the fourth quarterly report and first yearly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the HoA window, covering all the outputs achieved with EUTF funding in the HoA since the start of activities, with a particular focus on 2018, until end of December 2018.

The first MLS report covered the EUTF's HoA outputs from the signing of the first projects until the end of the first quarter (Q1) of 2018 (March 2018, also referred to as Q1 2018) inclusive, the second covered the outputs reported by EUTF-funded projects during the second quarter (Q2) of 2018 (April to June 2018, also referred to as Q2 2018) as well as cumulated project outputs until the end of June 2018 and the third report covered outputs from the third quarter (Q3) of 2018 (July to September 2018, hereafter Q3 2018) as well as cumulated outputs until the end of September 2018.

1.2. THE EUTF HoA IN 2018

As of April 2019, the EUTF had committed €3.75B. The Horn of Africa window remains second in size with €1.31B committed across 70 decisions, of which 66% or €858M, have been contracted to 113 projects across the region.[1] Of these, 75 projects – worth €606M – have entered their implementation phase and 67 have data to report.[2] This report includes 66 projects, covering a contracted amount of €490M, therefore five projects and €44M more than the Q3 2018 report.

Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives[3] and the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.[4]

An Operational Committee held in December 2018 saw an eighth pipeline of eleven actions and two addenda to existing actions totalling €139M approved, mostly along criteria ii. and v. (refugee management and stabilisation in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan). The next Operational Committee is foreseen for May 2019. In addition, at the time of writing, first EUTF-funded contract had been signed in Eritrea.

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[1] This excludes 41 non-operational contracts accounting for €8.6M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.
[2] This includes three completed projects.
[3] The four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.
[4] Note that iii) is not seen as directly relevant to the HoA window.

2. THE MLS AND ITS METHODOLOGY

2.1. THE MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM (MLS)

In March 2017, following a decision by the EUTF's Operational Committee to set up a Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the HoA, the EUTF HoA team issued a tender for said system. As described in its Terms of Reference, the overall objective of the MLS is to 'use an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions in the HoA region, as well as to inform policy around the themes of the EUTF in the region.' Altai Consulting was awarded the contract and the project started on 5 July 2017.

The MLS aims to: 1) strengthen monitoring and reporting on the overall progress of the EUTF HoA window; and 2) create a learning component based on investigations of existing projects to inform the programme strategy. Its key functions are to: aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level; cross-analyse project data and generate knowledge to refine strategies; visualise and measure progress made; and communicate analysis and key findings to relevant stakeholders.

For more detail on the MLS, see the Q1 2018 report annexes: https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/full-first-quarterly-monitoring-report-eutf-horn-africa-region-available-online_en.

2.2. THE METHODOLOGY

The HoA MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators (hereafter called EUTF indicators[1]) that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team dives into the activity / output level with each implementing partner (IP) to collect the lowest and most detailed level of data common to all IPs. The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology (and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis for reporting). This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). It also gives the MLS significant flexibility in changing the way data is divided or presented if need be. The MLS has developed a reporting template that it has used with most IPs, with each reporting template tailored to specific projects through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity of the EUTF portfolio, with very different projects, IPs and M&E systems at different levels of project completion, the MLS has tried to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation, and format of data collected from IPs.

Based on the information received, the MLS team completes output indicator mappings for each project, collects the relevant data from each IP, checks the data for quality and enters it into the MLS database for aggregation, further quality checking and analysis.

Some points related to methodology are worth mentioning for a better understanding of the report (more detailed explanations of the below points can be found in the EUTF MLS Q3 2018 report):

1. New projects join the MLS every quarter as they start to generate outputs. Other projects are subject to sometimes indefinite hiatuses (particularly the case given the often-difficult situations the projects are implementing in) which means that they can report outputs during one quarter and not

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[1] The full list of 41 common output indicators can be found in annex.

during the subsequent period. Finally, some projects – or the MLS itself – may choose not to report all the projects' outputs for a quarter, for example if there are doubts in the data. In the latter case, the MLS will choose to further verify the data and include it in the next quarter. All of this has to be taken into account when looking at "growth" figures.

2. In order to avoid double counting within activities (and indicators) and across time, some outputs are not counted. Therefore, situations in which projects work recurrently with the same beneficiaries are likely to show little or no growth in indicators, not because no work is happening – on the contrary – but because no new beneficiaries are being added.

3. Similarly, only direct beneficiaries are counted (with the exception of EUTF indicator 2.9 which counts overall "catchment areas" or groups of people with improved access to services and EUTF indicator 2.2 which will be discussed below) rather than all the members of their households even though they are likely to benefit from certain activities equally or even more.

4. Indicator EUTF 2.2 exceptionally counts services delivered rather than beneficiaries.

5. After discussions with implementing partners and EUTF management and given the fact that the MLS was put in place after a significant number of projects had started (and therefore set their contractual targets using a different system and other indicators), it was decided not to report the MLS actuals against these targets anymore. They, however, remain in IPs' logframes and contracts with the European Union (EU).

6. Already reported (and published) data is prone to change: internal project verifications, changes in activities or discussions may result in IPs deciding to change the reported data. 'Reconciliation tables' are therefore included in the annexes of each new report to identify and explain changes.

It should also be noted that, in October 2018, following a decision by the EUTF's Operational Committee, Altai was contracted to set up a similar Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Sahel and Lake Chad (SLC) region and immediately started developing said system, based on discussions with subject matter experts and visits to the countries of the SLC region. Thus, the need to take into consideration many more projects with issues, concerns and solutions sometimes widely different from that of the Horn has led to a process of re-evaluation, adaptation and refinement of the methodologies for each of the indicators which should be finalized during 2019 and will have implications on the way data is accounted for and reported on as well as on the numbers (as definitions may become broader or stricter).

2.3.   KEY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Key challenges and limitations have been described in detail and can be found in the first three quarterly reports. It is, however, worth noting again that, as mentioned in the previous report, every new quarter is a learning experience, with new difficulties, including, especially for the IPs, those linked to operating in a region prone to natural disasters, conflict and sudden political changes. Difficulties in visiting certain countries have heightened the complexity of obtaining and accurately understanding data received from some partners. In addition, each new project brings new complexities to add to the model. This, coupled, with the growing interest and need to constantly adapt the system in order to feed into various other reporting mechanisms (EU Results Framework, etc.) mean that the MLS needs to continually work on striking a balance between consistently and reliably reporting comparable and coherent information over time while simultaneously remaining flexible enough to adapt to new geographical and thematic areas as well as widening needs for specific information.

3. OVERVIEW – REGIONAL MIGRATION SITUATION

The Horn of Africa is at the crossroads of three key migration routes, the Northern route (or Central Mediterranean route) to Northern Africa and Europe, the Southern route to South Africa and the Eastern route to the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East. In addition, there are considerable migrations flows within the region itself.

Figure 2: Main migration routes in the Horn of Africa, April 2019
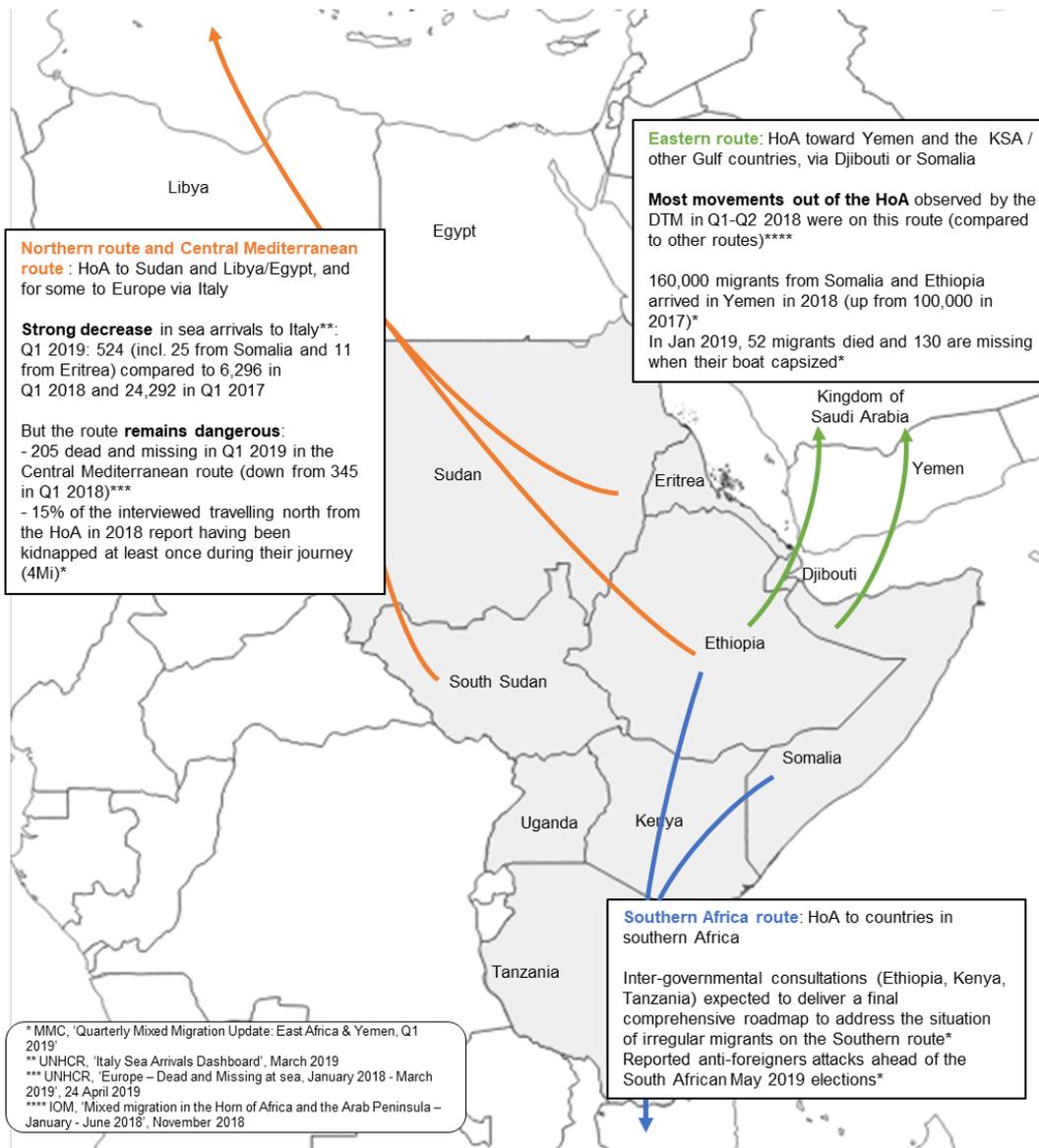
Migration outside the region is mainly motivated by economic reasons, with most migrants aiming to reach the Arabian Peninsula, departing either from Djibouti and Somalia, to reach the Yemeni coasts and then the Gulf countries.

The Eastern Route to the Gulf countries goes through Djibouti, Somalia and Yemen where migrants attempt to cross the Bab el Mandeb strait. This is the route on which the International Organisation for Migration's Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) observed the most movement between January and August 2018.[1] Despite the longstanding conflict in Yemen, migrants still use this road to reach Gulf countries. In January 2019, a Yemeni craft capsized near the shores of Djibouti killing 52 migrants; according to IOM Djibouti, this incident led to a significant decrease in departures from Djibouti to Yemen since then.

The Southern Route to South Africa is used by migrants transiting through Kenya and Tanzania on the way to southern Africa: it is however not currently very busy: the IOM DTM recorded few movements of migrants (only 7% of all movements observed within and leaving the region) on the Southern Route records between January and August 2018). This may in part be due to the cooperation of eastern and southern African countries along the road to reduce migration flows by working on the creation of a roadmap to address the situation.[2]

The Northern (or Central Mediterranean) Route to Europe is the one taken by migrants in attempts to reach Europe crossing the Mediterranean Sea from Egypt and Libya.

While numbers have dropped dramatically since the "migration crisis" in 2015, in 2018, it was estimated that a total of 620 migrants died in the Mediterranean Sea, while 432 migrants are reported to have died in 2019 up to early May.[3]

It should be noted, however, that numbers of migrants using the Northern Route and reaching the EU have greatly decreased since the peak of the "migration crisis" in 2015, as shown in the graph on the right.

Figure 3: Annual number of asylum-seekers from the HoA to the EU, April 2019[4]
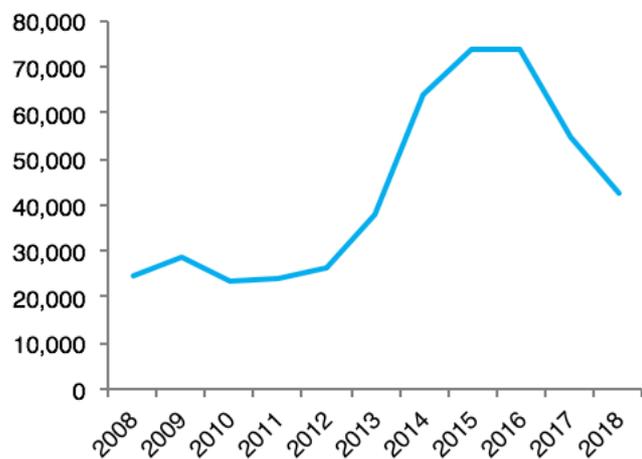
There is also a route from Egypt to the Middle east and Europe through the Sinai but it has become much less accessible (and therefore less popular) to migrants since a fence was built in 2013 along the Israel – Egypt border to stop illegal immigration.

Displacement within the region, however, remains considerable and often motivated by internal conflicts and food insecurity, compounded by numerous dramatic climate disasters, from the droughts in Somalia and South Sudan to flash flooding induced by tropical cyclones.

According to UNHCR, displacement figures in the region are at an all-time high and are likely to continue increasing in the near future.

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[1] IOM DTM, Mixed migration in the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula, IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, January – June 2018.
[2] IOM DTM, Mixed migration in the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula, IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, January – June 2018.
[3] IOM, Missing migrants website, total of deaths recorded in Mediterranean in 2018 and from 01 January to 08 May 2019.
[4] Eurostat Asylum and Managed Migration database, accessed in April 2019

Figure 4: Number of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, in the EU and in Africa, April 2019[1]
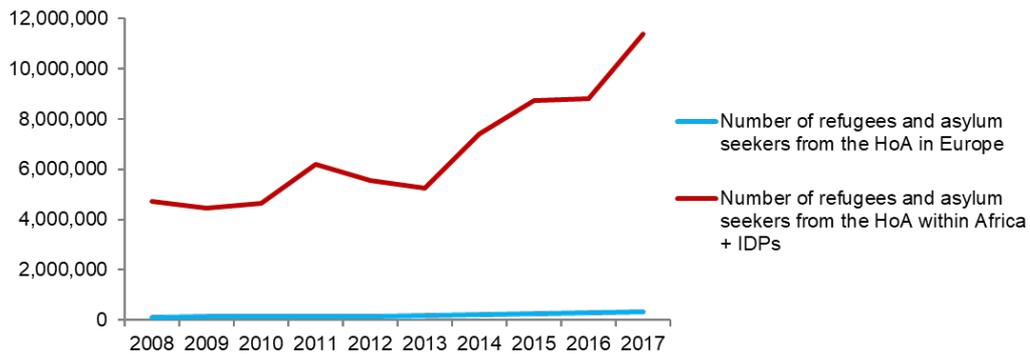
2018 was marked by the adoption by the African Union of the Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons in Africa, which could have major consequences for national legislation and policies to enforce the Protocol in the long term. 2018 also witnessed significant population movements following various political events throughout the region.

In 2018, Ethiopia witnessed major political changes with the Ethiopian Members of Parliament choosing consecutively Abiy Ahmed as prime minister in April, and Sahle-Work Zewde as the first woman president in October. In July, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a declaration formally ending the border conflict between the two countries. This was followed by the re-opening of the Ethiopia – Eritrea border for the first time in 20 years in early September, which led to a surge of Eritrean asylum seekers seeking refuge in Ethiopia. However, all borders points between Ethiopia and Eritrean are currently closed on the Eritrean side. The Sudan – Eritrea border re-opened in January 2019, causing further population movements.

Also notable in 2018 was the peace agreement signed between the main parties to the conflict, South Sudan's President Salva Kiir and rebel leader Riek Machar in September 2018. Fighting has unfortunately continued since then given that not all parties signed the peace agreement.

4 million refugees and close to 9 million IDPs

The number of refugees and asylum seekers in the Horn of Africa is estimated to reach approximately 4.1 million. Uganda hosts the most refugees and asylum seekers (1.24 million) followed by Sudan (1.09 million), Ethiopia (906,000) and Kenya (473,000), Tanzania (325,000), South Sudan (297,000), Somalia (33,000), Djibouti (29,000) and Eritrea (2,000).[2]

The number of IDPs in the Horn of Africa is estimated at 8.8 million. Somalia hast the most IDPs (2.65 million) followed by Ethiopia (2.23 million[3]), Sudan (2 million) and South Sudan (1.87 million).[4]

Refugees and asylum seekers mostly stay in refugee camps and settlements, often leading to tensions with the host communities. In February 2019, the Kenyan government requested UNHCR to relocate refugees and asylum seekers located within Dadaab camp – once the largest refugee camp in the world. Indeed, the government intends to shut the camp down by August 2019 for security reasons. According to UNHCR, Dadaab still hosted over 200,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly of Somali origin, as of February

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[1] UNHCR Population Statistics, accessed in April 2019.
[2] Sources: UNHCR, IOM DTM, IDMC. Updates vary from December 2017 to April 2019. Includes Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti.
[3] Some estimate the number of IDPs in Ethiopia to be as high as 3.2M.
[4] Sources: UNHCR, IOM DTM, IDMC. Updates vary from December 2017 to April 2019. Includes Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, Kenya and Djibouti.

2019. Given a low voluntary return rate to Somalia, the closure of the camp would likely lead to significant further displacements.

Figure 5: Migration situation in the Horn of Africa, April 2019
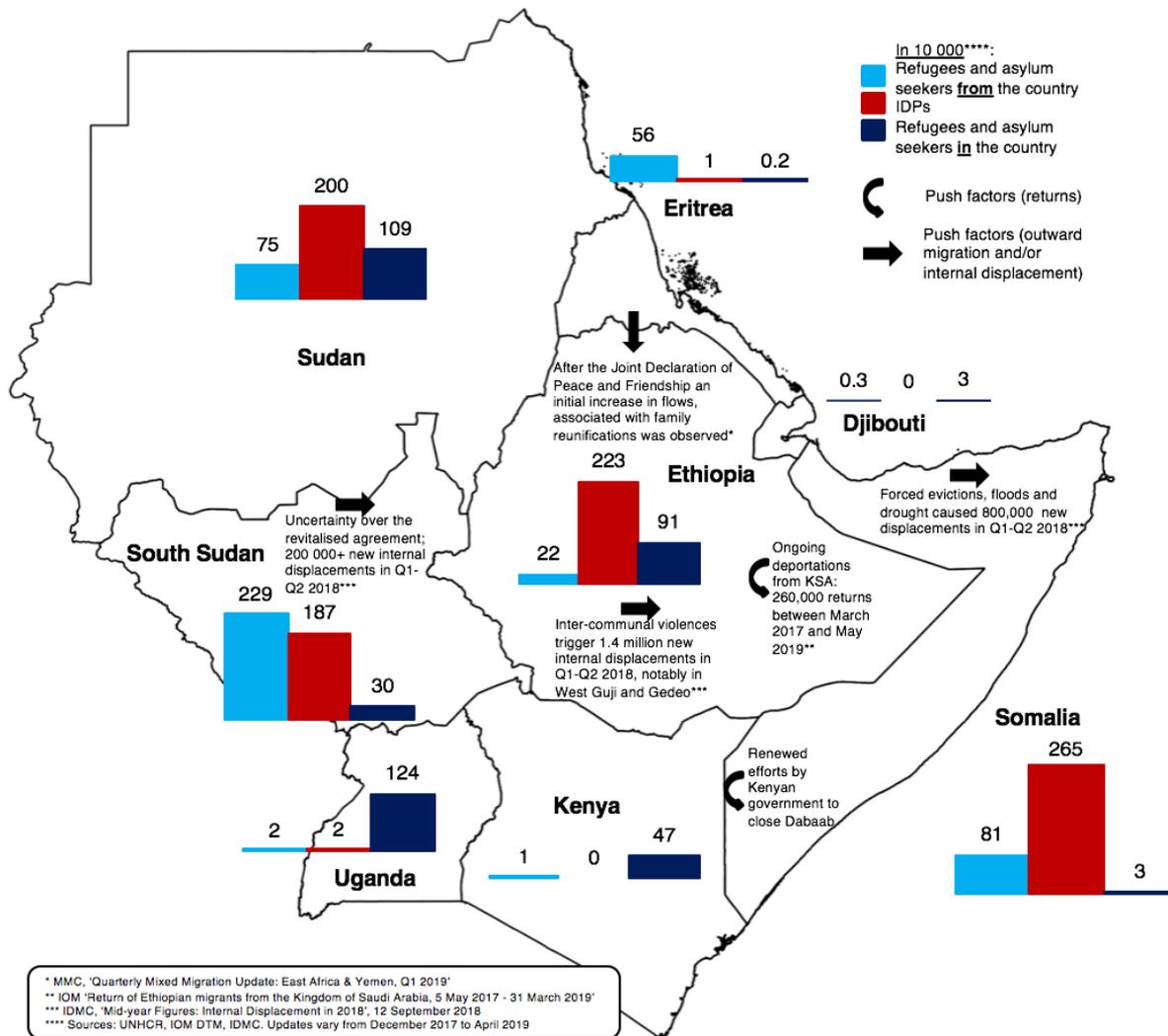
On a positive note, several countries in the region, namely Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda have started to implement the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach, which aims to deliver a more comprehensive and sustainable responses to large-scale refugee movements and ease pressure on host counties, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions and support conditions in countries of origin for safety and dignity return.[1]

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[1] UNHCR, CRRF Global digital portal, core CRRF objectives.

4.   OVERVIEW – EUTF

4.1.   OVERVIEW OF BUDGETS AND CONTRACTS BY COUNTRY

As of mid-April 2019, the EUTF window has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decision by the Operational Committee) €3.75B, including €1.31B over 70 decisions to the Horn of Africa window. A total of €858M have been contracted to 113 projects.[1]

Of the 113 total projects contracted as of mid-April 2019, the current report covers 66 or the equivalent of €490M. Indeed, the 113 contracted projects include:

- 38 projects in their inception phase,
- 9 projects in early implementation and therefore with no data to report yet,
- 64 projects implementing and with data to report and,
- 3 completed projects.

The MLS database and the report contains data on 66 projects: the 3 completed projects as well as 63 of the 64 implementing projects with data to report (one project has been unable to submit data to the MLS).

Table 2: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, April 2019

	Total contracted	Total operational	Total covered by MLS	Comments
Number of contracts	154	113	**66**	- 154 total contracted projects - 41 projects worth approx. €8M and considered "non-operational" are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits; air services; mappings and plans; reports; communications and events. - 113 operational projects (154-41).
Budget covered by contracts	€866M	€858M	**€490M**	- The MLS covers 66 projects (63 implementing and 3 completed). - Operational projects NOT covered by the MLS are either in inception or early implementation and therefore have no data to report yet.

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[1] The 113 projects include only "operational" projects: 41 projects worth approx. €8M and considered "non-operational" are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits; air services; mappings and plans; reports; communications and events.

Figure 6: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the Q4 / yearly report, April 2019[1]

Total funds committed by EUTF HoA	€1.31B
Funds and number of projects contracted	€858M / 113 projects
Funds and projects currently implementing	€606M / 75
Funds and projects currently implementing AND with data to report	€495M / 67
Funds and projects covered in the Q4 / yearly report	€490M / 66

99% of the budget of the projects implementing and with data to report
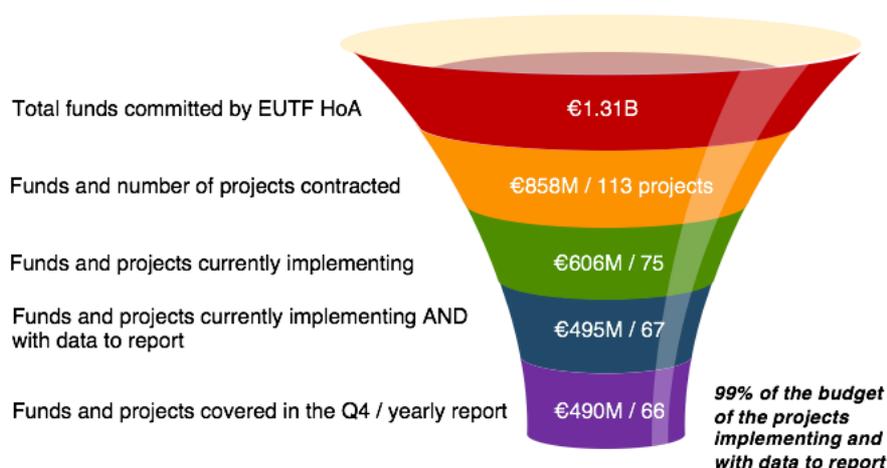
Since the previous report, five new projects have been added to the MLS database and to this report, three in Sudan, one in Somalia and one in South Sudan:

- Strengthening Resilience for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur (Resilience Darfur IMC)
- Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP ISTEP BC)
- Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)
- Enhancing security and rule of law (RoL) – UNOPS (Security & RoL UNOPS)
- Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) – Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community (EAC) provisions (TCF EAC).

Table 3: Evolution of projects and budget covered by the MLS, April 2019[2]

	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018 / Yearly
Number of signed contracts	74	102	101	113
Budget covered by signed contracts	€516M	€660M	€806M	€858M
Number of contracts covered by the MLS report	**38**	**50**	**62**	**66**
Budget covered by the MLS report	**€278M**	**€380M**	**€446M**	**€490M**

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[1] Projects "currently implementing" in this graph include 3 completed projects.
[2] Numbers also include three completed projects. Between the Q2 and Q3 2018 reports, the MLS re-classified projects as operational or non-operational. This affected the total number of contracts, thus the apparent discrepancy between 102 signed contracts in Q2 and 101 in Q3 2018.

Figure 7: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, April 2019

Regional
€211.3M
18 contracts
(0 new)

Sudan
€104.0M
23 contracts
(0 new)

Djibouti
€24.9M
3 contracts
(0 new)

Ethiopia
€140.1M
23 contracts
(0 new)

South Sudan
€97.3M
8 contracts
(1 new)

Somalia
€212.8M
27 contracts
(1 new)

Uganda
€34.1M
5 contracts
(0 new)

Kenya
€33.2M
6 contracts
(0 new)

Legend:
- <€10M
- €10M - €25M
- €25M - €50M
- €50M - €100M
- >€100M
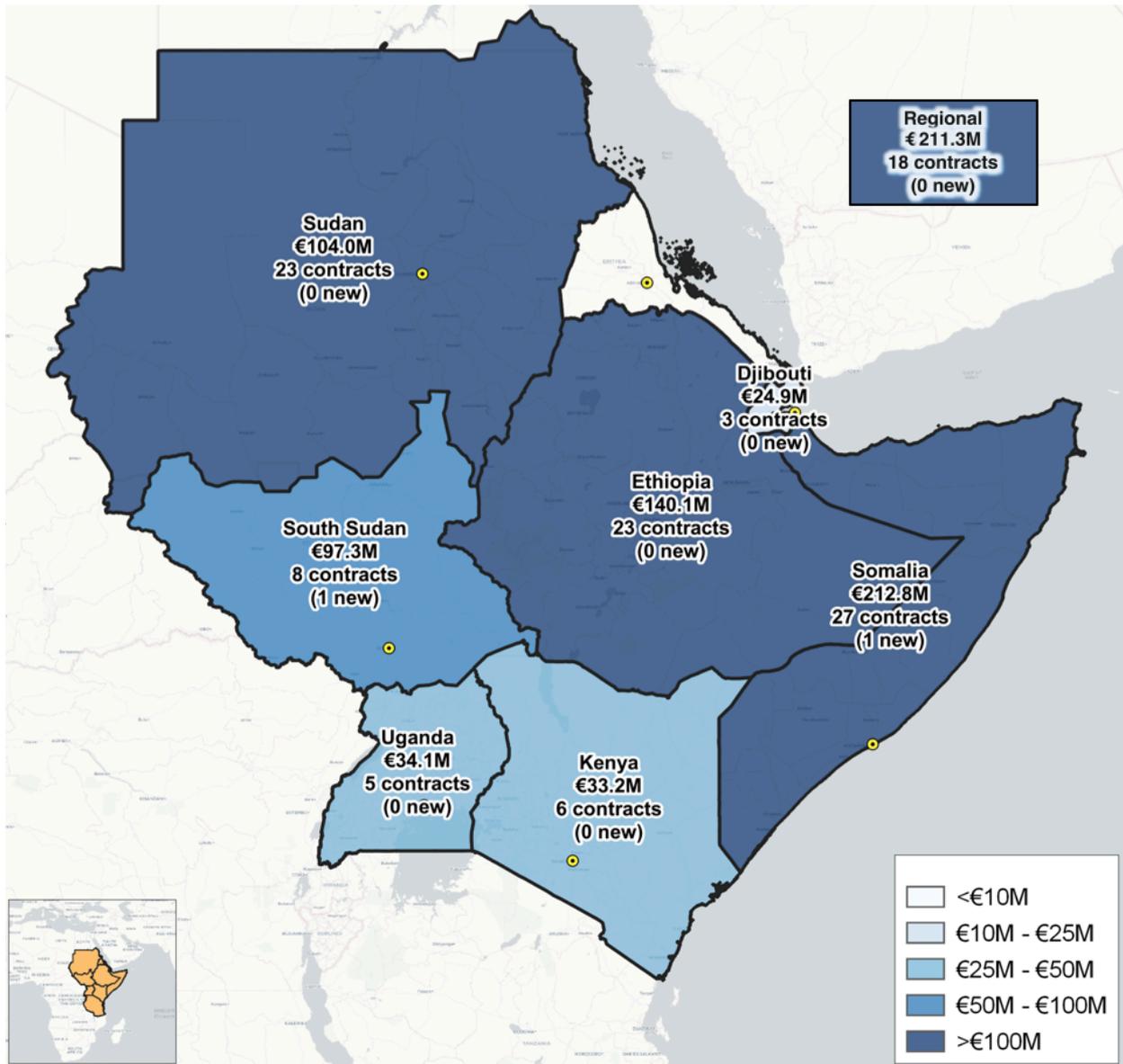
The largest share of contracted budget goes to Somalia, which has had a fourfold increase since the first report in Q1 2018. It is now the first country in terms of funding and represents 25% of the EUTF contracted budget with €213M across 27 contracts (compared to 51M and 12 contracts in Q1 2018).

Regional contracts have a similar share of the budget, accounting for €211M and 25% of the funding spread over 18 contracts, with the recent top up to International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF) (compared to €166M in the first report).

Ethiopia, which was overtaken by Somalia in Q3 as country with most funding maintains a sizable share with 16% or €140M over 23 contracts (compared to €102M over 18 contracts in Q1).

Figure 8: Share of contracted budget by country, April 2019

It is followed by Sudan, whose funding has almost doubled since Q1 (€104M and 12% of funding compared to €59M in Q1) and South Sudan which has 11% of the funding (€97M and 8 contracts compared to €75M over four contracts in Q1). Uganda and Kenya both have 4% of the funding although Uganda has a slightly higher budget of €34M (excluding the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) programme approved in December 2018 but not yet contracted) over five projects. Meanwhile €33M are budgeted to six contracts in Kenya and €25M to three contracts in Djibouti (also excluding a recently approved decision with UNHCR which has not been contracted yet).

Budget distribution by first administrative level

The below map shows the distribution of funding of 99 contracted projects (out of the total 113 operational projects contracted[1]) or 88% of the contracted budget by first administrative division below the level of country (i.e. regions in the case of Ethiopia, states in the case of Sudan and South Sudan, administrative regions for Somalia, districts in Uganda or counties in Kenya), based on the areas where the projects are implementing or intending to implement. The darker areas have the most funding. The budget of projects whose work is likely to have a national impact is divided equally across the administrative divisions of their countries of implementation.

It is important to note before any conclusion is drawn from such a map, that some countries have many more level 1 "administrative divisions" than others. Thus, for example, Ethiopia has 9 regions while Kenya has 47 counties or Somalia 18 administrative regions. This means that, when dividing budget across first administrative levels, it may look like Ethiopia has more funding (its regions will be darker) than Somalia because the funding is divided by fewer regions. The map below is therefore to be looked at in conjunction with the rest of the analysis in this report.

That said, the map does show, among other findings, the high attention paid to the peripheral areas along the Ethiopia – Somalia – Kenya, Ethiopia – Sudan and South Sudan – Ethiopia – Kenya – Uganda borders,

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[1] 14 mostly regional projects were excluded from this analysis as they were not suited to geographical breakdown. These are mostly institutional building projects or projects which are likely to affect the whole region and whose budget would therefore be distributed over the whole region.

where much of the irregular migration, tensions and conflict take place (the seven Cross-Border projects are particularly important in this regard). The map also highlights the investments made in specific areas (West and East in Sudan, North-West in Uganda, North-West in Kenya as well) housing key refugee (or IDP) communities. Finally, it shows the importance given to Somalia with several projects that have a nationwide mission (e.g. the recent contributions to the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund).

Figure 9: Budget contracted by first administrative division below country level, April 2019[1]

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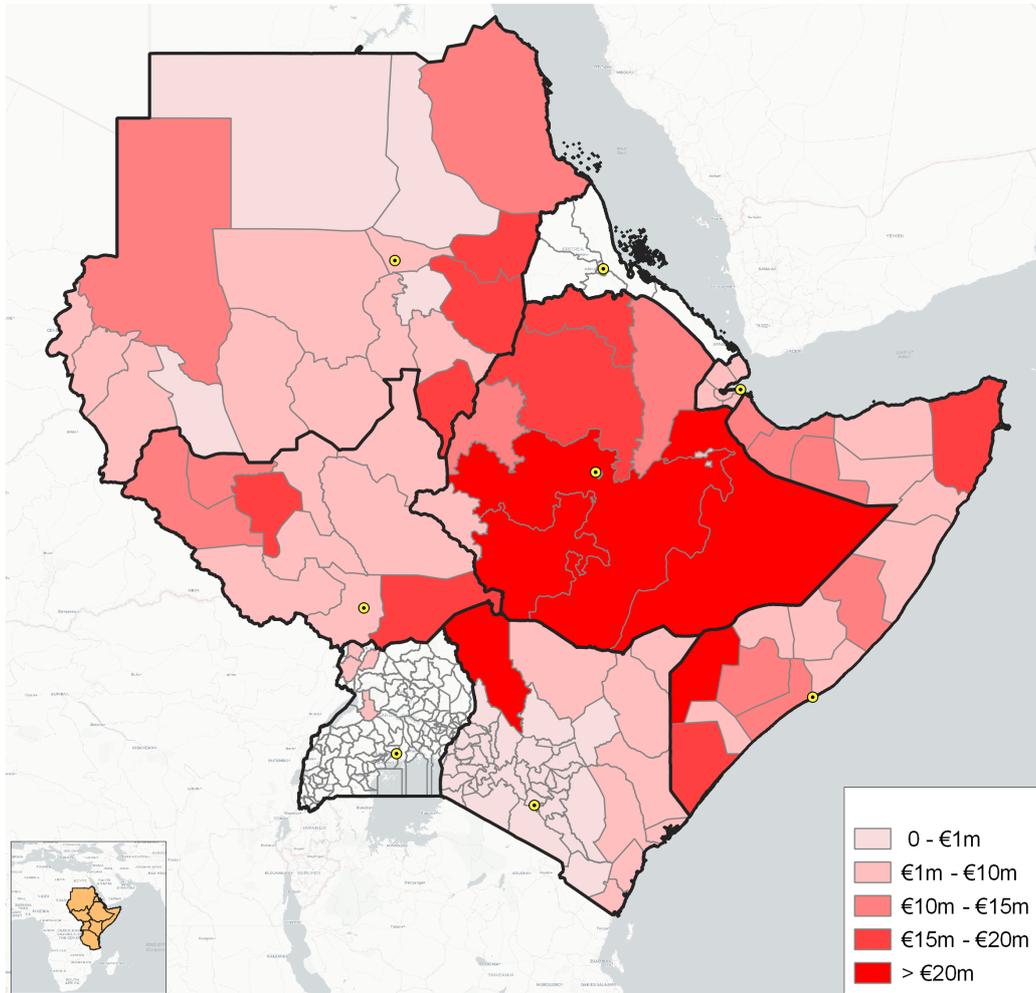
[1] 99 contracted projects included in this map, 14 mostly regional projects excluded. Budget is distributed according to administrative levels where projects implement or intend to implement. Some assumptions were taken, notably for projects with wider scopes. In some cases, funding was distributed over the whole country. First level administrative divisions used are as follows: 10 states in South Sudan, 18 administrative regions in Somalia, 5 regions in Djibouti, 127 districts in Uganda, 47 counties in Kenya, 18 states in Sudan and 9 regions in Ethiopia.

The below table lists all the EUTF HoA projects that are currently implementing or have completed their activities or a total of 67 projects, 66 of which are included in the MLS database and therefore in this report.

Table 4: EUTF HoA 67 projects (completed or implementing and with data to report), December 2018[1]

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional				
Better Migration Management (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme (BMM GIZ)	GIZ	€40,000,000
Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1 (Cross-Border)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-01	Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mandera triangle-RASMI (Cross-Border Pact II)	Pact	€2,850,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-02	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa – BORESHA (Cross-Border DRC)	DRC	€13,300,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-03	SElam, Ekisil – SEEK (Cross-Border Pact I)	Pact	€2,992,500
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-04	Omo Delta Project: Expanding the Rangeland to achieve Growth & Transformation (Cross-Border VSFG)	VSFG	€12,000,000
Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF IOM)	IOM	€43,000,000
IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-01	Supporting the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security (Peace and Security IGAD)	IGAD	€5,000,000
Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ (IGAD Resilience GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD (IGAD Resilience IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000
Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Direct Grant to IGAD (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02	Free Movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility (Free Movement ILO)	ILO	€6,000,000
Research and Evidence Facility (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
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 (MLS Altai)	Altai	€3,897,550
Ethiopia				
Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	Save the Children	€5,300,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan International	€3,500,000

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[1] Projects in **bold** are projects newly covered in the report, projects in grey *italics* are not in the report and projects in black *italics* are completed and their data remains in the database and therefore in the report. Projects considered "not operational" (and therefore not relevant to be measured according to the output indicators) as per the above footnote are not represented. Projects in "early implementation" are excluded as they have no data to report yet.

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 (RESET II ACF)	ACF	€6,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods - REAL (RESET II REAL iDE)	iDE UK	€4,949,244
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03	*Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster under RESET II (RESET II Cordaid)*	*Cordaid*	*€4,252,073 (not in report)*
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05	Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)	DCA	€5,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster (RESET II Vita)	Vita	€4,230,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional Sate (RESET II SC)	Save the Children	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam)	Oxfam	€5,580,000
Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)	T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02	Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)	Amref	€4,000,000
Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa	€19,845,000
Sudan				
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP Sudan)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	RDPP in Sudan: Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seeker and host communities in Khartoum State (RDPP SD UNIDO)	UNIDO	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	RDPP in Sudan: Vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	RDPP in Sudan: Strengthening Protection Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)	UNHCR	€3,000,000
Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01	EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO)	SOFRECO	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02	**Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP ISTEP)**	**BC**	**€4,000,000 (new)**
Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000
Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH)	WHH	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03	**Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)**	**COOPI**	**€2,830,000 (new)**
Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01	Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS)	AICS	€11,900,000
Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)	CW	€2,220,800
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02	**Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD IMC)**	**IMC**	**€4,719,200 (new)**

Somalia				
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	*Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)*	*UNHCR*	*€5,000,000 (completed)*
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)	CARE NL	€9,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	"Wadajir" - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€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 (RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT)	UN-HABITAT	€12,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (RE-INTEG CW)	CW	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (RE-INTEG IDLO)	IDLO	€2,967,280
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW 2)	CW	€1,000,000
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia (Security and RoL)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01	Enhancing security & rule of law (Security & RoL Sahan)	Sahan Foundation	€2,699,370
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-02	**Enhancing security and rule of law – UNOPS (Security & RoL UNOPS)**	**UNOPS**	**€17,000,000 (new)**
South Sudan				
Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan (Economic Stabilisation)	*T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01*	*Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and Public Finance Management: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabilisation Ecorys)*	*Ecorys*	*€715,429 (completed)*
Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01	Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS FAO)	FAO	€27,580,000
Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	*T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01*	*Health Pooled Fund II - South Sudan (HPF II DFID)*	*DFID*	*€20,000,000 (completed)*
IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan	**T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-02**	**TCF – Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community provisions (TCF EAC)**	**Integrate**	**€354,500 (new)**
Kenya				
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP Kenya)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP KE UNHCR)	UNHCR	€14,700,000
Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth Kenya)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II (Youth KE RUSI)	RUSI	€2,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE KRCS)	KRCS	€5,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE SAIDC)	SAIDC	€1,900,000

Uganda				
Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM)	IOM	€4,300,000
Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel)	Enabel	€4,900,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC)	DRC	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA)	ADA	€4,900,000
Djibouti				
Enhancing Youth's professional skills (Transform)	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29-01	Projet TRANSFORM - *Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire* (Transform AFD)	AFD	€10,000,000

Compared to Q1 2018, the number of contracted projects has increased by 53% from 74 to 113, with major increases in the number of contracts signed in Somalia (an additional 15) and Sudan (plus nine). Also noteworthy is the increase in contracts moving from inception (phase in which some contracts had stayed particularly long, notably in difficult contexts like Sudan) to implementation. Finally, one can note the three completed projects, including the sizable EUTF contribution to Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan.

The below graph showcases all the contracted EUTF HoA projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation.

Figure 10: EUTF HOA contracted projects by budget & implementation status (113 projects), April 2019[1]

[1] 41 'non-operational' projects worth approx. €8.6M omitted. Shortened names used for simplicity's sake. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project. Dates of completion are considered as per December 2018.

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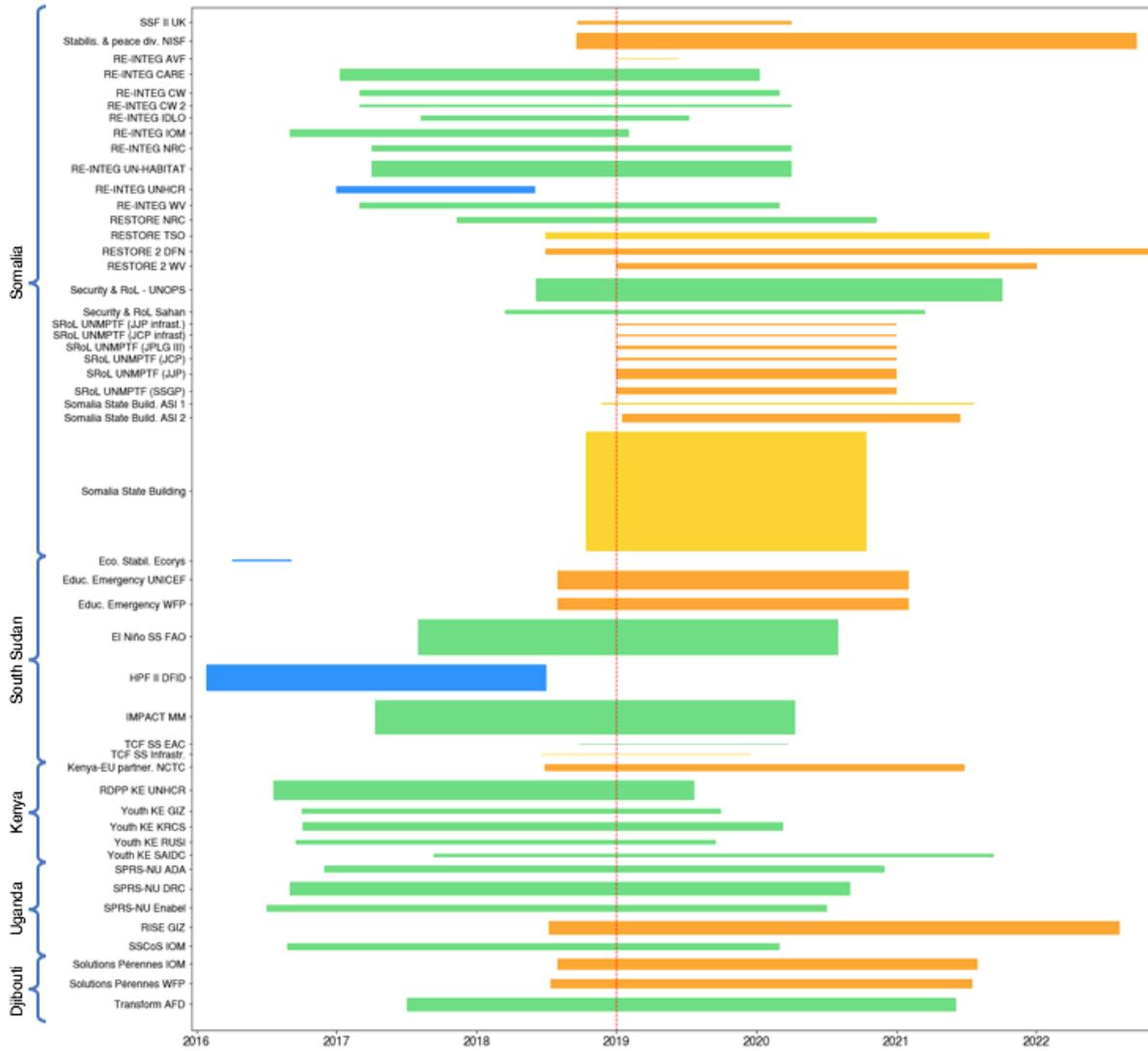
4.2. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

The largest share of funds is managed by organisations from the United Nations family (32% or €271M), in constant growth since the Q1 2018 report in which they managed only 25% of the budget. In Q4, this has partly been due to the signature of six contracts in Somalia with the EUTF participating in the Multi Partner Trust Fund in Support to the Justice, Corrections, Security and Local Governance Programmes.

Recipient Nations have also grown significantly, now accounting for 13% of the funds (vs none in Q1 2018). At the same time, the share of Member States Agencies (€209M or 24%) and Non-Governmental Organizations NGOs (€199M or 23%) has slightly decreased since the first report. Germany maintains the largest share of funds among the Member States Agencies with €77 or 37% of their share.

Figure 7: Contracted funds by type of implementing partner, as of April 2019
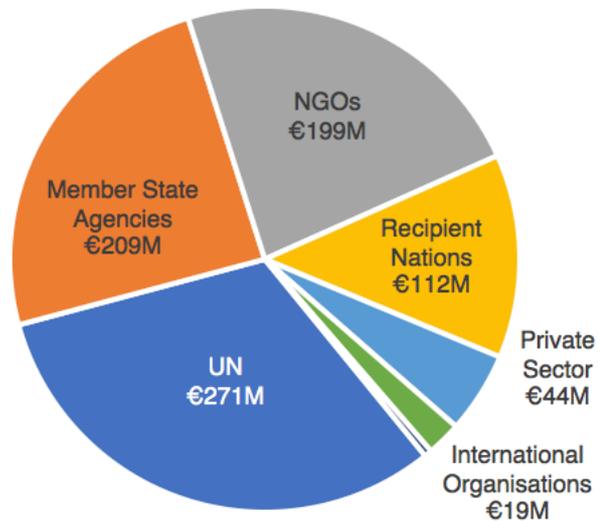


4.3. OVERVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people' has maintained a fairly even share of the contracted budget, with 38% (same as in Q1) share or €326M. It still represents 91% of the budget in South Sudan, 70% in Sudan and, to a lesser extent, 37% in Somalia and 36% in Uganda.

SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration' have similar shares of the budget: SO1 has 25% with €213M and SO4 has 24% with €202M.

This represents a drop for SO1 from 29% in the Q1 report and a corresponding rise for SO4 from 18% in the same report. SO1 remains particularly important in Ethiopia (59%), Djibouti (40%) and Kenya (36%). Meanwhile, SO4 is increasingly represented in Somalia (44%), where 6 projects aimed at supporting the justice, corrections, security sector governance and local governance where recently signed, Kenya (45%) and regional programmes (35%).

Figure 11: Total funds contracted by Strategic Objective, April 2019[1]

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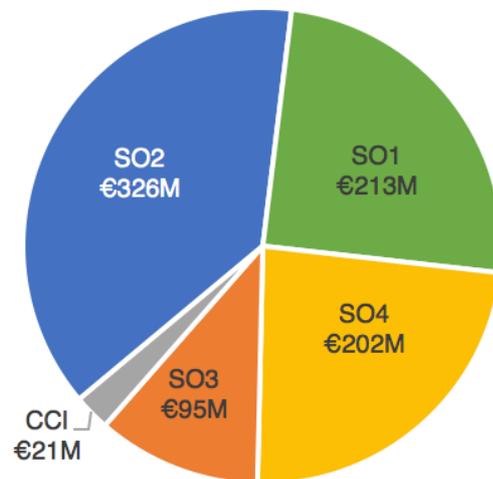
[1] CCI refers to "cross cutting initiatives".

SO3 'Improving migration management' maintains a stable share at 11% of the contracted funds or €95M, mostly strong in Djibouti (52%) with the *Solutions Pérennes* programme, among the regional programmes (28%) and in Uganda (17%). Finally, cross-cutting issues amount to 2% of funding with €21M.

Figure 12: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, April 2019[1]
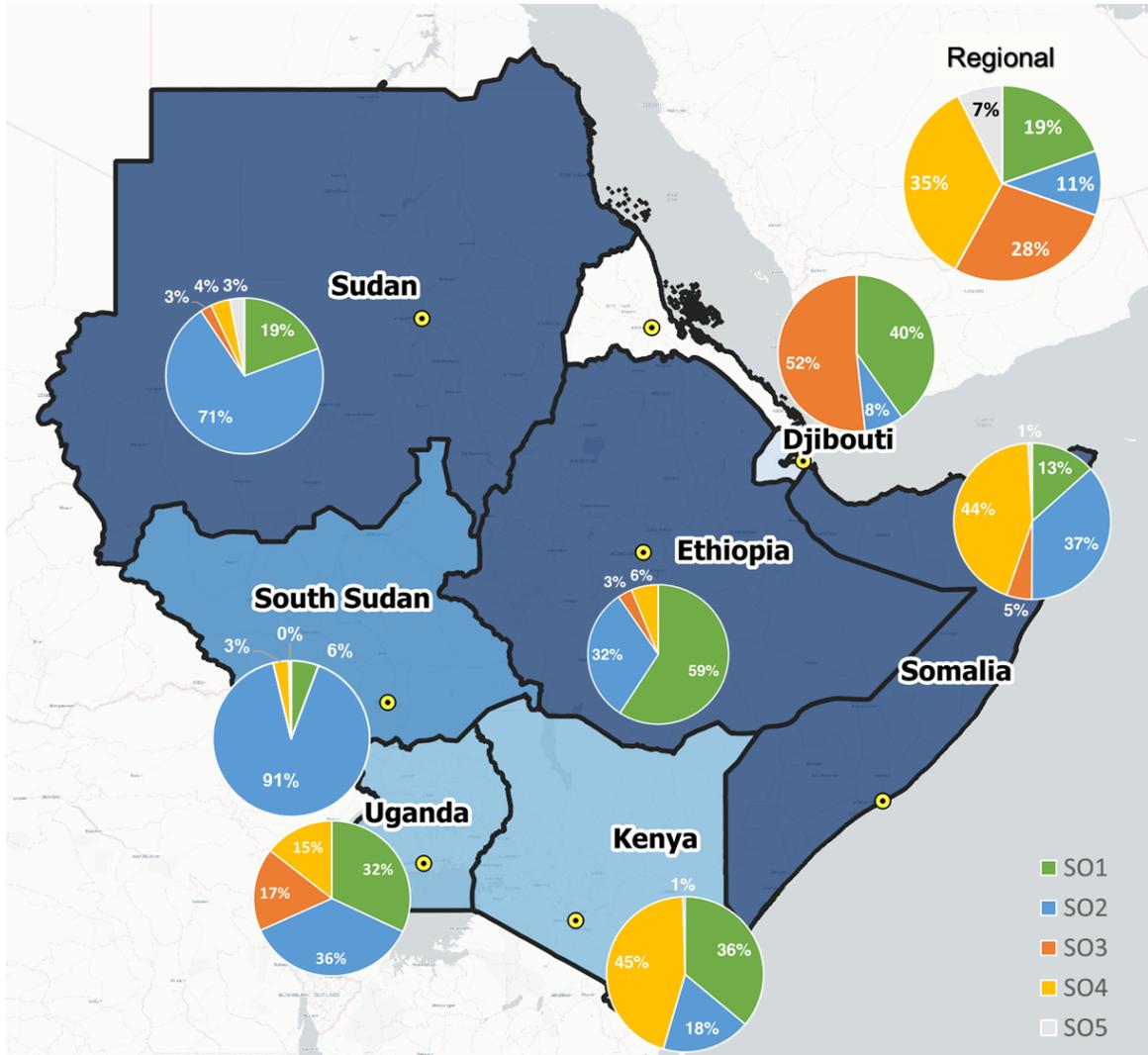
[1] The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country.
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4.4.   DETAIL BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

This section offers an analysis of the collective progress made by the EUTF HoA portfolio against the EUTF common output indicators.[1] As discussed in previous reports, several caveats apply to the analysis of the indicators:

- Some EUTF indicators are significantly easier to report on and obtain data for than others, therefore some numbers should be seen more as estimations than exact data (e.g. number of people benefiting from improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9));

- Many project outputs cannot be adequately expressed through numbers alone;

- Neither the EUTF common output indicators nor individual project outputs should be considered directly comparable to one another and context must be taken into consideration when drawing conclusions;

- While most indicators refer to 'numbers of beneficiaries', EUTF indicator 2.2 is the exception: number of services are counted (and one beneficiary can receive several services);

- Apparent decreases in output are to be taken especially carefully given the incremental nature of the process (e.g. no addition to 'number of institutions trained' in 4.2bis does not mean that no institutions were trained but that no 'new' ones were);

- finally, not all IPs are able to provide the same level of detail when reporting project data, leading to cases of unspecified categories.

Table 5: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	5,381	3,268	4,584	3,870	**17,103**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	755	427	525	246	**1,953**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	27,007	19,610	17,076	21,471	**85,164**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	20,588	3,610	7,965	5,514	**37,677**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,715	584	769	2,040	**32,108**
1.6 No of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3				**3**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	223	98	169	109	**599**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,753,762	341,597	283,528	341,775	**2,720,662**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	590,923	106,486	114,584	55,057	**867,050**
2.4 No of people receiving food-security related assistance	171,883	127,280	97,889	78,139	**475,191**
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	14	19	14	**119**
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,646	9,846	30,751	1,591	**45,834**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	158,927	38,476	174,244	79,931	**451,578**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,355	3,304	4,494	4,287	**20,440**

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[1] The list of 41 common output indicators can be found in the annexes to this report.

2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	2,543,032	412,018	564,397	358,684	**3,878,131**
3.2 No of migrants in transit, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	656	988	1,767	**48,308**
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,981	24,279	13,175	18,259	**65,694**
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	3,134	4,323	2,542	**17,183**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,252	4,667	399	1,013	**29,331**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	18		15	**145**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	1,637	845	1,528	2,300	**6,310**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	920	1,525	1,098	**6,342**
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55				**55**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	68	56	93	**419**
4.2 No of staff 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	7,509	1,369	1,103	1,577	**11,558**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,248	7,098	5,483	5,303	**31,132**
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	-		38	281	**319**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	7	17	8	**38**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	109	30	16	44	**199**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,300	53	74	263	**1,690**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	116	53	79	69	**317**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	14	39	19	**112**

Bearing in mind the above-mentioned caveats, this section intends to highlight some significant results. For instance, the EUTF indicators with the **largest outputs are related to Strategic Objective 2** (strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people):

- **EUTF indicator 2.9 has the highest reported figures with 3.9 million beneficiaries**. As discussed above, this indicator represents an estimation of people benefitting from improved basic service provision thanks to construction or rehabilitation of facilities or training and or financial support to service providers. Some 2.3M (or 60% of all results) were reported before 2018, mostly by the IMPACT MM project in South Sudan, which facilitated access to education for around 1.4M children in 2017, and the RESET II programme in Ethiopia, with around 847,000 beneficiaries. Throughout 2018, EUTF funded projects supported an additional 1.5M beneficiaries under this indicator (359,000 in Q4 2018 alone). Among the new programmes emerging as key contributors

in 2018, **RE-INTEG in Somalia and Resilience Darfur in Sudan** supported improved access to services in the respective countries for over 200,000 beneficiaries each.

- **EUTF-funded projects reported a total of 2.7 million services provided** (EUTF indicator 2.2) since the first roll-out of activities: the main contributor remains the now completed **Health Pooled Fund II project,** through which EUTF funding supported around 1.8 million medical consultations across eight states of South Sudan. Throughout 2018, other EUTF projects reported a steady delivery of services: **quarterly numbers in 2018 fluctuated between 215,000 and just over 340,000**. Other programmes with high achievements in 2018 have been Resilience Darfur in Sudan, RESET II in Ethiopia, RDPP Kenya and RE-INTEG in Somalia.

- A total of **867,000 beneficiaries** were reported under EUTF Indicator 2.3 (number of people receiving **nutrition** assistance). This result was largely supported by **Improving Nutrition WFP's intervention in Sudan, which accounts for 83%** of the total achievement for the indicator.

- EUTF indicator 2.4 (number of people receiving **food-security related assistance**) reported a total of **475,000 beneficiaries** assisted overall. The indicator captures various types of support related to agriculture and livestock farming, including **vaccination campaigns**. Considering that a single campaign can cause major increases in the quarter where it takes place, **major fluctuations** can be observed in this indicator's outputs (notably from a 14,000 low in Q1 2018 to 127,000 in Q2 of the same year). The main contributor to such campaigns has been the RESET II programme, followed by the El Niño programme in South Sudan and the regional Cross-Border programme.

- As for indicator EUTF indicator 2.4, the **452,000 people reached by information campaigns** on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) are unevenly spread across different reporting periods. There was a **peak in Q3, when some 174,000 people** were reached by several campaigns, particularly through RESET II in Ethiopia, RE-INTEG in Somalia and the Cross-Border programme.

The trends observed for EUTF indicators in **Strategic Objective 1** have also been positive:

- EUTF Indicator 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop **income-generating activities**) reported a total **85,164 beneficiaries** (67,849 in 2018). Over 2018, beneficiaries per quarter grew from 9,693 in Q1 alone to a **peak of 21,471 (more than the total achievement before 2018) in Q4** alone.

- The trends observed for EUTF indicator 1.3 also had a **positive effect on employment** (EUTF indicator 1.1), with the **jobs created per quarter doubling between Q1 and Q4 2018**. More growth can likely be expected in job creation throughout 2019, given the large numbers of IGA support beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.3) reported in the second half of 2018 and the **number of projects supporting jobs** hitting their stride, notably in Ethiopia.

With regards to **Strategic Objectives 3 and 4**, the following can be observed:

- A total of around **66,000 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns** on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3). Of these, 59,000 were reached in 2018 alone, with most campaigns taking place after Q1, particularly through the interventions of RDPP Ethiopia, Free Movement and RE-INTEG in Somalia.

- EUTF Indicator 3.5 (number of returning migrants benefiting from **reintegration assistance**) saw little growth in 2018: **79% of the total 29,331 beneficiaries were reported before 2018, largely by RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia** as it faced a high, unexpected caseload of returnees which considerably depleted its resources (and made it overachieve its targets by far). EUTF Indicator

3.2 (number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted) saw most its achievement realized before Q2 2018 for the same reason.

- In terms of improved governance and conflict prevention (SO4), **over 31,000 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities** (EUTF indicator 4.3), more than two thirds of them reached through activities implemented in 2018. Furthermore, **over 11,500 staff** from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors **were trained** on security, conflict prevention and other related topics (EUTF indicator 4.2), more than half of which were reported in 2018. While much of the output achieved so far is to be attributed to programmes such as Youth Kenya, SPRS-NU and SSCoS in Uganda and RE-INTEG in Somalia, the Cross-Border programme has quickly scaled up its activities in the last quarter of 2018 and is expected to be a key contributor to these indicators in 2019.

4.4.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 – GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The achievements of EUTF-funded projects under Strategic Objective 1 highlight the Fund's consistent effort to address the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons through economic development and employment opportunities.

Figure 13: Summary of SO1 EUTF indicators – cumulative outputs (above the area) and by 2018 quarter (at the bottom), December 2018[1]
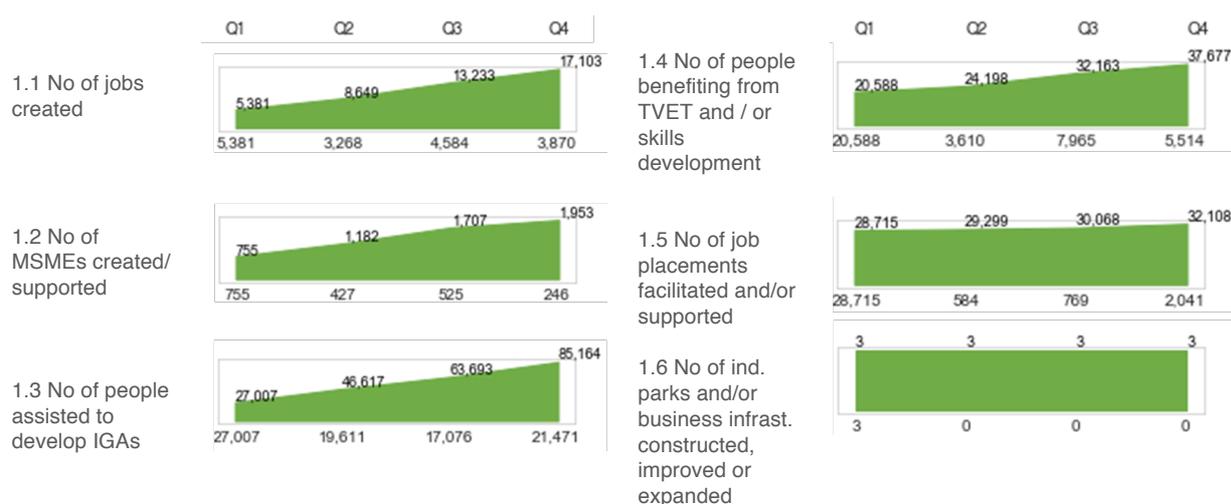
So far, 85,164 individuals have been supported in developing income generating activities (IGA) and 45,056 have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development. Furthermore, 32,108 individuals have been supported in their jobs by receiving stipends or incentives (EUTF indicator 1.5). In total, 16,682 jobs have been created by EUTF-funded interventions so far in five countries and with contributions from 25 different projects.

While the figures on job creation aggregate several forms of employment (including some, such as cash for work, which do not necessarily imply long term sustainability but which address the most urgent needs of vulnerable populations), it is to be noted that an increasing share of jobs created in recent quarters is

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[1] EUTF indicators summarized for ease of reference. "No" stands for "number". Charts use a variable scale to represent progress.

coming from self- and long-term employment jobs. This can be seen in part as a consequence of the successful rollout of livelihood trainings and other forms of employment- or livelihoods-related support. The high numbers currently reported under EUTF indicators 1.3 and 1.4 suggest that more jobs can be expected throughout 2019 and beyond.

4.4.1.1. Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

A total of 17,103 jobs were created with EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa since the beginning of the Fund's activities.

Figure 14: Total number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), by country and overall, December 2018[1]

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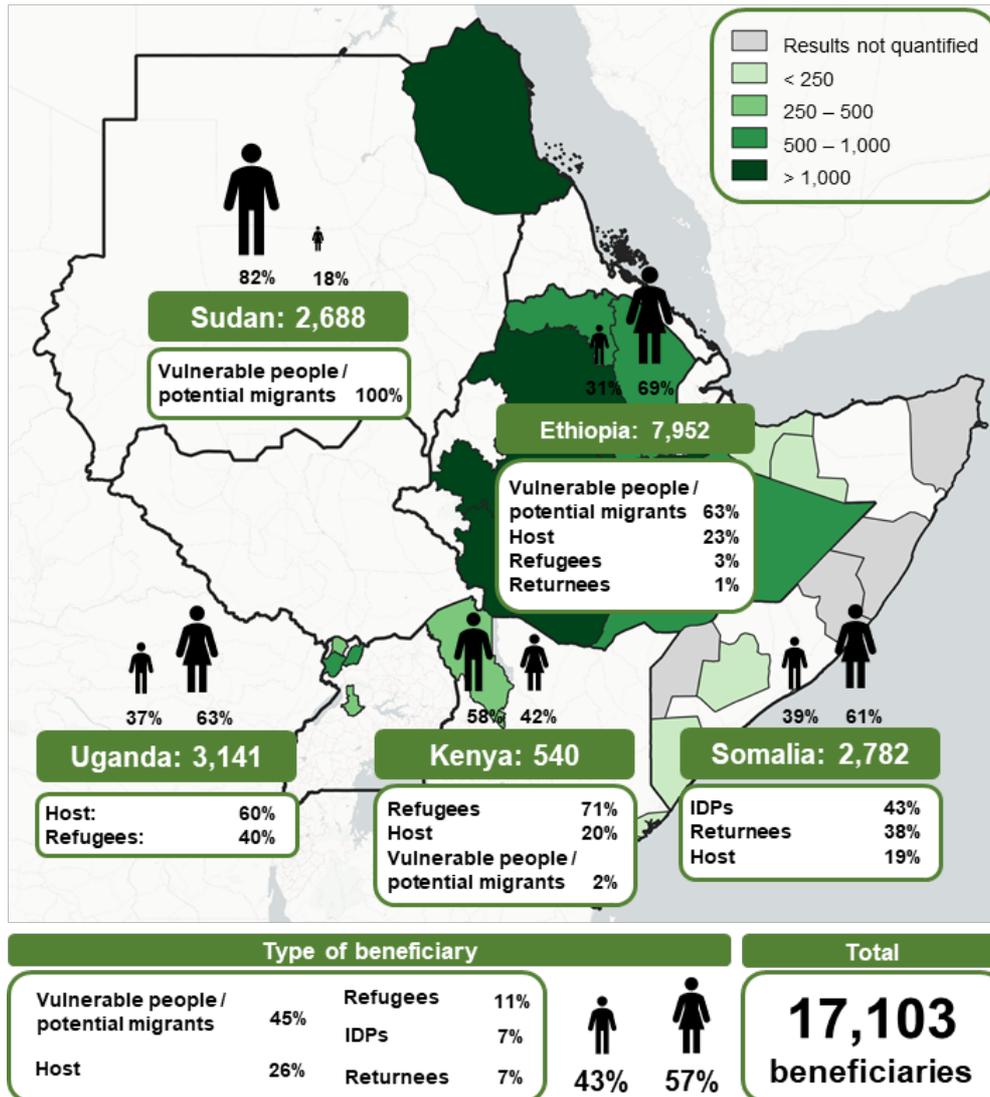
[1] The percentages do not always add up to 100% as unspecified values were left out.

Figure 15: Total number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), by country and programme, December 2018[1,2]

Similar numbers of jobs created were reported in Uganda (3,141), Somalia (2,782) and Sudan (2,682) while Ethiopia represented 7,952 or 46% of the total. Ethiopia, in particular, recorded a strong growth along the year, with 5,776 jobs in the second half of 2018 (68% of the total achieved during that period in the region), against 894 in the first six months of 2018.

Overall, 7,709 (or 45%) of the beneficiaries of job creation are vulnerable people and/or potential migrants, 4,372 belong to host communities, 1,895 are refugees, 1,121 returnees and 1,190 IDPs. Uganda registered the highest number of refugees assisted (1,263), mainly in the refugee-hosting districts in the northern part of the country. Somalia reported the highest number of IDP and returnee beneficiaries of job creation, through the successful rollout of RE-INTEG activities aimed at supporting the integration of displacement-affected communities. Local vulnerable populations were the main beneficiaries of job creation in Ethiopia (5,014) and Sudan (2,682).

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[1] The unlabelled portions of the graph refer to the Youth Kenya programme (47) and the Regional Reintegration Facility (64). The countries in the graph are the countries where the programmes are based.
[2] The countries in the graph are the countries where the programmes are based.

The slight difference in gender distribution between EUTF indicators 1.1 (job creation) and 1.3 (IGA support – see below) can be mainly attributed to the fact that CFW activities under job creation employed mostly men (70% male vs. 30% female beneficiaries), possibly due to the typically manual nature of such works. The gender ratio of jobs excluding CFW is very similar to that observed on IGA support (67% women and 30% men).[1]

Figure 16: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) by quarter and support type, December 2018
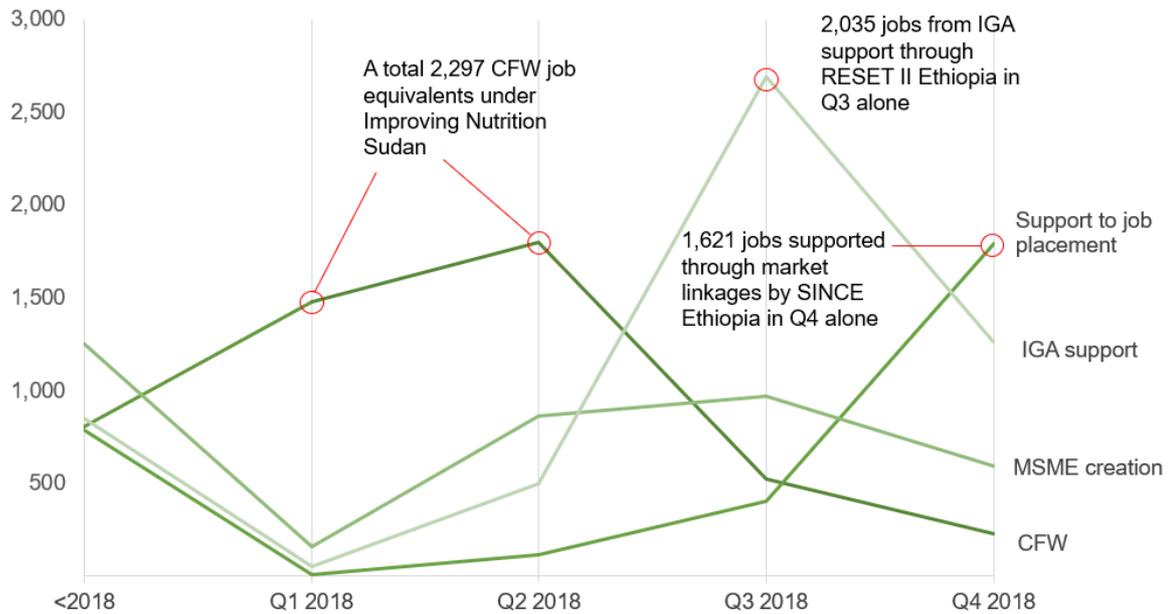
4.4.1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

EUTF-funded programmes created or supported 1,953 micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) since the beginning of their activities, including 1,303 in 2018 (246 of them in Q4 2018). Notably, in 2018, 431 MSMEs were assisted in gaining access to funding, 276 benefited from business development services and 195 groups were created to establish cooperatives, while other forms of support such as trainings were also reported. With 713 MSMEs assisted in Turkana County (Kenya) since the kick-off its activities, including 290 in 2018, RDPP KE UNHCR contributed the most to this indicator. In Somalia, RE-INTEG VW was also successful in the establishment or strengthening of 289 self-help groups in 2018, particularly helping women self-help groups in Hargeisa (Somalia) access seed funding.

4.4.1.3. Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3)

A total of 85,164 beneficiaries were reached under EUTF indicator 1.3. Women represent 65% of the overall beneficiaries under this indicator, an even stronger share than the 56% recorded under EUTF indicator 1.1.

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[1] The percentages do not always add up to 100% as unspecified values were left out.

Kenya is the country with the most reported beneficiaries under this indicator (31,026 in total, 28,132 in 2018 alone), notably through the RDPP KE UNHCR project, which achieved an impressive 10,175 beneficiaries in Q2 2018 alone. As of the end of 2018, around 6,000 new beneficiaries per quarter are still reported in Kenya. In Uganda, few new beneficiaries have been reported in Q4 2018, given that few new livelihood groups are being created under the SPRS-NU DRC project. The project is now focusing its activities around the groups that were created in the earlier implementation phases. So far, group creation targets have been reached in most districts of intervention.

Figure 17: Total number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), by country and overall, December 2018[1]
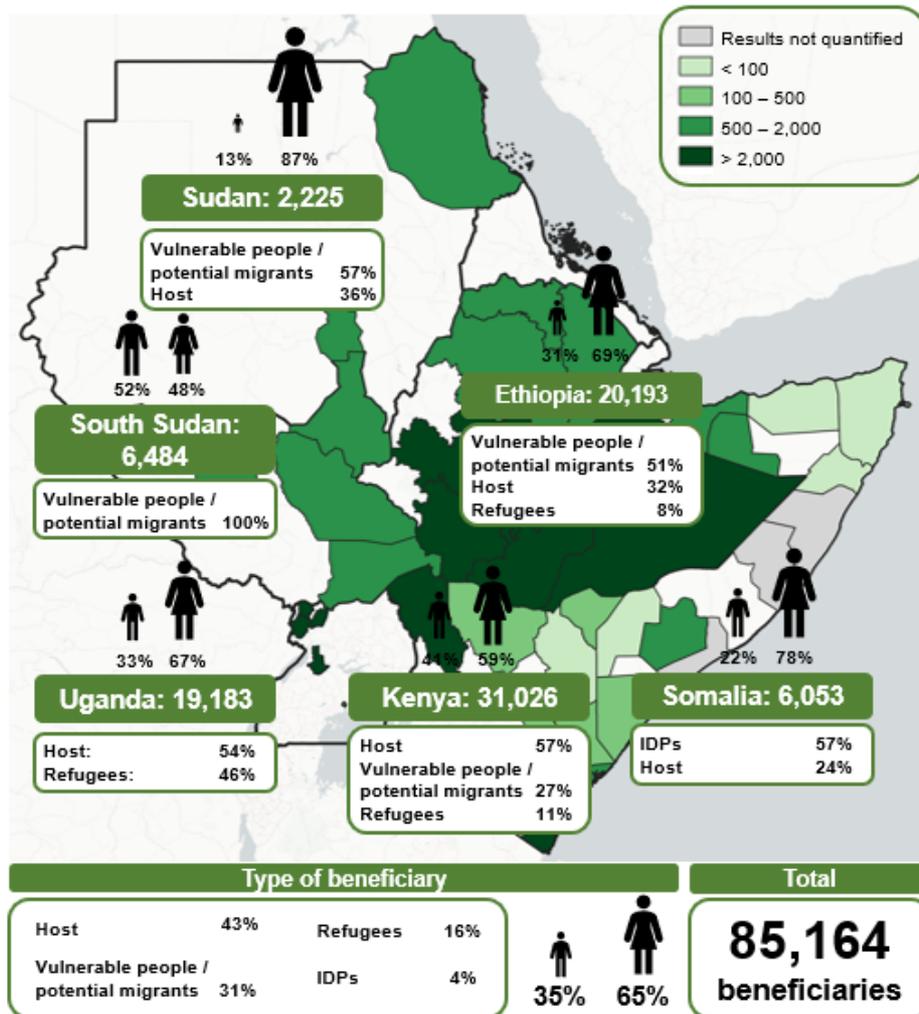
The El Niño SS FAO project in South Sudan has also reported its first considerable output under this indicator in Q4 2018. There were over 6,000 beneficiaries of IGA support such as training in processing and marketing of animal products as well as creation and support of small-scale artisan groups such as blacksmiths, masons, carpenters and plumbers.

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[1] The percentages do not always add up to 100% as unspecified values were left out.

Figure 18: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in 2018, by country and quarter, December 2018[1]

4.4.1.4. Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4)

A total of 37,677 beneficiaries received TVET and or skills development training through EUTF-funded activities in the Horn. As is the case with IGA support, Kenya again reports the most beneficiaries (27,255 in total), mainly through RDPP KE UNHCR (23,443). Of the overall beneficiaries, 53% are female and 47% male. A large majority of beneficiaries are members of host communities (70%), followed by 15% refugees, 13% vulnerable people and/or potential migrants and 2% IDPs.[2] The main types of support observed in EUTF indicator 1.4 are skills development trainings (such as financial literacy, numeracy and other soft skills), TVETs, internships and apprenticeships, on the job training as well as dual education (TVET and internship).

4.4.1.5. Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5)

Of the total 32,108 beneficiaries recorded under EUTF indicator 1.5, most come from the IMPACT MM project in South Sudan. The intervention supports the provision of education with the payment of nine rounds of stipends to 30,000 teachers (28,252 reached so far) in over 2,800 (2,492 achieved) schools across all states in the country.[3]

A challenge in reporting for this indicator comes from, the fact that, given the nature of the data reported under the MLS, beneficiaries cannot be reported multiple times under the same indicator. For this reason, this indicator peaked before 2018, when the first 27,590 teachers received the first round of incentives through IMPACT MM, while less than 1,000 individuals were reported between Q1 and Q3 2018. The

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[1] The "Other" category includes countries for which the values in a specific quarter were too small to be displayed: Somalia and South Sudan in Q1, South Sudan and Sudan in Q2, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan in Q3, Sudan and Uganda in Q4.
[2] The percentages do not always add up to 100% as unspecified values were left out.
[3] The number of teachers supported in each 'pay round' will continue to rise until the 30,000 mark is reached. However, subsequent pay rounds do not wait for previous rounds to hit 30,000 before commencing.

indicator saw a new increase in Q4, mainly through the new 'Security and Rule of Law UNOPS' project in Somalia, which pays stipends to 1,044 policemen in South West State and Jubaland.

4.4.1.6. **Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved (EUTF indicator 1.6)**

This indicator did not see any progress in 2018. The only project that contributed to it was RE-INTEG UNHCR which supported the construction and rehabilitation of three trading centres and markets in 2017 to stimulate business activities and professional opportunities for local communities in areas of return in Somalia.

4.4.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 – STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND IN PARTICULAR THE MOST VULNERABLE, INCLUDING REFUGEES AND OTHER DISPLACED PEOPLE

Figure 19: Summary of SO2 EUTF indicators – cumulative outputs (above the area) and by 2018 quarter (at the bottom), December 2018[1]
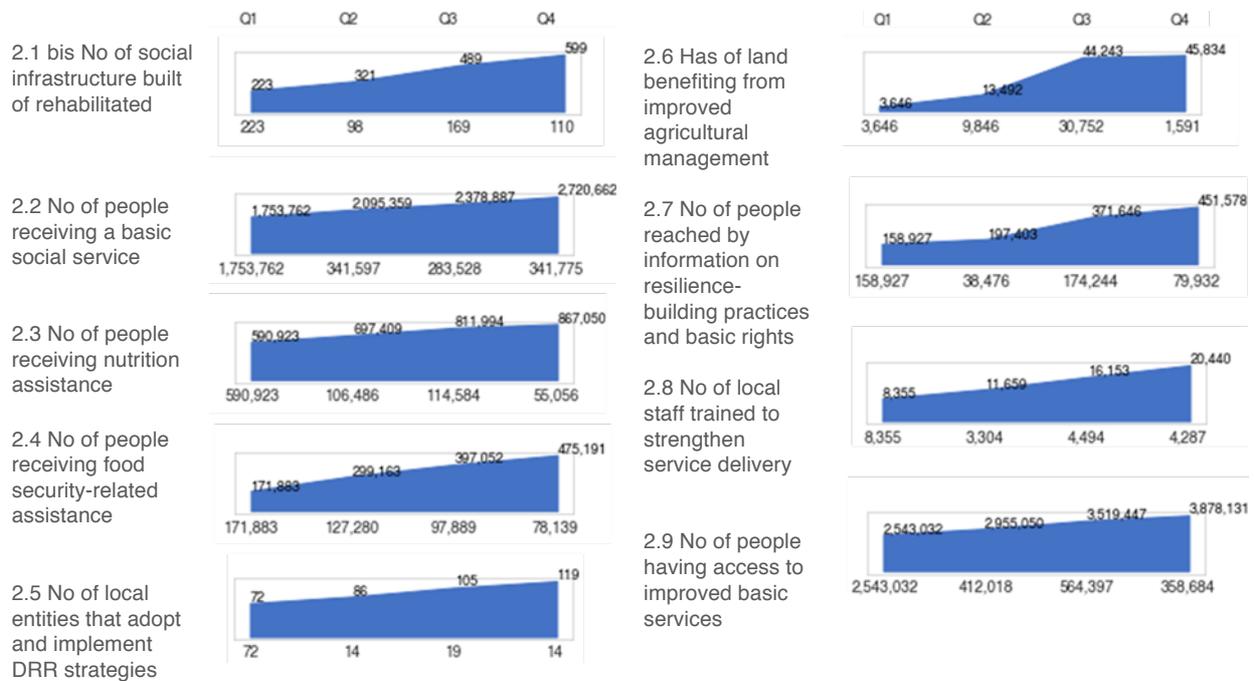
In total, 47 projects contributed towards Strategic Objective 2 implementing a wide variety of interventions ranging from the rebuilding of social infrastructures to the disbursement of medical consultations. Programmes in South Sudan and Ethiopia have made the largest contribution to SO2. Projects in South Sudan have focused on the delivery of medical consultations (for example, HPFII accounts for 65% of all progress for EUTF indicator 2.2), payment of teacher incentives and livestock vaccination campaigns. Projects in Ethiopia have focused on food security-related assistance (livestock vaccination campaigns),

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[1] EUTF indicators summarized for ease of reference. "No" stands for "number". Charts use a variable scale to represent progress.

training staff to strengthen service delivery and providing improved access to basic services. For instance, RESET II ACF and RESET II CARE improved access to health for 970,999 beneficiaries or 25% of all results under EUTF indicator 2.9.

Beneficiaries of SO2 have mostly been vulnerable people and/or potential migrants.

The main achievements under SO2 include:

- 3,878,131 persons with improved access to basic services;
- 2,760,662 basic services delivered (e.g. health, water, energy al.);
- 475,191 households provided with food security-related assistance;
- 20,440 staff from local/national authorities and basic service providers trained in order to improve basic service delivery.

4.4.2.1. Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis)

599 social infrastructures were built, rehabilitated or equipped with EUTF funds. Most of these were built in Ethiopia (355 infrastructures and 59% of reported progress), Somalia (186 infrastructures, 31% of reported progress) and Sudan (40 infrastructures; 7% of reported progress).

Most of the built or rehabilitated infrastructure units are related to water (49%), education (20%), sanitation (10%) and health (8%). Education-related infrastructures are disproportionately located in Somalia while water-related infrastructures are mostly found in Ethiopia. All sanitation and energy infrastructures are in Ethiopia paralleling trends found for Ethiopia for other EUTF indicators (see EUTF indicators 2.2 and 2.9 below). Finally, variation across quarters is limited.

4.4.2.2. Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2)

2,760,662 basic services were provided up to Q4 2018.[1] Most beneficiaries are vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (80%), similarly to those benefitting from improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9).

The number of basic services reported between Q1 and Q4 2018 never varies more than 57% on a quarterly basis, with each quarter seeing a different project being responsible for most reported progress. HPF II in South Sudan is responsible for the bulk of numbers reported prior to 2018, in Q1 and Q2 2018, followed by RESET II ACF in Q3 and Resilience Darfur IMC in Q4 2018. The EUTF's funding of HPF II ensured that 1,779,966 consultations (mostly out-patient and for children under five) were delivered across South Sudan[2]. In Q3 2018, RESET II ACF had the largest number of beneficiaries (133,351) thanks to a mass immunization campaign led in the Amhara region of Ethiopia. In Q4, Resilience Darfur IMC delivered 232,858 health-related services including 115,465 out-patient consultations, 68,214 expanded programme immunization vaccinations and 49,179 reproductive consultations.

Most of the basic services delivered are health-related: they range from 69% of all basic services in Q3 to 99% in Q2 and, on average, they account for 93% of all services. Other basic services include the distribution of text books and learning supplies (education-related services) as well as water treatment chemicals and water filters (water-related basic services).

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[1] The gender of 64% of beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.
[2] HPFII is one of the few projects where outputs are reported solely proportionally to the EUTF's funding to the project.

Figure 20: Total number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2), by type of service, up to December 2018[1]
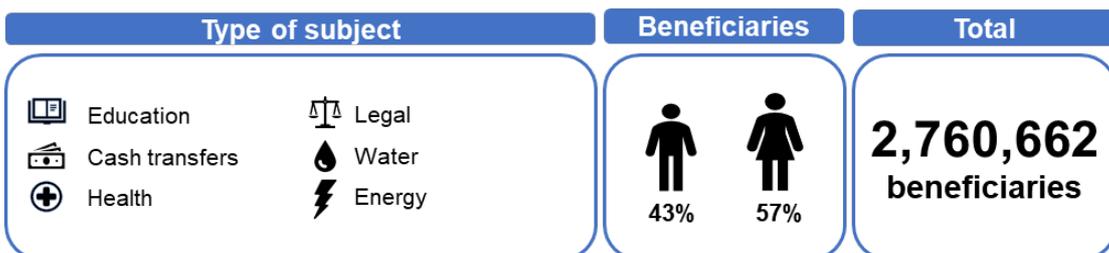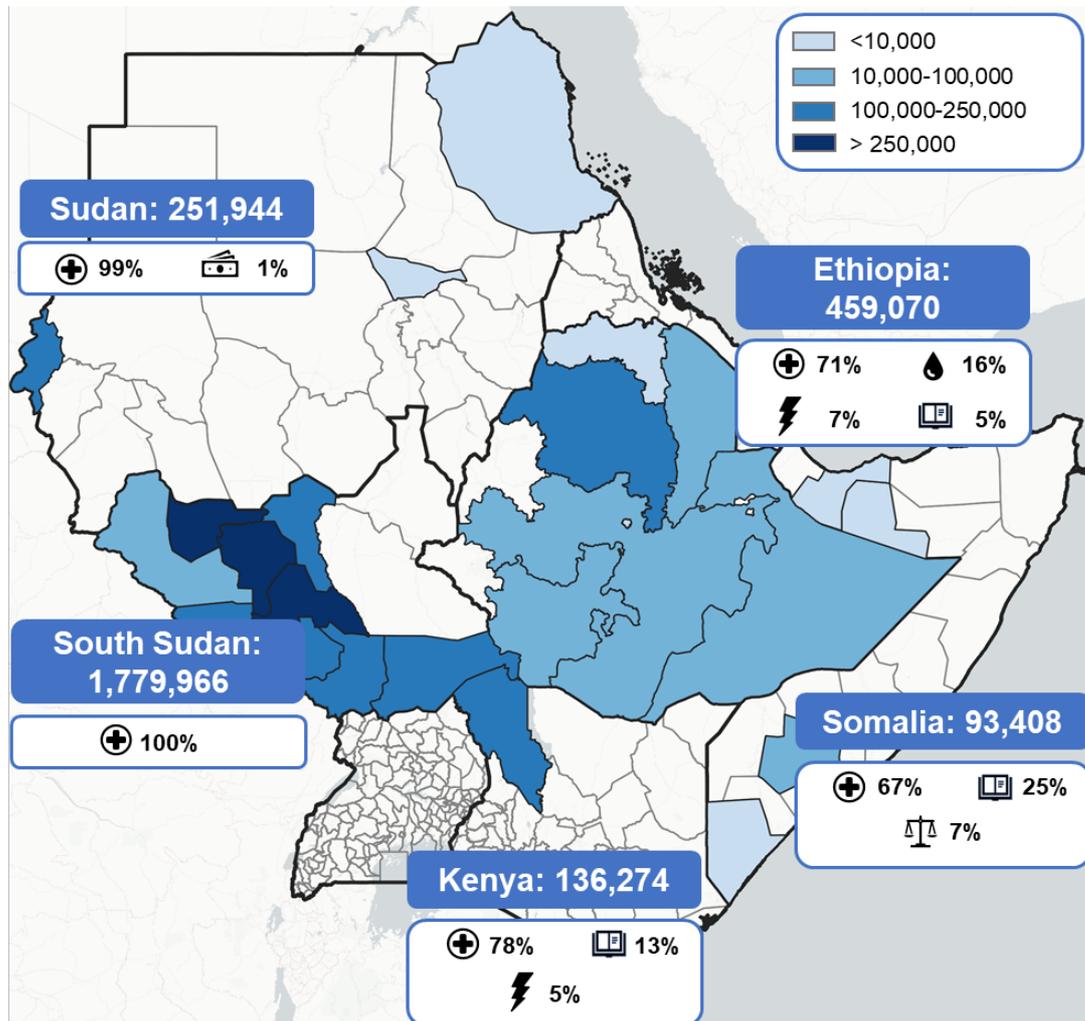
<10,000	
10,000-100,000	
100,000-250,000	
> 250,000	

Sudan: 251,944
⊕ 99%   📻 1%

Ethiopia: 459,070
⊕ 71%   💧 16%
⚡ 7%   📖 5%

South Sudan: 1,779,966
⊕ 100%

Somalia: 93,408
⊕ 67%   📖 25%
⚖ 7%

Kenya: 136,274
⊕ 78%   📖 13%
⚡ 5%

Type of subject

📖 Education   ⚖ Legal
📻 Cash transfers 💧 Water
⊕ Health   ⚡ Energy

Beneficiaries

43%   57%

Total

2,760,662
beneficiaries

4.4.2.3.   Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)

867,050 persons have benefitted from nutrition assistance (58% female and 41% male), mostly through the Improving Nutrition WFP project which accounts for 83% of all reported progress up to Q4 2018.[1] The project provides nutrition assistance through four activities that are implemented in the Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea states of Sudan: treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through 3-month long cycles (120,064 beneficiaries in total), prevention of MAM (261,039 persons), home fortification through the provision of micronutrient powders (69,795 persons) and on-site school feeding (268,734 persons).

Beneficiaries are mostly children under five (45% of all beneficiaries), pregnant or lactating women (PLW) who account for 11% of the beneficiaries and students (37%). Vulnerable people and/or potential migrants account for 90% of beneficiaries followed by members of the host community (6%). Apart from Improving Nutrition WFP, nutrition-related activities were implemented in Kenya (6% of all beneficiaries) through the RDPP KE UNHCR project and its home-grown school feeding programme which reached 50,467 beneficiaries and in Uganda (3% of all beneficiaries) through the SPRS-NU DRC project which offered trainings on nutrition practices to 29,487 persons.

75% of the beneficiaries received nutrition supplies, 18% received treatment for malnutrition and 7% received nutrition training and/or sensitization (including cooking demonstrations).

There is a large decrease in the number of beneficiaries between Q3 and Q4 2018 mostly due to the small number of new admissions to Improving Nutrition WFP where treatment of MAM is the only activity (of the four discussed above) which had new beneficiaries in Q4.

4.4.2.4.   Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

475,191 direct beneficiaries (62% male and 37% female)[2] have been reached by food security-related assistance by the end of 2018.[3] Assuming that all the members of a household benefit from improved food security-related assistance as a result of a project's intervention, the number of indirect beneficiaries could reach over 2,265,000 persons.[4] More than three-quarters of the beneficiaries were in Ethiopia and South Sudan with the RESET II programme in Ethiopia accounting for 62% of all reported progress up to date. Vulnerable people and/or potential migrants account for most beneficiaries (81%), followed by members of the host community (6%) and refugees (4%). RDPP KE UNHCR and SPRS-NU DRC (accounting for 99% of all refugees) operate in contexts with high concentrations of refugees. Households receiving food security-related assistance are geographically concentrated in the Ethiopian regions of Oromia and Somali which house 50% of all reported beneficiaries.

Most of the beneficiaries were either pastoralists or agro-pastoralists: livestock vaccination campaigns alone contributed to 71% of all interventions under EUTF indicator 2.4 with 337,126 households reached. These same campaigns are the main explanatory factor behind the high quarterly variation in persons reached by food security-related assistance. For instance, the important number of beneficiaries in Q2 2018 is almost exclusively due to a livestock vaccination campaign conducted by RESET II CARE in the Ethiopian

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[1] The gender of the other beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.
[2] The gender of the other beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.
[3] One individual (the direct beneficiary) who receives the service directly is counted per household (other members can be considered as indirect beneficiaries).
[4] The number of indirect beneficiaries is calculated based on a weighted average of the number of persons per household for each country weighed by the number of beneficiaries per country. Data regarding the average size of household per country comes from the UN DESA household size and composition around the world from 2017.

region of Oromia reaching 84,130 households (66% of the quarter's progress). Likewise, one livestock vaccination campaign is responsible for 66% of all reported progress in Q4 2018 with the El Niño SS FAO (in South Sudan) project reaching 49,063 households by preventing, detecting and developing control measures for transboundary animal disease.

Figure 21: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by quarter and type of support, December 2018
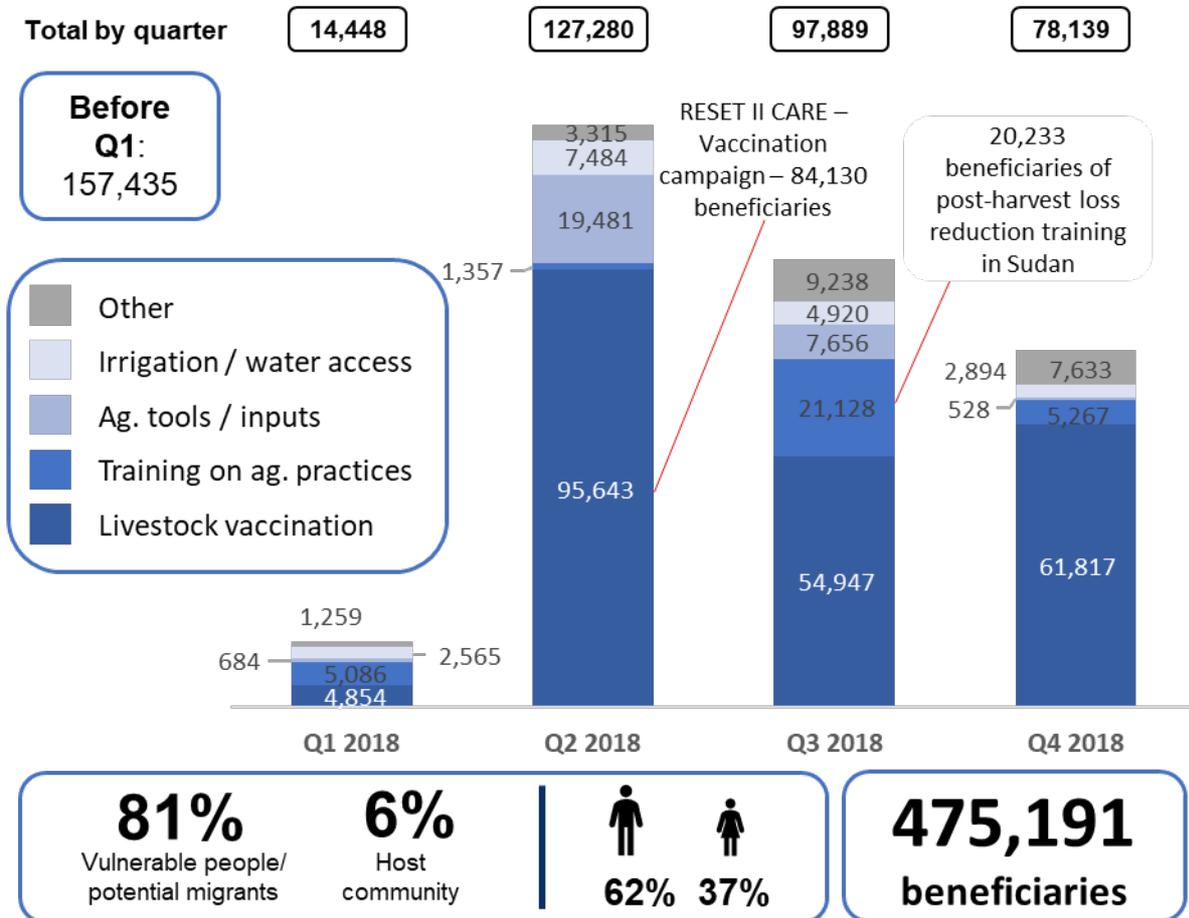
Other interventions covered under EUTF indicator 2.4 include the provision of agricultural tools (9%), training on improved agricultural practices (8%) through a variety of means including field schools (e.g. farmer/pastoralist field schools), improved access to water and/or irrigation (6%) and the disbursement of veterinary services (3%).[1]

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[1] Other beneficiaries have been supported through land rehabilitation, livestock distribution and nutrition-sensitive agriculture training. Many projects operating in the area of agriculture-based support implement a variety of activities contributing to the above objectives.

Figure 22: Total number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by type of support, December 2018[1]
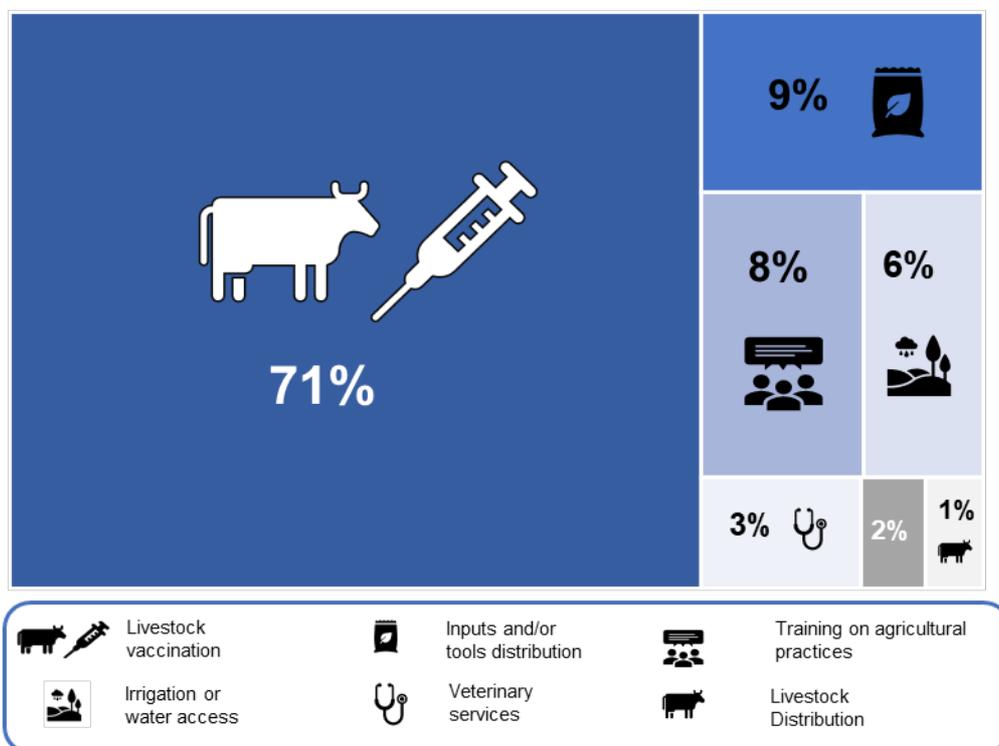
4.4.2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (EUTF indicator 2.5)

119 local governments and/or communities adopted disaster risk reduction strategies and/or plans up to Q4 2018: Ethiopia accounted for over three-quarters of these.[2] The RESET II DCA project alone accounts for 56% of reported progress by supporting the establishment and strengthening of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Committees. The project helped establish 66 of these committees since the project's beginning, including twelve in Q4 2018. These committees of nine members are established at woreda-level and will be trained in participatory disaster risk assessment exercises culminating in the creation of community-level action plans and disaster risk profiles.

4.4.2.6. Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6)

45,834 hectares of land have benefited from improved agricultural management by the end of 2018. Inter-quarter variability is particularly high with values ranging between 776 hectares (ha.) of land "improved" in

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[1] The 2% without a graphic representation in the below marimekko represents the 'other' category.
[2] Other reported progress under this indicator occurs as a result of RESTORE NRC in Somalia.

Q1 2018 and 30,751 in Q3. The high variance can partly be attributed to seasonality as agricultural land is often improved to be productive during the rainy season(s) and due to the introduction of new projects.

76% of the reported progress was reported in Kenya: 50% by Youth KE SAIDC and 26% by RDPP KE UNHCR. The latter's activities mostly consisted in irrigating land through the construction of three irrigation systems, water pans as well as training farmers. In Q3, Youth KE SAIDC registered over 15,000 farmers to allow them to complete a series of trainings in improved soil management and agronomic practices. The final objective is for farmers to receive Fair Trade and Organic certification primarily for the growing of cashew nuts and secondarily sesame. Land was improved by introducing soil organic management techniques and by pruning and top-cutting cashew nut trees.

Ethiopia accounts for 17% of all reported progress mostly through the rehabilitation of rangeland and participatory rangeland management by RESET II CARE in Oromia region (3,404 ha of land improved or 43% of all reported progress in Ethiopia). Finally, Sudan accounts for 7% of the indicator's outputs: the El Niño SD WHH project helped irrigate 3,351 hectares of land by building water catchment structures.

4.4.2.7.   Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7)

451,578 persons were reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (41% male and 56% female).[1] Quarterly results for this indicator vary significantly: a peak of 174,244 beneficiaries was reached in Q3 2018 as a result of campaigns conducted by three projects: RESET II ACF in Ethiopia conducted a mass awareness campaign on health and nutrition education via health development army and health education workers reaching 45,680 beneficiaries.[2] Cross-Border DRC reached 34,167 households[3] through a cross-border campaign in Kenya and Ethiopia aiming to improve awareness about animal health issues. RE-INTEG UN-Habitat in Somalia reached 28,000 beneficiaries, in Q3 and 16,500 in Q4 (mostly IDPs, members of the host community and returnees), that were made aware of their rights through mechanisms such as community outreach and dialogue sessions.

Information campaigns deal mostly with health/nutrition (44%), followed by hygiene/sanitation (20%) and agriculture and/or veterinary topics (8%).[4] This mirrors the numbers reported under EUTF indicators 2.2 (basic services) and 2.9 (access to basic services) where health-related services dominate. Beneficiaries are primarily reached through awareness campaigns (77%).

Beneficiaries of information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights are diverse: vulnerable people and/or potential migrants account for 47% of the audience, refugees (22%), host community members (11%), IDPs (9%) and returnees (2%).[5]

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[1] The gender of the other beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.
[2] Health extension workers (HEWs) are generally young women with at least a grade 10 education that are recruited at the kebele or woreda level. After undergoing one year of pre-service training in 16 health care packages, HEWs promote health, including through education, screening and prevention at the community level (these persons are paid a formal salary). Health development army (HDA) members are community health volunteers whose principal role is to increase utilization of primary health services working less than two hours a week in their respective communities (they receive non-financial incentives).
[3] Targeted households have an estimated 6 members on average.
[4] Other support types include Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), education, energy, gender, housing, legal topics, package support, protection (including Gender-Based Violence) and Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).
[5] The beneficiary type of 9% of all beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.

4.4.2.8. Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8)

20,440 people (56% male and 44% female) benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery by the end of 2018. The number of new beneficiaries increased between Q1 2018 (2,258) and Q3 2018 (4,494) and then stabilized with 4,287 beneficiaries in Q4 2018. A total of 40 projects reported progress under EUTF indicator 2.8 demonstrating the importance attributed towards sustainability and local ownership.

Figure 23: Total number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), by type of subject, December 2018[1]

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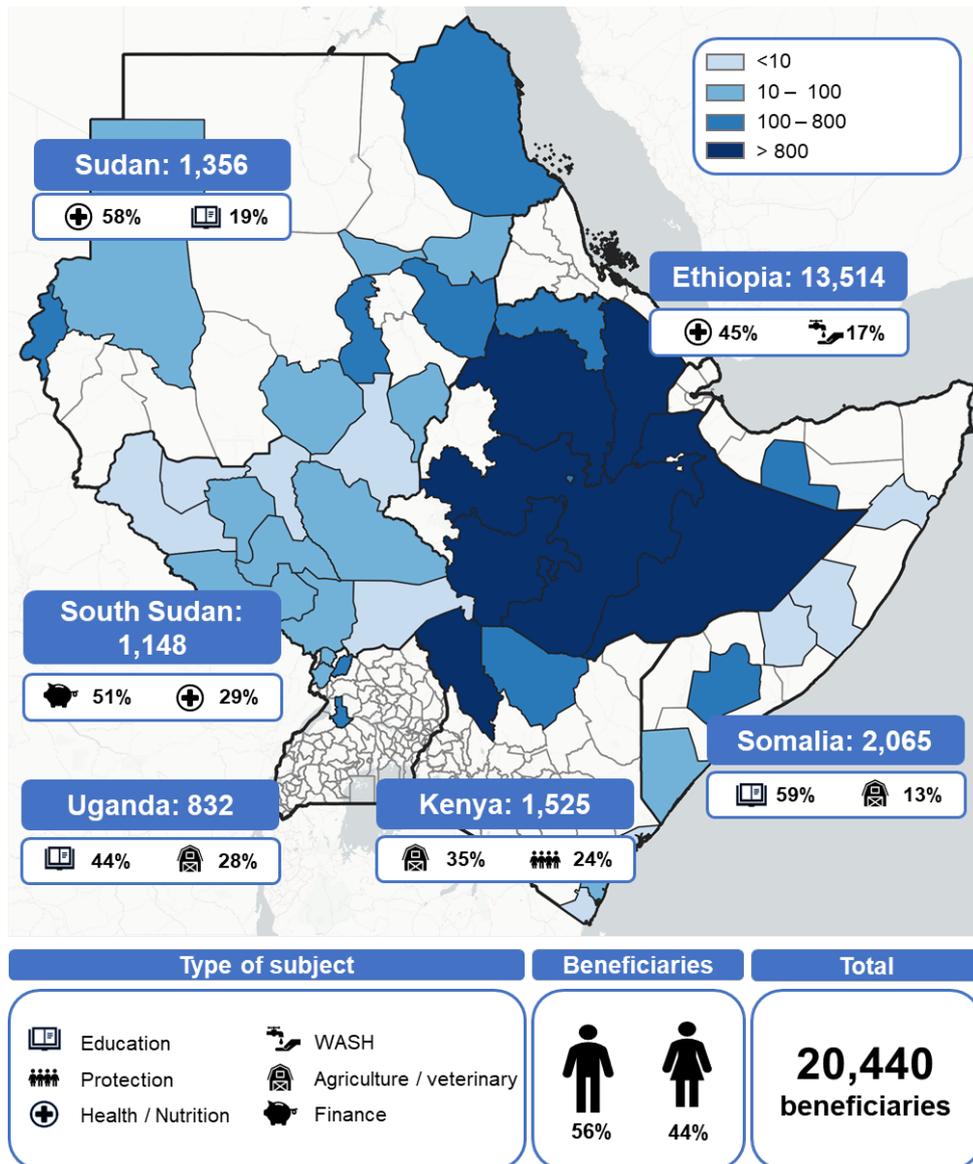
[1] Only the top two subject categories per country are featured in the above map.

Ethiopia accounts for 66% of all the progress reported under this indicator, followed by Somalia (10%), Sudan and Kenya (7% each), South Sudan (6%) and Uganda (4%). Results are spread relatively evenly across projects except for RESET II CARE in Ethiopia which alone accounts for 14% of all reported progress. Salient activities conducted under this project include the training of 1,032 health staff through regular supportive monitoring and the training of 777 government partners, community leaders and school teachers in care practices.

Service providers account for 47% of all beneficiaries while community and/or volunteer service providers and local civilian institution providers account for 27% and 21% respectively.[1] Most beneficiaries have been trained in subjects related to health/nutrition (36%), education (16%), agriculture/veterinary (15%), and WASH (12%).[2]

50% of all those trained to improve WASH service delivery are community/volunteer service providers attesting to the wide use of WASH committees by different projects. For instance, 379 WASH committee members were trained as part of the RESET II ACF project to strengthen local water governance.

4.4.2.9. Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

3,878,131 people have benefitted from improved access to basic services (50% male and 49% female).[3] Only 6% of the total beneficiaries are refugees, IDPs and/or returnees as access to service is mostly a result of activities implemented by projects targeting vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (44%).[4] Beneficiaries are geographically concentrated, with 48% in Ethiopia, especially in the regions of Afar (10%), Amhara (14%) and Oromia (14%).

Access to services is largely improved through construction, rehabilitation and/or equipment of facilities (33% of all reported progress), followed by the training of service providers/other personnel (27%) and the provision of incentives to teachers (36%).

Access to health accounts for 53% of all reported progress and is focused on four countries: Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. For Kenya (100%) and Sudan (94%), access to health was improved largely through the construction, rehabilitation and equipment of various health facilities. In Ethiopia and Somalia, on the other hand, access to health care was improved mainly by training health staff (66% of improved access to health in Ethiopia and 81% in Somalia). In Sudan, 273,748 persons in West Darfur State got better access to health through minor rehabilitation and equipment of 22 health facilities by Resilience Darfur IMC and the training of health personnel by Resilience Darfur CW.

Access to education (38% of all progress) was largely improved by IMPACT MM (36%) by paying incentives to teachers in South Sudan, thus helping 1,412,600 children to have improved access to education.

Access to water (7% of reported progress) was improved in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan through various means, including rainwater harvesting, improvement and/or building of water systems and connection to existing pipelines. In Ethiopia alone 242,553 persons gained improved access to potable water accounting for approximately 0.25% of the country's population. For instance, RDPP ET IRC improved access to water for 60,013 beneficiaries through the construction and rehabilitation of clean drinking water schemes. Access



[1] The type of actor of 5% of beneficiaries is 'unspecified'.
[2] Other subjects on which people have been trained include DRR, employment/livelihoods, finance, legal, nutrition and protection (including GBV).
[3] The gender of 1% of beneficiaries is unspecified.
[4] Host community members represent 6% and the type of beneficiary is unspecified for 43% of all beneficiaries.

to clean water is intimately linked to health outcomes with 60 to 80 percent of communicable diseases in Ethiopia attributed to limited access to safe water as well as inadequate sanitation and hygiene services.[1] The leading cause of death for children under five in Ethiopia is diarrhoea (70,000 deaths) further illustrating the importance of adequate sanitation and water access.[2]

Figure 24: Total number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), by type of service and type of support, December 2018[3]
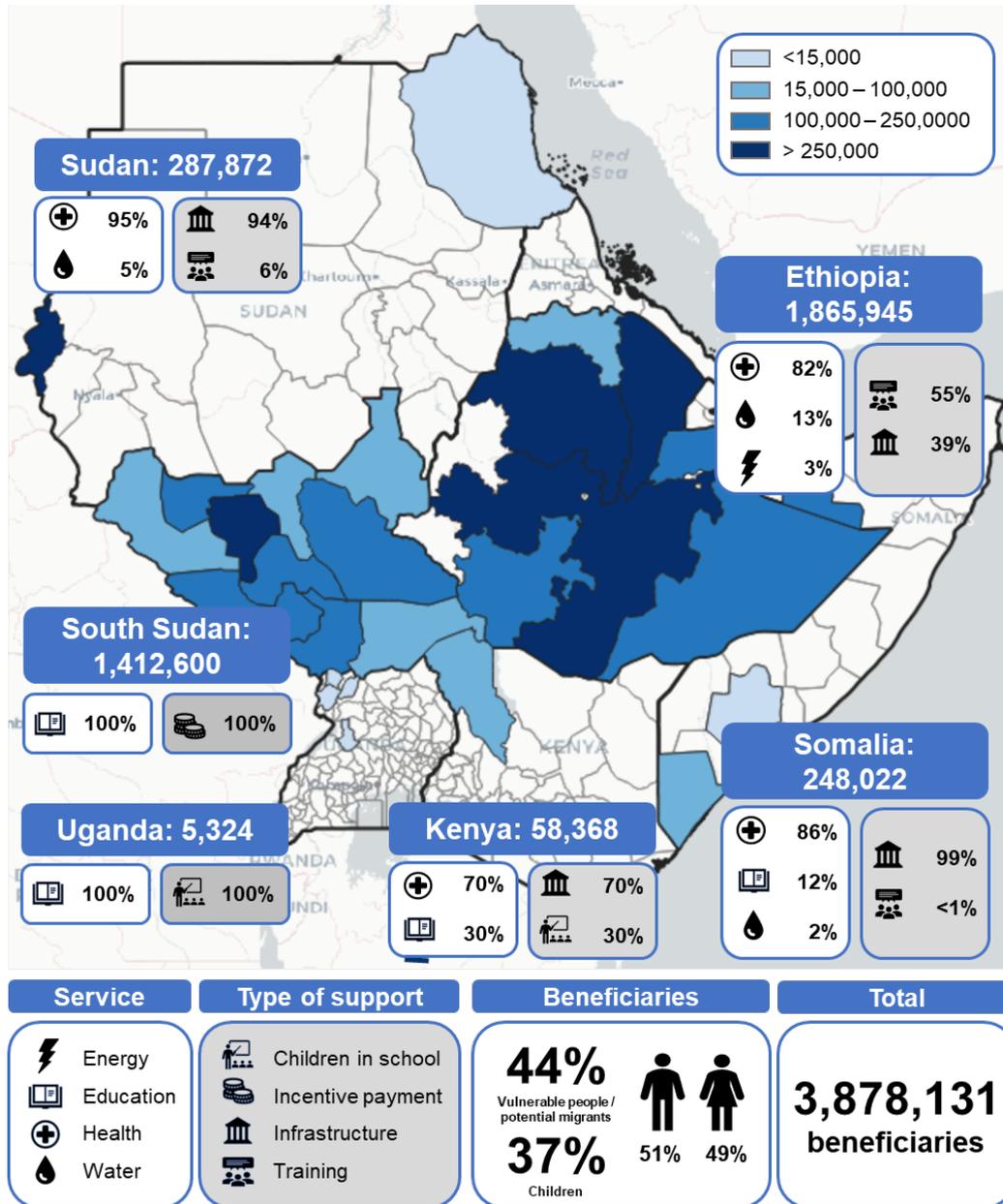
[1] UNICEF, 'Water – Sanitation and Hygiene – WASH'.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Less than 1% of the gender of beneficiaries is unspecified. For the service – only the three top categories appear.

Access to energy (1% of reported progress) was improved in Ethiopia's Somali region for 51,132 host community members through the provision of solar lights to households and in streets. This is important given that only 43% of Ethiopia's population had access to electricity in 2016.[1]

4.4.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 – IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION

Most of the projects contributing to indicators under Strategic Objective 3 are regional projects, some of which have very broad mandates. While some of these projects have wide scopes, including the overall improvement of migration management in the area and addressing the trafficking and smuggling of migrants within and from the Horn of Africa, the EUTF is also funding regional projects which focus on the return and reintegration of migrants, through Return and Reintegration Facility (RRF IOM) and on labour migration through the Free Movement IGAD and Free Movement ILO projects. In addition, some national projects contribute significantly to some of the Strategic Objective 3 indicators, including various RE-INTEG projects in Somalia, which aim at supporting the durable reintegration of refugees and IDPs in Somalia; and the RDPP projects in Ethiopia which aim at improving the self-reliance of both refugees and host communities to ensure a more stable environment and better livelihood opportunities.

Figure 25: Summary of SO3 EUTF indicators – cumulative outputs (above the area) and by 2018 quarter (at the bottom), December 2018[2]
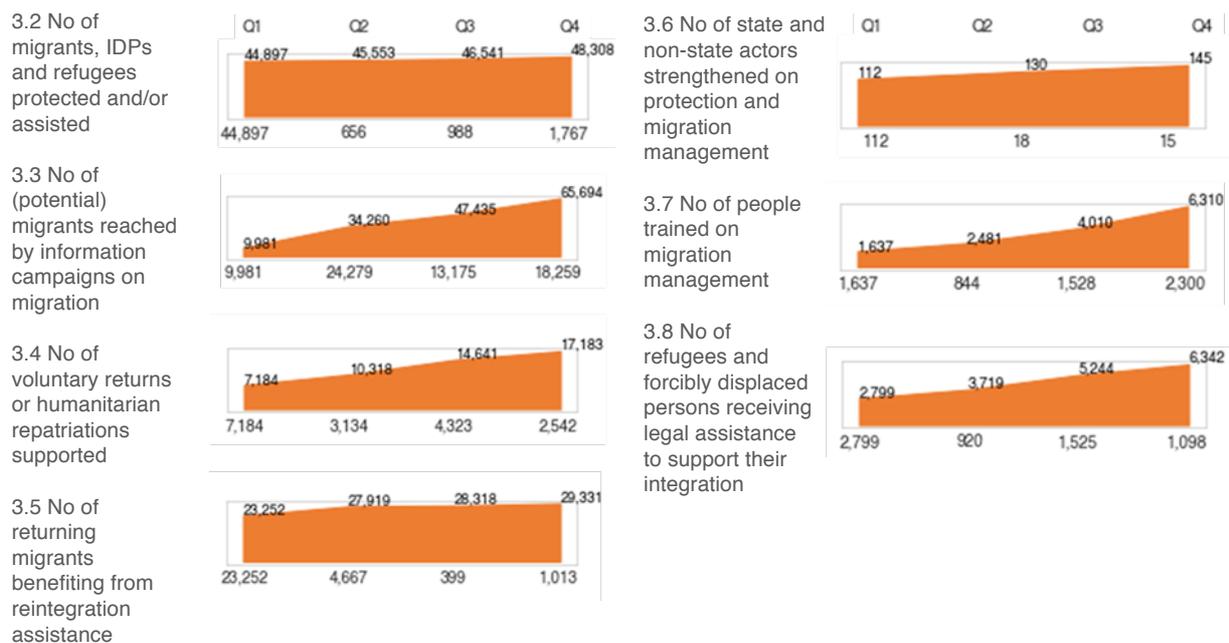
4.4.3.1. Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2)

Since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities, 48,308 individuals have been assisted and or protected with EUTF funding. Most of the beneficiaries were male (65% compared to 35% female). 23% of the beneficiaries where assisted through a regional project which supported migrants in Ethiopia (15%), Djibouti (4%), Somalia (3%) and Sudan (1%). The only country project contributing to this indicator is RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia which supported a total of 36,970 migrants up to Q1 2018, providing immediate assistance to those forcibly returned to Somalia. Support included health screening and medical referral, family tracing and temporary housing.

4.4.3.2. Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3)

A total of 65,694 migrants and potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration, including the risks of irregular migration (50% male, 46% female).[1] Regional projects reached 27,483 individuals (42% of all beneficiaries). Their campaigns were conducted in Ethiopia (27% of individuals reached), Kenya (11%) and Djibouti (5%) and to a lesser extent Sudan and Somalia.[2]

In Ethiopia, RDPP ET NRC, RDPP ET IRC and RDPP ET SC reached 32,121 beneficiaries (49% of the total since the beginning of activities), while in Somalia, RE-INTEG CARE, RE-INTEG IDLO and RE-INTEG IOM reached 3,461 beneficiaries (5%).

Most of the beneficiaries were refugees (36%), followed by members of host communities (14%) and vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (4%) while very few IDPs (<1%) and returnees (<1%) were reported.[3]

Most information campaigns concerned the risk of irregular migration (54%). Campaigns about safe and legal migration reached 18% of the beneficiaries and were accomplished at the regional level and in Somalia. The awareness raising campaigns took several forms: information campaigns (72%), distribution of information material (14%) and community meetings (2%).[4]

Figure 26: Awareness raising campaign by beneficiary type (EUTF indicator 3.3), Dec. 2018[5]
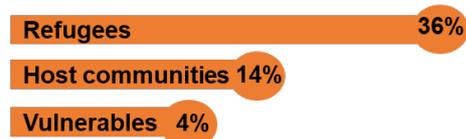

Figure 27: Awareness raising campaign by support type (EUTF indicator 3.3), Dec. 2018[6]
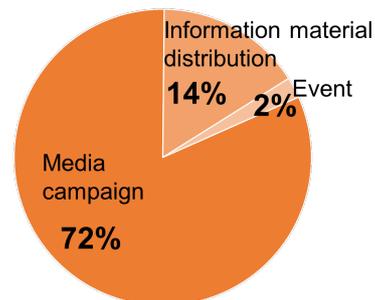
Figure 28: Main subject of awareness raising campaign (EUTF indicator 3.3), Dec. 2018

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[1] Gender data provided is unspecified for the rest of the beneficiaries.
[2] The countries where the campaigns were implemented were not specified in the remaining cases.
[3] A large portion of the beneficiary type was not specified.
[4] 13% of the provided data on support type is unspecified
[5] 46% of the data is unspecified.
[6] 12% of the data is unspecified.

Figure 29: Total number of migrants protected/ assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) and number of migrants reached by information campaigns (EUTF indicator 3.3), December 2018

| Indicator				Total
3.2 🚶 Migrants assisted	👤 Female	👤 Male		**48,308** migrants assisted
3.3 📢 People reached by information campaign	< 1,000 1,000 - 3,000	3,000 - 10,000 > 10,000		**65,694** People reached
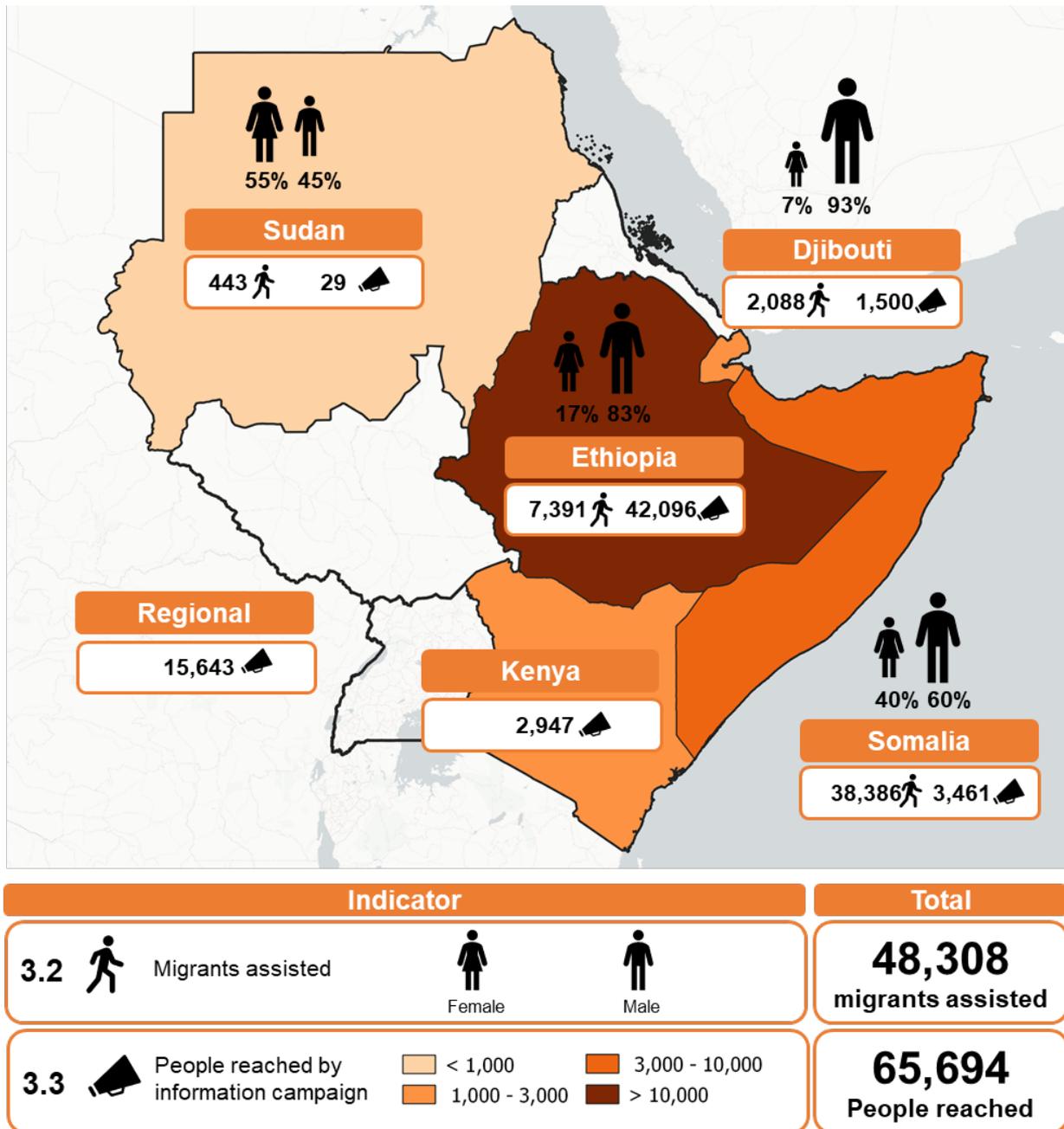
4.4.3.3. Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4)

Since the beginning of EUTF-funded activities a total of 17,183 individuals were supported through humanitarian repatriation or voluntary return. Most returnees were male (86% compared to only 14% female).

Most returnees were from Ethiopia (55%) and Somalia (33%). The regional project RRF IOM supported a total of 12,656 returnees while RE-INTEG IOM Somalia provided travel support to 3,955 Somali returnees up to Q1 2018 achieving more than its initial targets.

Regional projects represent a total of 77% of achieved results under this indicator. They intervened mostly in Ethiopia (9,523 returnees supported) and Sudan (1,900 returnees supported), followed by Somalia (1,758 returnees assisted), Kenya (ten) and, Djibouti (eight).[1]

Figure 30: Total type of assistance provided to returnees (EUTF indicator 3.4), December 2018[2]

The RRF IOM project provides 74% of the support through post-arrival assistance (52%) and pre-departure services (21%) to returnees.[3] Pre-return activities include medical check-ups, individual counselling and specialized assistance to unaccompanied minors. Post arrival assistance includes but is not limited to psychosocial support, reintegration and counselling, vulnerability assessments and social support. The remaining 23% of support were provided by RE-INTEG IOM through travel support and 3% through a regional project.

4.4.3.4. Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

Since the beginning of project implementation, a total of 29,331 returning migrants benefited from reintegration assistance, including 55% male and 45% female beneficiaries.

A total of 27,756 Somali returnees benefited from reintegration assistance, representing 95% of the total for this indicator. This is attributable to six RE-INTEG projects, the largest of which were RE-INTEG IOM (24,031) and RE-INTEG UNHCR (2,829). The rest of the results under this indicator (6%) where achieved by regional programmes which assisted a total of 1,878 returnees.

Figure 31: Total reintegration assistance provided to returnees (EUTF indicator 3.5), Dec. 2018
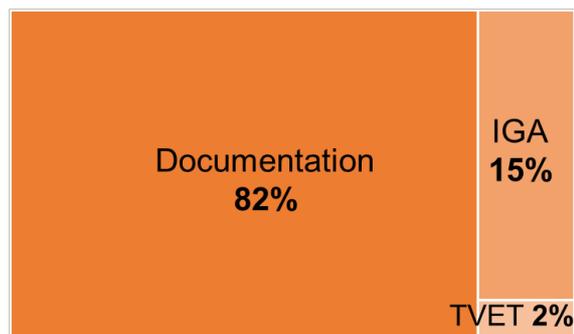
Most returnees received assistance for legal documentation (82%), IGA support (15%), TVET (2%) and other type of trainings (1%), as well as legal counselling (less than 1%).[4]

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[1] In 10 cases, the country where assistance was provided was unspecified.
[2] 3% of the data is unspecified.
[3] 3% of the service provided by regional programmes are unspecified.
[4] 1% of assistance type provision is unspecified.

Figure 32: Total number of voluntary returns assisted (EUTF indicator 3.4) and number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), December 2018

Sudan: 245
🚶 1,900   99% 1%

Djibouti: 2
🚶 8   75% 25%

Ethiopia: 1,322
🚶 9,523   89% 11%

Regional: 3
🚶 29   69% 31%

Kenya: 3
🚶 10   20% 80%

Somalia: 27,756
🚶 5,713   77% 23%

No data was provided for Eritrea, South Sudan and Uganda.

Indicator	Total
Indicator 3.4 🚶 10 Number of supported returns and repatriation by country Gender breakdown (%) 50% 50%	**17,183 voluntary returns**
Indicator 3.5 Kenya: 3 Total number of returnees benefitting from reintegration assistance per country < 10 100 – 1,000 Number of returnees benefitting from reintegration > 1,000 assistance	**29,331 migrants**

4.4.3.5. Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6)

Since the beginning of project implementation, a total of 145 institutions and non-state actors were strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management.

The projects tended to target national civilian institutions (twenty strengthened) and local civilian institutions (eleven strengthened) rather than NGOs/CSOS (only two strengthened) and regional institutions (one strengthened).[1] Support was mostly provided through coordination, as well as standard operating procedures (SOPs) / protocols and on the job coaching.

The beneficiary actors mainly receiving trainings (25 actors) and technical assistance (fifteen), as well as operational support (one).[2]

The main topic covered was legal migration for twenty institutions in Somalia. RE-INTEG IOM supported fifteen ministries to establish an inter-ministerial working group on migration and train them on migration and return. RE-INTEG IDLO supported the establishing of focal point institutions to work with the Office of Special Envoy for Children's and Migrants' Rights and coordinate migration issues at the State level. In addition, eighteen actors received capacity building on migration management and three on protection from various projects.[3]

4.4.3.6. Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7)

Since the beginning of project implementation, a total of 6,310 individuals were trained on migration management, 70% of whom were male and 29% female.[4] Regional projects account for 89% of the total number of individual trained.

A training focusing on labour migration was conducted by ILO under the Free Movement project, in collaboration with ITC-ILO and the IGAD Secretariat. A total of 34 officials (20 male and 14 female) from IGAD Members States and IGAD Secretariat were trained on adopting fair and effective labour migration and mobility governance. The training built the capacity of key labour migration stakeholders on various themes such as the protection of migrant workers, migration governance as well as fair recruitment. There were also discussions about experience sharing from regional economic communities such as the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

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[1] The type of 111 strengthened institutions is unspecified.
[2] The support type of 104 institutions is unspecified.
[3] Data is unspecified for 27 institutions.
[4] One percent of the data is unspecified.

Figure 33: Total number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7), December 2018
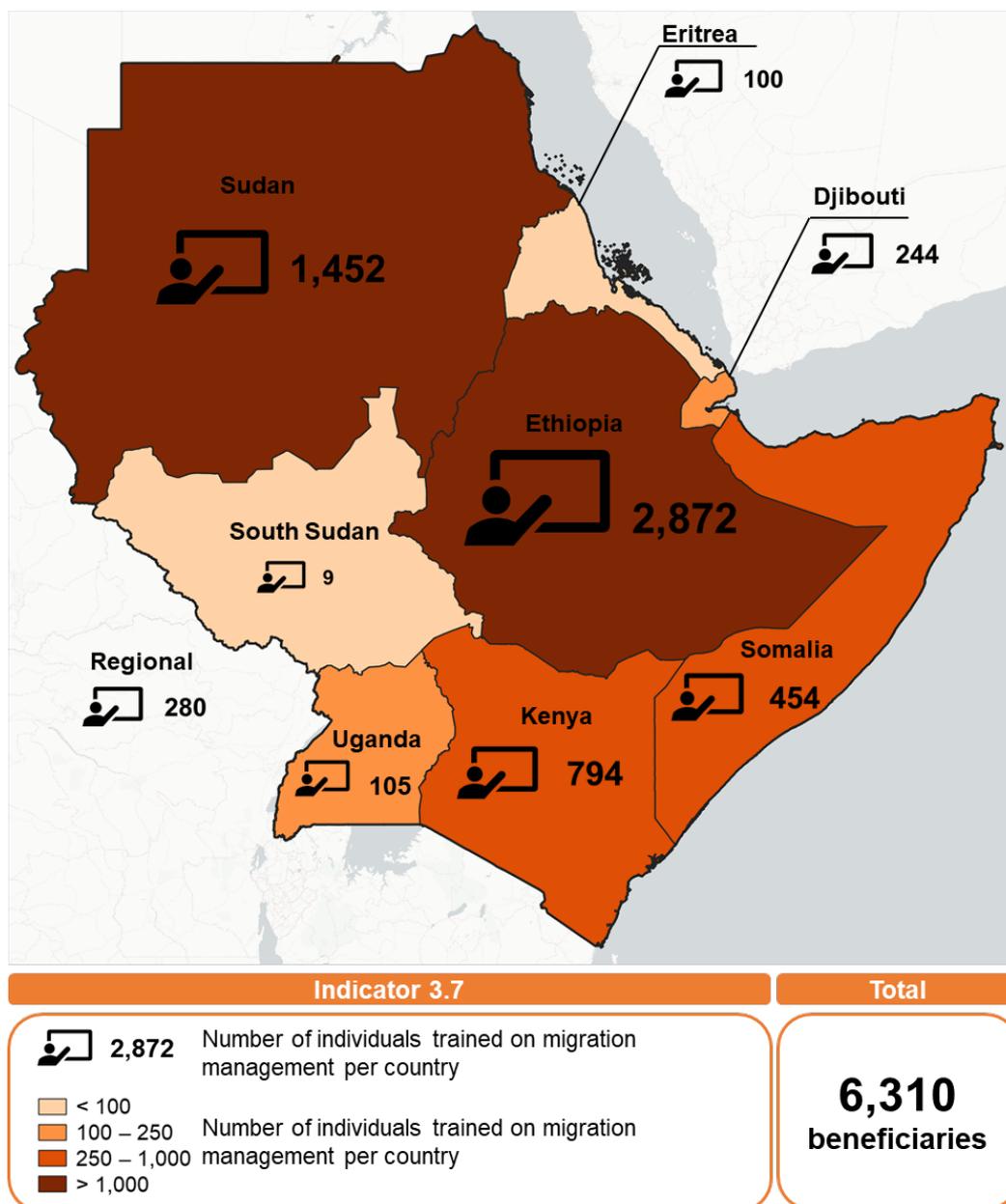
4.4.3.7. Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8)

Up to Q4 2018, 6,342 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received legal assistance thanks to EUTF-funded activities, including 4,510 in 2018 and 1,098 in the last quarter of the year alone. Refugees represent 88% of the beneficiaries, while IDPs and returnees account for 11% and 1%, respectively.

Notably, 5,236 refugees were supported in their refugee status determination by the RDPP SD UNHCR project in Sudan (with 847 individuals supported in Q1 2018, 830 in Q2 2018, 976 in Q3 2018 and 851 in Q4 2018). Legal land rights assistance was provided to 120 individuals in Q1 2018 by RE-INTEG CW, 75 in Q2 2018 by RE-INTEG CW, 211 in Q3 2018 by RE-INTEG WV and 240 in Q4 2018 by RE-

INTEG CARE and RE-INTEG WV. Finally, in Ethiopia, RDPP ET Plan helped 345 refugee children register in government-run schools by helping them obtain proof of previous education.

4.4.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 – IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Since the first quarterly report, progress under Strategic Objective 4 has been strong particularly with regard to people participating in peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) and number of cross-border cooperation initiatives (EUTF indicator 4.5). The largest contributor to this Strategic Objective is Youth KE KRCS (33%), followed by SPRS-NU DRC (19%) in Uganda and Youth KE SAIDC (15%).

By the end of 2018, 11,558 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights issues. At least 419 institutions and non-state actors benefited from capacity building and operational support on the same topics. 31,142 people, mostly vulnerable persons / potential migrants, participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. 40 victims of trafficking were assisted or referred to assistance services. Additionally, 38 cross border cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported. Lastly, a total of 199 laws, strategies, policies and plans were developed and/or directly supported, mostly related to education, protection including GBV and health.

Figure 34: Summary of SO4 EUTF indicators – cumulative outputs (above the area) and by 2018 quarter (at the bottom), December 2018[1]
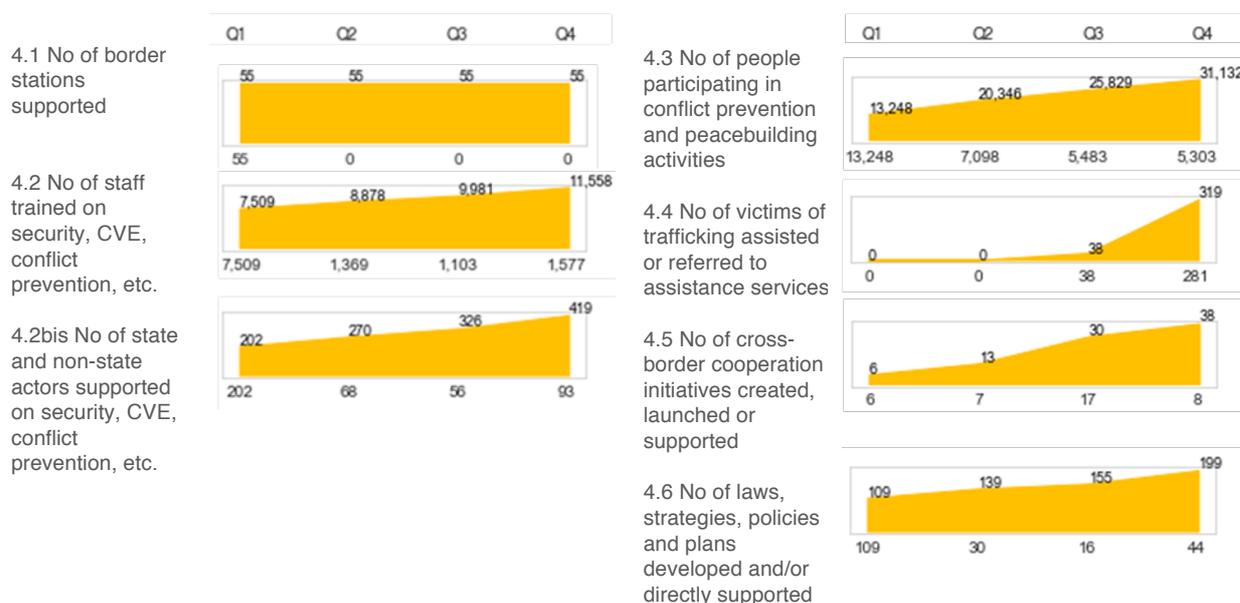
4.4.4.1. Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control (EUTF indicator 4.1)

In total, 55 border stations were strengthened, two of which are in Somalia.[2] No additional border stations were strengthened since Q1 2018.

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[1] EUTF indicators summarized for ease of reference. "No" stands for "number". Charts use a variable scale to represent progress.
[2] The location of the other 53 border stations was not provided.

4.4.4.2.　Number of staff 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 (EUTF indicator 4.2)

Up to Q4 2018, 11,558 people (41% female and 59% male) from government institutions, internal security forces and non-state actors were trained on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. 73% of those trained covered conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Of the 8,381 people trained on this topic, 92% were community representatives, 4% were local civilian institutions, 3% were local security forces and 1% were service providers. 10% of those trained focused on cross-border issues,[1] while 8% were trained on protection issues including GBV.[2]

Figure 35: Total number of staff trained on conflict prevention, protection, etc. (EUTF indicator 4.2), by participant type and topic, December 2018[3,4,5]
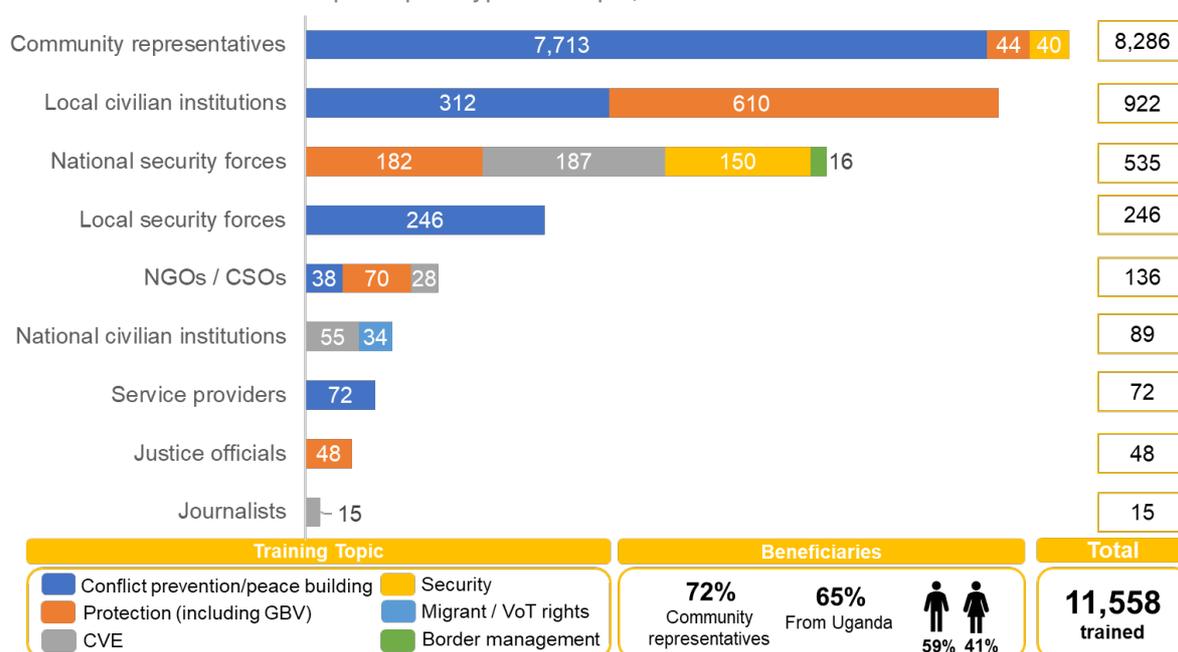
Some topics were especially popular and relevant to certain actors. Of the 8,286 community representatives, 93% were trained on conflict prevention/peacebuilding.[6] The 922 staff from local civilian institutions such as government and judicial officials were trained mostly on border management (66%) and conflict prevention/peacebuilding (34%). The 535 participants from national security forces such as the Kenya Defence Forces, Kenya Police Service, the Kenya Intelligence Service, and police officers from Uganda and Somalia received training related to CVE (35%), protection including GBV (34%), security (28%) and border management (3%). All 246 local security forces and service providers were trained on conflict prevention/peacebuilding. 51% of the 136 NGOS/CSOs participants were trained on protection including GBV, conflict prevention/peacebuilding (28%), and CVE (21%). Of the 89 representatives from national civilian institutions such as mid-level government officials in Kenya and

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[1] The 1,192 people trained on cross-border issues are all from a regional project. Details on the type of participant is unspecified.
[2] 302 were trained on CVE, 190 on security, 34 on migrants/VoT rights, 16 on border management, and 489 other topics.
[3] The full name of EUTF indicator 4.2 is Number of staff 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.
[4] There are 8,286 total community representatives but 489 are excluded from the graph as their topic is 'other'.
[5] 1,209 trainees are unspecified and not included in the graph.
[6] 44 were trained on protection including GBV, 40 on security and 489 on other topics.

participants from the Policy and Legal Secretariat and the Somaliland Mixed Migration Task Force, 62% were trained in CVE and 38% on the rights of migrants and victims of trafficking (VoT). All 72 service providers were trained on conflict prevention/peacebuilding; all 48 justice officials were trained in protection (including GBV) and all fifteen journalists were trained on CVE.

Most of the trainees were concentrated in three countries, Uganda (65%), Somalia (16%) and Kenya (14%), which collectively made up 95% of all the beneficiaries. In Uganda, most participants were community representatives trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In Kenya, state and non-state actors were trained on cross-border issues while youth and security actors were mostly trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In Somalia, local civilian institutions and judicial officials were mostly trained on protection (including GBV) while community representatives were trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding. In Sudan, South Sudan, and Djibouti, state and non-state actors were trained on cross border issues. In Ethiopia, judicial officials were mostly trained on protection including GBV and state and non-state actors were trained on cross-border issues.

4.4.4.3. Number of institutions 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 (EUTF indicator 4.2bis)

By the end of 2018, a total of 419 institutions and non-state actors benefited from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. 52% of the beneficiaries were from Somalia including 167 local civilian institutions such as GBV focal points and child protection committees. 33% of the institutions and non-state actors were from Uganda: they included local courts held by refugee welfare councils and traditional leaders/village and tribal elders. 15% were from Kenya and included institutions such as police units, law enforcement institutions and NGOs/CSOs. Finally, two institutions were from South Sudan.

4.4.4.4. Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)

A total of 31,132 people (44% female and 56% male) participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities up to Q4 2018. 70% of all participants are from Kenya, followed by Uganda (16%), Somalia (9%), Ethiopia (4%), South Sudan (1%) and finally Sudan (<1%).

Most of the beneficiaries were vulnerable persons / potential migrants (65%) from the youth-related projects in Kenya, mainly the Youth KE KRCS project which alone accounts for 44% of the overall indicator progress. It is noteworthy that 2,683 (9%) participants come from two Cross-Border projects, Cross-Border Pact I and Pact II. Both projects began reporting only in the previous quarter, and they increased their output under this indicator from 449 in Q3 to 2,234 in Q4 2018.

Figure 36: Cumulative number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), by country and quarter, December 2018

Sudan: 74
South Sudan: 325
Ethiopia: 1,221
Somalia: 2,657

Uganda: 4,975

Kenya: 21,880

Beneficiaries				Total
65% Vulnerable people/ Potential migrants	**70%** From Kenya	56%	44%	**31,132** participants
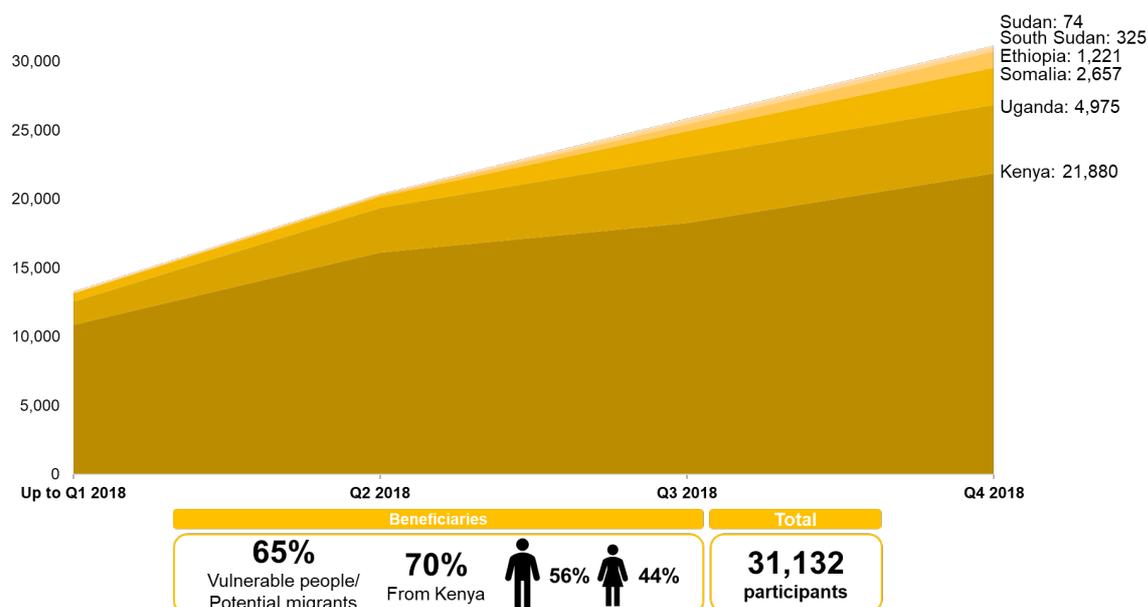
4.4.4.5. Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services (EUTF indicator 4.4)

A total of 319 victims of trafficking were assisted or referred to assistance up to Q4 2018 (38 in Q3 and 281 in Q4). Of the 223 females, 144 were over the age of 18 and 76 were minors. Of the 96 males, 52 were over the age of 18 and 39 were minors.[1] RDPP ET IRC reported referring five male and three female victims of trafficking in the Tigray Region in Ethiopia to justice services while a regional project reported assisting or referring 215 persons in Ethiopia (127 women of which 41 were minors) and 95 persons in Kenya (92 women of which 35 were minors).[2]

4.4.4.6. Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created/launched or supported (EUTF indicator 4.5)

A total of 38 cross-border cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported up to Q4 2018. One notable initiative took place in Q4 in the Dikhil cluster (across Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti), where participants from districts or sub-counties in the cluster gathered with representatives from ministries in charge of foreign affairs, internal affairs, agriculture, livestock and environment from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somaliland. During this technical meeting, participants discussed experiences gained in implementing cross-border development, identified challenges and opportunities to launch initiatives in the Dikhil cluster, and agreed on a roadmap for implementing cross-border dialogues and for future cooperation and collaboration.

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[1] The ages of three females and the five males are not known.
[2] The location of one female adult was not specified.

4.4.4.7. Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6)

A total of 199 laws, strategies, policies and plans were developed and/or directly supported up to Q4 2018. Most of these laws, policies and plans are related to education (15%), protection including GBV (11%), health (7%), agriculture/veterinary topics (5%), housing (4%), conflict prevention and peacebuilding (2%), migration management (2%) and legal issues (1%).[1]

32% of the overall progress is attributed to five RE-INTEG projects in Somalia (led by Care, CW, IDLO, NRC and WV), followed by the completed Economic Stabilisation project implemented by Ecorys in South Sudan (26%), and three RESET II projects (14%) (led by Oxfam, SC and Vita).

In Q4 2018, 44 new plans and strategies were developed or directly supported, including 21 through Cross-Border DRC, which reported the development of seven new protection-related local plans/strategies in Somalia, five in Kenya and nine in Ethiopia.

4.4.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS

Figure 37: Summary of SO5 EUTF indicators – cumulative outputs (above the area) and by 2018 quarter (below), December 2018[2]
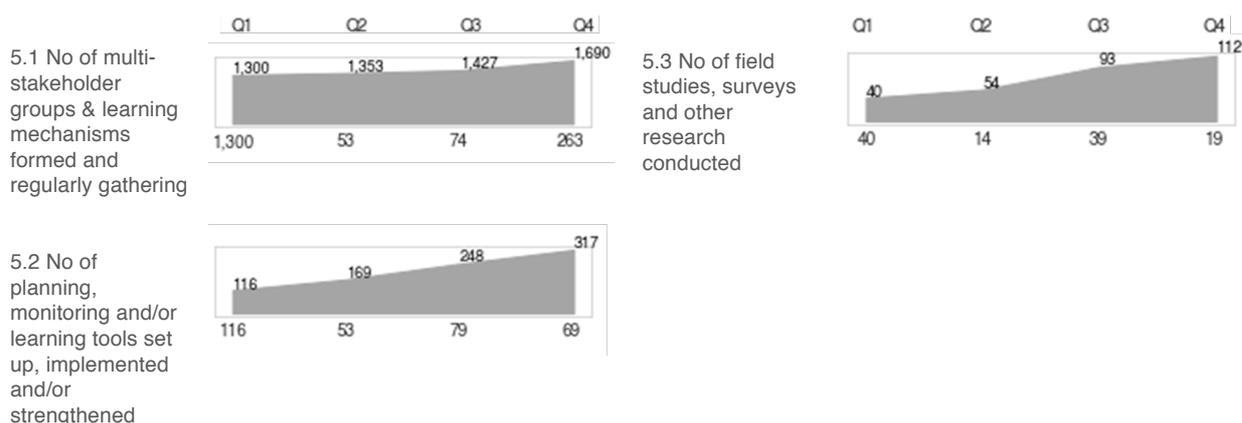
4.4.5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)

By the end of 2018, a total of 1,690 multi-stakeholder groups were formed and meeting regularly. 75% of the groups were related to employment/livelihoods, 12% on coordination/dialogue, 3% on agriculture/veterinary topics, and 2% on health. While 83% of the multi-stakeholder groups are in Uganda and are largely focused on employment/livelihoods, Sudan, with 5% of total progress, has the most diverse types of multi-stakeholder groups: 31 related to health, 30 WASH, eighteen agriculture/veterinary, eight education, two coordination/dialogue, two water and one employment/livelihood groups.

In Q4 alone, 263 groups were created. 59% of these groups were in Uganda, related to employment/livelihoods and attributed to SPRS NU DRC. 11% of the groups created in Q4 were related to coordination/dialogue, 11% to health, 9% to cross-border issues and 8% to disaster risk reduction (DRR). There was a substantial increase in groups related to DRR in Q4, from three in Q2 2018 to 25

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[1] 56% of the topic of all values reported were unspecified.
[2] EUTF indicators summarized for ease of reference. "No" stands for "number". Charts use a variable scale to represent progress.

at the end of Q4, due to the Cross-border DRC project through which seven community DRR management committees were formed in Somalia, six in Kenya and nine in Ethiopia.

Figure 38: Total number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1), total up to Q4 2018, by country and subject, December 2018[1]
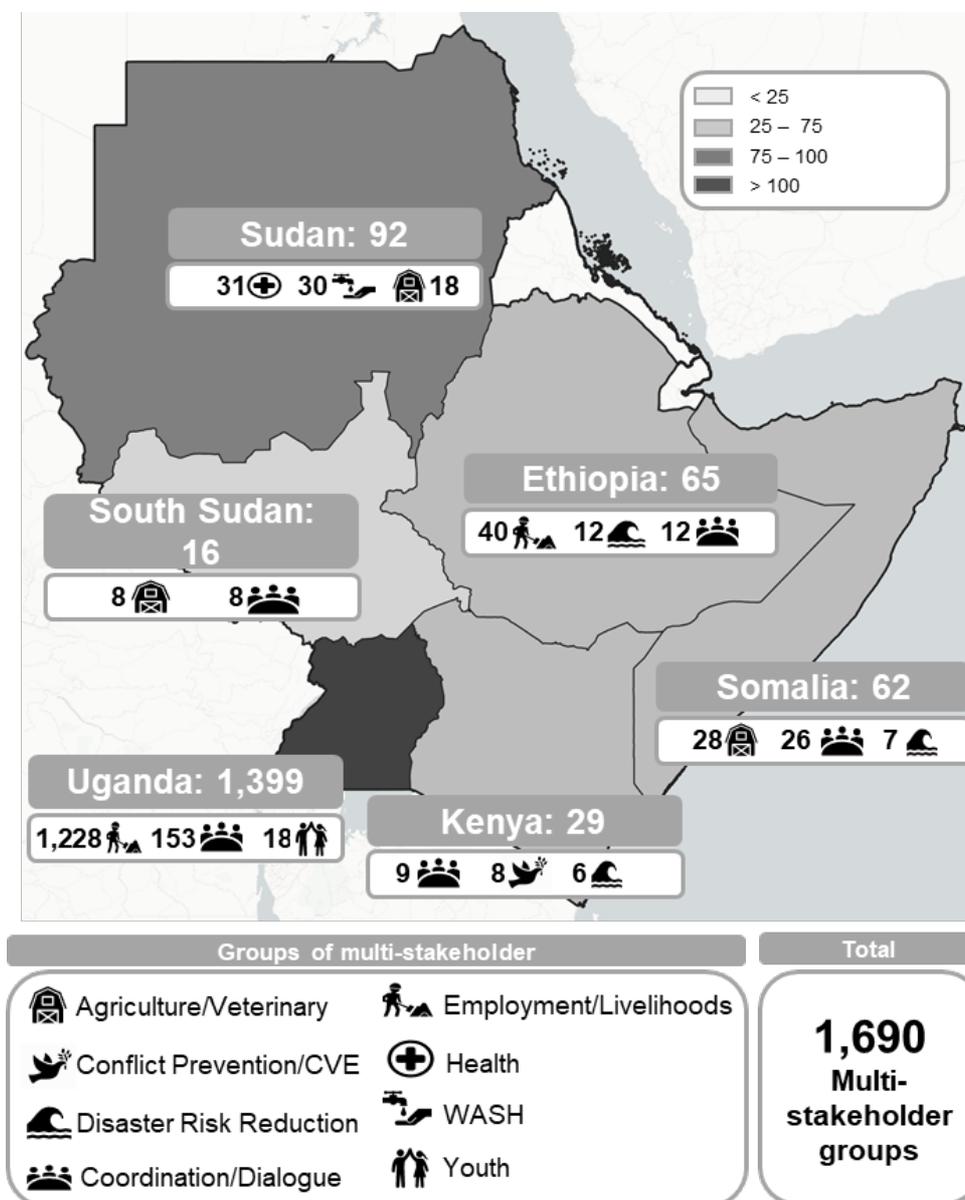
4.4.5.2. Number of planning, monitoring and/ learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)

A total of 317 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools had been set up, implemented and/or strengthened by the end of 2018. 69 additional planning, monitoring and learning tools were reported in Q4 totalling 121 tools classified as reporting, statistics and information systems, followed by 52 training manuals and curricula, 44 needs assessments and 27 mappings by the end of 2018.[2]

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[1] There are 27 multi-stakeholder groups with unspecified locations. 26 on cross-border issues and one on coordination/dialogue.
[2] There are 16 skill assessments, 14 labour market assessments, 10 baselines, 2 market assessments on food-security, and 32 unspecified tools.

The two projects that reported the most tools up to Q4 are Youth KE KRCS (35 tools, including mostly reporting, statistics and information systems) and SPRS-NU Enabel in Uganda (34) with mostly training manuals/curricula and skills assessments. In Q4 alone, SINCE reported a total of 25 additional tools including 23 new or improved TVET training manuals/curricula reportedly based on market demand and partnerships forged with TVET service providers and the private sector.

4.4.5.3. Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted (EUTF indicator 5.3)

A total of 112 field studies, surveys and other research were conducted on areas related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and CVE (twelve), agriculture/veterinary topics (eleven), security (nine), legal (four) and education (three) up to Q4 2018.[1] There was an increase each quarter (from Q1 2018) except in Q4 when there were nineteen studies, surveys and research papers recorded.

The largest contributor up to Q4, is a regional project which contributed 33 documents including assessments such as studies related to seasonal labour migration between Ethiopia and Sudan; trafficking in Kenya's coastal region; and publications on issues pertaining to migration and human rights, among other relevant topics.

The second largest contributor is the REF SOAS project (fourteen), followed by IGAD Resilience IGAD (eleven), IGAD Resilience GIZ (ten) and Security & RoL Sahan (nine).

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[1] The rest of the reported values (73) had unspecific topics. Note that this does not include all the research conducted under the Technical Cooperation Facility and other 'non-operational' contracts.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1. THE EUTF IN THE REGION

The main recent strategic direction comes from the April 2018 EUTF Strategic Board, which identified six strategic priorities to be followed by the EUTF moving forward: i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.[1]

Progress was made along these criteria, and, in particular, the December 2018 Operational Committee approved an eighth pipeline of projects largely driven by priorities ii (refugee management) and v (stabilisation in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan).

The EUTF continues to focus on supporting countries hosting refugees in the Horn of Africa and creating an environment conducive for sustainable solutions. This was reinforced by the EUTF Strategic Board, where the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) – now enshrined in the final draft of the Global Refugee Compact – remained a top issue for unallocated funds.

In the second half of 2018, two regional programmes, Promoting Peace and Stability and Cross-Border, started their activities. Four of the contracts signed under the Cross-Border programme generated outputs in 2018 and are included in this report. The main focus of intervention of Cross-Border is on SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities, and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) and SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities).

5.1.2. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – REGIONAL

Table 6: Regional projects implementing and with data to report, April 2019

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Better Migration Management (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme (BMM GIZ)	GIZ	€40,000,000
Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1 (Cross-Border)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-01	Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mandera triangle-RASMI (Cross-Border Pact II)	Pact	€2,850,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-02	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa – BORESHA (Cross-Border DRC)	DRC	€13,300,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-03	SElam, Ekisil – SEEK (Cross-Border Pact I)	Pact	€2,992,500
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-04	Omo Delta Project: Expanding the Rangeland to achieve Growth & Transformation (Cross-Border VSFG)	VSFG	€12,000,000
Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF IOM)	IOM	€25,000,000
Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-01	Supporting the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security (Peace and Security IGAD)	IGAD	€5,000,000

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[1] Note that iii) is not seen as directly relevant to the HoA window.

Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ (IGAD Resilience GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD (IGAD Resilience IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000
Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Direct Grant to IGAD (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02	Free Movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility (Free Movement ILO)	ILO	€6,000,000
Research and Evidence Facility (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
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 (MLS Altai)	Altai	€3,897,550

5.1.3. REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio of regional projects. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 7: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[1]

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	64				**64**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23		693	3,124	**3,840**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported			35		**35**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1				**1**
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance			34,171	2,151	**36,322**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights			34,577	280	**34,857**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery			621	241	**862**
3.2 No of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	7,927	656	988	1,767	**11,338**
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	6,390	13,557	5,667	1,869	**27,483**
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,229	3,134	4,323	2,542	**13,228**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	352	477	316	733	**1,878**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	96	1		15	**112**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	1,427	627	1,396	2,137	**5,587**
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	53				**53**
4.2 No of staff 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	399	156	184	471	**1,210**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities			449	2,234	**2,683**

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[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far, 'No' stands for 'Number'.

4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services			32	279	**311**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	7	2	7	**22**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	10	5	2	25	**42**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	2		1	46	**49**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	2	1	3	7	**13**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	31	1	34	6	**72**

5.1.3.1. Regional projects, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

A total of 36,322 beneficiaries received food security-related assistance through regional projects funded by the EUTF in the Horn of Africa, all in Q3 and Q4 2018. The main contributor to this indicator has been the Cross-Border DRC project, which carried out a mass livestock fever vaccination campaign in Q3, targeting 32,345 households[1] (of which 33% were women-led) in Kenya and Ethiopia. Cross-Border DRC distributed livestock to a total of 400 pastoralists (26% women) to help them recover from weather-related shocks in Somalia in Q3. An additional 465 beneficiaries (38% of whom women) were included in newly created livestock common interest groups and received training in sustainable livestock husbandry and marketing in Ethiopia (210 beneficiaries), Kenya (75) and Somalia (180). Finally, through the same project, 27 farmers (5 women and 22 men) were assisted in obtaining weather-based insurance in Mandera, Kenya in Q4 2018.

Figure 39: Total number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) through regional projects, by first administrative level, December 2018
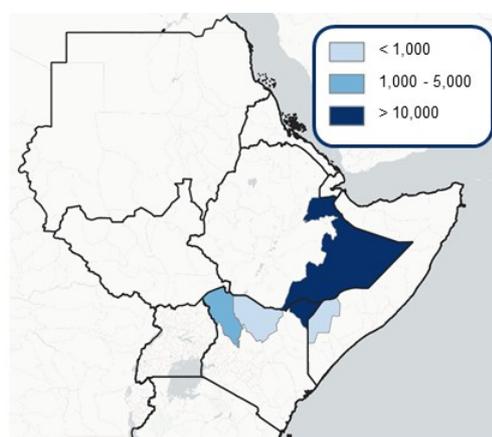
Through Cross-Border VSFG's intervention, 2,478 households benefited from livestock vaccination, livestock treatment and deworming in the counties of Turkana and Marsabit in Kenya over Q3 and Q4 2018, and 407 beneficiaries were trained on livestock extension and cross breeding services in Q4 2018. Cross-Border VSFG also supported the training of 200 members of agro-pastoralist communities in Turkana on improved agricultural techniques (150 women and 50 men).

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[1] Food security types of assistance such as livestock vaccination or provision of farming inputs are counted by the number of heads of households receiving the service. The gender of the beneficiary is therefore the gender of the head of the household.

5.1.3.2. Regional projects, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

A total of 2,683 beneficiaries have participated in conflict prevention activities promoted by the Cross-Border PACT I and II projects. Of these, 449 were reported in Q3 2018 while most (2,234) were reached in Q4, when the projects scaled up their activities. 1,920 beneficiaries (72% of the total) are male and 763 are female. More than half of the total beneficiaries were reached in Kenya (1,468, with 33% female), 935 in Ethiopia (27% female), and 280 in Somalia (13% female).

The area of intervention of Cross-Border Pact I (also known as SEEK[1]) covers the counties of Turkana and Marsabit in Kenya and the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region in Ethiopia. Cross-Border Pact II (known as RASMI[2]) operates in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, Gedo Region of Somalia and Mandera County in Kenya.

Figure 40: Total number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) under Regional projects, by country and by gender, December 2018

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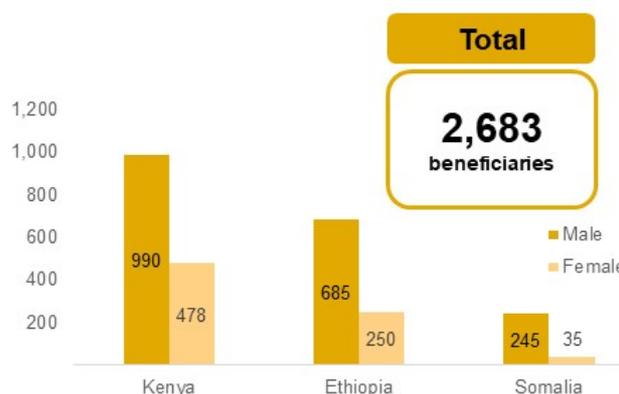
[1] The project title, SEEK, is based on the Amharic (selam) and Turkana (ekisil) words for peace.
[2] Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration.

5.2. ETHIOPIA

5.2.1. ETHIOPIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 41: Refugee and asylum-seeks (by location) and IDPs (by woreda of origin) in Ethiopia, December 2018

Shire
43,740

12,702 arrivals

1,865 arrivals

Hitsats   Mai-Ani   Barahle
Adi
Harush

Afar
39,162

Asayta

Assosa
62,461

Tsore, Sherkole

Bambasi

Addis Ababa
22,885

Aw-bare, Sheder

Jijiga
38,916

Tongo

3,115 arrivals

Kebribeyah

Nguenyyiel, Tierkidi, Kule

Jewi

Pugnido

Gambella
401,594

Okugo

Melkadida
219,284

Bokolm anyo   Melkadida, Kobe

17,754 arrivals

Hilawayn, Buramino

759 arrivals

905,831 total registered **refugees** and asylum-seekers

2,227,109 IDPs

Refugees and asylum seekers by location	Number of IDPs by woreda of origin
Eritreans	0
South Sudanese	1 - 10
Somalis	10 - 100
Sudanese	100 - 1,000
Yemenis	1,000 - 10,000
Other	10,000 - 50,000
Main camps	50,000 - 200,000

Ethiopia continues to be an important country in terms of migration in the Horn of Africa. Due to its geographical location and diverse population and environment, it is a country of origin, destination and transit. Conflict, internally and in surrounding countries, and harsh environmental conditions have resulted in Ethiopia hosting very large numbers of refugees and IDP populations.

The displacement crisis started in 2017 and continued to escalate in 2018. In the first half of 2018, there were high migration flows, about 94,565 migration movements, approximately 56% externally, 43%

incoming and 0.1% internally due largely to flooding and on-going internal conflict.[1] It is also reported that at the start of 2018, there were at least 1.6 million IDPs in the country.[2] By the end of 2018, IDPs reached unprecedented numbers, particularly in the Oromia, SNNP and Somali Regions, as a result of on-going and intensifying inter-communal violence: it is estimated that there are approximately 2.2 million IDPs in Ethiopia in the beginning of 2019.[3]

Additionally, given Ethiopia's geographical position and open door policy to refugees and asylum-seekers, Ethiopia is home to over 905,831 refugees, the largest number coming from South Sudan (47%), followed by Somalia (28%) and Eritrea (19%).[4] In early September, the Ethiopia-Eritrea border re-opened for the first time in 20 years following a historic peace agreement in July, resulting in a surge of Eritreans seeking asylum and refuge in Ethiopia. At least 14,107 Eritrean refugees have arrived since the border re-opening. However, all borders points between Ethiopia and Eritrean are currently closed on the Eritrean side.

Given its large number of refugees, second in the continent only after Uganda, it is fitting that Ethiopia is one of the first five African countries participating in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).[5] In 2016 at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in New York, the Ethiopian Government made nine pledges, including expanding its out of camp policy and providing work permits to all refugees.[6] As a result, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), the national refugee agency, and UNHCR have drawn up a plan on how to implement the CRRF, outlining opportunities and partnerships to be put in place.[7] The Government officially launched the CRRF in November 2017 and the National Coordination Office was established in January 2018. With UNHCR's support, Ethiopia passed a revised law in January 2019 allowing refugees to obtain work permits and other legal documents including birth and marriage certificates.[8]

Table 8: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data

Total population[9]	104,957,000
Number of refugees in the country[10]	905,831
Refugees as % of total population	0.9%
Number of IDPs in the country[11]	2,227,109
Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin[12]	South Sudan (47%), Somalia (28%), Eritrea (19%)
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low][13]	174

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[1] IOM, Mixed Migration in the Horn of Africa and the Arab Peninsula, January-June 2018.
[2] UNICEF, Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report #6 – Reporting Period January-June 2018.
[3] DTM, Feb. 2019. Other sources estimate the number of IDPs to now reach 3.2 million.
[4] UNHCR, Aug. 2018.
[5] The CRRF is a set of guidelines on how to support countries that host refugees and specifies key elements on how to comprehensively respond to large movements of refugees. The core objectives are to ease the pressure of the host countries, promote self-reliance amongst refugees, expand access to third-country solutions, and to support conditions in countries of origin for safe and dignified return. www.globalcrrf.org.
[6] The 9 pledges are: expand its out-of-camp policy (OCP); provide work permits to refugees; increase enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education; provide access to irrigable land for crop cultivation; facilitate local integration in instances of protracted displacement; earmark a percentage of jobs within industrial parks to refugees; and provide access to vital events documentation to facilitate increased access to basic and essential social services. https://refugeesmigrants.un.org.
[7] https://www.unhcr.org/ethiopia.html.
[8] UNHCR, UNHCR welcomes Ethiopia law granting more rights to refugees, 18 January 2019, https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2019/1/5c41b1784/unhcr-welcomes-ethiopia-law-granting-rights-refugees.html.
[9] UN Population division, DESA, 2017.
[10] UNHCR, Aug. 2018.
[11] DTM, Feb. 2019.
[12] Ibid.
[13] http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/ethiopia_national_human_development_report_2018.pdf.

EUTF data as of April 2019	
Total funds contracted so far	€ 137,812,466
Number of programmes with committed funds	9
Number of projects contracted so far	23
Number of projects in report	14

5.2.1. EUTF STRATEGY IN ETHIOPIA

As described above, Ethiopia's migration profile is characterised both by a high emigration rate as well as a large refugee population. The EUTF seeks to address both these dynamics by dedicating most of its funding for Ethiopia to SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), with the aim of improving living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations alike. The impact of this strategy is most clearly illustrated by the progress that has been made thus far towards EUTF indicators 1.1 (jobs created), 2.4 (food security-related assistance) and 2.9 (access to improved basic services).

Figure 42: RESET, RDPP and SINCE projects in Ethiopia, by zone, December 2018
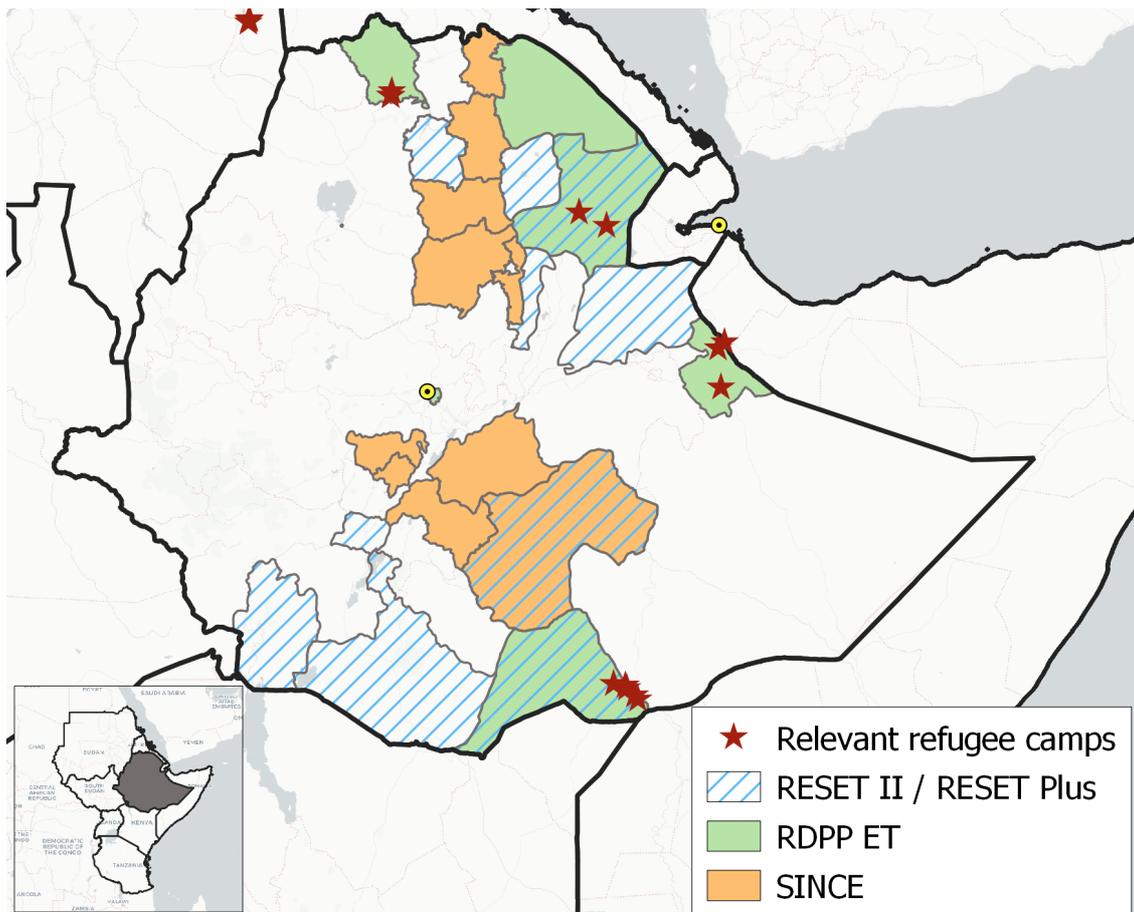
5.2.2. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – ETHIOPIA

Table 9: Ethiopia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	Save the Children	€5,300,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan International	€3,500,000
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 (RESET II ACF)	ACF	€6,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods - REAL (RESET II REAL iDE)	iDE UK	€4,949,244
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03	*Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster under RESET II (RESET II Cordaid)*	*Cordaid*	*€4,252,073 (not in report)*
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05	Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)	DCA	€5,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster (RESET II Vita)	Vita	€4,230,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional Sate (RESET II SC)	Save the Children	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam)	Oxfam	€5,580,000
Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)	T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02	Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)	Amref	€4,000,000
Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa	€19,845,000

5.2.2.1. **Ethiopia and the EUTF common output indicators**

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia including three indicators that are reported on for the first time. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 10: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, December 2018[1]

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	1,354	771	3,073	2,702	**7,900**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	167	48	141	156	**512**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	7,992	2,224	3,849	4,242	**18,307**

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[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	1,864	579	1,427	1,985	**5,855**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	118	37	40	3	**198**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	120	68	88	79	**355**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	50,234	118,856	232,520	57,460	**459,070**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	18,588	7,489	13,150	24,683	**63,910**
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	146,808	104,771	31,511	15,765	**298,855**
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	55	4	18	14	**91**
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,322	986	2,848	708	**7,864**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	57,135	26,677	87,675	51,850	**223,337**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	5,442	2,814	2,717	2,340	**13,313**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	1,035,235	253,508	417,068	160,134	**1,865,945**
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	3,507	10,700	7,261	13,282	**34,750**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3				**3**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	1	1			**2**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	20	130	132	125	**407**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	-		338	7	**345**
4.2 No of staff 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	78		49	25	**152**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	76	38	76	96	**286**
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	-		6	2	**8**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	-		1		**1**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	12	12	2	2	**28**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	8	5	28	15	**56**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	24	14	21	29	**89**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	2	2		6	**9**

5.2.2.2.   **Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created**

A total of 7,900 jobs have been created up to Q4 2018, 62% for female beneficiaries and 28% for men.[1] More than half (64%) of the beneficiaries are from RESET II projects, followed by SINCE (24%) and RDPP (12%). It is notable that the biggest contributor in Q4 is SINCE (1,621 jobs created or 60% of Q4 results) as this is only its second quarter with data to report and given the programme's main objectives: it strives to create greater economic and employment opportunities (decent and productive work) for potential migrants, particularly young people and women, by focusing on improving vocational training,

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[1] The gender of 782 job holders is not specified.

promoting public private partnerships (PPPs), reinforcing specific value chains, MSMEs and/or cooperatives in the areas of textile, leather, agribusiness, metal work and construction.

Additionally, SINCE is unique in the EUTF Ethiopia portfolio in that it links TVET trainees to opportunities in the private sector that can turn into permanent jobs and matches recent graduates to job opportunities based on their skills and market demand.

As seen in the below figure, 53% of the jobs created up to Q4 2018 are due to the provision of IGA support, followed by successful job placement (27%). The number of successful job placements is expected to increase in subsequent quarters.

Figure 43: Cumulative number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Ethiopia, by quarter and type of support, December 2018
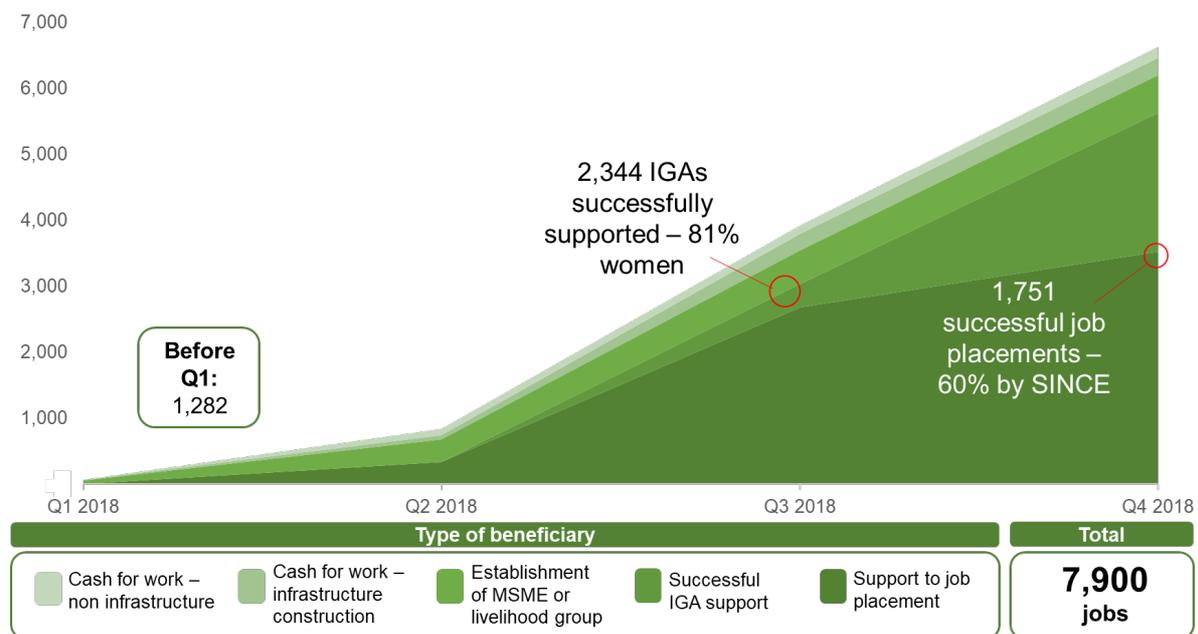
Overall, over half of the jobs created are through self-employment (53%) from mostly IGA support, 28% are permanent/long-term in the private sector and 13% come from participation in an MSME or livelihood group. Cash for work remains a small portion (7%) of the jobs created.

67% of the jobs were created in the Amhara (27%), SNNP (21%), and Oromia (20%) regions, followed by Tigray (11%), Afar (9%), Somali (8%) and Addis Ababa (2%).[1] Figure 44 highlights the top three types of jobs in each region.

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[1] The location of 97 jobs is not specified.

Figure 44: Total number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Ethiopia, by region and type of job, December 2018[1]
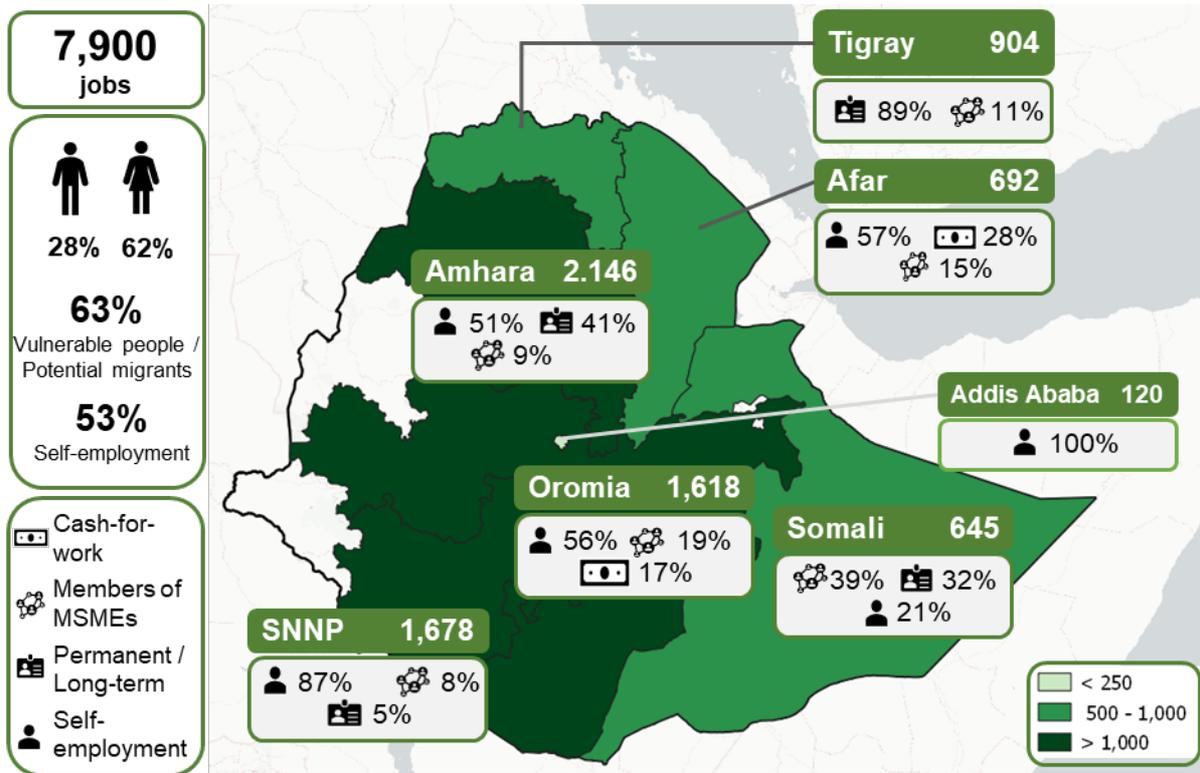
5.2.2.3. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

As of Q4 2018, a total of 1,985 people (41% women and 59% men) have benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development. 56% of the beneficiaries received skills development in financial or literacy training, followed by 43% in TVET training, and 1% on the job training. The beneficiaries are largely from the host community (60%), followed by refugees (28%), and vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (11%). 31% of the people trained are in Somali Region, followed by 26% in Tigray Region, 17% in Afar Region, 14% in Amhara Region. 6% in SNNP and 6% in Addis Ababa.

RESET ET SC accounts for 23% of the overall progress, followed by RDPP ET IRC (21%) and SINCE (13%). 39% of progress in Q4 alone is attributed to SINCE where 776 people graduated and received a certificate from TVET trainings.

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[1] 97 jobs did not specify a location. The gender of 782 job holders is not specified.

Figure 45: Total number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Ethiopia, by type of training, December 2018
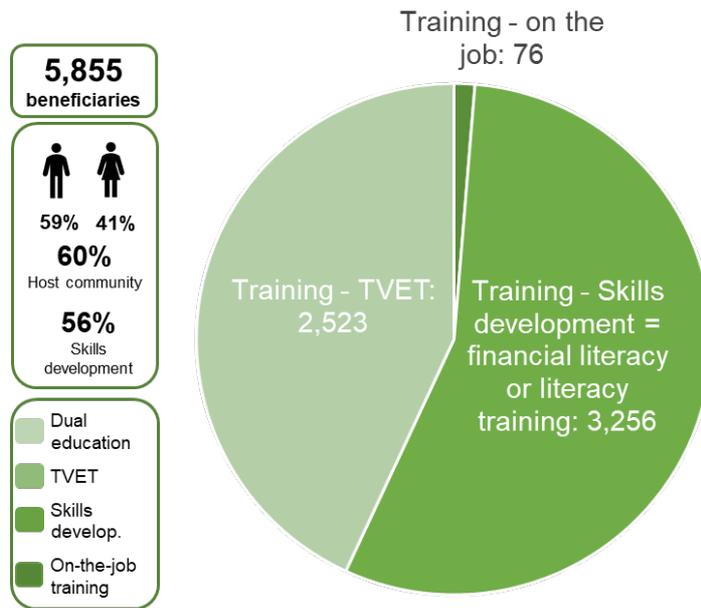
5.2.2.4. **Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service**

By the end of 2018, a total of 459,070 basic social services were delivered in Ethiopia (with an overall 50/50 gender breakdown). 71% of the delivered services were health-related, followed by water (16%), energy (7%), and education (5%).

Q3 2018 saw 232,520 basic social service delivered with EUTF-funding: 94% of the progress in Q3 was attributable to two RESET II projects led by ACF and SC. Between the two projects, 145,138 people were vaccinated in the Amhara and Afar regions. Additionally, in Q3, 72,780 people in Afar Region received water treatment chemicals or water filters through RESET II SC.

In Q4, 36,743 health services were provided, including 92% (33,864) medical treatments, mostly for children who were dewormed in Oromia Region and 6% (2,153) vaccinations in Afar Region. Also in Q4, 11,115 solar devices were distributed to light up homes; 99% in Somali Region and 1% in Afar Region.

Interestingly, while services related to energy, health, legal, protection and water were distributed to men and women nearly evenly, 71% of the services related to education went to men compared to 29% to women. Of the 22,837 total education services provided, 90% went to Somali Region; 55% to refugees and 45% to members of the host community. In Somali Region, 96% (19,635) of education services related to hand outs of school materials, 4% (766) comprised of English support through a 3-year language improvement program - 73% of those services were rendered to members of the host community and 27% to refugees. Finally, 0.4% (91) consisted in support to tuition fees.

Figure 46: Cumulative number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Ethiopia, by quarter and type of service, December 2018[1]
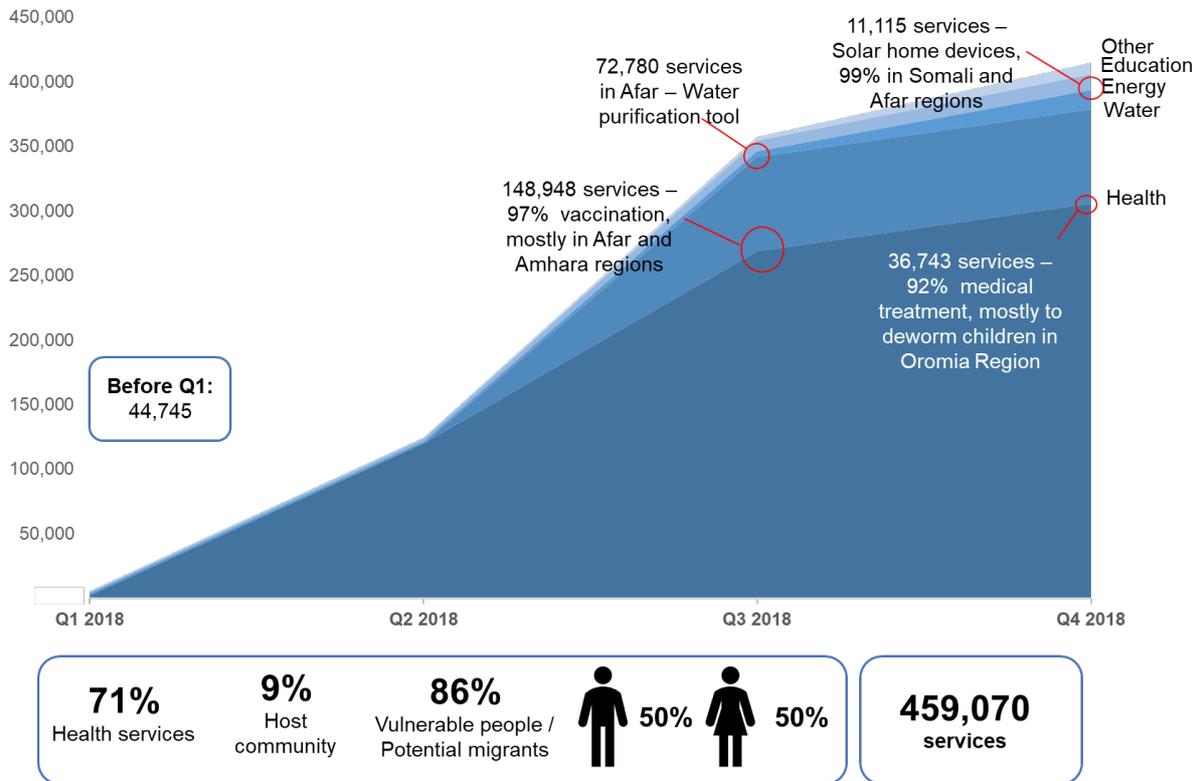
5.2.2.5. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

A total of 298,855 beneficiaries (61% male and 39% female) received food security-related assistance in Ethiopia up to Q4 2018, due largely to livestock vaccinations (82%). In both Q2 and Q3, large numbers of people received farming inputs, irrigation or water access support and livestock vaccinations. In Q4, however, the number of livestock vaccinated and farming inputs and/or tools distributed decreased compared to the previous two quarters.

60% of the 244,947 livestock vaccinations took place in Oromia Region, in Bale and Borena Zones, followed by 30% in Somali Region in Siti Zone, and 11% in Afar Region. Additionally, 23,554 people benefited from irrigation or water access, 13,903 people received farming inputs and/or tools, 7,526 received veterinary services (excluding vaccinations), 4,734 households received livestock, 2,833 people received training on improved agricultural practices and the land of 1,278 households was rehabilitated.[2]

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[1] Other consists of 620 legal services, 75 protection services, 7,808 other services unspecified, and 5 N/A.
[2] 40 beneficiaries received a service not listed.

Figure 47: Total number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Ethiopia, by quarter and type of assistance, December 2018[1]
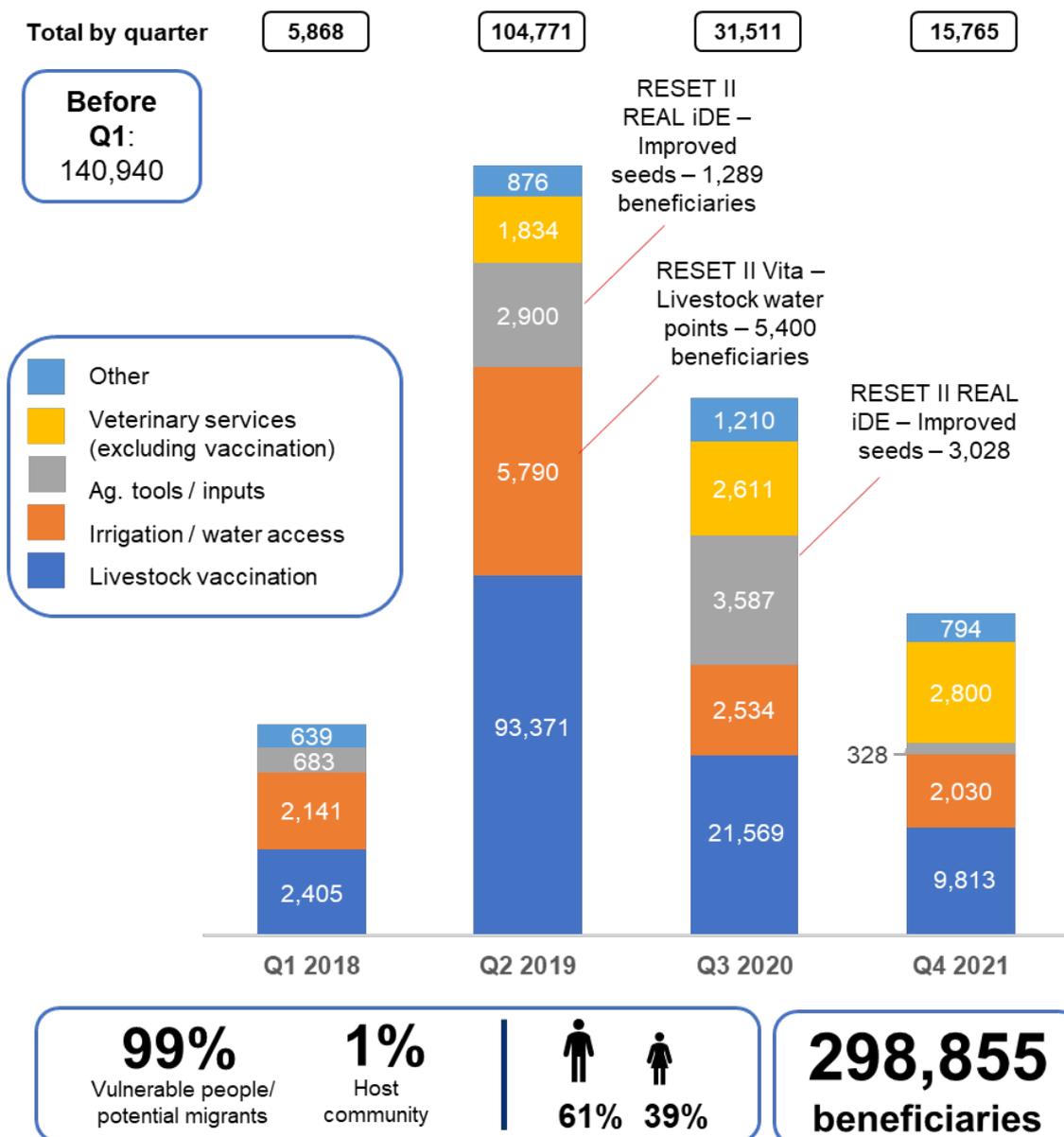
99% (296,010) of beneficiaries were vulnerable people and/or potential migrants while 1% (2,795) were from the host community and 50 were refugees. Aside from Liben Zone (Somali Region) where all 50 beneficiaries are refugees and North-western Zone (Tigray Region) where 2,440 are from the host community, vulnerable people and/or potential migrants were the main beneficiaries in the other Zones where EUTF operates.

Beneficiaries of food-security related assistance are most concentrated in Borena Zone (107,982) in Oromia Region, followed by Siti Zone (73,654) in Somali Region, and the Bale Zone (38,795) in Oromia Region. These areas are home to predominantly pastoral communities explaining why nearly all beneficiaries received support through livestock vaccination.

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[1] Other includes 2,207 livestock distributed, 1,225 trainings on improved agricultural practices, and 88 land rehabilitations.

Figure 48: Total number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Ethiopia, by Zone and type of assistance, December 2018[1]
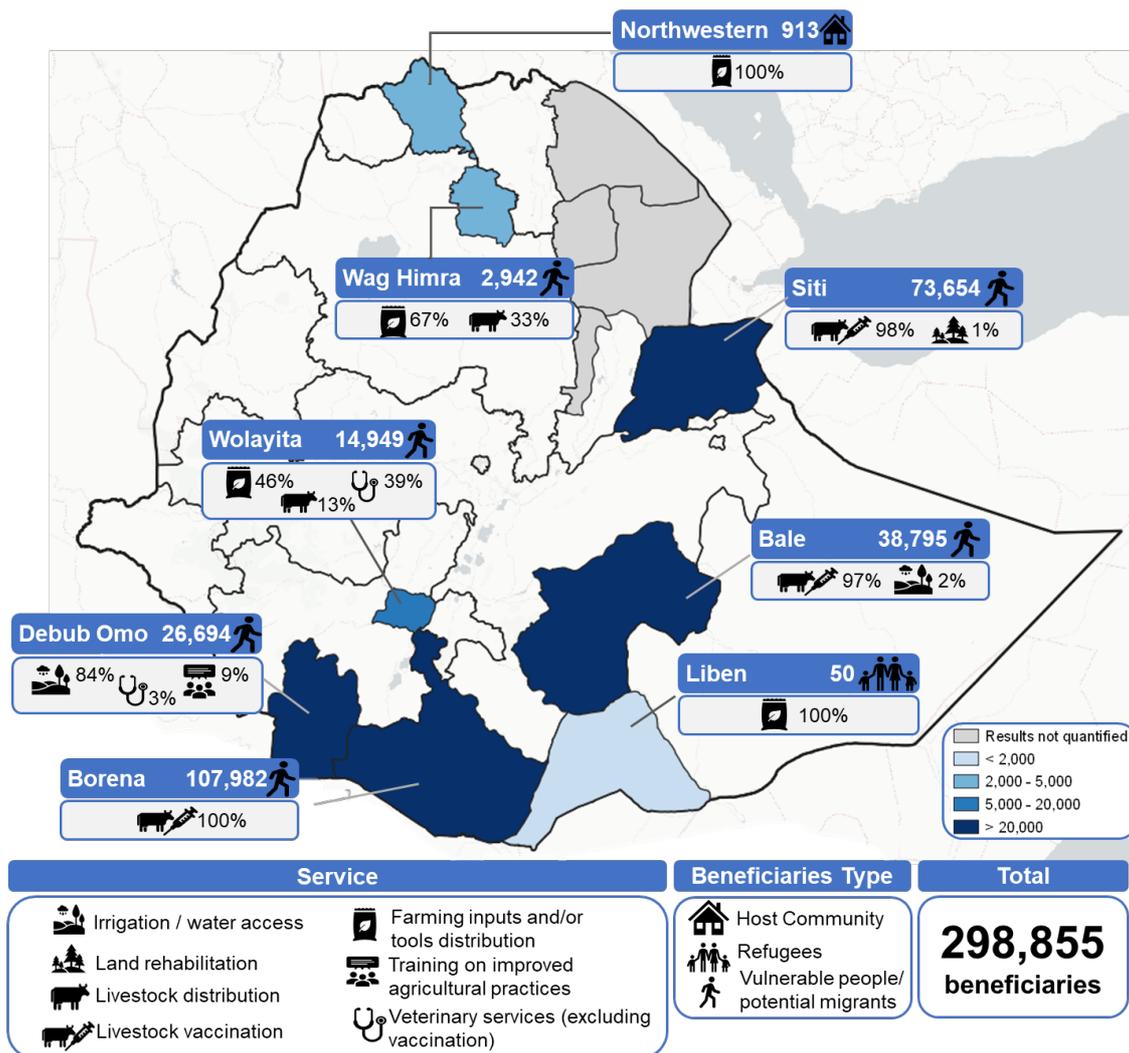
5.2.2.6. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.9 – Number of people having access to improved basic services

A total of 1,865,945 total people benefited from access to improved basic services up to Q4 2018: 82% to improved health services, followed by water (13%), energy (3%), sanitation (2%), and education (1%). Improvements to health services are attributed to trainings for health workers and health extension workers on how to manage severe acute malnutrition, regular technical support and capacity building to health staff to improve the quality of programme delivery, the procurement of essential drugs and laboratory and medical supplies and equipment, the provision of solar refrigeration in selected health facilities, trainings to health care providers on integrated management of new-born care illnesses, and more.

Access to improved water sources is a result of constructing, expanding, and rehabilitating clean drinking water schemes, motorizing and installing solar power to water schemes such as deep wells, water points, traditional wells, and ponds, expanding and rehabilitating water harvesting mechanisms, expanding pipelines to health facilities and schools, and more.

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[1] The location of 31,349 beneficiaries is unspecified. They are vulnerable people and/or potential migrants.

Figure 49: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Ethiopia, by quarter and type of service, December 2018[1]
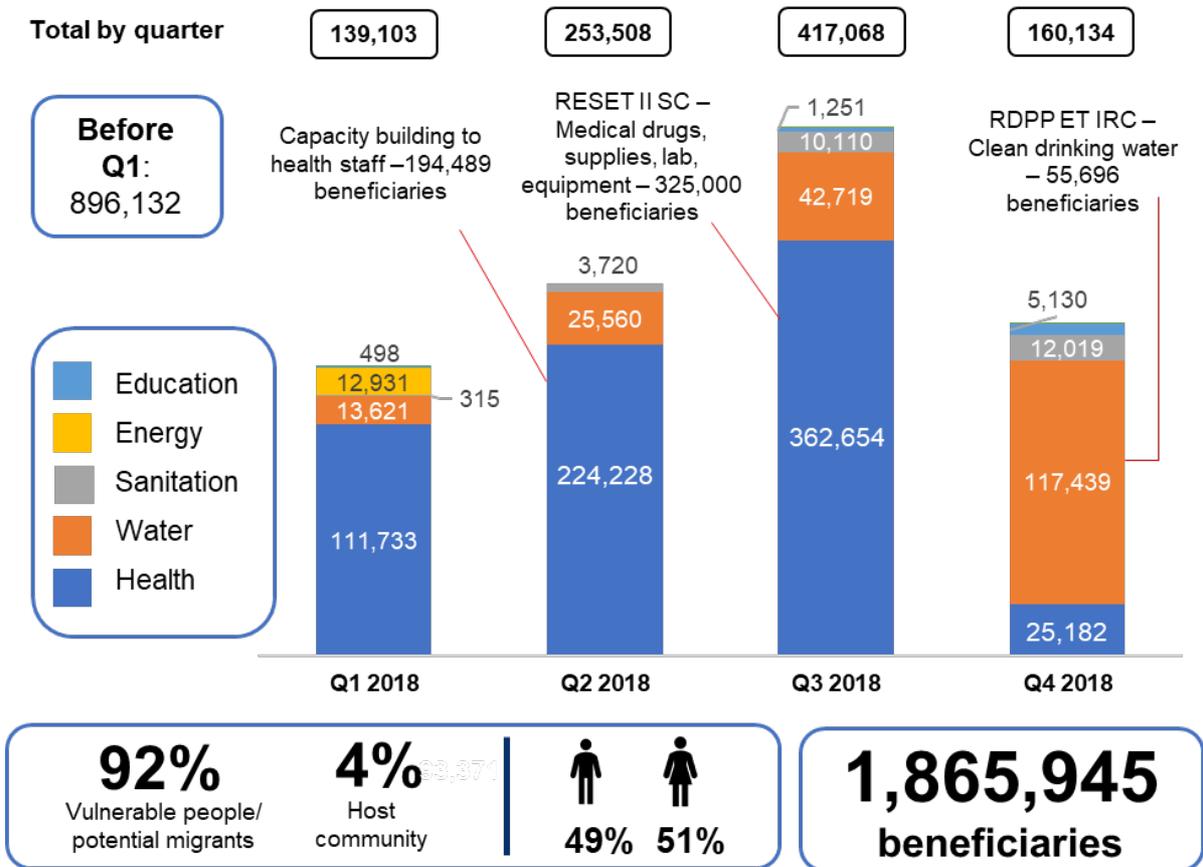
90% of the beneficiaries with access to improved basic services can be found in four main regions: Oromia (30%), Amhara (29%), Afar (21%) and Somali (10%). Beneficiaries in SNNP Region make up 7% and 3% can be found in Tigray. The highest concentration of beneficiaries is found in two zones: 533,797 in Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region) and 437,202 in Borena Zone (Oromia Region), with 97% and 92% of beneficiaries, respectively, accessing improved health services. There were 392,488 in Afar Region.

In Somali Region, there were 195,228 beneficiaries with 61% of those beneficiaries from Siti Zone, all of whom accessed improved health services. Of the remaining 76,467 beneficiaries from Somali Region, 51,132 beneficiaries in Liben Zone accessed energy through the installation of solar lights in households and in the streets. In Fafan Zone, of the 15,382 beneficiaries, 41% had access to improved sanitation-related services, 31% to water-related services and 27% to education-related services.

Drought prone areas, such as the Tigray, Afar and Somali regions, part of the SNNP and Oromia regions, and the Wag Himra Zone, gained access to improved water services.

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[1] 702 people have access to improved legal services.

Figure 50: Total number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Ethiopia, by zone and type of service, December 2018
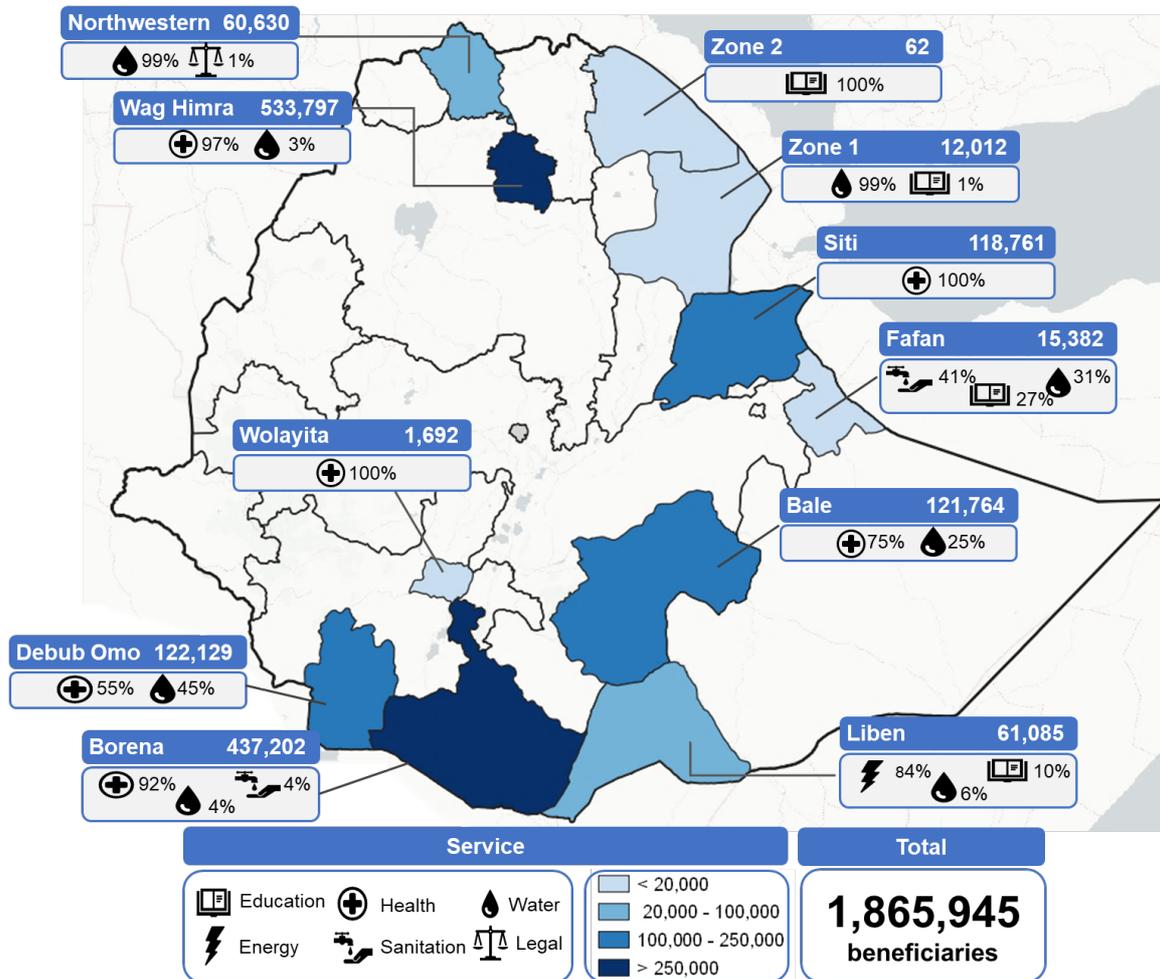
5.2.2.7. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 3.3 – Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration

A total of 34,750 migrants or potential migrants were reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration up to Q4 2018 (45% female and 55% male). 68% were refugees, followed by members of the host community (25%) and vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (8%). Beneficiaries were mostly concentrated in Liben Zone in Somali Region (19,474 people, mostly refugees), followed by North-western Zone in Tigray Region (6,779 people, mostly refugees), and Fafan Zone in Somali Region (5,868 people, mostly from the host community).

Figure 51: Total number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF indicator 3.3) in Ethiopia, by region and type of beneficiary, December 2018
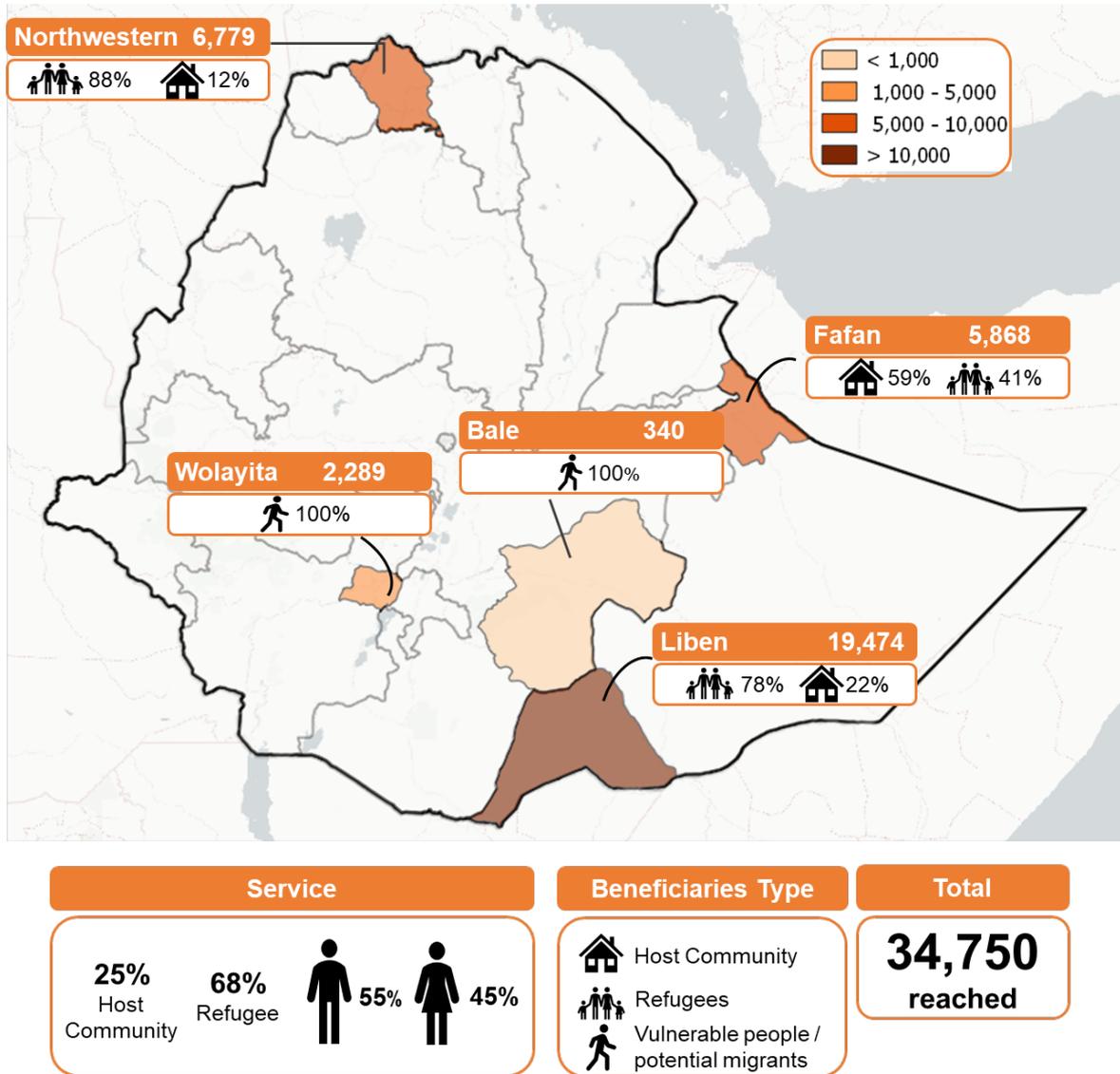
5.2.2.8. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 3.8 – Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration

345 refugee children (46% female and 54% male) were assisted to attend public schools in Addis Ababa by obtaining documentation of their previous education.

5.3.   SUDAN

5.3.1. SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 52: Migration flows, number of IDPs and refugees in Sudan, April 2019[1]

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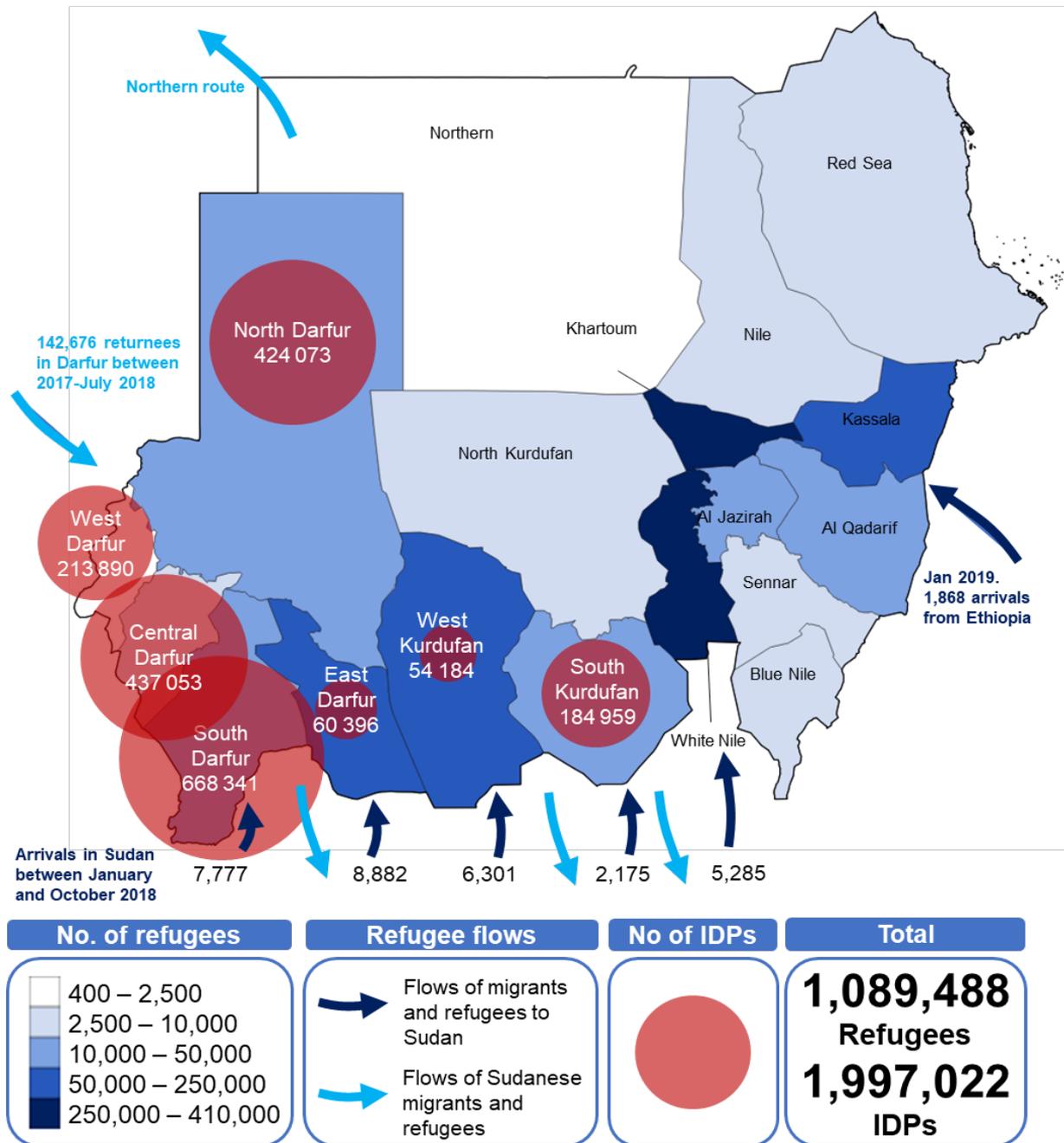
[1] Sources for refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan as of February 2019 adapted from UNHCR, Sudan: Population Dashboard, Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 28 Feb 2019. Sources for IDPs in Sudan use data from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix from August 2018. The source for the number of arrivals in January 2019 from Ethiopia is 'East Sudan January 2019: Factsheet'.

Sudan is a country of origin, transit and destination for migrants that is located along the Central Mediterranean route from the Horn of Africa towards Libya and Egypt.

Figure 53: Refugees per nationality (%) in Sudan, April 2019[1]
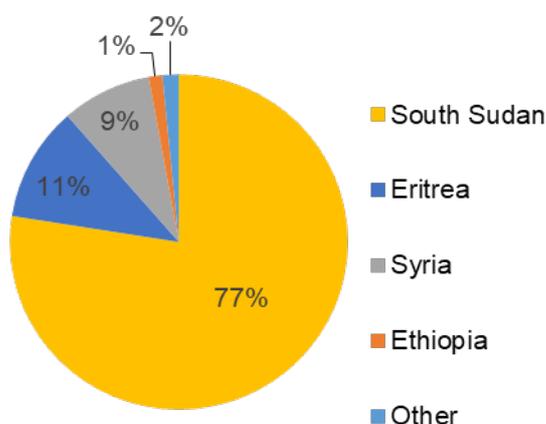
At the end of February 2019, Sudan hosted 1,089,488 refugees and asylum seekers most of whom were South Sudanese (844,262), followed by Eritreans (120,504), Syrians (93,502) and Ethiopians (14,251).[2] Women-headed households represented 52% of the refugee household distribution (based on a sample of biometrically registered individuals only).[3] Most refugees from South Sudan escaped their country due to a civil war which is ongoing in some areas despite the signature of a peace agreement.[4] More recently, there have also been flows in the contrary direction towards South Sudan. The main reasons cited for these flows are voluntary return, conflict-induced displacement and forced displacement.[5]

Sudan is also characterized by a high number of IDPs, with 2,072,000 IDPs mostly concentrated in peripheral areas where intra-state conflicts have been ongoing, including Darfur, South Kurdufan and Blue Nile.[6]

Sudan experiences high numbers of refugee returnees, including 142,676 returnees going to Darfur, mainly from Chad, between the beginning of 2017 and May 2018 (most of these refugee returnees went to Central Darfur) while 4,595 persons returned to South Kurdufan in 2017.[7] Finally, 58,491 persons returned from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between March 2017 and July 2018 following the launch of a campaign giving 'residency and labour law violators 90 days to leave the country without penalties'.[8]

Displacement flows have continued recently to include the arrival of 1,587 Ethiopians in Eastern Sudan in January and February 2019 following renewed ethnic-based confrontations across the border.[9] The border with Eritrea which had been closed for a year was also re-opened in January 2019.[10] Flows of returnees to Sudan from Chad are likely to continue and UNHCR plans to support the return and reintegration of 20,000 refugees from Chad to Darfur (there were 338,799 Sudanese refugees in Chad at the end of March 2019).[11]

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[1] Sources are Refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan as of February 2019 adapted from UNHCR, *Sudan: Population Dashboard, Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 28 Feb 2019*. IDPs in Sudan using data from IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix from August 2018. The source for the number of arrivals in January 2019 from Ethiopia is 'East Sudan January 2019: Factsheet'.
[2] UNHCR, 'Sudan Population Dashboard: Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 28-Feb 2019', 2019.Refugees and asylum seekers from other nationalities include persons from the Central African Republic, Yemen and Chad.
[3] Ibid.
[4] A peace sharing agreement was signed between the main protagonists of the conflict in September 2018. This peace deal was not signed by all protagonists with conflict continuing in certain areas of the country.
[5] Reasons for movements and location of IOM DTM Flow Monitoring points are based on South Sudan monthly cross border movements dashboards of January and February 2019.
[6] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018): Sudan, 2018. Numbers are different from those represented on the map as they include some IDPs from Blue Nile state. IDMC's displacement estimates for Sudan are based on IOM's IDP registration data, covering the 5 states of Darfur and South and West Kordofan, as well as an estimate from the Humanitarian Aid Commission for Blue Nile state.
[7] HDX, 'Sudan Returnee Data'.
[8] IOM, 'DTM Sudan – July 2018'.
[9] UNHCR, 'Flash update – Influx from Ethiopia to Sudan'.
[10] Sudan Tribune, 'Sudan's Al-Bashir reopens border with Eritrea'..
[11] UNHCR, 'Operational Portal – Chad – as of 31 Mar. 2019'.

Beginning in December 2018, Sudan has been rocked by nationwide protests largely caused by Sudan's economic and political situation. These protests resulted in the removal of Omar al-Bashir, Sudan's president for 30 years, on April 11.[1] Negotiations are currently ongoing between the transitional military council and protest leaders on the composition of a future joint council that would oversee Sudan's transition towards elections and civilian rule.[2] Further political developments in Khartoum could have a significant impact on displacement flows and management as well as EUTF programming and project implementation and are to be watched carefully.

Table 11: Sudan – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data

Total population[3]	42,166,000
Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country[4]	1,089,488
Refugees and asylum-seekers stock as % of total population	2.6%
Top 3 refugee groups by origin[5]	South Sudan, Eritrea, Syria
Number of internally displaced persons in the country[6]	2,072,000
Refugees from Sudan abroad[7]	750,000
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low] [8]	167

EUTF data as of April 2019

Total funds contracted so far	€95,020,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	16
Number of projects contracted so far	21
Number of projects in report	12

5.3.1. THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Sudan's displacement profile is characterised by a high number of IDPs, refugees as well as returnees with a large concentration of migrants in Khartoum and in peripheral areas of Sudan that border Eritrea, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Chad (e.g. Darfur, South Kurdufan, Blue Nile, White Nile, Kassala, Al Qadarif and Red Sea). These dynamics are addressed by the EUTF dedicating most of its funding for Sudan to SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people) and to a lesser extent to SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) with most projects being implemented in the geographical areas mentioned above.

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[1] Al Jazeera, 'Sudan's military and opposition agree on 'joint council''.
[2] Ibid.
[3] UN Population division, DESA, 2017.
[4] UNHCR, 'Sudan Population Dashboard: Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 28-Feb 2018', 2019.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018): Sudan, 2018. Numbers are different from those represented on the map as they include some IDPs from Blue Nile state. IDMC's displacement estimates for Sudan are based on IOM's IDP registration data, covering the 5 states of Darfur and South and West Kordofan, as well as an estimate from the Humanitarian Aid Commission for Blue Nile state.
[7] UNHCR, Dec. 2017.
[8] UNDP, Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, 2018.

EUTF priorities in Sudan are threefold: i) support the government to improve basic service delivery especially in relation to health and education, ii) improve market opportunities and agricultural resilience to climate-related disasters and iii) create alternatives to first and secondary movement by improving the protection of Sudanese and migrant populations alike while ensuring the safety of migration routes that are crossing the country. The impact of this strategy is illustrated by the important progress that has been made thus far towards EUTF indicators 2.2 (basic services delivered), 2.4 (food security-related assistance) and 2.9 (improved access to basic services).

Figure 54: Key programmes in Sudan, December 2018
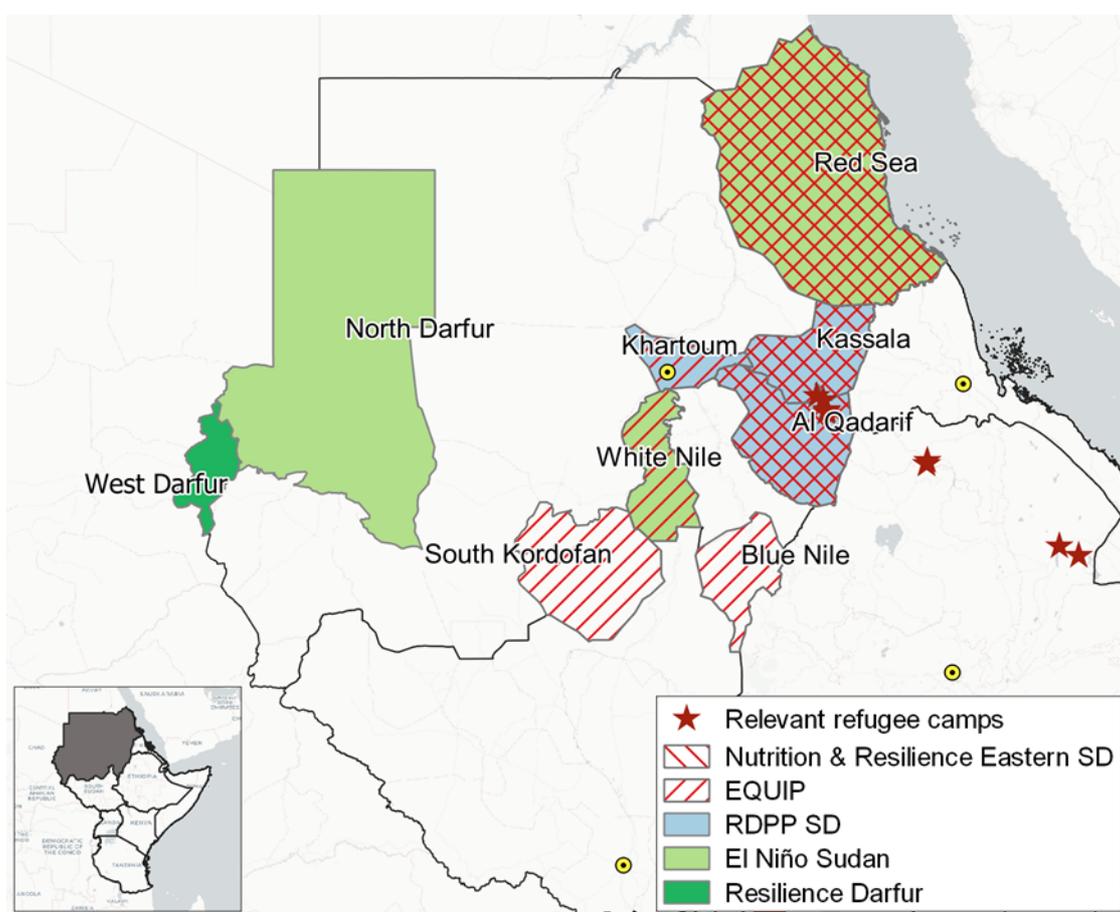
5.3.2. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SUDAN

Table 12: Sudan projects under implementation and with data to report, December 2018[1]

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01	EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO)	SOFRECO	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02	**Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP-ISTEP)**	**BC**	**€4,000,000 (new)**
Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01	Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS)	AICS	€11,900,000

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[1] RDPP SD UNIDO which previously reported data is suspended but is likely to resume implementation of activities and reporting in Q2 2019. The RDPP SD AICS project has not yet started its implementation phase; previous data regarding a needs assessment was erroneously reported by the implementing partner.

Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)	CW	€2,280,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02	**Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik - West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD IMC)**	**IMC**	**€4,719,200 (new)**
Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH)	WHH	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03	**Mitigate the effect of El Nino for host and IDP population in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)**	**COOPI**	**€2,830,000 (new)**
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Khartoum State (RDPP SD UNIDO)	UNIDO	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	Vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	Strengthening Protection Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)	UNHCR	€3,000,000
Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach (Improving Nutrition)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01	Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000

5.3.2.1.1. El Niño SD COOPI (project)

The 'Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP population in North Darfur State' (El Niño SD COOPI) targets pastoralists and farmers in the localities of Kornoi and Um Baru in North Darfur. The area in which the project is implemented is characterised by a high rate of environmental degradation coupled with low human development, economic and social indicators. There has also recently been a high influx of returnees from Chad in the project area. The project's main aim is to assist beneficiaries to develop sustainable and alternative livelihoods to gain improved food access and increase food production. This will be achieved through the rehabilitation/maintenance and building of three earth dams to secure improved access to water for crop cultivation and for livestock. The project also aims to enhance local food production and diversification through the provision of inputs, services and training. For instance, 3,100 households will receive seeds while 310,000 animals will be vaccinated through a livestock vaccination campaign.

Table 13: El Niño COOPI (project)

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP population in North Darfur State
Short project name	El Niño SD COOPI
Location(s) of implementation	North Darfur
EUTF budget	€2,830,000
Main IP(s)	COOPI
Start date	December 2017
End date	November 2020

5.3.2.1.2. Resilience Darfur IMC (project)

The 'Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur' (Resilience Darfur IMC) project targets 1,195,384 people in four localities (Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik) of West Darfur, including 269,111 IDPs. The project's main aim is to strengthen local health systems to deliver basic packages of health services in West Darfur with the final objective being to create a conducive and sustainable living environment for host communities and displaced populations alike.

Resilience Darfur IMC will strengthen the governance capacity of states and local authorities for a well-functioning and sustainable health service by training the management of local health management teams and the State ministry of health (SMoH) as well as providing technical assistance to create annual work plans and training programmes. The project also aims to improve the access to and quality of primary health care and nutrition services by rehabilitating 22 health facilities, training health facility personnel and delivering different types of health services free of charge. Finally, the project aims to create a more participatory and inclusive health system by supporting community-based health activities, community feedback mechanisms and supporting advocacy in health and nutrition.

Table 14: Resilience Darfur IMC (project)

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik - West Darfur
Short project name	Resilience Darfur IMC
Location(s) of implementation	West Darfur
EUTF budget	€4,719,200
Main IP(s)	International Medical Corps (IMC)
Start date	March 2017
End date	March 2020

5.3.2.1.3. EQUIP-ISTEP BC (project)

The 'Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme' (EQUIP-ISTEP), part of the larger EQUIP programme, aims to contribute to the completion of quality basic education for children in seven states of Sudan: Al Qadarif, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, South Kurdufan and White Nile. The final objective of the programme consists in the training of 6,500 teachers in the new curriculum for English, math and science thereby giving improved access to basic education to 330,000 pupils. Teacher educators and supervisors will also be trained to facilitate project implementation and the monitoring of teachers' performance.

Table 15: EQUIP-ISTEP BC (project)

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP-ISTEP)
Short project name	EQUIP-ISTEP BC
Location(s) of implementation	Al Qadarif, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, South Kurdufan and White Nile
EUTF budget	€4,000,000
Main IP(s)	British Council (BC)

5.3.3. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Sudan including one indicator that is reported on for the first time. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 16: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Sudan, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	1,142	1,155		385	**2,682**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported		26	17	13	**56**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	1,054	821	155	195	**2,225**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	286	274	90	7	**657**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported			163	436	**599**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	7	15	15	**40**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	4,069	1,831	3,597	242,447	**251,944**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	498,437	98,088	96,254	26,853	**719,632**
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,230	2,297	22,619	4,255	**31,401**
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	324	327	2,038	662	**3,351**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	50,891	3,513	1,527	4,373	**60,304**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	45	53	201	1,057	**1,356**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	22,237	61,590	70,581	133,464	**287,872**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	46	31		38	**115**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,579	830	976	851	**5,236**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	50		24		**84**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported				1	**1**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	34	21	6	31	**92**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	5	4	6	13	**28**

5.3.3.1.   Sudan, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

2,682 jobs were created in Sudan (for 82% men and 18% women) up to the end of 2018. Cash for work accounts for 86% of all jobs created explaining the preponderance of male beneficiaries for this EUTF indicator (this type of work and the hard labour it entails are seldom done by women in this context). These jobs were all created in Red Sea State with all beneficiaries being vulnerable people and/or potential migrants.

Improving Nutrition WFP is responsible for the creation of 2,297 jobs (86% of all reported progress), through the implementation of productive safety net (PSN) approach in the localities of Haya and Sinkat between January and June 2018. A total of 4,452 PSN participants (one per household) received 900

SDG per month (~$19)[1] as part of a productive safety net approach with beneficiaries participating in cash for work activities to rehabilitate and/or build community assets (e.g. *haffirs*,[2] earth dams, terrace making, construction of water tanks, shallow well rehabilitation, mesquite shrub management etc.) for 20 days per month. Cash for work activities are likely to resume in the first two quarters of 2019 in Kassala and Al Qadarif as part of the same project.

The remaining 385 jobs were created in Q4 2018 by the El Niño SD WHH project through several activities. The clearance of mesquite from agricultural land through a cash for work modality accounts for 11 jobs created (all male) while 374 women became self-employed following trainings in income-generating activities including braiding and maintenance of fishing nets, fishmeal preparation, food processing, handicraft skills and vegetable farming. Finally, a skills development training in management and bookkeeping skills led to 39 out of 40 trainees becoming self-employed.

5.3.3.2. Sudan, EUTF indicator 1.3 – Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

2,225 people were assisted to develop IGA (13% male and 87% female) in Sudan up to Q4 2018. Most of these beneficiaries are vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (57%) assisted in Red Sea State by Improving Nutrition WFP and El Niño SD WHH.[3]

Improving Nutrition WFP assisted 910 individuals to develop IGA (41% of total progress to date) in Red Sea State between January and June 2018. These individuals were supported through a PSN training in which conditional cash transfers were disbursed to beneficiary households on the condition of one individual undergoing training in IGAs. Types of IGAs include food processing, handcraft training, tailoring and shallow well maintenance. This activity was implemented in conjunction with the job creation discussed in EUTF indicator 1.1 with some households receiving conditional cash transfers through asset creation activities while others received it through training activities.

1,315 individuals were trained in IGA through the El Niño programme including 950 individuals who are members of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), 793 host community members and 157 returnees. These 950 beneficiaries were all assisted in White Nile State in Q1 and Q2 2018 by the El Niño SD ADRA project. The El Niño SD WHH project trained 365 women (mostly in Q3 and Q4 2018) in a variety of IGA (see EUTF indicator 1.1). 99% of these women consequently became self-employed.

5.3.3.3. Sudan, EUTF indicators 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

251,944 basic services (to 35% male and 62% female beneficiaries)[4] were delivered up to Q4 2018 with most beneficiaries being reached in Q4 2018 through the Resilience Darfur IMC project. Resilience Darfur IMC delivered 232,858 health-related services in Q4 2018 including 115,465 out-patient consultations, 68,214 vaccinations and 49,179 reproductive health consultations. The high number of health-related services were delivered in the 22 health centres the project equipped and rehabilitated in West Darfur State, aiming to compensate for the isolation of the communities and the lack of other options. Other projects delivering health-related services include Resilience Darfur CW, which delivered 11,201 health consultations (8,701 in Q4 alone). Finally, RDPP SD UNHCR provided 6,475 health consultations in primary health centres to refugees of all nationalities officially registered by the

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[1] Exchange rate taken on 25/04/2019.
[2] *Haffirs* are man-made ground reservoirs that stores water for drinking purposes for human, livestock as well as for agriculture.
[3] Other beneficiaries include 36% host community members and 7% are returnees.
[4] The gender of 3% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

Commissioner of Refugees (80% of its beneficiaries) as well as to unregistered refugees through an NGO named Almanar (the remaining 20%).

Finally, as part of its FFT approach, Improving Nutrition WFP gave conditional cash transfers to 1,410 households in Red Sea State between January and June 2018.

5.3.3.4. Sudan, EUTF indicators 2.9 – Number of people having access to improved basic services

287,872 persons gained improved access to basic services (48% male and 52% female) by the end of 2018. 95% of the beneficiaries gained improved access to health services while 5% of beneficiaries gained improved access to water. In total, 257,187 persons[1] achieved improved access to quality health services as a result of the minor rehabilitation, equipment and supervision of 22 health facilities in West Darfur State (Resilience Darfur IMC). Furthermore, 16,561 persons gained improved access to primary healthcare in Q4 2018 in West Darfur thanks to the training of health staff by Resilience Darfur CW.

The increase in the numbers reported for EUTF indicator 2.9 in Q4 2018 is due to Resilience Darfur IMC's rehabilitation of ten of the 22 health facilities. All beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 2.9 for Resilience Darfur CW gained improved access to health in Q4.

Finally, 14,124 persons obtained improved access to potable water between Q1 and Q3 2018 in Red Sea State through the rehabilitation of water hand pumps and dug wells by El Niño SD WHH.

Figure 55: Total number of people received a basic social and number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2 & 2.9), by sector, December 2018[2]

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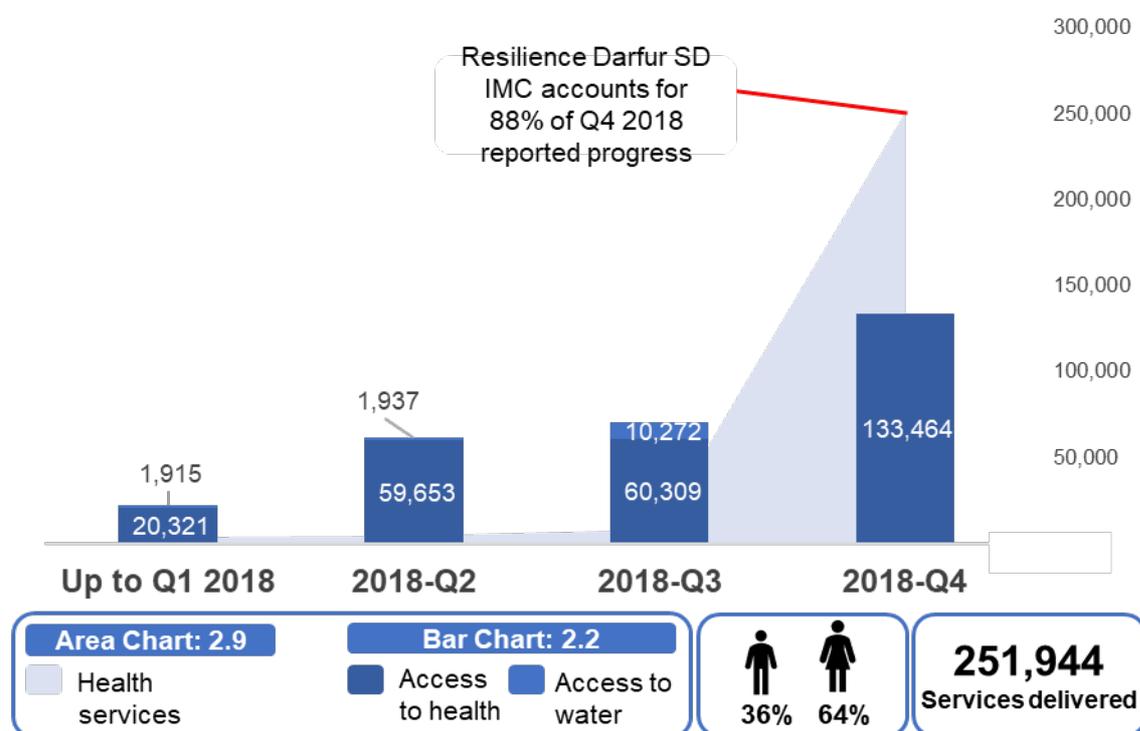
[1] This corresponds to the catchment population served by the area.
[2] The gender of 3% of beneficiaries is unspecified. Gender was calculated based on those with specified gender.

5.3.3.5. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.3 – Number of people receiving nutrition assistance

A total of 719,632 persons received nutrition assistance (58% female and 42% male) up to the end of Q4 2018, all through Improving Nutrition WFP.[1] All the beneficiaries were vulnerable people and/or potential migrants. 50% of the project's beneficiaries are under five, followed by school-aged children (between five and eighteen) (37%) while PLW account for 13% of beneficiaries.

Most beneficiaries (56%) were reached prior to the beginning of 2018 when 268,734 children benefited from on-site school feeding with no new beneficiaries in subsequent reporting periods. These children continue to receive on-site school feeding. Under the targeted supplementary feeding programme, a total of 120,064 children under five and PLW were provided with specialized nutritious foods to treat MAM with beneficiaries screened and enrolled in the treatment programme for up to three months. In addition, 261,039 children under two and PLW were reached through food-based prevention of MAM and 69,795 children under five and PLW were provided with micronutrient powders that aim to prevent micronutrient deficiencies which can contribute to stunting if left untreated.

The decrease in beneficiaries in Q4 2018 is driven by the lack of new persons enrolled in home fortification and food-based prevention programmes. Activities related to home fortification and food-based prevention continue serving existing beneficiaries.

5.3.3.6. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

31,401 households have benefited from food security-related assistance (60% male and 40% female heads of household) up to Q4 2018: 87% were vulnerable people and/or potential migrants.[2] All the reported progress is due to Improving Nutrition WFP (64%) and the El Niño programme (36%). Training on improved agricultural practices accounts for 66% of reported progress followed by livestock vaccination (19%) and irrigation or water access (13%).[3]

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[1] Less than 1% of beneficiaries have an unspecified gender.
[2] Other beneficiaries are host community members (12%) and returnees (1%).
[3] Other types of support include livestock distribution (1%) and other (1%).

Figure 56: Total number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by support type, December 2018[1]
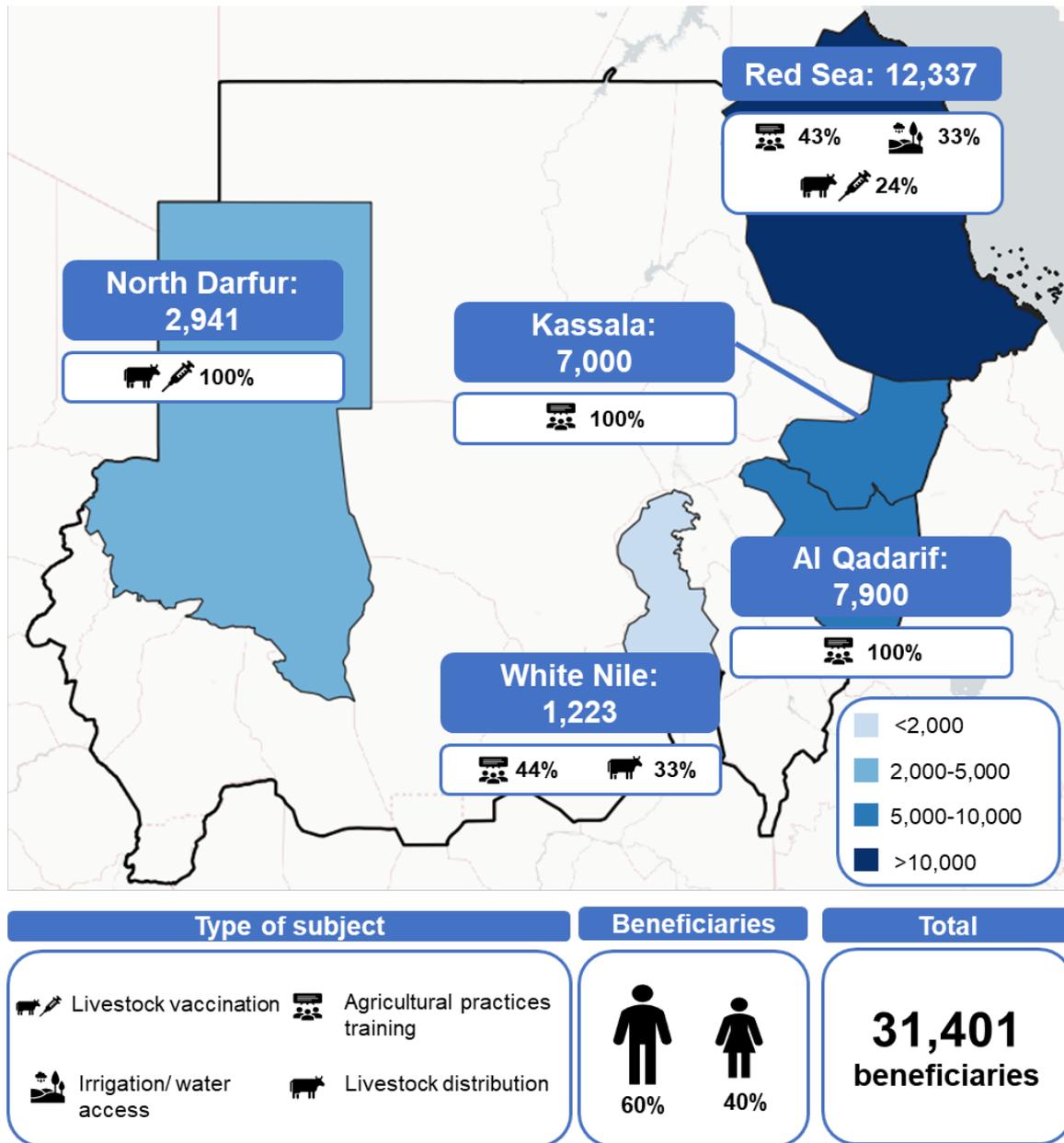
Most progress occurred in Q3 2018 due to the training of 20,233 persons in post-harvest loss reduction techniques by Improving Nutrition WFP in the states of Al Qadarif (7,900), Kassala (7,000) and Red Sea (5,333).

Most reported progress under the El Niño programme can be attributed to two vaccination campaigns with 3,000 households reached by a livestock vaccination campaign in Red Sea State in Q1 and Q2 2018 (El Niño SD WHH) while 2,941 households were reached in North Darfur State by El Niño SD COOPI for a livestock vaccination campaign in Q4 2018. Finally, El Niño SD WHH improved 3,351 ha. of land reported (EUTF indicator 2.6) by building and maintaining water catchment structures. This improved the food security of 4,004 households which gained access to irrigation.

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[1] The other category accounts for 23% of beneficiaries in White Nile State.

5.3.3.7. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.8 – Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery

1,356 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (46% male and 54% female) by the end of 2018. Most have been trained to improve service delivery in the areas of health (58%), education (19%) and agriculture/veterinary topics (18%).[1] Staff trained include 876 service providers (65%), 278 community/volunteer service providers (20%) and 202 staff from local civilian institutions (15%).

The number of persons trained has increased at a rapid rate in Q3 and Q4 through new projects. Reported progress in the field of education is due to the inclusion of the EQUIP-ISTEP BC project which trained 56 school supervisors and 208 teacher educators in seven States of Sudan in Q4 2018 alone (Al Qadarif, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, South Kurdufan and White Nile). Teacher educators (in math, science and English) are subject-matter experts who are tasked to train 6,500 teachers in the relevant topics. School supervisors also known as school inspectors in other countries are trained to supervise other teachers through monitoring, teacher development and reviewing classroom practice and performance.[2] They will also, in some cases, take care of the initial three days of training for teachers. The EQUIP-ISTEP BC project also developed training materials for teachers, teacher educators and school supervisors to improve in-service teacher development.

Similarly, the increase in health staff trained is due to the inclusion of new projects in Q3 and Q4 2018 (Resilience Darfur IMC, Resilience Darfur CW and Resilience Eastern SD). Resilience Eastern SD trained 30 health workers in Q3 (Kassala and Al Qadarif states) and 245 health workers in Al Qadarif State in Q4. Resilience Darfur IMC trained 276 persons in Q4 2018 in West Darfur State including 205 health staff, 30 people from local health authorities (LHAs), 19 staff from the SMoH and 14 heads of clinics.

Finally, 250 persons were trained in agriculture/veterinary topics, all through the El Niño SD programme with 132 persons trained by the El Niño WHH including 48 persons from Village Development Committees (VDC) trained on community development, 32 VDC leaders trained in the same subject and 28 persons from community-based organisations trained to monitor indicators related to food security (among other trainings).

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[1] Other accounts for 5% of all beneficiaries.
[2] On average, one school supervisor is responsible for 36 teachers in Sudan.

Figure 57: Cumulative number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), by sector, December 2018
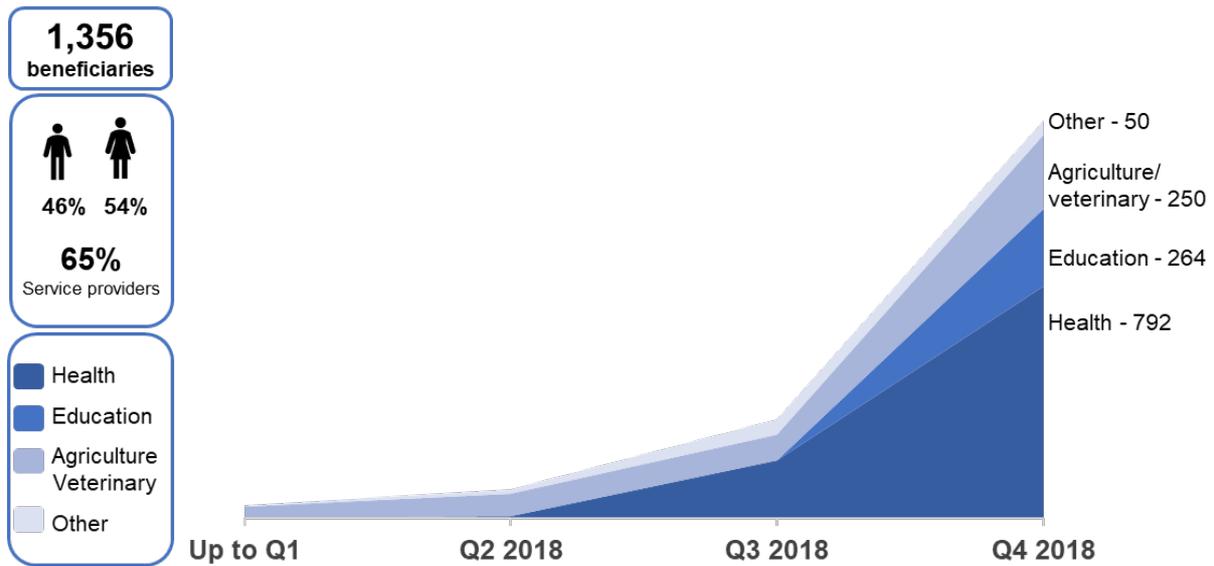
5.3.3.8. Sudan, EUTF indicator 3.8 – Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration

5,236 individuals (60% male and 40% female), all refugees, received legal assistance from RDPP SD UNHCR to determine their refugee status (RSD): this legal or administrative process helps UNHCR and/or governments determine if a person that seeks protection is a refugee according to international, regional or national law.[1] In total, 87% of the status determinations occurred in Shagarab I camp in Kassala State while the remaining 13% were in Khartoum. The area of eastern Sudan in which the project operate is going through a protracted refugee crisis with nine camps in Al Jazirah, Al Qadarif and Kassala States. Most persons registering in 2018 after their arrival come from Eritrea (3,275), Somalia (243) and Ethiopia (30).[2] Following their entry into Sudan, recent arrivals are transported to one of the Shagarab camps within one to two weeks to 'undergo screening, a reception process, registration, and RSD'.[3]

5.3.3.9. Sudan, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

74 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (65% male and 35% female) in Sudan up to the end of 2018. 22 host community members and 62 returnees participated in activities related to the joint management of natural resources. El Niño SD COOPI trained 24 members of two natural resource committees in Q3 on the joint management of resources in three topics (soil and agriculture, rangelands and pasture, and forest management): 22 host community members and two returnees (from Chad). El Niño SD ADRA trained 50 returnees from South Sudan, members of water committees, in White Nile State in Q1 2018.

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[1] UNHCR, 'Refugee Status Determination'.
[2] UNHCR, 'East Sudan New Arrival Dashboard – 31st Dec 2018'.
[3] Ibid.

5.3.3.10. Projects not previously included in EUTF MLS reports – Sudan

Table 17: Sudan projects that have been contracted but NOT included in the MLS report yet[1]

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Greater stability in eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in Food Security (Greater Stability Eastern Sudan SD FAO)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01	Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security (Stability East SD FAO)	FAO	€6,000,000
Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-04	EQUIP Quality learning environment for access and retention (EQUIP-QLEAR SC)	SC	€3,200,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03	Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment and Retention (EQUIP-I-LEARN UNICEF)	UNICEF	€6,800,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05	Education Quality Improvement Programme (EQUIP EF)	Expertise France	€4,000,000
Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33-01	Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	IFAD	€8,750,000
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01	Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation -Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD AICS)	AICS	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-06	Agribusiness in Eastern Sudan RDPP (RDPP SD RVO)	RVO	€3,000,000
Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-02	Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (TCF Health SD)	WHO	€1,000,000
Wadi El Ku (Phase 2)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37-01	Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) (Wadi El Ku UNEP)	UNEP	€10,000,000
Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53-01	Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas of Darfur (S3M UNICEF)	UNICEF	€1,000,000
Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas of Darfur	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45-01	Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas of Darfur (Access to Markets Darfur WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000

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[1] The RDPP SD AICS project has not yet started its implementation phase; previous data regarding a needs assessment was erroneously reported by the implementing partner.

5.4. SOMALIA

5.4.1. SOMALIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 58: Somalia migration flows and IDP presence, April 2019[1]
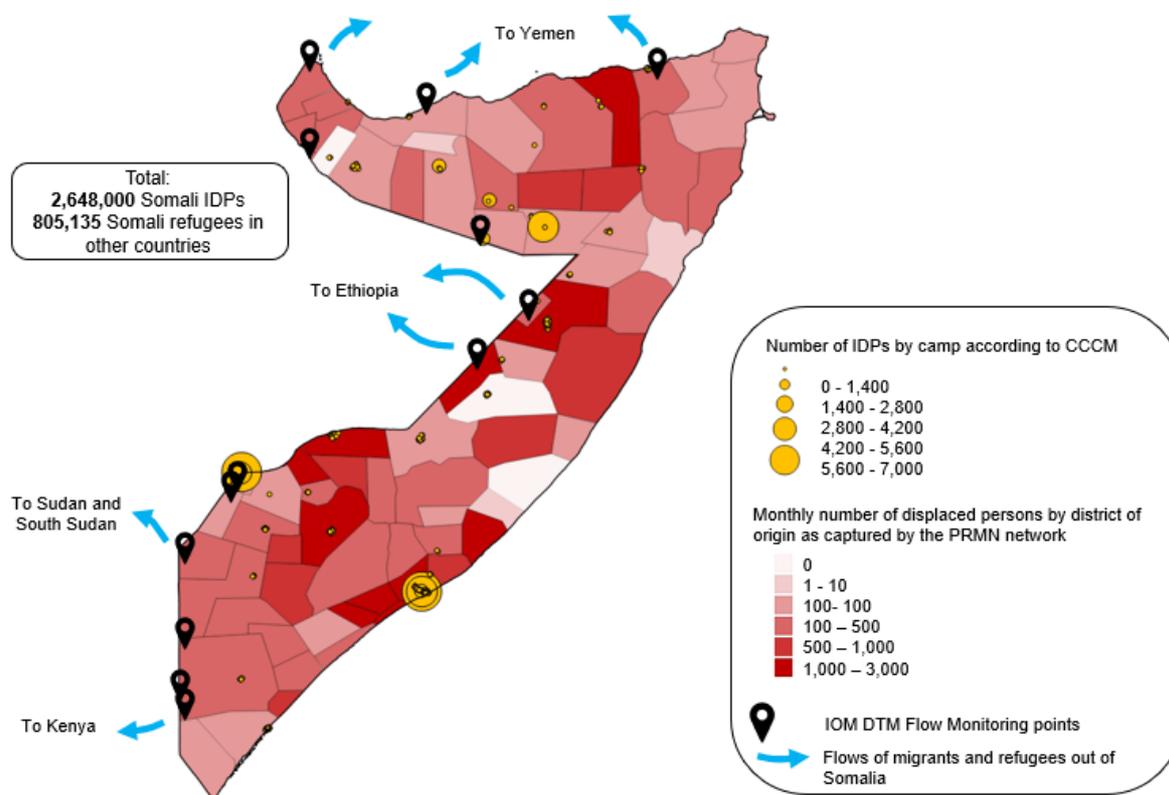
Somalia remains prone to conflict and insecurity leading to important movements within and outside of the country which are compounded by the succession of natural disasters affecting the country. While some areas of the country are still recovering from the lingering effects of severe droughts that occurred in 2016 and 2017, the heavy rains of the 2018 Gu season[2] caused flash and riverine flooding in central and southern parts of Somalia between April and June 2018, affecting 830,000 people among which 290,000 were temporarily displaced.[3] In May 2018, Somalia was reached by tropical cyclone Sagar, resulting in heavy rain in Puntland, flash flooding in the Baru region and affecting the road linking the region to Bosasso. Somaliland suffered the heaviest fatalities in terms of building destruction, washed away livestock and landfall.[4] Somalia was also hit with heavy rains in October 2018 due to the tropical cyclone Luban.[5]

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[1] Total number of IDPs: UNHCR, last updated 30 June 2018.
Total number of refugees: UNHCR, last updated 30 March 2019.
Number of IDPs by camp according to CCCM: as of January 2018.
Monthly number of displaced persons by district of origin as captured by the PRMN network in March 2018 (NB: data collected by the PRMN is not comprehensive and only reflects parts of the flows of IDPs; the forced nature of the movements tracked can also not be ascertained).
IOM Somalia DTM Flow Monitoring points (FMPs) locations as per IOM Somalia monthly cross border movements dashboards from February 2018 to February 2019. The data mentioned hereinafter is calculated from IOM Somalia DTM monthly cross border dashboards from February 2018 to February 2019.
[2] Long rainy season occurring between April and August in Somalia.
[3] OCHA Flash Update, June 2018.
[4] OCHA Flash Update #1 – Tropical Cyclone Saga, 19 May 2018.
[5] Reliefweb disaster, Tropical Cyclone Luban, October 2018 updates.

As of the end of 2018, 4.2 million people were reported as in need of humanitarian assistance (including 2.6 million IDPs, 1.5 million members of host communities, 92,200 returnees and 33,270 refugees and asylum seekers) as of the end of 2018.[1] There are as many as 3.45 million displaced Somalis in the world as of February 2019, including 805,135 refugees and asylum seekers and 2.65 million internally displaced.[2] The main cited reasons for displacement were drought and conflict leading to insecurity.[3] Most IDPs can be found in south central Somalia (1.64 million IDPs), followed by Somaliland (594,000) and Puntland (413,000).[4] The main host countries for the refugees and asylum seekers are Ethiopia (hosting 32% of Somali refugees), Kenya (32%) and Yemen (31%).[5] In 2018, a total of 13,044 returnees were registered in Somalia, including 4,423 returnees from Yemen in December alone.[6]

Table 18: Somalia – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data[7]	
Total population[8]	12,300,000
Number of internally displaced people[9]	2,650,000
Number of refugees in the country[10]	33,270
IDP stock as % of total population	21.1%
Refugees from Somalia abroad[11]	805,135
Top destination countries	Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen
Number of returnees[12]	92,200
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]	N/A
EUTF data as of April 2019	
Total funds contracted so far	€212,779,857
Number of programmes with committed funds	8
Number of projects contracted so far	27
Number of projects in report[13,14]	12

Focus box 1: Somalia migration profile – IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

> The data contained in this box is taken from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and covers the period from February 2018 to February 2019. The DTM is a tool designed to track and monitor population mobility. Data is collected through flow monitoring points (FMPs), interviews and surveys. The DTM does not aim at registering all migration movements in a country. Data collected is an estimation and only represents parts of the flows in the country.

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[1] UNOCHA, Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard – December 2018.
[2] UNHCR, East, Horn of Africa and Yemen, Displacement of Somalis: Refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, 28 February 2019.
[3] UNHCR, Somalia factsheet, 1 – 28 February 2019.
[4] Same as above.
[5] Same as above.
[6] UNHCR, Somalia arrivals from Yemen at 31 December 2018.
[7] UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.
[8] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2019.
[9] UNHCR, July 2018.
[10] UNHCR, January 2019.
[11] UNHCR, East, Horn of Africa and Yemen, Displacement of Somalis: Refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, 28 February 2019.
[12] UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2019.
[13] CW's EIDACS project consists of two contracts.
[14] The RE-INTEG UNHCR project has ended but its data is still included.

The IOM Somalia DTM observed incoming and outgoing movements in Somalia over the past year:[1] it noted slightly more inflows[2] (54%) than outflows (46%). Incoming migrants declared they were Ethiopian nationals (74%), followed by Djiboutian (8%), Somali (8%) and Kenyans (8%). Outgoing migrants said they were from Yemen (48%), Ethiopia (29%), Kenya (13%) and Djibouti (9%).[3]

Figure 59: Gender and vulnerable migrants – DTM Somalia, February 2019

Migrants by gender and age

19% adults   29% adults
53%   47%
34% minors   18% minors

Vulnerable migrants: 33%

10% 7% 7% 5% 4%
<5
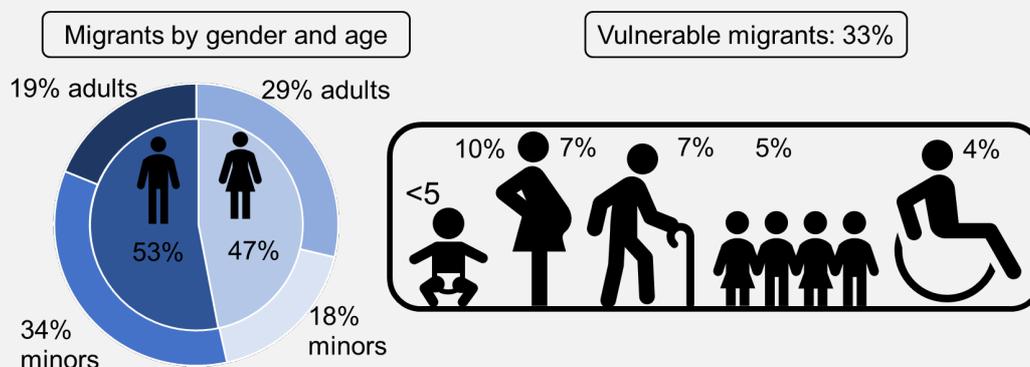
61% of all the interviewed migrants said they were Somali while 32% declared they were Ethiopian. Nearly as many interviewed migrants were female (56%) as male (44%). 32 % of reported flows consisted in underage migrants, with 17% male and 15% female. Vulnerable migrants represented 33% of movements, including 10% children under five, 7% pregnant and lactating women, 7% elderly, 5% unaccompanied minors and 4% people with disabilities.

Reasons for moving included conflict, seasonal migration and economic migration. 53% of the interviewees declared they were moving voluntarily while 40% declared they were forced to move.[4] The main means of transports used were buses (35%), trucks (31%), cars (17%) and on foot (9%). It is worth noting that migrants are also moving with animals (6%) or by boat (2%).

Figure 60: Declared means of transport – DTM Somalia, February 2019

35%   31%   17%
9%   6%   2%
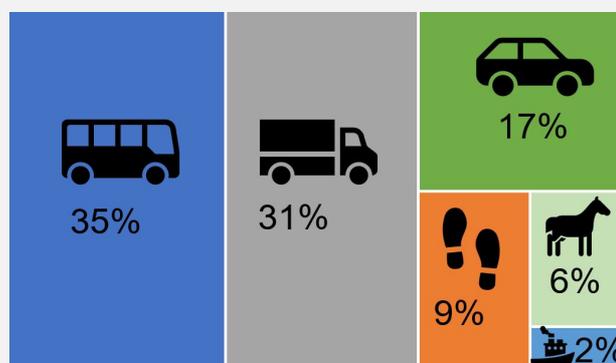
5.4.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOMALIA

Throughout 2018, the EUTF provided support in Somalia through a diversified portfolio of interventions focusing on strengthening the resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and IDPs, and building institutional capacity on migration, mainly through the RE-INTEG programme. A new intervention by Africa's Voices Foundation was

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[1] The data mentioned is calculated from IOM Somalia DTM monthly cross border movement dashboard from February 2018 to February 2019 unless specified otherwise. Calculation are averages of data provided in each monthly cross border movement dashboard from February 2018 to February 2019 unless specified otherwise.
[2] Here inflows refer to movements to Somalia, outflows refer to the opposite.
[3] Data calculated from July 2018 to February 2019.
[4] Data calculated from August 2018 to February 2019, the remaining 2% were not specified.

launched in the first quarter of 2019 with the aim to promote RE-INTEG's activities and raise awareness among target groups about specific topics that are central to achieving durable solutions.

More interventions in Somalia are planned for the coming quarters with the RESTORE programme, whose primary goal is to support food security and livelihoods of communities in drought-prone areas of northern Somalia and Somaliland. The RESTORE 2 programme aims to reach out to additional communities and scale up the efforts of RESTORE.

The Somalia State and Resilience Building contract, worth €92M, was signed and its first €15M disbursement was made, aiming to increase the legitimacy and capacity of the Somali federal state, further the federal project, and create the conditions for inclusive growth. As part of this intervention, two further contracts were signed, with the aim of reinforcing the capacity of Somali national institutions in the public finance sector, for a total of €6.5M.

The upcoming Inclusive Local and Economic Development (ILED) programme is expected to contribute to stability in Somalia by helping to extend state authority and services, promoting local reconciliation and peacebuilding, creating inclusive economic opportunities and protecting the most vulnerable.

The 'Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia' programme aims to increase the presence of security forces throughout the federal states of Somalia. The programme is a component of the EU's Development Cooperation Strategy 2017-2020 for Somalia (Pillar 1: Build effective and sustainable responses to security challenges) through which an additional €200 million were mobilised from the European Development Fund's reserve as a top up to the EU's National Indicative Programme 2014-2020 and transferred to the EUTF HoA.

Finally, a total of €16.3M were signed through a multi partner trust fund to support four sectors in Somalia: justice, corrections, security and local governance. The intervention is implemented by different UN agencies.

5.4.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOMALIA

Table 19: Somalia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2018[1]

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	*Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)*	*UNHCR*	*€5,000,000 (completed)*
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)	CARE NL	€9,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	"Wadajir" - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€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 (RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT)	UN-HABITAT	€12,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (RE-INTEG CW)	CW	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (RE-INTEG IDLO)	IDLO	€2,967,280

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[1] Project in **bold** is a new project. Project in *italics* is completed.

	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10[1]	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW 2)	CW	€1,000,000
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia (Security and RoL)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01	Enhancing security & rule of law – (Security & RoL Sahan)	Sahan Foundation	€2,699,370
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-02	**Enhancing security and rule of law – UNOPS (Security & RoL UNOPS)**	**UNOPS**	**€17,000,000 (new)**

Figure 61: Key EUTF programmes in Somalia, December 2018[2]
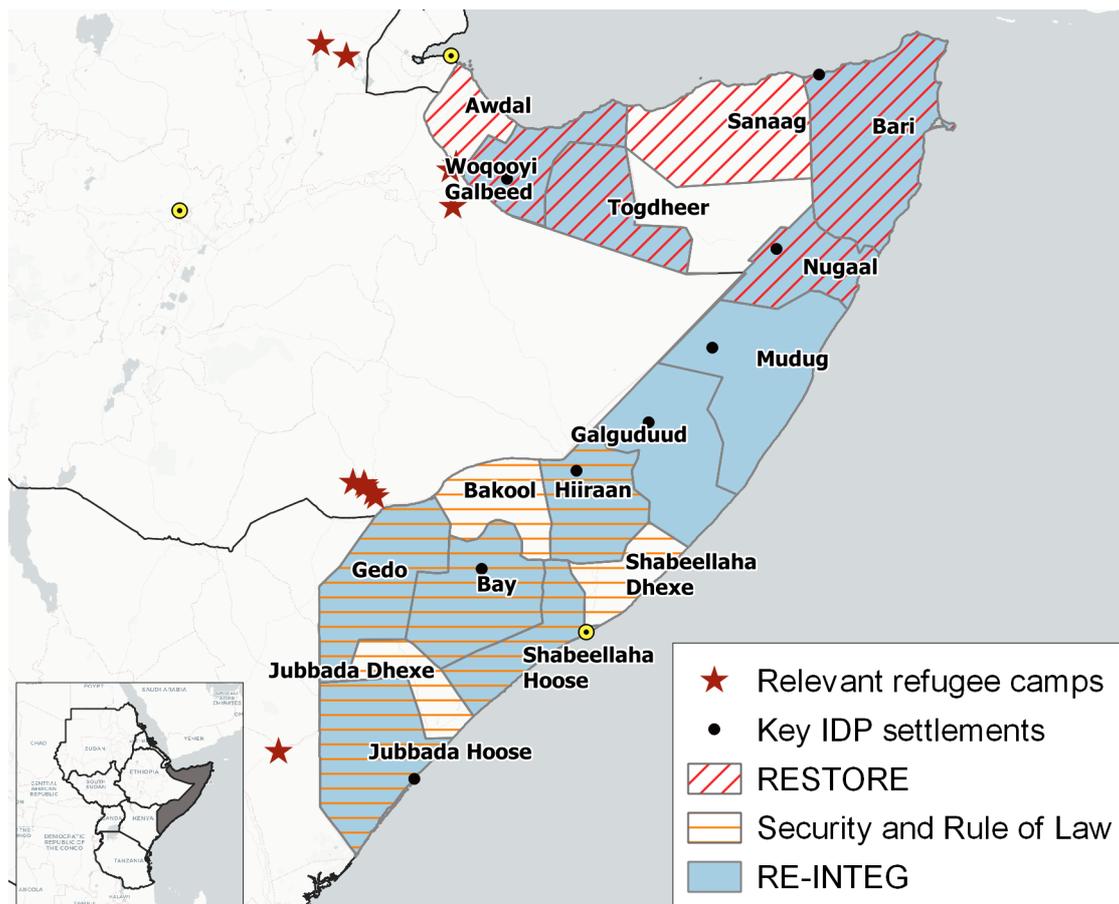
5.4.3.1. Projects not previously included in the EUTF MLS report – Somalia

5.4.3.1.1. Enhancing security and rule of law – UNOPS (project)

The Joint Police Programme (JPP) component of the 'Enhancing security and rule of law' programme supports the Somali police force and the Federal Member States (FMS) through stipend payments and trainings and enables the efficient and effective allocation of resources against agreed priorities. The project is structured in a fundamentally different way from most United Nations led programmes, because in this case the priorities are set by the FMS and federal administrations of Somalia itself

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[1] The contract was signed with CW to address the drought and subsequent mass displacement in Baidoa. This additional grant focuses exclusively on Baidoa (Bay region), while the first grant focuses on Baidoa and Afgoye (Shabeellaha Hoose region).
[2] The IDP settlements marked in the map are the main settlements targeted by RE-INTEG, and they are not an exhaustive list of the existing ones in Somalia.

following a bottom-up approach: first each Member State sets its internal priorities, subsequently these are discussed in joint meetings with representatives from all FMS and the federal government, and finally reviewed by the JPP executive board

By providing salary top-ups in the form of stipend payments, the project aims to allow police officers to be adequately compensated for their services. Furthermore, a 'trickle-down effect' is estimated to benefit over 20,000 individuals (family members of the police officers).

Moreover, the project serves to strengthen the capacity of the country public financial management (PFM) system of the Federal Government of Somalia by supporting the establishment of a credible and transparent payroll process for the Somali Police Force through which stipends are paid.

Table 20: Security & rule of law – UNOPS (project)

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Joint Police Programme
Short project name	Security & rule of law UNOPS
Location(s) of implementation	South West State, Jubaland, Hirshabelle
EUTF budget	€17,000,000
IP(s)	UNOPS
Start date	June 2018
End date	October 2021

5.4.3.2.   Somalia and the EUTF common output indicators

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Somalia. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 21: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Somalia, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	1,481	511	683	101	**2,776**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	12	34	227	28	**301**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	2,118	1,110	774	1,501	**5,503**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	442	309	268	278	**1,297**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	124	57	132	1,099	**1,412**
1.6 No of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3				**3**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	86	22	62	16	**186**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	47,433	16,100	18,881	10,994	**93,408**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance		120	23	60	**203**
2.4 No of people receiving food-security related assistance	725		250		**975**
2.5 No of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	17	10	1		**28**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	8,225	4,100	46,446	20,767	**79,538**

|					
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	672	266	658	335	**1,931**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	25,011	83,323	74,639	65,049	**248,022**
3.2 No of migrants in transit, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	36,970				**36,970**
3.3 No of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	84	22	247	3,108	**3,461**
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,955				**3,955**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	22,897	4,190	83	280	**27,450**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	13	15			**28**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	144	57			**201**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	220	90	211	240	**761**
4.1 No of border stations supported to strengthen border control	2				**2**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	83	23	48	62	**216**
4.2 No of staff 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	415	463	283	564	**1,725**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	564	277	1,009	527	**2,377**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	28	12	7	16	**63**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	25	12	5	13	**55**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	25	9	12	6	**52**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted		3	4	3	**10**

5.4.3.3.   Somalia, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

A total of 2,776 jobs were created with EUTF funding in Somalia. A large share of the jobs (1,267 or 46% of the total) was achieved before 2018, particularly through RE-INTEG UNHCR (740 beneficiaries trained and supported in job placements) and with CFW activities supported by RE-INTEG UNHCR, IOM and WV. This is also the phase where most returnees were supported. In 2018, while CFW remained a significant job creation activity, jobs originating from support to IGA and MSME creation gained importance. The increase in jobs deriving from successful IGA support is also reflected in the different gender balance of beneficiaries observed across quarters: females outnumber males 1.7 to 1 in the first half of 2018 (460 women and 265 men), and then 3 to 1 in the second half of the year (587 females and 197 males). This can be attributed to the fact that many IGA support activities target either mostly or exclusively women (such as the women-only self-help groups led by RE-INTEG WV in Burao and Hargeisa).

With many beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 in Q4 alone (1,210 females and 291 men), more jobs deriving from IGA support can be expected throughout 2019.

Figure 62: Cumulative number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Somalia, by type of job, December 2018[1]
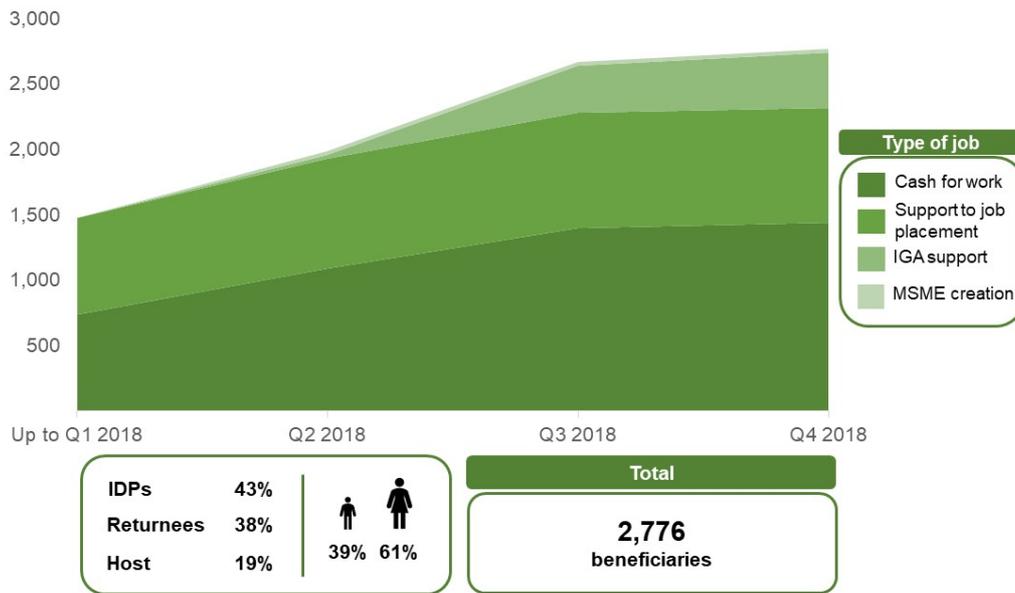
5.4.3.4. Somalia, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

A total of 93,408 basic social services were delivered through EUTF funded activities in Somalia.

The main types of assistance provided were related to health, education and legal services. Health-related assistance was provided to a total of 62,648 beneficiaries through mobile medical units and existing health facilities. This includes provision of medical consultations and referrals (RE-INTEG CARE, WV, CW), treatment and psychosocial support to GBV and female genital mutilation victims (RE-INTEG CARE, UN-Habitat, WV), as well as the provision to women of delivery kits (RE-INTEG WV) and sanitary kits (RE-INTEG NRC). Education-related assistance consisted in the payment of tuition fees (RE-INTEG UNHCR and WV) and provision of text books (RE-INTEG NRC) to a total of 23,186 children. Legal counselling was provided to 6,753 displaced and members of the host community in Mogadishu through RE-INTEG UN-Habitat.

Beneficiaries were distributed between IDPs (48% of the total), members of the host community and returnees (27% and 24%, respectively), the latter targeted especially by RE-INTEG UNHCR and CARE.

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[1] The percentages do not always add up to 100% as unspecified values were left out.

Figure 63: Total number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Somalia, by type of assistance, December 2018[1],[2]
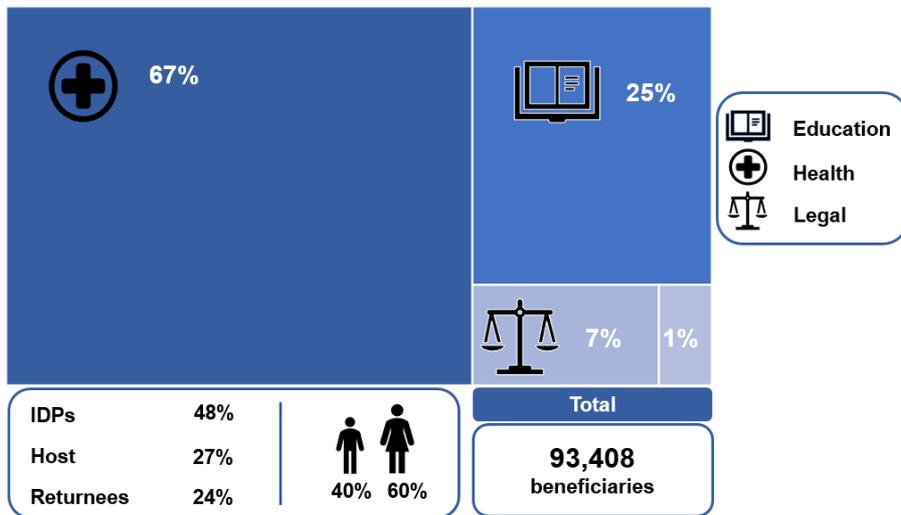
5.4.3.5. Somalia, EUTF indicator 2.7 – Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

A total of 79,538 individuals were reached through different types of awareness raising campaigns on resilience building practices in Somalia, including 20,767 in Q4 2018 alone. A significant portion (56%) of the total achievement can be attributed to radio campaigns on rights awareness carried out by RE-INTEG UN-Habitat, which are estimated to have reached 44,500 people in Mogadishu. The campaigns targeted a mix of IDPs, returnees and host community members to enable them to better participate in decision-making processes affecting their future and to strengthen social cohesion among the different communities.

Figure 64: Total number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) in Somalia, by subject, December 2018
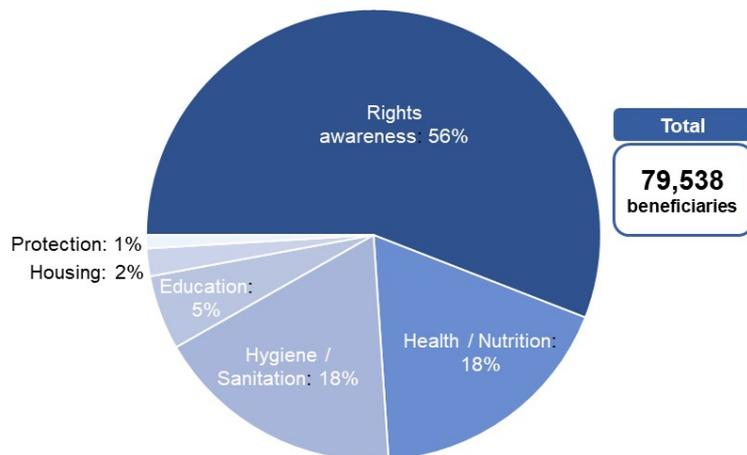
16,898 beneficiaries were reached by different campaigns carried out by RE-INTEG CW: 7,800 persons were targeted by hygiene sensitisation campaigns while 7,517 people were reached by a health outreach and education campaign at the community level. The same project organised a school

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[1] The unspecified 1% includes housing and cash transfers.
[2] The status of the missing 1% in the beneficiaries box is unspecified.

enrolment campaign reaching another 1,056 people and information sessions on housing rights for 525 people.

RE-INTEG CARE is the third greatest contributor to the indicator. The project reached 8,603 individuals through campaigns targeting the youth on topics such as gender-based violence, illegal migration, radicalisation and integration, and campaigns to disseminate and improve hygiene practices.

RE-INTEG WV reached a total 7,547 individuals through awareness raising campaigns on the availability of and demand for better health services and housing.

5.4.3.6. Somalia, EUTF indicator 3.5 – Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance

In terms of managing migration flows, EUTF funding has supported the reintegration of 27,450 returnees (48% are female and 52% male) through various interventions. 22,865 (83% of the total) were assisted before 2018, mostly due to the high number of unexpected repatriations dealt with by RE-INTEG IOM, as well as to the IGA support and skills development trainings implemented by RE-INTEG UNHCR.

Other projects contributing to this indicator in Somalia have been RE-INTEG CARE, NRC, UN-Habitat and World Vision.

Figure 65: Total number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5) in Somalia, by type of assistance and gender, December 2018
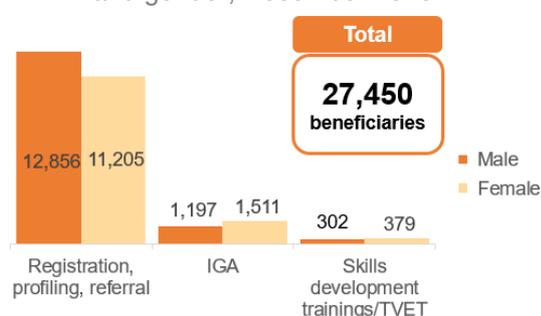
5.4.3.7. Somalia, EUTF indicator 4.2 – Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict

In support of SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention), several training activities targeting governmental institutions, security forces as well as non-state actors were carried out in in Somalia, for a total of 1,725 beneficiaries (51% female and 49% male). In particular, beneficiaries were trained on topics related to protection (1,239), conflict prevention and peacebuilding (396), security (40) as well as migrants' rights (34) and border management (16).

The main contributors to this achievement are RE-INTEG WV and RE-INTEG CARE. RE-INTEG WV carried out several trainings on collaborative dispute resolution, housing, land and property mainstreaming and rights awareness to local actors, IDP community committees and traditional leaders (628 people trained) in Burao and Hargeisa. The project also carried out trainings to 178 police and judicial personnel and 70 members of local communities in Burao on prevention of GBV and human rights violation, and to 225 community representatives (IDPs and host) on prevention of violence and intimidation of displacement affected communities, GBV, promotion of human rights and safe community level monitoring and referral. RE-INTEG CARE trained a total of 458 child protection committee members and government district level staff on child protection and GBV prevention. Finally, 51 local actors and community leaders from both host and IDP communities were trained on collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms under RE-INTEG CW in Baidoa.

5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 66: South Sudan migration flows, IDP and refugee presence, April 2019[1]
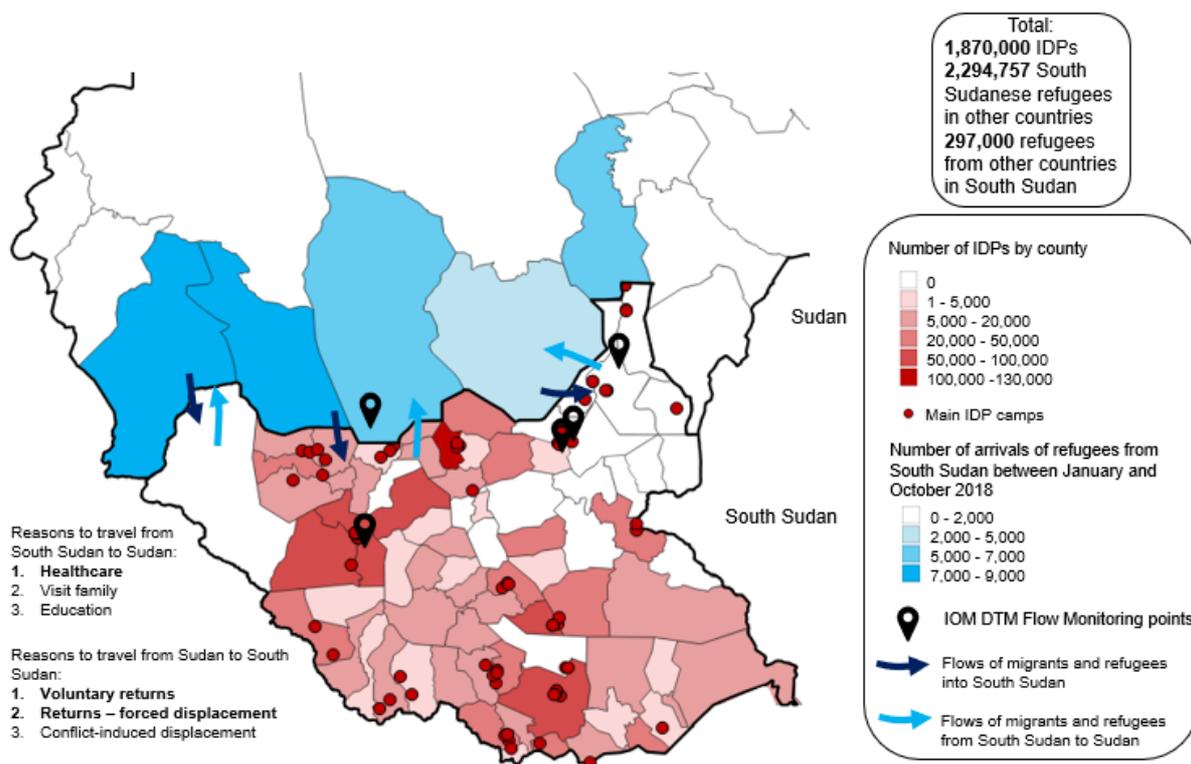
The general context in South Sudan continues to be predominantly characterised by conflict and urgent humanitarian needs across the country. Following five years of ongoing civil war, the South Sudanese population has been massively displaced, both internally and outside the country. The latest trends, however, show that South Sudanese refugees living in neighbouring countries are returning due to the recent stability caused by the peace agreement signed on 12 September 2018. Despite the peace agreement, it should be noted that instability and conflict persist. South Sudan remains prone to instability, partly due to natural disasters, such as drought, the impact of the El Niño phenomenon as well as disease outbreaks such as the latest measles outbreak[2] declared by WHO in December 2018 or the latest Ebola preparedness response launched in September 2018.[3]

As of the 31 March 2019, 2,294,757 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers were recorded.[4] Sudan is reported to host 847,554 South Sudanese, especially in Khartoum and White Nile State. Uganda holds 808,554, especially in the Yumbe, Adjumani and Arua districts, while Ethiopia is hosting

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[1] Total number of refugees based on UNHCR, as of March 2019. Total number of IDPs based on IOM DTM, as of December 2018. Number of IDPs in South Sudan and location of IDP camps is based on IOM DTM data from March 2019. Number of arrivals to Sudan are between January and October 2018, based on UNHCR Refugees from South Sudan, Sudan: Population dashboard as of 31 December 2018. Reasons for movements and location of IOM DTM Flow Monitoring points are based on South Sudan monthly cross border movements dashboards of January and February 2019 (data is based on 1,893 persons surveyed).
[2] WHO and Ministry of Health Republic of South Sudan, Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR), Epidemiological Update WO01 2019 (Dec 31,2018 – Jan 06,2019).
[3] WHO, Weekly update on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) Preparedness for South Sudan, 16th September 2018, update #3.
[4] UNHCR operational portal refugee situations, South Sudan, as of 31st March 2019.

422,240 mostly in Gambella.[1] South Sudanese refugees usually live in refugee camps/settlements (87%) rather than urban areas (13%).[2]

As of the 31 January 2019, there were a total of 4.15 million displaced South Sudanese throughout the world, including 1.87 million IDPs according to UNHCR.[3] The states hosting the most IDPs are Unity (22%), Jonglei (20%) and Upper Nile (19%). Only 10% of IDPs are staying on protection of civilians' sites.

From September 2018 to January 2019, 22,000 South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returned to their country.[4] The numbers of returnees have been increasing, in part due to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

In addition to the large numbers of IDPs mentioned above, South Sudan hosts 293,966 refugees and asylum-seekers as of 28 February 2019.[5] Refugees mostly come from Sudan (93%) and to a much lesser extent the DRC (5%). The main South Sudanese states hosting refuges are Upper Nile (50%) and Unity (40%). Between February 2018 and February 2019, there was a decrease in the number of refugees arriving in the country. In 2018, the highest number of arrivals took place in March 2018 (4,411) and the lowest in August with 322 refugees.

Table 22: South Sudan – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data

Total population[6]	11,400,000
Number of internally displaced people[7]	1,870,000
Number of refugees in the country[8]	294,000
IDP stock as % of total population	17.5%
Refugees from South Sudan abroad[9]	2,294,757
Top 3 countries for hosted South Sudanese refugees[10]	Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low][11]	187

EUTF data as of April 2019

Total funds contracted so far	€98,018,625
Number of programmes with committed funds	7
Number of projects contracted so far	8
Number of projects in report[12]	5

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[1] UNHCR, Regional overview of the South Sudanese refugee population, 31st March 2019.
[2] UNHCR, South Sudan situation, UNHCR Presence and Population of Concern Location as of 31 January 2019.
[3] UNHCR, South Sudan situation, Presence and population of concern location as of 31st January 2019.
[4] UNHCR, Overview of Spontaneous Refugee Returns to South Sudan as of 31st January 2019.
[5] UNHCR, South Sudan - Refugees Statistics as of 28th February 2019.
[6] OCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian needs overview 2019, November.
[7] UNHCR, Feb. 2019.
[8] UNHCR, South Sudan - Refugees Statistics as of 28th February 2019.
[9] UNHCR, March 2019.
[10] Ibid.
[11] UNDP, 2018.
[12] The Economic Stabilization Ecorys and the Health Pooled fund projects have ended.

The data in this box is taken from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and covers the period from January to February 2019 (i.e. only two months. The data should therefore be taken as purely indicative). The DTM is a tool designed to track and monitor population mobility. Data is collected through flow monitoring points (FMPs), interviews and surveys. The DTM does not aim at registering all migration movements in a country. Data collected is an estimation and only represents part of the flow in the country.

At the border between South Sudan and Sudan, the IOM South Sudan DTM[1] observed more outflows[2] toward Sudan (70%) than inflows to South Sudan (30%) over the month of January and February 2019. More female (65%) than male (35%) migrants were recorded and 40% of them were minors. Vulnerable migrants represented only 12% of the movements, mostly pregnant or lactating women and people with disabilities. The most used means of transport were cars or taxis (76%), buses (15%) and trucks (10%).

Figure 67: Gender and vulnerable migrants – DTM South Sudan, February 2019
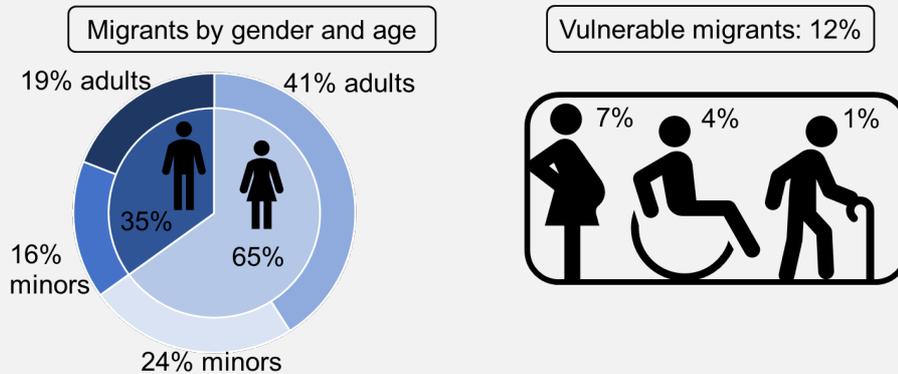
The main reasons cited for coming to South Sudan were voluntary return as well as return from displacement. Interviewed migrants declared entering South Sudan for an indefinite amount of time (41%), for a year or more (15%) and 37% did not know how long they would stay. Thus, the general tendency appears to be that migrants intend or hope to move back for the long term.[3]

Interviewees heading for Sudan mostly cite healthcare reasons as well as visiting families. Most of these migrants intend to stay for a short time: a week to three months (about 40%) or three to six months (about 32%).

Figure 68: Declared means of transport – DTM South Sudan, January to February 2019

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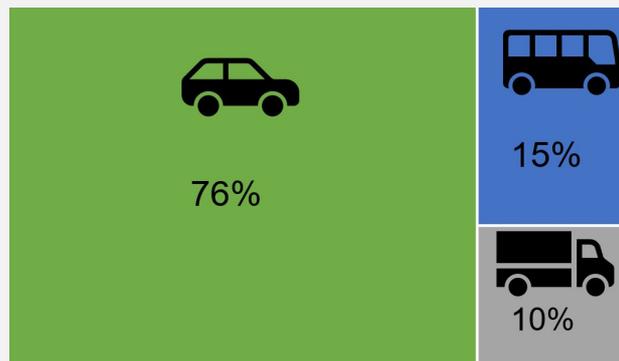
[1] Calculation are averages of data provided in each monthly "Flow Monitoring Registry" from January to February 2019, unless specified otherwise.

[2] Outflows refer to flows from South Sudan to Sudan, inflows refer to the opposite.

[3] Also known as the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

5.5.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOUTH SUDAN

EUTF efforts in South Sudan are mainly focused on SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, including refugees and other displaced people). The EUTF's current two main interventions consist of IMPACT, which supports access to education for children, and the El Niño SS FAO project, which aims to improve food security for vulnerable communities in cross-border areas of South Sudan. Before the EUTF's funding to the Health Pooled Fund II project finished in mid-2018, it had contributed to a total of 1,779,966 medical services provided to beneficiaries in eight of the ten states of South Sudan.[1]

At the institutional level, the Trust Fund is also supporting the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community (EAC) provisions through the TCF EAC project. The intervention is expected to contribute to the harmonization of South Sudan policies with those of the EAC, and thereby foster economic growth and stability.

Figure 69: Key programmes in South Sudan, December 2018[2]

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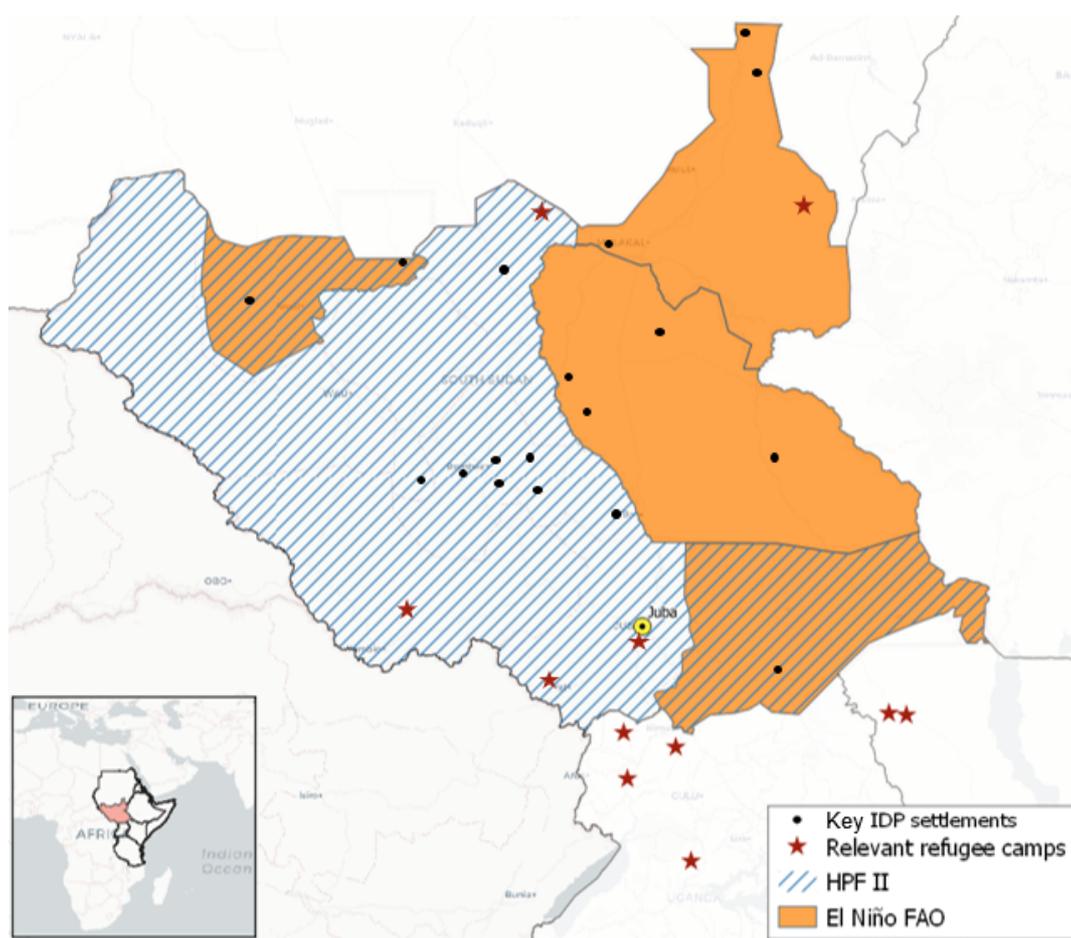
[1] Data for HPFII solely accounts for outputs proportional to the EUTF's share of total HPFII funding.
[2] South Sudan projects not included in the map but in the report: IMPACT MM is active in all 10 states; TCF EAC is working with the National government and is therefore also considered as covering the whole of South Sudan; Eco. Stabilisation Ecorys worked with local administrations in the States of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal.

5.5.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOUTH SUDAN

Table 23: South Sudan projects implementing and with data to report[1]

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-02	**TCF – Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community provisions (TCF EAC)**	Integrate	**€354,500 (new)**
Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01	Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS FAO)	FAO	€27,580,000
IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan (Economic Stabilisation)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01	*Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabilisation Ecorys)*	*Ecorys*	*€715,429 (completed)*
Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01	*Health Pooled Fund II - South Sudan (HPF II DFID)*	*DFID*	*€20,000,000 (completed)*

5.5.3.1. Projects not previously included in EUTF MLS reports – South Sudan

5.5.3.1.1. TCF - Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community (EAC) Provision – (project)

The TCF – Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community provisions project aims at supporting South Sudan in the implementation of the East African Community's protocols, regulations, projects and programmes. The country has joined the EAC on October 1st, 2016, after a 2-year long accession process that started soon after South Sudan's independence in 2011. As a full member, the government of South Sudan is now legally bound to participate in dozens of EAC programmes that aim to harmonize national policies with the EAC, including setting up a Customs Union, Common Market and Monetary Union. The regional integration process that South Sudan is currently undertaking is expected to generate benefits to the country's and EAC's competitiveness as a whole, leading to higher economic growth and some degree of employment creation and poverty alleviation. The TCF – EAC Project is a successor project to previous EU-financed assistance that has supported South Sudan's successful negotiations to accede to the EAC.

In the first quarter of its operation, the project "Support to Implementation of South Sudan East African Community Provisions" has undertaken numerous preparatory activities in order to fulfil the project's aims and objectives. These included drafting technical analyses and policy briefs on issues such as harmonisation of South Sudan's laws with the EAC, approximation of EAC technical standards and regulations and EAC withdraw of visa requirements.

In terms of key deliverables of the project, an inception seminar was organized for Government Undersecretaries and other key stakeholders, briefing them about the South Sudan's National Policy and Strategy on EAC Implementation. Finally, several presentations were made to the new Minister of Trade, Industry and EAC Affairs regarding policies and programs of the EAC. In addition, a detailed report was also submitted to guide the new Minister regarding the commitments and reforms that the EAC regional integration programme necessitates.

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[1] Project in **bold** is a new project. Projects in *italics* are completed.

Key facts and figures

Full project name	TCF – Support in the implementation of South Sudan's East African Community provisions
Short project name	TCF EAC
Location(s) of implementation	Juba
EUTF budget	€354,500
IP(s)	Tomasz Iwanow
Start date	October 2018
End date	March 2020

5.5.3.2. South Sudan and the EUTF common output indicators

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in South Sudan. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 25: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in South Sudan, April 2019

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	2				**2**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	39	12	26	6,407	**6,484**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,056	196			**28,252**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3				**3**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	1,588,887	191,079			**1,779,966**
2.4 No of people receiving food-security related assistance	5,263	1,435	1,033	51,314	**59,045**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	300	30			**330**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	804	22	166	156	**1,148**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	1,402,800	9,800			**1,412,600**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights				2	**2**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities			315	10	**325**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported			14	1	**15**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	51		5		**56**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	14	1		1	**16**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	9		2		**11**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	1		5	**13**

5.5.3.3. South Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

HPF II in South Sudan represents the largest contribution of any EUTF funded project to basic service provision in the region. Its actions provided 1,779,966 basic services (medical assistance) in eight of the ten states in South Sudan. This equals to around 65% of the total achievement reported under this indicator in the whole Horn of Africa.

937,617 consultations were provided to individuals aged 5 and above, 808,492 outpatient consultations (preventive or curative) to under five years of age, 28,621 women attended antenatal care at least four times, and 5,236 family planning tools were dispensed.

Figure 70: Total number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in South Sudan as a share of the overall services provided in the region, December 2018
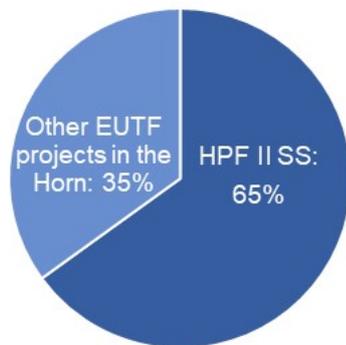
Figure 71: Total number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in South Sudan, by State, December 2018
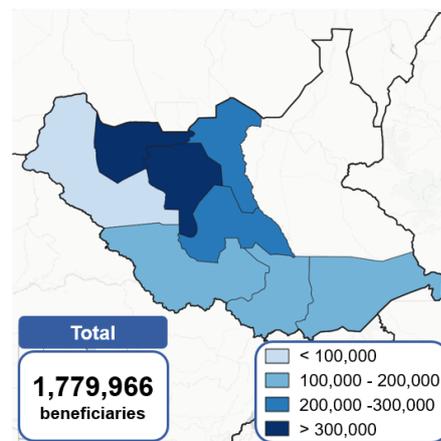
5.5.3.4. South Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

59,045 people received food security assistance through EUTF-funded activities in South Sudan. This result was achieved entirely through the El Niño South Sudan project. The types of assistance provided ranged from livestock vaccination (53,903), distribution of various medications for livestock (4,723) and training of beneficiaries in agro pastoral field schools on improved technologies and practices (419 beneficiaries).

Figure 72: Total number of people receiving food-security related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in South Sudan, by type of assistance, December 2018
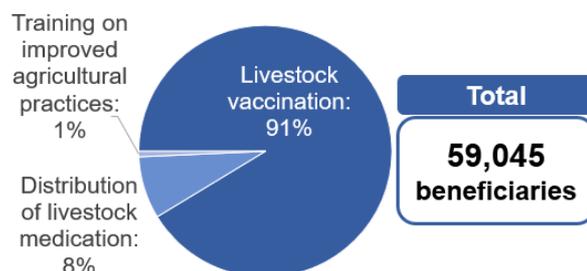
5.5.3.5. South Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.8 – Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery

EUTF projects in South Sudan are supporting the sustainability and long-term impact of their interventions by training local staff, service providers and members of government. A total of 1,148 individuals were trained by four different projects in the country.

The contribution of the Economic Stabilisation Ecorys project accounts for around half (51%) of the total achievement under this indicator: the project trained 481 county government staff in public finance and payroll management in six states of South Sudan and held a workshop in Juba for 100 members of state governments on the same topics.

El Niño SS FAO trained a total of 333 community animal health workers and veterinary personnel on vaccination, sampling, testing, cold chain management and reporting. IMPACT MM supported the training of 154 government officials in the use of a human resource information system to enable a better allocation of human and financial resources in the education sector after the project's intervention.

Finally, in the first three months of the project's operations (October to December 2018), the TCF EAC project trained 80-high level government officials to support the process of harmonization with EAC directives. The trainings involved representatives from the Ministry of Trade, Industry and EAC Affairs, the National Revenue Authority and from offices of different undersecretaries.

Figure 73: Cumulative number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers supported to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) in South Sudan, by project, December 2018
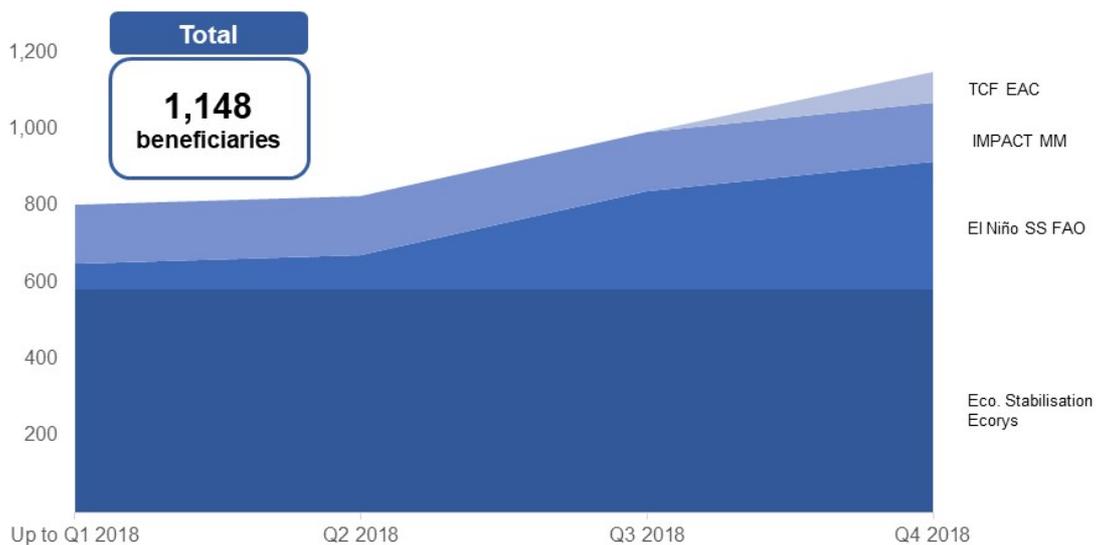
5.5.3.6. South Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.9 – Number of people having access to improved basic services

A total of 1,412,600 children[1] gained improved access to education in South Sudan thanks to IMPACT's intervention. The result is being achieved through the payment of stipends to 28,252 teachers in 2,492 schools across all 10 states of the country. In total, the project aims to complete the payment of nine rounds of stipends to 30,000 teachers (as of December 2018, the project had launched its fourth pay round).

Before each payment is made, the project assesses the accountability of each school on a financial (schools must provide a signed pay-list that each teacher signs as proof of having received an incentive) and non-financial basis (schools have to continually prove that they are operational, that teachers are attending, and that they are teaching a set number of lessons per defined period, all of which is monitored through pupil attendance registers, teacher attendance and activity records, and school timetables).

Figure 74: Total number of children accessing education through IMPACT's incentives to teachers (EUTF indicator 2.9) in South Sudan, by State, December 2018

Total

1,412,600
beneficiaries

■ < 50,000
■ 50,000 - 100,000
■ 100,000 -150,000
■ > 200,000

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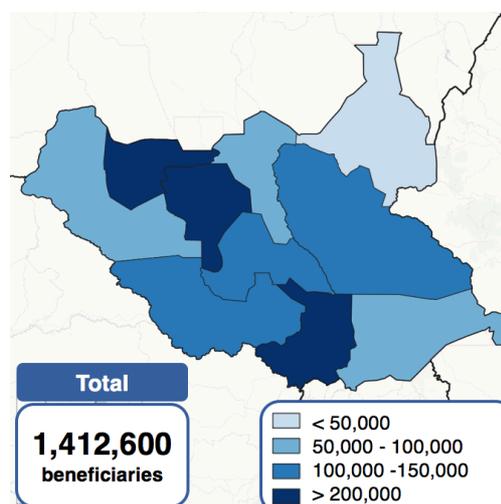
[1] The IP works with a teacher-pupil ratio of 1:50.

5.6. KENYA

5.6.1. KENYA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 75: Key programmes in Kenya, by district, December 2018
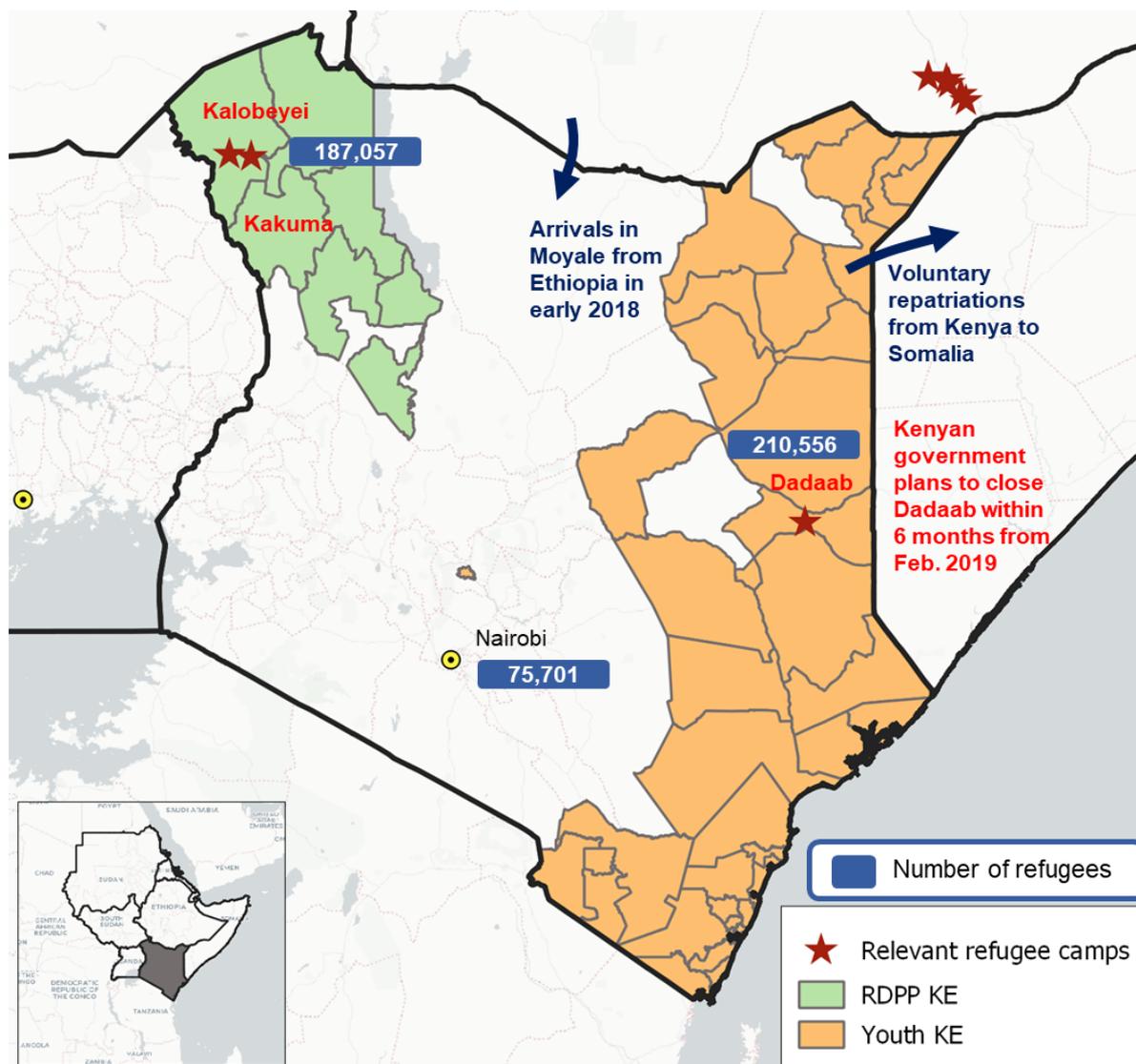
At the end of March 2019, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya had increased to 473,314 compared to December 2018 (471,724).[1] Most refugees and asylum-seekers (84%) live in Dadaab (210,556), Kakuma and Kalobeyei (187,057) camps while the rest are urban-based (75,701) with the majority living in Nairobi. Most refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya come from Somalia (54%) and South Sudan (24%) followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (9%) and Ethiopia (6%).[2]

The government of Kenya recently announced to UNHCR that they wish to close the Dadaab refugee camp by August 2019 due to 'national security concerns'.[3] This could jeopardise the situation of Somali refugees who constitute most of Dadaab's residents and would need to be relocated. Furthermore, previous trends regarding the gradual decrease in the number of refugee resettlement departures have

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[1] UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Dec-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.
[2] Other countries of origin include Burundi, Sudan, Uganda, Eritrea and Rwanda.
[3] Thomson Reuters, 'Kenya orders closure of Dadaab refugee camp this year, according to leaked UN document'.

persisted in 2019. There have only been 86 new refugee resettlement departures in Q1 2019 versus 1,298 in 2018 and 4,141 in 2017. Likewise, the number of voluntary repatriations of Somali nationals from Kenya to Somalia has continued decreasing from a peak of 35,403 in 2017 to 323 in the first quarter of 2019.

Finally, the delay in the arrival of the long rains (from March to May) has led to five northern Kenyan counties (Garissa, Wajir, Turkana, Mandera and Marsabit) being classified as being in the 'Alarm' phase by the National Drought Management Authority.[1] The current situation is affecting pastoralist communities' access to water and could impact agricultural productivity in areas where different EUTF-funded projects are being implemented including RDPP KE UNHCR, the Youth KE projects and some of the Cross-Border projects.

Table 26: Kenya – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data

Total population[2]	49,699,862
Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country[3]	473,314
International migrant stock as % of total population	1%
Refugees from Kenya abroad[4]	13,250
Top 3 refugee groups by origin[5]	Somalia, South Sudan, Congolese (DRC)
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low][6]	142

EUTF data as of April 2019

Total funds contracted so far	€33,160,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	4
Number of projects contracted so far	6
Number of projects in report	5

5.6.2. THE EUTF IN KENYA

Kenya constitutes an important destination country for migrants with a high concentration of refugees in camps situated in north-eastern and north-western areas of the country. As such, the priorities of the EUTF in Kenya are three-fold and focus largely on refugees with the objectives of: i) improving the management of refugees by increasing their protection and supporting their long-term development needs; ii) preventing and fighting trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling and iii) increasing stability in peripheral areas.

The government of Kenya has also pledged to 'support the development of the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement to benefit refugees and residents of Turkana County' following the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugee and Migrants as well as the CRRF.[7] The RDPP programme, used as a precursor to the CRRF approach for the EU and which is responsible for most progress reported for SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, including refugees

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[1] NDMA, 'National Drought Early Warning Bulletin'.
[2] World Bank, 'World Bank: Open Data', 2017.
[3] UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Mar-19: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2019.
[4] UNHCR, Dec. 2017.
[5] UNHCR, 'Statistical Summary as of 31-Mar-19: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2019.
[6] UNDP, 'Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update', 2018.
[7] UNHCR, 'Kenya: CRRF Global Digital Portal'.

and other displaced people) ensures improved basic service delivery through activities like the construction of a super health centre in Kalobeyei.

The Youth Kenya programme, which is active in coastal counties, in north-eastern Kenya and in Nairobi, contributes towards SO4 (improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) and SO1 (greater economic and employment opportunities). Activities implemented by the Youth projects include training beneficiaries through TVET, supporting income-generating activities (e.g. VSLA membership), mentoring youth at risk of violent extremism, training security officials and raising awareness to further the goal of conflict prevention.

The latest project contracted in Kenya, the 'Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya' project, implemented by the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), commenced its activities in Q1 2019.

5.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – KENYA

The following table presents an overview of the projects from the EUTF portfolio with data to report in Kenya.

Table 27: Kenya projects under implementation and with data to report, December 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE KRCS)	KRCS	€5,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II (Youth KE RUSI)	RUSI	€2,920,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE SAIDC)	SAIDC	€1,900,000
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme – (RDPP KE UNHCR)	UNHCR	€14,700,000

5.6.3.1. **Kenya and the EUTF common output indicators**

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Kenya. In the subsequent sections, a few EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

Table 28: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Kenya, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	149	320	54	17	**540**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	423	258	18	14	**713**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,682	12,164	6,007	5,769	**29,622**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	17,411	2,270	5,457	2,117	**27,255**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	417	292	396	502	**1,607**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1		3		**4**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	63,139	13,731	28,530	30,874	**136,274**

2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	46,436	664	5,158	1,560	**53,818**[1]
2.4 No of people receiving food security-related assistance	9,003	5,593	7,914	4,454	**26,964**
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management		8,532	25,866	221	**34,619**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	42,057	4,156	4,019	2,662	**52,894**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	665	44	131	158	**998**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	52,572	3,689	2,070	37	**58,368**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	20	24	8	9	**61**
4.2 No of staff 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	519	123	138	150	**930**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	10,878	5,227	2,058	2,249	**20,412**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported		1			**1**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	3	3	1	**23**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	21	4	24	4	**53**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted		7	1		**8**

5.6.3.2. Kenya, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

27,255 individuals benefited from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (45% male and 55% female) up to the end of 2018. Most beneficiaries are members of the host community (75%) followed by vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (14%) and refugees (11%). Skills development trainings account for 78% of the reported progress up to Q4 2018 followed by dual education (TVET and internship) with 13%, on the job training (5%), TVET (3%) and internship/ apprenticeship (1%).[1]

The RDPP KE UNHCR project in Kalobeyei is responsible for 86% of reported progress. The main activity conducted is the training by WFP of 19,479 host community members (60% female) in group and financial management. While there are few additional beneficiaries in Q4 2018, training has been ongoing with new modules offered to the farmers. The predominance of women is due to their larger presence in farming organisations.

4,413 people graduated from TVET and dual education that were conducted by three projects (RDPP KE UNHCR, Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE GIZ). Graduation from TVET occurred on a bi-annual basis as part of RDPP KE UNCHR (399 graduates in Q2 and 259 in Q4 2018) while there was a steady stream of graduates from the KRCS- and GIZ-affiliated TVET centres with a graduation peak in Q2 and Q3 2018, respectively (108 for KRCS in Q2 and 1,224 for GIZ in Q3).

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[1] TVETs are recognized by the IPs as such for following specific pre-determined curricula and are often formal training. Skills development are other kinds of trainings on skills for labour markets that do not follow an official curriculum and tend to be conducted informally.

Q4 2018 was marked by a net decrease in beneficiaries for this indicator largely because few new beneficiaries benefited from skills development training. By opposition, numbers of beneficiaries for other categories, including TVET graduates, have remained steady in Q3 and Q4 2018.

Figure 76: Total number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), by subject, December 2018
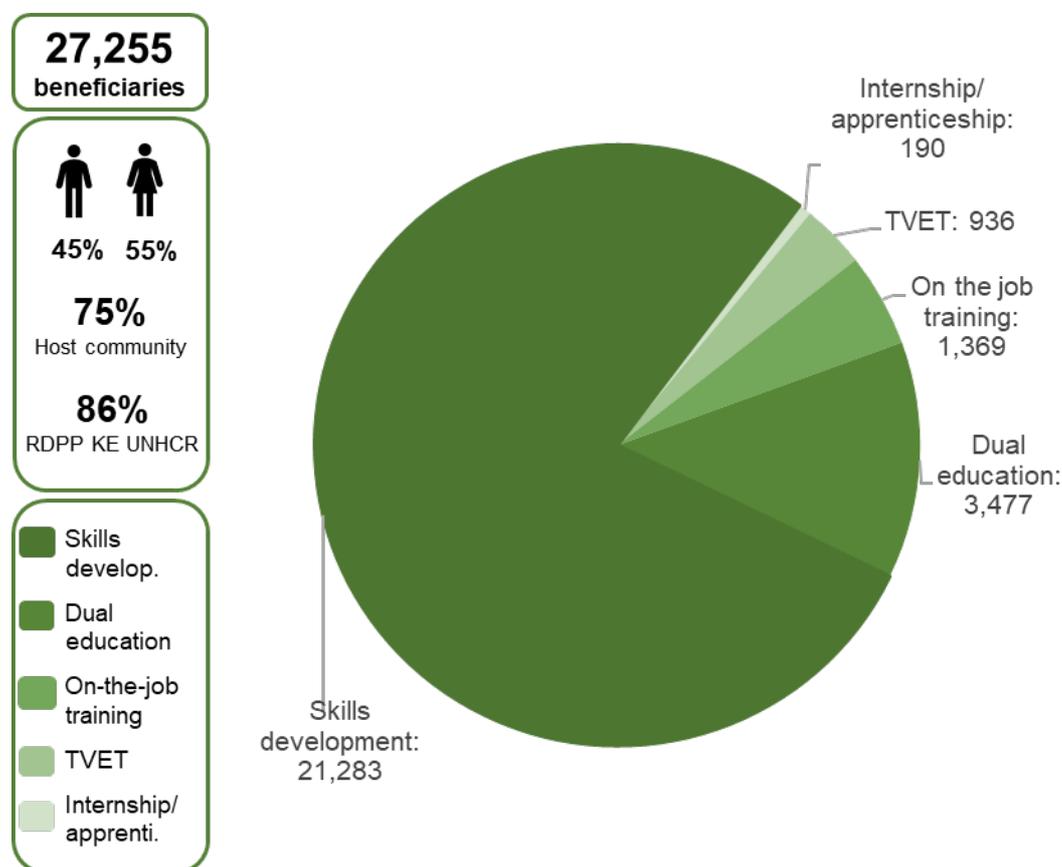
5.6.3.3. Kenya, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

136,274 basic services were delivered in Kenya by the RDPP KE UNHCR project in Kalobeyei up to the end of Q4 2018 (46% to male and 54% to female beneficiaries). Refugees account for 93% of beneficiaries of this indicator followed by host community members (7%).

Health consultations account for 78% of all services delivered and have increased in recent quarters going from 12,487 consultations in Q2 2018 to 25,170 and 28,674 in Q3 and Q4 2018, respectively. Increases in the number of health consultations can be attributed to the seasonality of many diseases among other factors. Most health consultations are disbursed in the Kalobeyei health centre and in the maternity ward.

FAO started handing out and training households on the use of fuel-efficient stoves in Q3 2018 (2,000 beneficiaries). The number grew to 2,200 new households (all refugee) in Q4 2018. Fuel-efficient stoves result in lower cooking times and diminish the amount of wood needed for cooking. This is important given that the collection of firewood has created tensions between refugee and host communities with the latter group intolerant of refugees trying to harvest wood from communal woodlands. Finally, the

fuel-efficient stoves will likely result in a diminished time-burden for women (this is a highly gendered task) who are sometimes 'forced to walk over 8 hours in search of firewood'.[1]

UNICEF has provided children with learning supplies including play materials/equipment in Q3 2018 and prior to the end of 2018. Most beneficiaries are refugee children who have easier access to the schools than their host community counterparts (lower travel distances for refugee children).

Finally, the creation of a Child Protection Information Management System by UNICEF through two child friendly spaces (CFS) in Kalobeyei villages one and two has also led to 5,036 children being protected and assisted up to Q3 2018 (no new beneficiaries in Q4 2018). These CFS target all children regardless of whether they are attending formal schooling or not. CFS provide various services including 'protection assessment, individual and group counselling, play and art activities as well as basic numeracy and literacy skills for children not enrolled in the formal primary schools in Kalobeyei'.[2]

Figure 77: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), by quarter, Dec. 2018
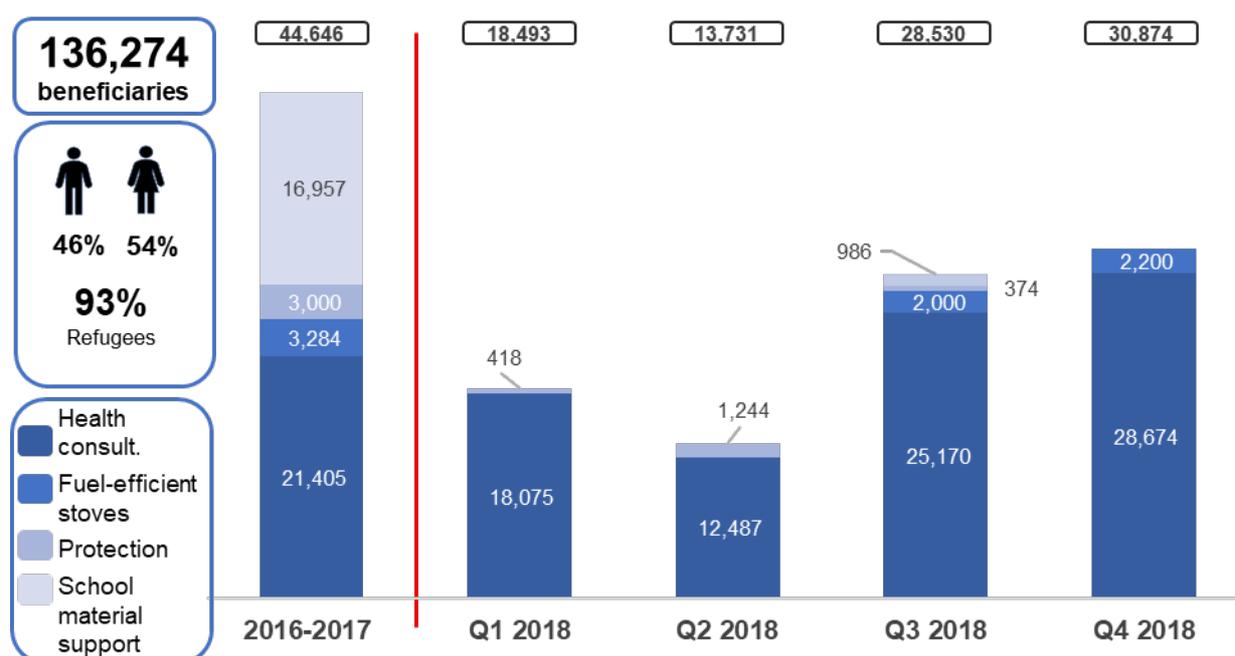
5.6.3.4. Kenya, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

26,964 beneficiaries (38% male and 62% female) received food security-related assistance up to the end of 2018. Host community members account for 46% of beneficiaries followed by refugees (37%) and vulnerable people and/or potential migrants (17%).

FAO, as part of RDPP KE UNCHR, is responsible for 53% of all reported progress up to the end of 2018, thanks to the organisation of different types of field schools (e.g. farmer, pastoral, livestock and junior farmer) where beneficiaries are trained in improved agricultural practices. These activities are highly cyclical: most beneficiaries were trained prior to 2018 and in Q1 2018. A new training cycle

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[1] Samuel Hall, 'Mid-term evaluation of the EU trust fund regional development and protection programme in Kenya: Support to the development of Kalobeyei', p.25.
[2] UNHCR, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme – Interim Progress Report 2018- January – June 2018, 2018.

started in Q4 2018 with 4,454 beneficiaries, including 2,120 trained in farmer field schools. The only outputs for EUTF indicator 2.4 in Q4 2018 come from new beneficiaries of different field schools.

WFP, as part of RDPP KE UNCHR, assisted 6,825 households to develop kitchen gardens in Q2 and Q3 2018. The high number of kitchen gardens established is due to the increased number of farm inputs and water tanks available. This availability allowed WFP to employ a strategy of blank targeting by which every household in the settlement interested in establishing a kitchen garden received support. Training occurred in small groups of fifteen to twenty farmers with beneficiaries supported with farm tools, manure, vegetable seed and training on how to construct water harvesting structures in their kitchen gardens (sunken beds) among other trainings. Establishing kitchen gardens improves the food security of beneficiaries by reducing their dependency as they can then grow their own nutritious food. Finally, the successful rehabilitation of two irrigation schemes in Q1 and Q2 2018 by WFP gave 1,365 households access to irrigation.

Finally, the Youth KE SAIDC project trained and sensitized 4,486 farmers on nutrition-sensitive agriculture by emphasising the benefits of crop diversification. Farmers were trained on a needs basis to plant crops such as cassava, legumes, beans, cowpeas, maize, yams and mangoes for their own consumption. Cashew and sesame, which are the main crops of the project, are sold as cash crops in the market.

Figure 78: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), by quarter and support type, December 2018
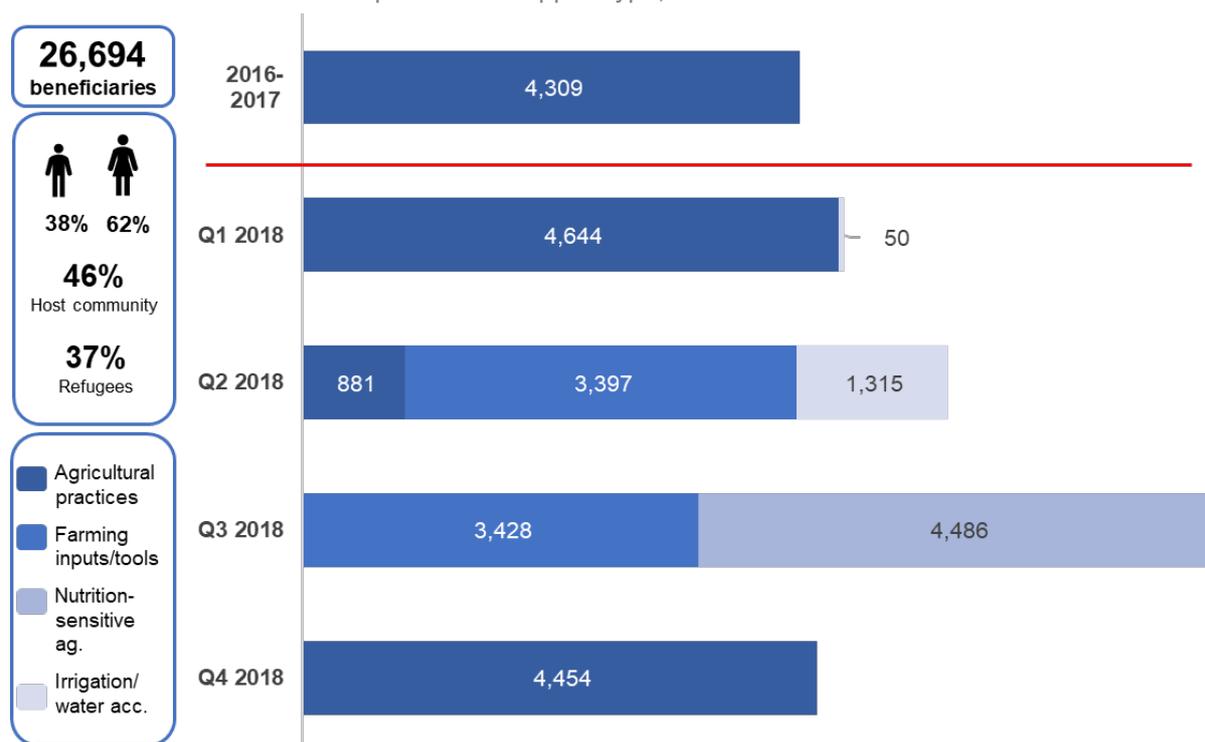
5.6.3.5. Kenya, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

20,412 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (54% male and 46% female) up to the end of 2018. Beneficiaries are mostly youth as well as farmers located in the coastal and north-eastern counties of Kenya as well as Nairobi. Most beneficiaries were reached by awareness raising (66%) events and campaigns, followed by training of youth and non-youth on conflict prevention

(31%), cross-community groups or activities (2%), mentoring activities (<1%) and the training of community representatives (<1%).

336 youth became members of the 46 youth peace committees (YPC) created by the Youth KE KRCS project with 25 YPC created in Kilifi county alone. These YPC aim to support social cohesion through community peacebuilding activities and other activities such as environmental clean-up. In total, 10,953 people have participated in YPC activities. Furthermore, 6,402 persons (4,939 non-youth and 1,463 youth) were trained in conflict prevention and resolution by the Youth KE SAIDC project in the coastal counties of Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu.

In total, 47 mentors were trained while 156 mentees completed a one-year cycle of mentorship in Nairobi and Mombasa as part of the Youth KE RUSI (STRIVE II) project. Mentors are trained in five modules with the objective of improving their ability to have an impact on mentee support. Mentors engage mentees through one-one-one weekly meetings as well as group bi-weekly meetings with the aim of reducing the readiness of at-risk youth to engage in political violence. This is a novel CVE approach, in the Kenyan context of prevention-related projects, as it focuses on prevention rather than de-radicalising existing militants.

Figure 79: Total number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), December 2018[1]
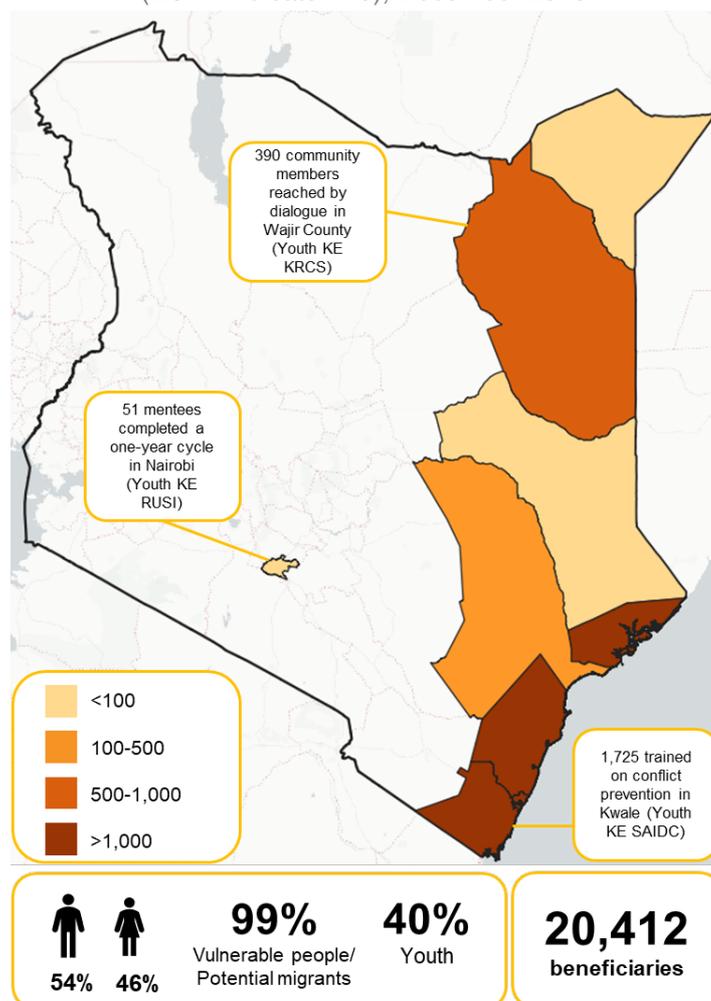
5.7. UGANDA

5.7.1. UGANDA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 80: Uganda migration flows and refugee information, March 2019[1]
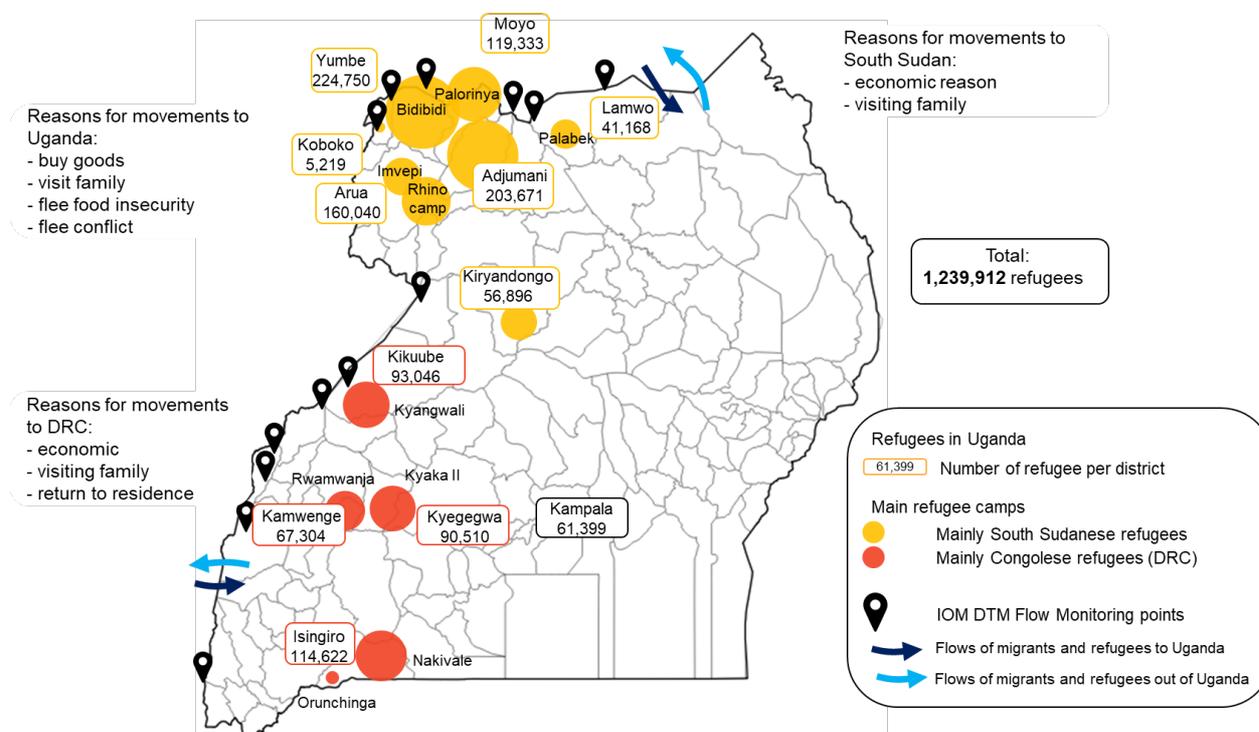
Uganda is mainly a country of transit and destination for migrants in the region. It is seen as a stable country with generous refugee policies, welcoming refugees, providing them with land for subsistence and allowing them to work out of camps and settlements. During 2018, although most of the incoming refugees continued to be South Sudanese, the country experienced an influx of Congolese migrants due to inter-ethnic clashes and fear of violence in advance of the presidential elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which took place in December 2018. An exercise was conducted in November 2018 to verify the number of refugees in the country.

Tensions between refugees and host communities are common in Uganda. It is mandatory for all stakeholders to include both communities in their programming and to respect a 70-30 ratio for assistance to refugees and host communities.

As of March 2019, there were 1,239,912 refugees in Uganda.[2] The biggest refugee-hosting districts located in north western Uganda, are Yumbe (18% of refugees), Ajumani (16%), Arua (13%) and Moyo (10%). Most refugees come from South Sudan (65%) and the DRC (27%) but there is also a small community of refugees from Burundi and Somalia.

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[1] Number of refugees by district as of 31 March 2019. Location and size of camps as of January 2019 based on UNHCR Representation in Uganda, Uganda Refugees and asylum-seekers, 31 January 2019. Reasons for movements and location of IOM DTM Flow Monitoring points (FMPs) as per IOM Uganda April to October 2018 and South Sudan monthly cross border movements dashboards of January to February 2019 (data based on 83,245 persons surveyed).
[2] UNHCR, operational portal, refugee situations, Uganda.

The influx of South Sudanese refugees dropped during the second half of 2018, as a possible consequence of renewed hope following the signature of the peace agreement in South Sudan although instability and conflict continue in the country.

Table 29: Uganda – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data[1]

Total population[2]	42,863,000
Number of refugees in the country[3]	1,239,912
Refugee stock as % of total population	2.9%
Emigrants who left the country	501,200
Top migrant groups by origin	South Sudan, the DRC, Burundi
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low][4]	162

EUTF data as of April 2019

Total funds contracted so far	€34,100,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	3
Number of projects contracted so far	5
Number of projects in report	4

Focus box 3: Uganda migration profile – IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

The data in this box is taken from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from November 2018 to March 2019 for the Uganda – DRC border and from April to October 2018 and February to March 2019 (in both cases short amounts of time; thus, the information is to be taken as purely indicative) for the Uganda – South Sudan border. The DTM is a tool designed to track and monitor population mobility. Data is collected through flow monitoring points (FMPs), interviews and surveys. The DTM does not aim at registering all migration movements in a country. Data collected is an estimation and only represents parts of the flows in the country.

Migrations flows across the Uganda – DRC border

The IOM Uganda DTM[5] recorded more inflows[6] (58%) than outflows (41%) at its border with the DRC. There were more female migrants (58%) than male (42%). Minors accounted for 27% of the total flows. Vulnerable migrants represented 15% of movement, including 8% pregnant and lactating women, three percent unaccompanied minors, two percent elderly, one percent of people with disabilities and one percent of children under five.

The main cited reasons for movement are similar for incoming and outgoing flows: economic reasons, visiting families and returning home. Most flows were short term, with people mainly crossing the border for the day or staying for a week maximum.

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[1] UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.
[2] UN DESA, World Population prospects, the 2017 revision.
[3] UNHCR, Uganda comprehensive refugee response portal, March 2019.
[4] UNDP, Human Development Reports, 2018 Statistical Update.
[5] Source: IOM Uganda, from 15th November 2018 to March 2019, Flow monitoring dashboard: Uganda/DRC Border (DTM)". Calculation are averages of data provided in each flow monitoring dashboard from 15th November 2018 to March 2019.
[6] Here "inflows" are from the DRC into Uganda and outflows are the opposite.

Figure 81: Gender and vulnerable migrants – DTM Uganda / DRC border, March 2019

Migrants by gender and age

31% adults   42% adults

42%   58%

10% minors

17% minors

Vulnerable migrants: 15%

8%   3%   2%   1%   1%
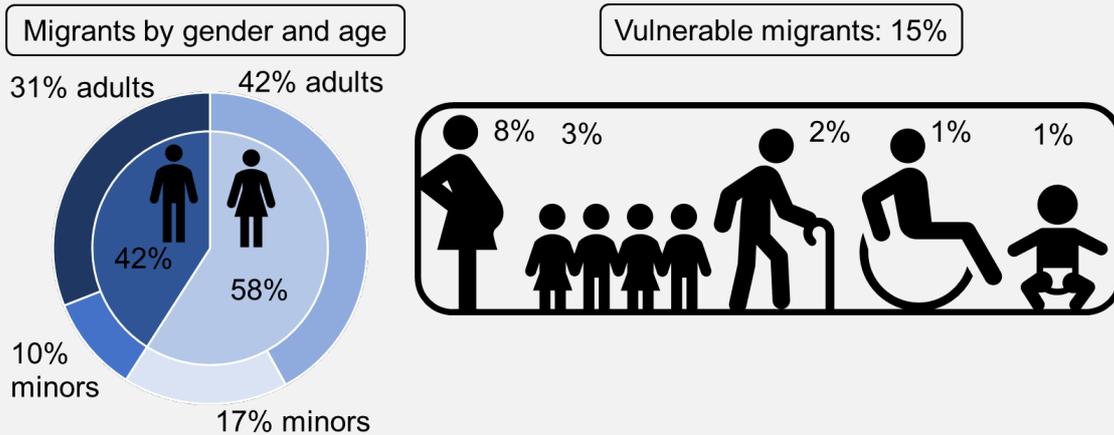
Migration flows across the Uganda – South Sudan border

The IOM Uganda and South Sudan DTM recorded slightly more outflows[1] (54%) than inflows (46%) at its border with South Sudan.[2] There were nearly as many female migrants (51%) as male migrants (49%). Minors accounted for 33% of total flows. Vulnerable migrants represented nine percent of the movements, including six percent were pregnant and lactating women, two percent elderly people and one percent of people with disabilities. Migrants mainly moved by foot (39%), by car or taxi (30%) and by motorbike (17%). It is worth noting that some migrants also used boats (four percent).

Figure 82: Gender and vulnerable migrants – DTM Uganda / South Sudan border, March 2019

Migrants by gender and age

34% adults   33% adults

49%   51%

15% minors

18% minors

Vulnerable migrants: 9%

6%   2%   1%
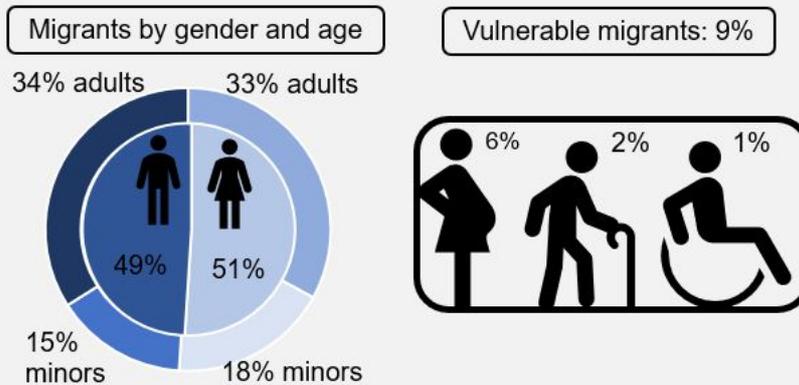
The main reasons cited for outgoing movements were economic reasons, visiting family and healthcare. It is worth noting that about seven percent of the outgoing migrants declared they were returning to their country. Most of the outgoing interviewees were coming from refugee settlements, mainly Bidibidi, Umpevi, Rhino and Morobi, while a small share was coming from cities such as Terego, Aringa, Obongi and West Moyo. Most migrants declared their destinations were Yei, Kajo-Keji, Magwi and Juba as well as displacement sites. Most interviewees declared they intended to stay for less than three months in South Sudan.

The main cited reasons for inflows to Uganda were to buy goods, visit family and to flee insecurity due to conflict and food insecurity. Interviewed migrants declared they were mainly coming from Kajo-keji, Malwi, Yei and Juba. As many migrants were aiming to reach refugee camps as Ugandan cities. The main destination camps mentioned were Bidibidi, Palabek, Morobi and Palorinya and the main cities Terego, Obongi, and Aringa. Most incoming migrants declared they intended to stay for a short while, between a day and a week.

Figure 83: Declared means of transport – DTM Uganda / South Sudan border, March 2019
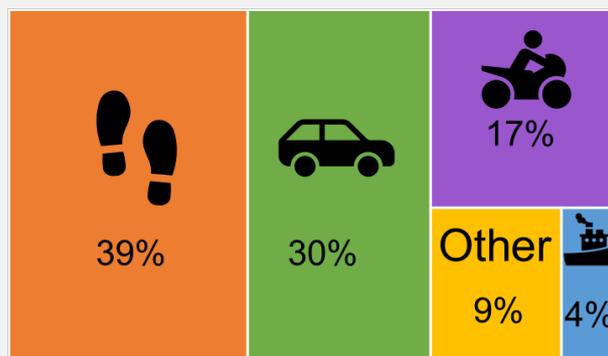
5.7.1. THE EUTF IN UGANDA

The EUTF's overall approach to intervention in Uganda[3] is aligned with the CRRF.[4] It supports access to equal livelihood opportunities and services to host and refugee communities through SPRS-NU to ease community tensions. It also promotes conflict mitigation activities and fosters cohesion and integration of marginalised factions as well as vocational training with the SSCoS IOM project. Finally, in December 2018, the Operational Committee approved the 'Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework programme: Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment in Uganda' (SUPREME).

5.7.1. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – UGANDA

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
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	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA)	ADA	€4,900,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC)	DRC	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel)	Enabel (ex-BTC)	€4,900,000
Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM)	IOM	€4,300,000

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[1] Here inflows are from South Sudan to Uganda, outflows are the opposite.
[2] The data mentioned is calculated from IOM Uganda DTM Flow monitoring report of April to October 2018 and IOM South Sudan DTM flow monitoring monthly report of February and March 2019.
[3] EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: QUARTERLY REPORT – Q2 2018, p 102.
[4] Agreed in the New York Declaration on 19 September 2016, for which Uganda is one of the first target cases.

Figure 84: Key programmes and migration flows in Uganda, December 2018[1]
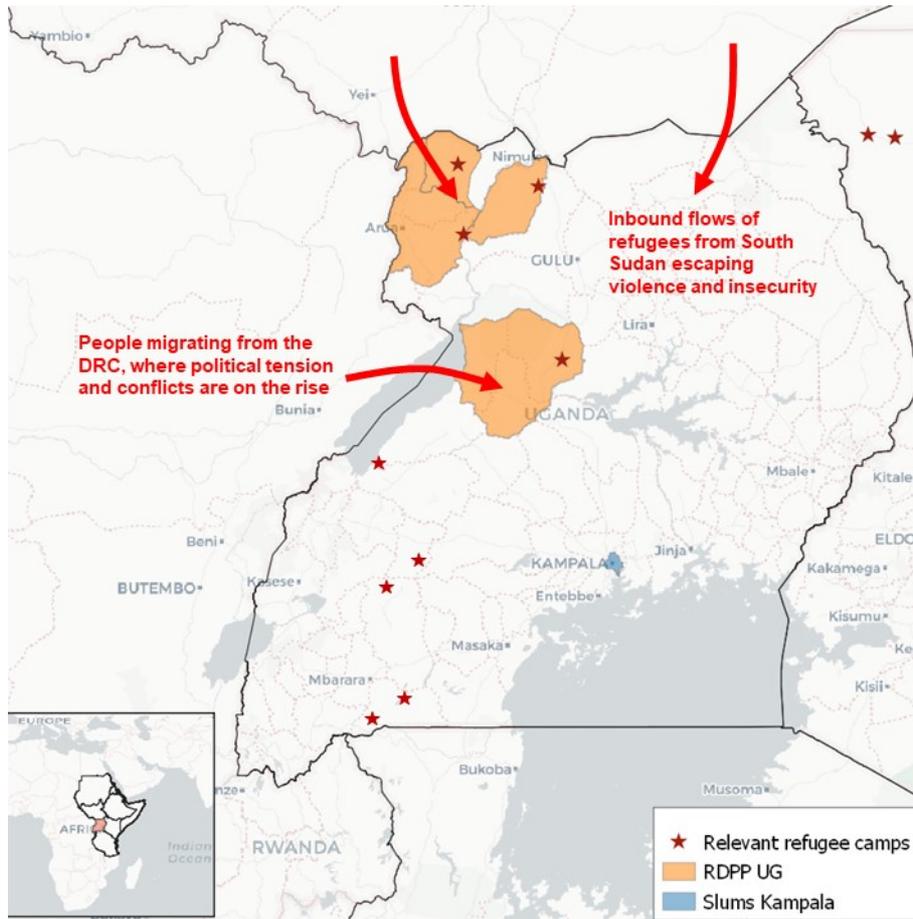
5.7.2. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Uganda. All indicators were already reported on in the past reports. In the subsequent sections, selected EUTF indicators that best reflect the progress made at the country level are analysed.

Table 30: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Uganda, December 2018

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.1 No of jobs created	1,191	511	774	665	**3,141**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	151	61	122	35	**369**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,099	3,279	5,572	233	**19,183**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	585	160	723	1016	**2,484**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	9	1			**10**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	27,462	125		1,900	**29,487**
2.4 No of people receiving food-security related assistance	7,854	13,184	391	200	**21,629**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318				**318**

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[1] The IDP settlements marked in the map are the main settlements targeted by EUTF-funded projects, and are not an exhaustive list of the ones existing in Uganda.

2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	727	105			**832**
2.9 No of people having access to improved basic services	5,177	108	39		**5,324**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	2	1			**3**
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention	99	21		20	**140**
4.2 No of staff 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	6,098	627	449	367	**7,541**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	1,680	1,556	1,552	187	**4,975**
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	8				**8**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,201	11	31	156	**1,399**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	30	21	11	10	**72**

5.7.2.1. Uganda, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development.

Since the beginning of activities, a total of 2,484 people from refugee and host communities benefited from professional training and / or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects. In 2018, the quarterly numbers of trainees fluctuated from a low of 160 in Q2 2018 to a high of 1,016 in Q4 2018.

Figure 85: Total number people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), December 2018
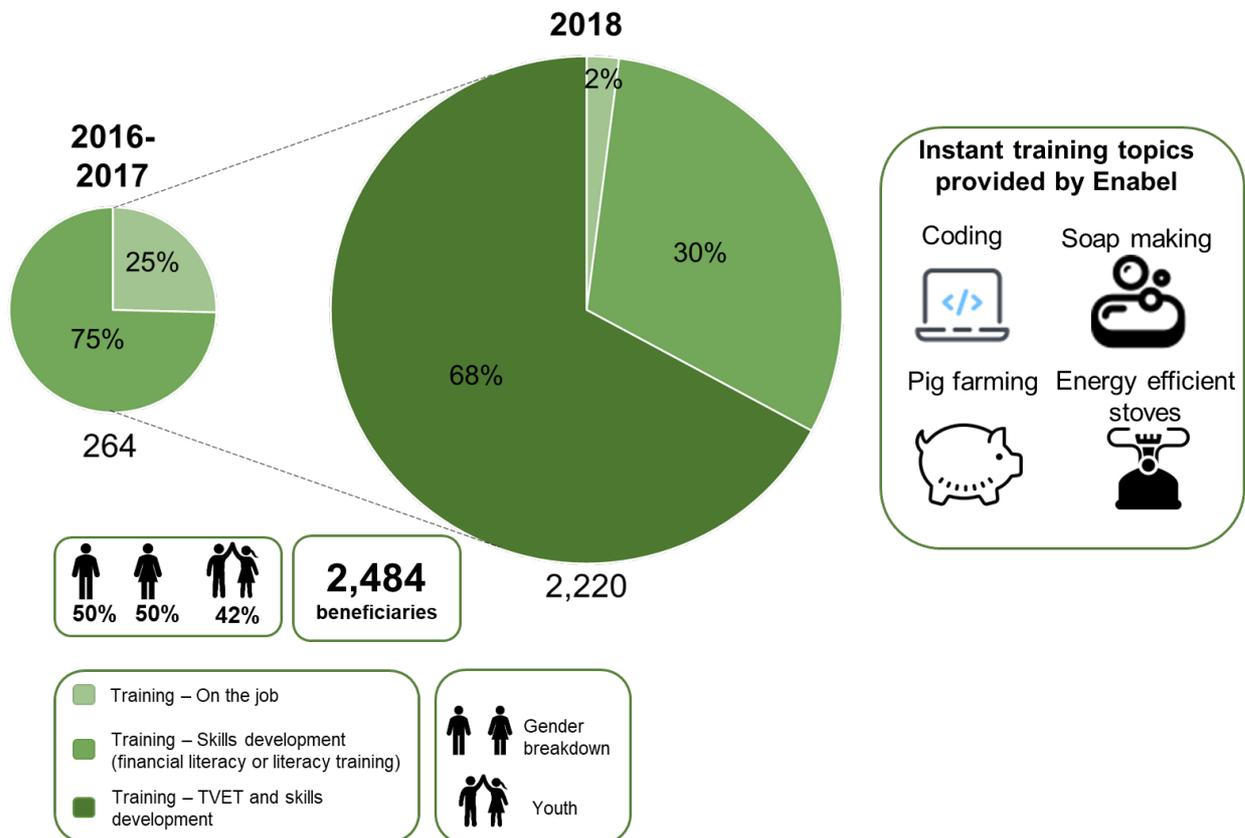
Financial and trainings were the main types of training undertaken, accounting for 50% of beneficiaries (1,244 people). SSCoS IOM is the main contributor with 811 people trained, followed by SPRS-NU Enabel with 433 people trained. TVET and skills development training benefitted 1,104 beneficiaries (44%), while on the job training remains minimal with 136 assisted youth (5%).

All TVET and skills development trainings were conducted by SPRS-NU Enabel, which provided trainings on coding, soap making, pig farming and other life skills. The project also supported the provision of instant courses on identified skill gaps, based on livelihood opportunities and labour market analysis in all districts of interest but Kampala.

SPRS-Enabel provided both TVET and financial literacy trainings. Enabel provides grants to organizations to implement trainings following calls for proposals. So far, two calls have been organised, leading to the selection of nine organisations. The project also provides instant trainings[1] based on requests from their livelihood partners.[2]

Following the development of a soft skills manual and referral directory, SSCoS IOM carried out soft skills trainings, focusing on personal skills, knowledge about cultural differences and how to apply for and keep a job, benefiting 811 youth from Kampala.

SPRS-NU DRC centred their training activities on the recruitment of Accelerated Learning Program teachers from the host and refugee communities, identifying a total of 136 individuals. The teachers were selected following criteria established in partnership with three local governments, community leaders and Save the Children as part of the consortium led by DRC.

5.7.2.2.   Uganda, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food-security related assistance

Since the beginning of the project a total of 21,629 people received food security-related assistance, including 13,775 in 2018 only. SPRS-NU DRC is the only contributor to this indicator.

SPRS-NU DRC is distributing quality farm inputs to enhance food security and nutrition at the household level. The activity provides "agricultural start-up packages" after successful completion of a curriculum on enabling rural innovations / participatory agro-enterprise development. These kits are meant to allow households to start the agricultural businesses they designed during their courses. During Q2 2018, the activity was implemented four targeted districts – namely Adjumani, Arua, Masindi and Yumbe – but was only implemented in Yumbe during Q3 2018 and in Adjumani in Q4 2018.

63% of the beneficiaries are women, far more than in the rest of the Horn (only 33% of the people receiving food security-related assistance overall are women). This is partly because women are largely involved in livelihood management in Uganda. In addition, SPRS–NU DRC prioritised their intervention's gender-sensitive approach. As a result, 13,523 women were provided with inputs and / or tools to motivate them to kick-off their activities.

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[1] 'Instant' courses are trainings on specific targeted fields where gaps where identified. The trainings are shorter than BTVET training (10 to 100 hours).
[2] The livelihood partners are ADA and DRC, which are the implementing partners which projects is funded under the same programme SPRS-NU.

Figure 86: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance through provision of quality farm inputs in 2018 – (EUTF indicator 2.4), December 2018
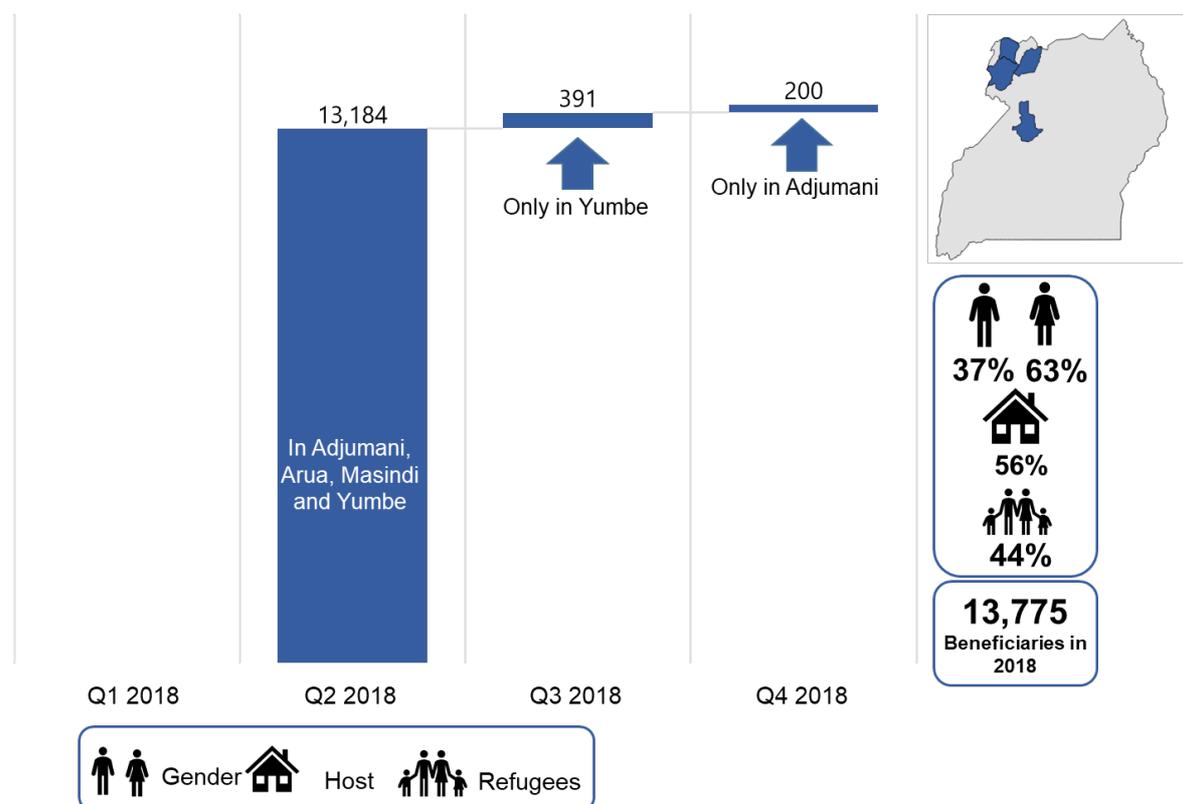
5.7.2.3. Uganda, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

EUTF-funded projects supported a total of 4,975 people to participate in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities in Uganda since the start of activities, including 85% (4,223) in 2018 alone. Most of these activities have reached their target number of beneficiaries, which explains the decrease in the number of supported individuals in the fourth quarter of 2018 (only 187 beneficiaries).

Thanks to the progress achieved in 2018, Uganda has the second highest number of beneficiaries participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities across the region after Kenya. Beneficiaries are located in Kampala (2,326), Arua (1,096 beneficiaries), Adjumani (893), Masindi (455) and Yumbe (205).

Awareness-raising is the main type of activity provided (54%) followed by community dialogue (26%) and mediation between civilians and security forces (18%).[1]

SSCoS IOM contributed the most to awareness raising through school engagement activities, while SPRS-NU Enabel implemented awareness and promotion campaigns to encourage vulnerable groups' participation in their trainings.

SPRS-NU DRC established children's clubs, where 1,296 youth received training and guidance on decision making and life skills (problem solving, critical thinking and assertiveness).

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[1] Joint management of resources accounts for less than 1% of all beneficiaries.

Finally, SSCoS IOM organised townhall meetings with a total of 899 participants to generate trust between communities and security forces. These meetings are meant to create space for all community members to share their opinions on violent extremism in their communities.

Figure 87: Total number people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), December 2018

4,223

| 743 |
| 992 |
| 2,488 |

743

992

1,061

1,427

58% 42%

55%

Total beneficiaries 4,975

752

76
156
304
216

2016-2017

2018

Joint management of resources
Mediation civilians-security forces
Community dialogue
Awareness-raising

SSCOS IOM
SPRS – NU DRC
SPRS – NU Enabel

Gender
Youth
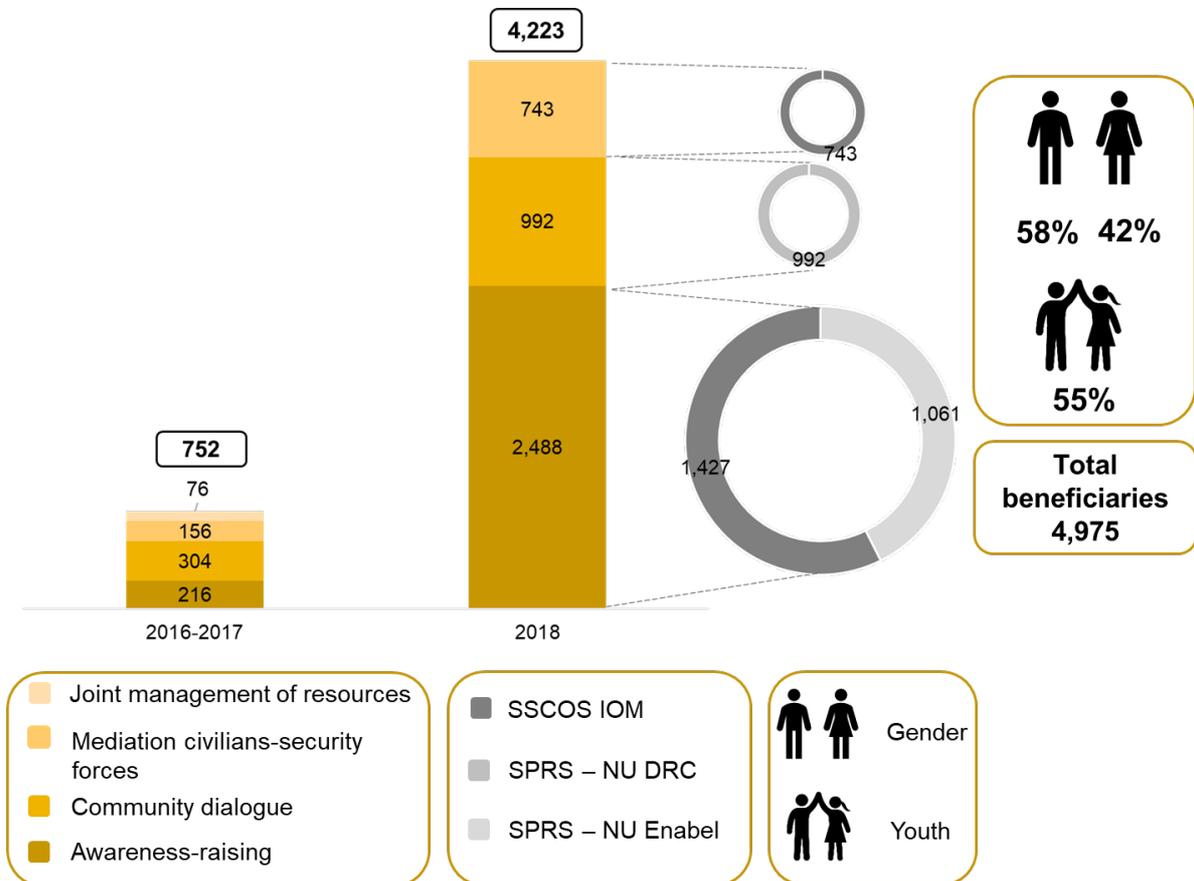
5.8. DJIBOUTI

5.8.1. DJIBOUTI'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 88: Djibouti migration and refugee, April 2019[1]
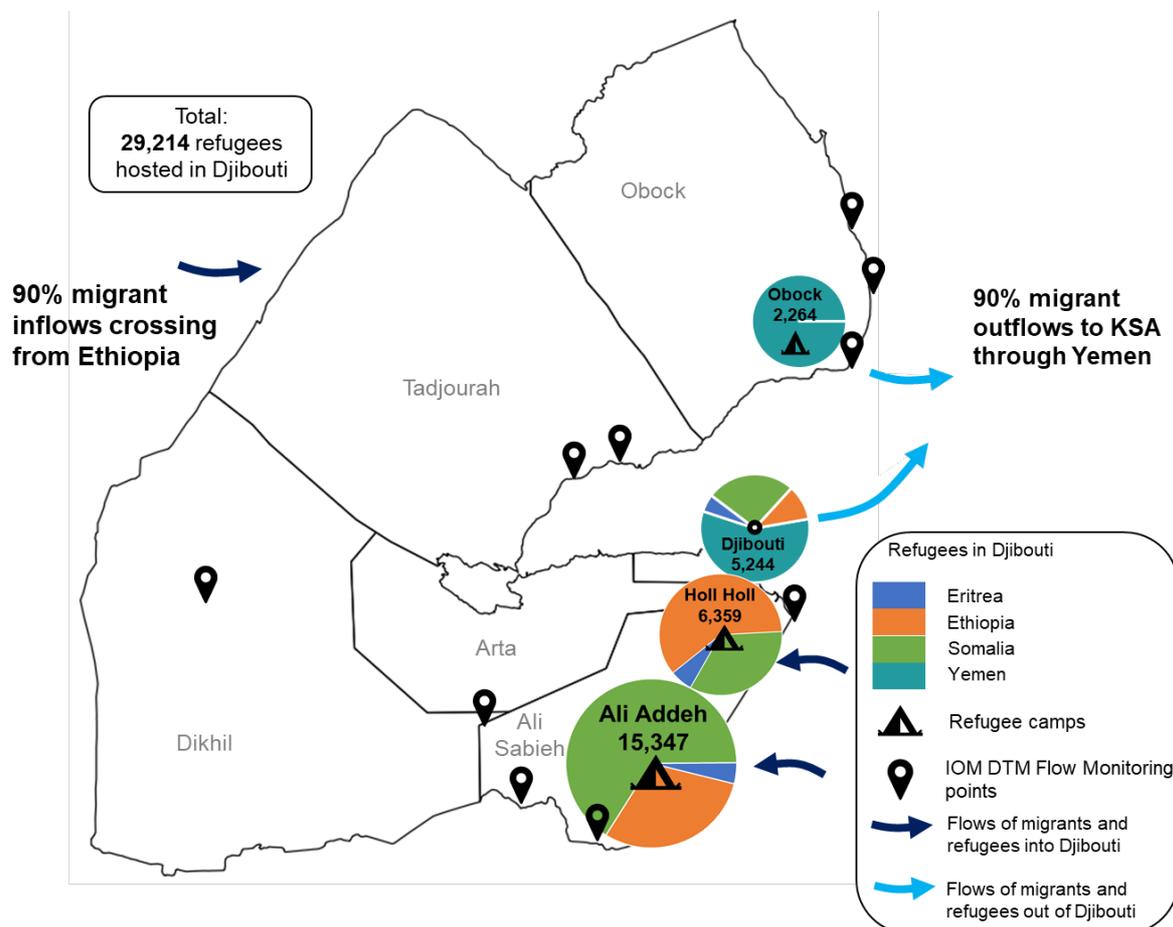
Djibouti is a transit and destination country for migrants in the region. The country is strategic due to its geographical location at the crossroad of the Gulf of Aden by the Bab-el-Mandeb straight and due to its stability in a region known for instability and tension.

Djibouti hosts three refugee camps, Ali Addeh, Holl Holl and Obock. As of 31 January 2019, there were 29,214 refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Most refugees come from Somalia (12,827 individuals or 44% of the total), Ethiopia (10,519 individuals or 36%) and Yemen (4,916 or 17%).[2]

Migration is a key concern for the authorities. The country has hosted several conferences on issues related to migration, such as the 'Drawing on Peace Dividends in the Horn of Africa to Ensure Urgent Enhancements in the Management of Migratory Flows to Yemen and the Gulf Countries' in July 2018 and the Pan-African Forum on Migration under the theme 'Harnessing the benefits of a Free Movement of Persons Regime for Sustainable Development in Africa'.

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[1] Number of refugees according to UNHCR as of January 2019. Information related to the IOM Djibouti DTM are from their monthly flow monitoring factsheets from February 2018 to February 2019.

[2] UNHCR, Refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti as of 31st January 2019, UNHCR Regional Service Centre Nairobi and UNHCR Representation in Djibouti.

Table 31: Djibouti – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data[1]

Total population	942,300
Number of international migrants in the country[2]	116,100
International migrant stock as % of total population	12.3%
Emigrants who left the country	15,800
Top 3 migrant groups by country of origin	Ethiopia, Somalia, Yemen
HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low][3]	172

EUTF data as of April 2019

Total funds contracted so far	€24,850,000
Number of programmes with committed funds	2
Number of projects contracted so far	3
Number of projects in report	1

Focus box 4: Djibouti migration profile – IOM Displacement Tracking

> The data in this box is taken from the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and covers the period from February 2018 to February 2019. The DTM is a tool designed to track and monitor population mobility. Data is collected through flow monitoring points (FMPs), interviews and surveys. The DTM does not aim at registering all migration movements in a country. Data collected is an estimation and only represents parts of the flows in the country.
>
> The IOM DTM Djibouti captured movement throughout the year.[4] 71% of migrants were male compared to only 29% female. Minors represented 19% of observed movements, while vulnerable migrants represented 7%. The most vulnerable were pregnant and lactating women (2%), single women with children (2%) unaccompanied children (1%), the elderly (1%) and people with disabilities (1%).
>
> 90% of interviewed migrants departed from Ethiopia and aimed at reaching the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. 81% said they intended to move for more than 6 months.

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[1] IOM, 'A Region on the Move: Migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa, 2017'.
[2] This figure includes all types of migrants.
[3] UNDP, Human Development Reports, 2018 Statistical Update.
[4] Source: Organisation Internationale pour les Migrations, de Février 2018 a Février 2019, Matrice de Suivi des Déplacements (DTM)".
Calculation are averages of data provided in each monthly "Point de suivi des Flux de population" from April 2018 to February 2019.

Figure 89: Gender and vulnerable migrants – DTM Djibouti, February 2019[1]
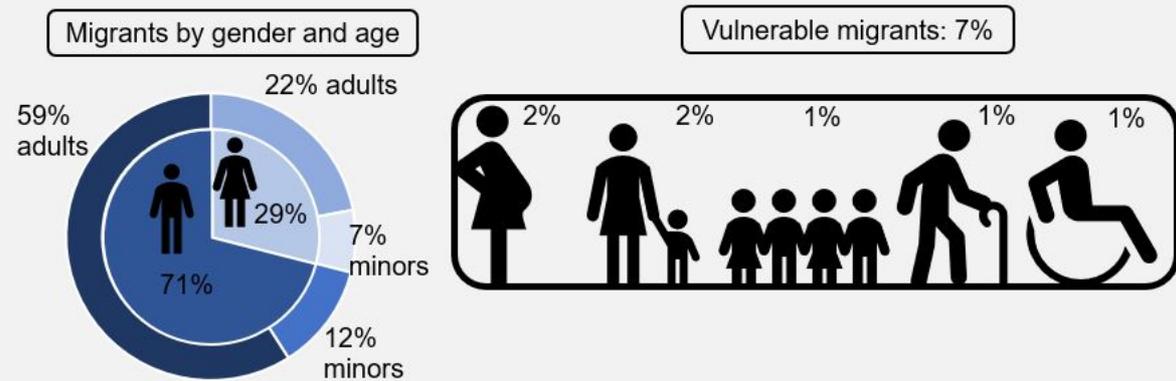
The amount of movement observed over the year shows a slight drop in July 2018 (21,310 movements compared to 29,549 movements in June) which may be due to the conflict within the Ethiopian Somali Region preventing migrants from crossing the region and reaching Djibouti. A second drop is notable from January to February 2019, likely due to the shipwreck of a Yemeni craft which left the Djiboutian shores on 29 January. 52 migrants died and 130 went missing.[2] The authorities reinforced control of the coastal areas since then.

Figure 90: Declared means of transport – DTM Djibouti, February 2019
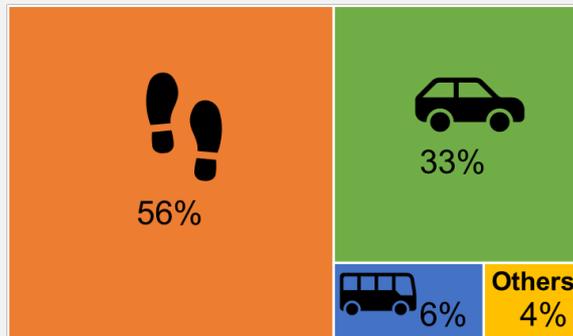
In more than half of the observed movements, migrants declared reaching or leaving Djibouti by foot (56%) or by car (33%). Only 6% said they had taken a bus.

5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

The EUTF identifies SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO3 (Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination) as the main priorities for Djibouti. Thus, funding was provided to the Transform project led by *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) which aims at improving the skills and employability of youths for employment in the port and other relevant transport-related sectors.[3] Two other contracts *'Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables sur le territoire djiboutien'* (Durable solutions for vulnerable host, refugee and migrant populations in Djibouti), were contracted to IOM and WPF in July 2018 and are still in their inception phases. In December 2018, the project '*Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques*' was approved by the Operational Committee. It will be led by UNHCR (€5.5M) and WFP which will receive €2.2M as a top up on their on-going action.

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[1] Calculation for migrants by gender and age chart from April 2018 to February 2019.
Calculation for vulnerable migrants from April to May 2018 and September 2018 to February 2019.
[2] IOM Djibouti statement posted on the 29th of January 2019, on IOM website.
[3] Altai Consulting, EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: Quarterly report, Q1 and Q2 2018.

Figure 91: Key programmes in Djibouti, by regions, December 2018
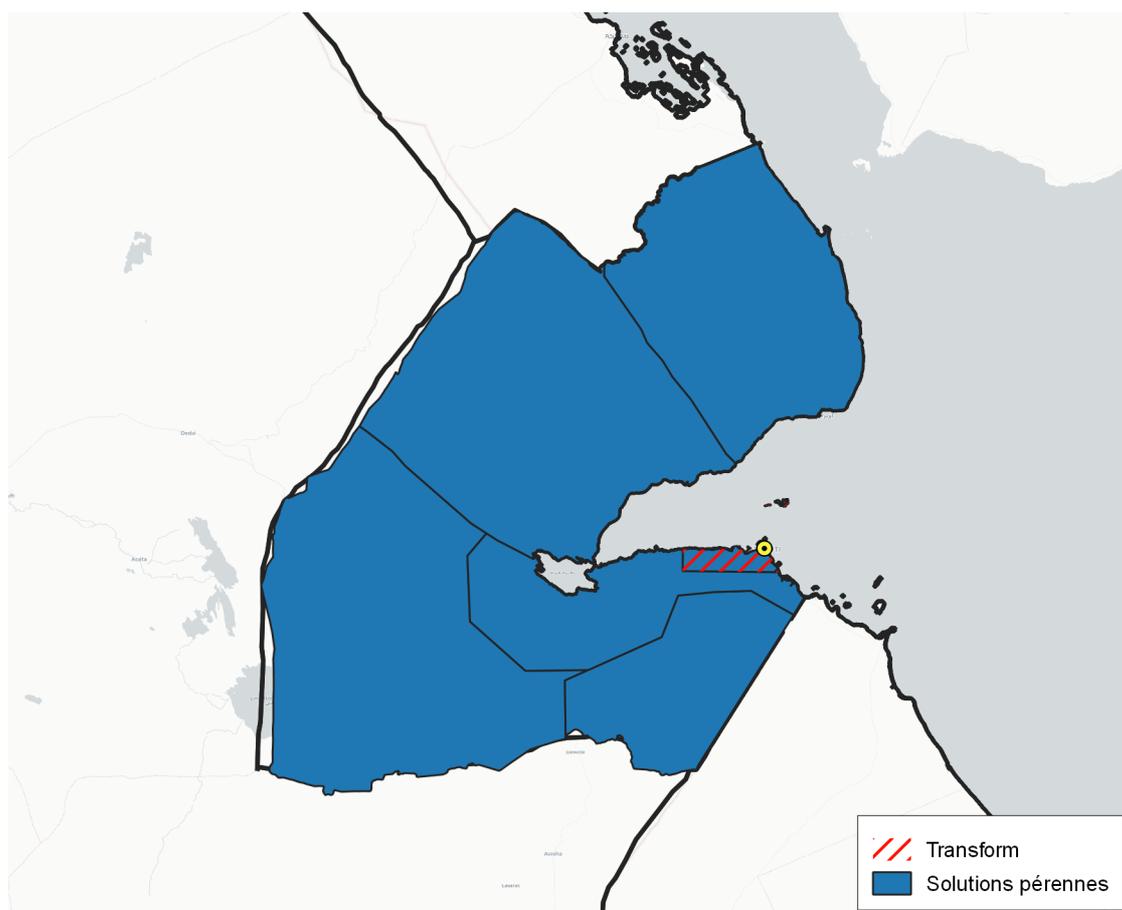
5.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – DJIBOUTI

In 2018, only one project in Djibouti was being implemented and had data to report.

Table 32: Djibouti projects under implementation and with data to report, December 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Enhancing youth's professional skills (Transform)	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29-01	Transform - *Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire* (Transform AFD)	AFD	€10,000,000

5.8.4. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 33: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Djibouti, December 2018[1]

EUTF Indicators	Total up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Total end of 2018
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development		18		111	**129**
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported		2	3		**5**

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[1] Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

The Transform project is being implemented by the AFD. It aims to create a training centre to support the development of the Djiboutian port industry. The project is aligned with the Djiboutian country strategy to expand its port sector, a cornerstone of the Djiboutian economy. The project provides, on the one hand, trainings to youth at risk to integrate them in the labour market and on the other hand advanced trainings to professionals of the sector as well as new graduates. The project is being implemented in close collaboration with the Djiboutian Chamber of Commerce and the AFT (*association for the development of professional training in the field of transport in France*).[1]

Delays were experienced due to the recent nationalisation of the Doraleh Container Terminal in Djibouti port in September 2018, leading to new discussions with the relevant sectors' actors.

In 2018, the AFT started its technical assistance provision through meetings with Djiboutian transport sector professional associations and public authorities aiming to better understand their expectations. An assessment of the professional associations' capacities was conducted. The first steering committee of the project took place on 26 April 2018 to discuss activities and approve the 2018 budget, action plans, calls for equipment as well as staff recruitment. A preparatory study for the centre's building was produced, as well as the recruiting of a design and management office to build the centre.

In parallel, a transport and port logistic committee was set up to draft a road transport regulation aligned with regional and international standards and adapted to the local context. The Committee also created a federation gathering all road transport professionals to enhance discussion and cooperation between the different actors.

The European Union Delegation in Djibouti is closely following up the project to avoid further delay to comply with the EUTF deadline.

5.8.4.1. Djibouti, EUTF indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development

In 2018, a total of 129 people were trained.[2] An advanced training was provided to two trainers by AFT, as well as the first theoretical level dockers' training. The practical session will be undertaken upon receipt of the necessary equipment.

5.8.4.2. Djibouti, EUTF indicator 1.5 – Number of jobs placement facilitated and/or supported

The key staff for the training centre were recruited in 2018 including a director, an administrative and financial manager and an executive assistant.

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[1] In French, AFT stands for « Association pour le développement de la formation professionnelle dans les transports en France ».
[2] Trainings are currently being held in a temporary location until the centre is fully built.

6. OTHER MLS MODULES: HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS & OUTCOMES

6.1. BACKGROUND

Though the initial focus of the MLS monitoring component is on outputs, it aims at complementing this first layer with outcomes and impacts monitoring through a combination of tools:

- Tracking of outcomes and impacts based on **projects M&E data** and systems where available, with some technical support possibly needed;

- Tracking of regional and local trends using **external (non-IP) data** through the development of a **high-level indicators** component.

6.2. HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS

6.2.1. BACKGROUND

The 'high-level indicators' component of the MLS aims at designing and piloting a system of indicators using sources of data <u>external</u> to the M&E systems of EUTF implementing partners. The indicators will use data collected by international organisations (e.g. IOM, OCHA), NGOs (e.g. ACLED), governments' statistical data and as well as remote sensing data. The goal is to track at both regional and local levels a number of phenomena related to the EUTF overall and strategic objectives: forced displacement and irregular migration, stabilisation, economic and employment opportunity, resilience, migration management, governance and conflict prevention.

The objectives of the high-level indicators component are the following:

1. Put the results identified by the monitoring component **into perspective**

2. Inform **future programming** (identify priority area)

3. Provide data to **inform impacts**/outcomes **of EUTF-funded** projects when IPs lack the data to do so

4. Correlate the presence of EUTF in some areas with the evolution of relevant high-level indicators in the same areas to **analyse possible contributions of EUTF** to the changes observed
Test statistically key **hypotheses underlying the EUTF ToC**

The MLS is currently implementing a pilot for the high-level indicators component. The pilot will aim at assessing the availability and accuracy of the data (a number of data sets are not public), the

feasibility of the approach and the needs of stakeholders (EUDs, EUTF IPs, etc.) by focusing on two countries: Somalia and Ethiopia.[1]

The outputs of the pilot should be two-fold:
1. An **interactive dashboard** to allow stakeholders to visualise the evolution of indicators values in the thematic and geographic areas of their choice;
2. A **statistical analysis report** outlining in particular the correlations between the presence of EUTF-funded projects and the evolution of indicators values.

Examples of preliminary outputs are presented below. They are only based on the data made available so far − a number of data sets have not been shared with the MLS team for the moment. The pilot has therefore not been fully developed and results are subject to revision in the next few months.

6.2.2. PRELIMINARY OUTPUTS: INTERACTIVE DASHBOARD

Pilot data could be used by stakeholders, among other possibilities[2]:

- To visualise and download values of summary / country-level indicators

- To visualise and download values of specific indicators in specific geographical areas
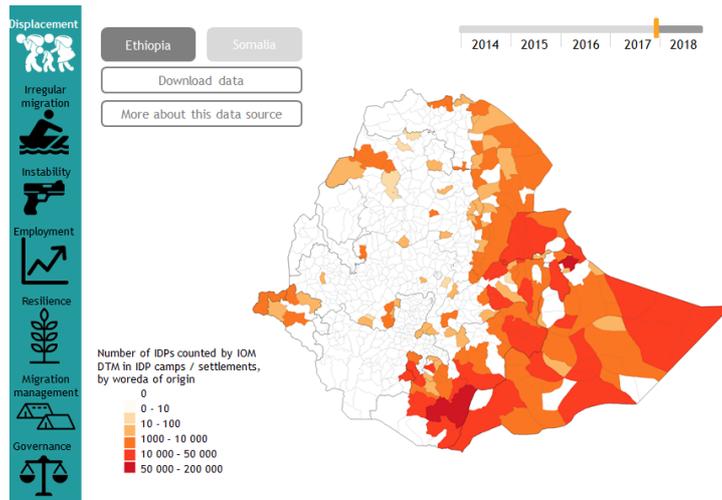
- To visualise evolutions over time (example of the intensity of night-time lights[1] per capita)
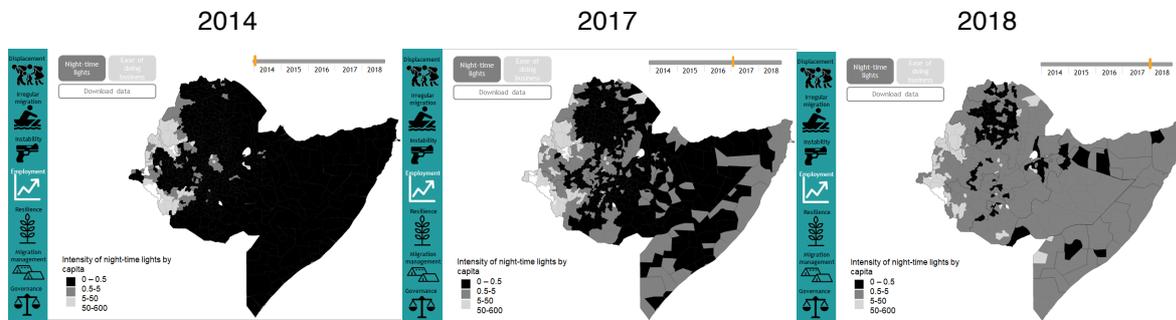
- To visually check how indicators (and their evolution) correlate with the presence of EUTF projects

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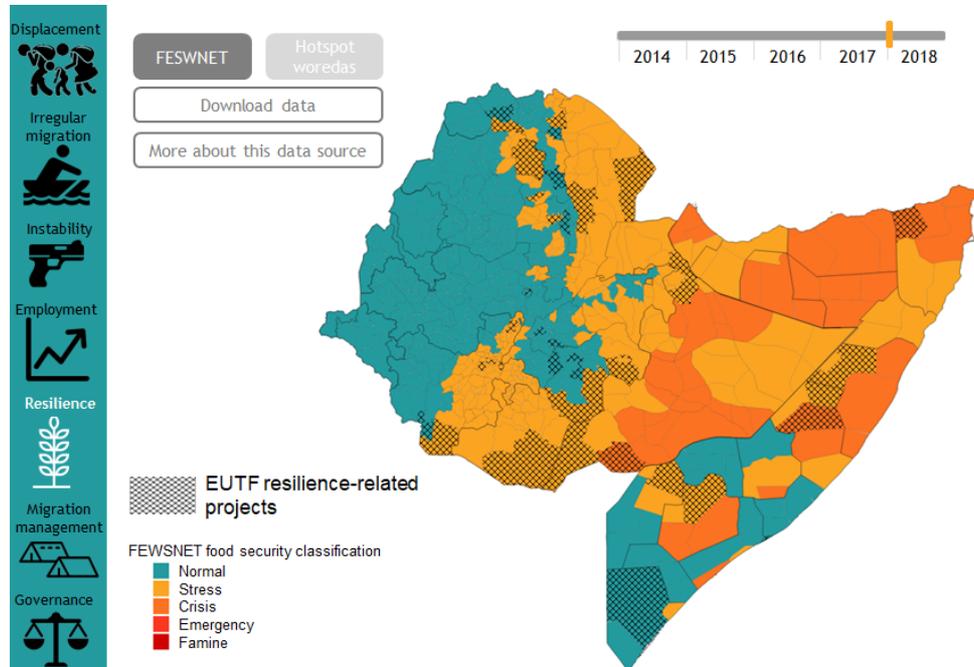
[1] Night-time lights have been found by academic research to be correlated with poverty levels and economic activity.

6.2.3. PRELIMINARY OUTPUTS: STATISTICAL ANALYSES

In order to analyse possible contributions of the EUTF to changes observed at the regional level, pilot activities include the analysis of correlations[1] between the presence of EUTF in specific geographic areas and the evolution of indicators values in those areas.

- Preliminary statistical analyses suggest a mitigating effect of the EUTF on food security[2] in Ethiopia and Somalia[3].

- However, at this stage the data available has not allowed us to identify a mitigating impact of the EUTF on displacement or on conflict.[4]

Pilot activities will also allow the MLS team to test the relationships between key elements of the EUTF ToC.

- For example, preliminary statistical analyses suggest a significant relationship between violent conflict and displacement:

| Ten deaths from violent conflict in a district | 300 - 400 additional displacements from the district |
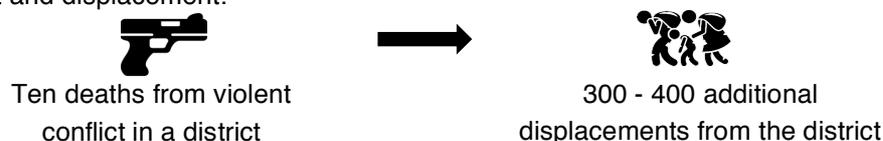
- However, the relationship between food security and displacement seems to hold only in Somalia. Besides, at this stage and based on the data available it has not been possible to identify a link between economic activity (using night-time lights as proxies) and violent conflict, between resilience and irregular migration, or between resilience and violent conflict.[5]

6.2.4. NEXT STEPS

- In the next three months, additional data with better granularity (in time, and by geography) should be collected from key partners, and further analyses will be used to confirm or infirm the above preliminary findings;

- Pilot activities will be extended to the Sahel & Lake Chad window;

- A pilot dashboard, along with a statistical report, will be presented to the EUTF management by Q4 of 2019.

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[1] Correlations will only be mentioned if the p-value is smaller than 0.05 also when:
- Introducing district/woreda fixed effects: this is equivalent to controlling for all constant unobservable characteristics of each district/woreda, even without having their value (geographic position, ethnic composition, average climate, etc.)
- Introducing time (month-year) fixed effects: this is equivalent to controlling for any factor effecting all districts/woredas in a similar way over time, even without having their value (for example: drought affecting all districts/woredas simultaneously)
- Replacing the explanatory variable with its lagged value
- Differences are used instead of level (as some time series have unit roots)
[2] As measured by the FEWSNET IPC classification.
[3] This means that if rains fail in two similar districts (with the exception that one has an EUTF-funded project), food insecurity will rise significantly less in the district with the EUTF-funded project.
[4] Or even on food security when using the 'hotspot woreda' classification in Ethiopia.
[5] At this stage, many of these relationships can only be studied at the national/year level, meaning that only a few data points are used for the analysis which is therefore less solid.

6.3. AGGREGATING PROJECTS IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

6.3.1. BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES

Based on a preliminary analysis of 90 projects for which a logical framework was shared with the MLS team, the team found that there are few recurring outcome and impact indicators across projects, which complicates their aggregation. At best IP outcome and impact indicators can be mapped under common 'themes' (e.g. malnutrition, employment, poverty, etc.).[1]

The MLS therefore recommends a two-step approach:

1. Mapping IP outcome and impact indicators onto 'proxy' outcomes and impacts;

2. Aggregating IP indicators values onto values for the proxy outcomes and impacts.[2]

6.3.2. STEP 1: MAPPING IP INDICATORS ONTO 'PROXY' OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

The MLS team mapped each IP outcome and impact indicator onto 'proxy' impacts and outcomes. The latter were divided into overall objectives (stability, reduced displacement and irregular migration), strategic objectives (improved economic and employment opportunities, resilience, migration governance, improved governance and conflict prevention), intermediate outcomes, and immediate outcomes.[3]

Examples of potential proxy impacts and outcomes, and the number of IP indicators that could inform them, are presented in the table below for one of the Strategic Objectives of the EUTF (SO1). The numbers in the last two columns are based on a review of the HoA projects' logical frameworks and do not necessarily imply that the required baseline and endline surveys or other assessment tools have been put in place, and that the outcome/impact are actually being measured by the IP: at this stage, we estimate that between 10% and 40% of IP impact and outcome indicators will probably not be properly informed due to inadequate measurement tools.[4]

Table 34: Proposed proxy impacts and outcomes, and number of IP indicators potentially informing them for overall objectives and Strategic Objective 1

Pillar	Level - for EUTF (not IP)	Proposed proxy impacts and outcomes	Number of IP **outcome** indicators informing the proxy	Number of IP **impact** indicators informing the proxy
Overall Objectives		Occurrence of conflict / violence	6	21
		Reduced displacement (both internal and international)	0	1
		Reduced irregular migration	1	7
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	Strategic objectives	Reduced poverty or increased income	31	11
		Increased (self-) employment	28	11
	Intermediate outcomes	Firms growth (including SMEs)	9	2
		Improved professional skills	7	3
		Improved access to markets	3	0

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[1] Even indicators that are phrased in the same way in several logical frameworks (within a programme for example) are not necessarily defined in the same way in survey questionnaire and therefore answers are not strictly comparable.
[2] The first step has for the most step already been done, while the second broadly remains to be done.
[3] Immediate outcomes would track changes reflecting increased capacity or improved functioning mechanisms of targeted stakeholders and structures, assumed to be a necessary first step toward the desired outcome.
[4] The exact percentage will depend on the implementation of baseline and endline surveys (which in some cases have not been confirmed by IPs), on what surveys either not conducted yet or not shared with the MLS will measure, and on the availability of external data.

Immediate outcomes	Increased capacity of stakeholders	6	1
	Operationalisation of research / data	2	0
	Increased coordination among stakeholders	1	1
	Development or implementation of policies, frameworks and strategies by governments or communities	0	1

6.3.3. STEP 2: AGGREGATE IP INDICATOR VALUES ONTO VALUES FOR THE PROXIES

The MLS identified a number of options in order to aggregate the values of IP outcome and impact indicators onto values for the proxy impacts and outcomes, which are detailed below.

Table 35: Options for aggregating outcome and impact indicators

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Explanation	IPs that have not yet measured the baseline/midline values of their outcome and impact indicators **agree on outcome and impact indicators and ways to measure them**	No agreement on common IP indicators and the value of a proxy is computed as the **weighted average of the values of all IP indicators informing the proxy**	No agreement on common IP indicators and the **number of persons experiencing improved outcomes or impacts** is computed	IP indicators values are **not aggregated but presented all together in a table**, organised by theme (each theme being a proxy outcome / impact).
Advantages	Aggregation of values is straightforward and meaningful	All projects can be included	- All projects can be included - Communication on a number of persons is meaningful	- All projects can be included - No burden on IPs
Challenges	- Can only be implemented for a small proportion of projects - Requires IPs to change their logframe	- Qualitative indicators or indicators measured as an absolute change with a baseline of 0 can generally not be included - "adding apples and oranges"	- Some indicators values cannot be translated into number of persons - Will require a re-analysis of IP data in many cases - "adding apples and oranges"	Difficult to draw conclusions on the aggregated impacts and outcomes of the EUTF
Example	- Project A measures that malnutrition is down by 20% (surveys representative of 30 000 HHs) - Project B measures in the exact same way that malnutrition is down by 10% (surveys representative of 15 000 HHs) -> "**Malnutrition has been reduced by 17.5%[1] on average in EUTF intervention areas (where it has been measured)**"	- Project A measures that the % of stunted children under 5 is down by 20% (surveys representative of 30 000 HHs) - Project B measures that the average number of food shortage months is down by 10% (surveys representative of 15 000 HHs) -> "**Malnutrition-related outcomes and impacts have been reduced** by 17.5% on average in	- Project A measures at endline that 20% of HHs say that they have more food available since the project began (survey representative of 30 000 HHs) -> "**6000 HHs with improved nutrition**" - in project B's endline report, HHs say that they have on average 20% more food available than when the project began -> MLS will need access to survey raw data to know how many households mentioned an increase[2] - Project C measures that the average dietary diversity index among HHs is up by 20% between baseline and endline	Presentation as a **summary table by theme**/proxy: "*Strategic objective: Malnutrition Project A (30 000 HHs): % of stunting in children under 5 down by 20% Project B (15 000 HHs): Number of food shortage months down by 10% Project C: Dietary diversity up by 20% among beneficiaries (no. tbd).*

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[1] Example values are here weighted by the number of people the survey/assessment is representative of in order to give more weight to projects that had an impact on a larger number of people.
[2] Households mentioning on average a 20% increase does not mean that 20% of households experienced an increase. For example, 100% of households may have experienced a 20% increase, or 50% may have experienced a 60% increase while 50% experienced a 40% decrease.

		EUTF intervention areas (where they have been measured)"	-> also requires access to raw data, and it will be impossible to compute a number of HHs with improved nutrition if the HHs interviewed at baseline and endline are not the same[1]	

Going beyond the example of malnutrition in the table above, some outcomes will be particularly difficult to aggregate as **measurement methods will typically vary widely across organisations** (e.g. institutional development, community cohesion), while other outcomes will be more straightforward to standardise (e.g. household incomes).

A full review of measurement tools in place in each thematic area, potential proxy outcome and impact indicators and options of aggregation will be further developed in Q2 and Q3 of 2019 in coordination with the SLC and NA windows, taking into account the specificities of each window and potentially innovative approaches developed by some of the IPs in their thematic areas, to adopt the most harmonised methodology.

The challenge related to the aggregation of outcomes across projects is **not unique to the EUTF**. Other donors are generally meeting difficulties in aggregating outcomes across their portfolios, and often either take shortcuts to do so, or focus on outputs (e.g. number of people trained) and low-level outcomes (e.g. number of jobs created; number of people benefiting from improved access to services). No benchmark of a full set of proxy outcomes indicators has been found in our research.

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[1] As in this case, for each household we will only have information on nutrition at one specific point in time, baseline or endline (and therefore cannot conclude on whether nutrition for this household improved or worsened).

7. CONCLUSIONS

Key trends in terms of population movement in the Horn of Africa in 2018 show decreasing numbers of arrivals to Europe from the region, after a peak in 2015, but a growing mobility inside the region with over 4 million refugees and close to 9 million IDPs overall, generating tremendous pressure and risks of instability in some areas, vulnerability for populations in movement and host communities, and, in some cases, tragedies like the recent shipwreck of a Yemeni craft transporting migrants along the Djibouti coastline.

In this context, the EUTF is starting to reach a stage of maturity in the Horn of Africa, with a growing portfolio, geographic outreach and spectrum of activities which address many of the key challenges raised by population movements in the region.

A growing portfolio with considerable outputs across the region

In terms of contracting, the year 2018 has seen the number of contracts grow by 53% from 74 in Q1 to 113 at the end of the year, with a budget increase from €516m to over €850m. The budget distribution shows a high attention paid to the peripheral areas and the most sensitive border areas. In terms of maturity, the portfolio is reaching the middle of its implementation period, with projects being spread in time between 2016 and 2021.

In terms of focus, all key strategic dimensions of the EUTF HoA intervention logic are now being covered with considerable outputs being progressively delivered along its four Strategic Objectives:

-Strategic Objective 1: A total of 1,953 MSMEs have been created/supported, 17,103 jobs have been created and IGAs have been supported for over 85,000 beneficiaries, with a majority of women benefiting from job creation and IGAs, and an even targeting of host communities and populations in movement (refugees, IDPs and returnees) for the development of economic opportunities. In parallel, over 37,000 beneficiaries have completed TVET and skills development programs.

-Strategic Objective 2: Access to basic services has improved for over 3.8 million beneficiaries. 475,000 households have been provided with food-security related assistance, 600 infrastructures for service provision have been built or rehabilitated, and more than 20,000 staff from local authorities and service providers have been trained.

-Strategic Objective 3: Regional cooperation around migration and governmental capacities have been supported through the strengthening of 145 institutions and non-state actors involved in migration management, and the training of over 6,300 individuals on migration management. Over 48,000 migrants have been protected and 65,000 reached by information campaigns. Nearly 30,000 migrants have been assisted in their return process, and over 17,000 voluntary returns have been accompanied.

-Strategic Objective 4: Capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention and human rights has reached 419 institutions and over 11,500 staff, while 55 border stations have been directly strengthened and 38 cross-border initiatives launched. Over 31,000 people have participated in peacebuilding activities, and 319 victims of trafficking have been assisted.

Across the board, the disaggregation of key output data has allowed the MLS to measure a strong gender parity, with some activities like job creation, IGA or access to basic services even giving a priority to women, and capacity building efforts being well spread across genders. The disaggregation, which was made possible thanks to a great level of details provided by most Implementing Partners, also allowed us to measure the focus of projects on specific target groups, and their alignment with the specific needs of the region (e.g. CFW for the poorest, IGA for refugees, etc.).

Beyond numbers, the evolution of the EUTF Horn of Africa's portfolio of projects at the end of 2018 starts reflecting the key priorities of the Strategic Board decisions of April 2018 i.e. i) returns and

reintegration; ii) refugee management; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, while the iv) anti-trafficking efforts and vi) migration dialogue axes will continue to be strengthened through future programming. The strong geographic focus on Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan is reflected by their major share of the regional budget (together over 50%).

A number of interesting projects have also recently been launched, the developments and results of which will be further analysed in 2019, including the Cross-Border projects focusing on peripheral areas, and a large number of job creation projects in Ethiopia.

Since quantitative outputs do not fully reflect the magnitude of the efforts deployed through the EUTF, the MLS will continue developing more qualitative analytical work around specific projects that do not generate high numbers but focus on building structures, capacities and systems in the long run and require equal attention. To this purpose several case studies around IGAD's institutional development and the ROCK project will continue being developed in 2019.

The MLS: an experimental monitoring system in continuous development

In parallel with the expansion of EUTF HoA's scope, the development of a Monitoring and Learning System gave the opportunity to Member States, management teams and all stakeholders involved in the Trust Fund to get quarterly access to detailed information on programming, to visualize progress made, identify major areas of intervention, but also analyse the breakdown of activities and profile of beneficiaries across thematic areas and at the level of the region.

Despite challenges met in the development of the MLS over the year, the participation of Implementing Partners has been exemplary, with only one project in implementation not included in this report. This combined effort opens the way for more reactivity and transparency in terms of results tracking and the analysis of financial distribution across activities and geographies.

Among the limitations met in the monitoring exercise, the lack of access to some of the countries of operations remained an issue in 2018, and will hopefully be overcome in 2019. In terms of information gathering, each new quarter remains a challenge and a learning experience, with the continued difficulty of integrating new projects or reacting and adapting to changes in existing operations. This, coupled, with the growing interest and need to constantly adapt the system in order to feed into various other reporting mechanisms (EU Results Framework, etc.) means that the MLS needs to continually work on striking a balance between consistently and reliably reporting comparable and coherent information over time while simultaneously remaining flexible enough to adapt to new geographical and thematic areas as well as widening needs for specific information.

This monitoring system will continue being improved in 2019, with the finalization of an online dashboard which will provide more flexible access to the available monitoring data and to other analytical dimensions.

Perspectives on outcomes and high-level indicators

While many projects were still in their early implementation phase in 2018, the second half of 2019 will be a good time to start looking at project outcomes and map out the key areas where the Trust Fund is likely to generate change, beyond outputs, while assessing options to harmonize outcome monitoring systems across projects.

In parallel the development of an index of high-level indicators capturing regional trends of population movement, security and vulnerability will aim at replacing the intervention of the EUTF in a broader context and bringing together multiple sources of information to support future programming.

The aim of the MLS team will be to continue developing a set of strong analytical tools to support project teams in the design and adaptation of their activities, and decision makers in the identification of future areas of intervention based on the most accurate information and analyses.

8. ANNEXES

8.1. LIST OF EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	
1.1	Number of jobs created
1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported
1.6	Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients
2. Strengthening resilience	
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated
2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance
2.4	Number of people receiving food security-related assistance
2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery
2.9	Number of people having access to improved basic services
3. Improving migration management	
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members
3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted
3.3	Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management
3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration

3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created
3.10	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes
3.11	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration
4. Improved governance	
4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control
4.2	Number of staff 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
4.2 bis	Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities
4.4	Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
4.6	Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported
4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-camp policy
4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
5. Cross-cutting	
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

8.2.   ABBREVIATIONS (FULL LIST)

AFT	*Association pour le développement de la formation professionnelle dans les transports en France*
ARRA	Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training
CCI	Cross-cutting initiatives
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CFW	Cash for Work
COR	Commissioner of Refugees
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVE	Countering Violent Extremism
DJ	Djibouti
DRC	The Democratic Republic of Congo or the Danish Refugee Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matric
EAC	East African Community
EDF	European Development Fund
EPI	Expanded Programme Immunization
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Trust Fund
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FFA	Food for Assets
FFT	Food for Training
FMP	Flow Monitoring Point
FMS	Federal Member States
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIZ	*Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*
HAD	Health Development Army
HLI	High-level indicators
HEW	Health Extension Workers
HoA	Horn of Africa
HPFII	Health Pool Funded II
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IP	Implementing partner
JPP	Joint Police Programme
KE	Kenya
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
LHMTs	Local Health Management Teams
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System

MMC	Mixed Migration Centre
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
N/A	Not applicable
NCTC	National Counter Terrorism Centre
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
OCP	Out-of-camp policy
PFM	Public Financial Management
PLW	Pregnant or Lactating Women
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PSN	Productive Safety Net
Q1	Quarter 1 2018
Q2	Quarter 2 2018
Q3	Quarter 3 2018
Q4	Quarter 4 2018
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Programme
RoL	Rule of Law
RRF	Return and Reintegration Facility
RSD	Refugee Status Determination
SD	Sudan
SLC	Sahel and Lake Chad
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
SO	Strategic Objective or Somalia
SS	South Sudan
Tbd	To be determined
TCF	Technical Cooperation Facility
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UG	Uganda
UN	United Nations
VDC	Village Development Committees
VoT	Victim of Trafficking
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YPC	Youth Peace Committees

8.3. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS FROM Q3 2018 REPORT

Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
SINCE	98	309	211	Data correction based on IP feedback
Improving Nutrition WFP	1,536	2,297	761	Count of cash for work from January to June 2018
SINCE	97	99	2	Pro rata from new data
Youth KE SAIDC	13	47	34	Remapping for the indicators # field officers recruited
Total	**1,744**	**2,752**	**1,008**	

Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Improving Nutrition WFP	8,962	910	(8,052)	Remapping of an activity based on IP feedback
RDPP KE UNHCR	16,571	16,447	(124)	Data correction based on IP feedback
RE-INTEG WV	994	898	(96)	Remapped to EUTF indicator 3.5
Youth KE KRCS	1,576	1,528	(48)	Data correction by IP
Total	**28,103**	**19,783**	**(8,320)**	

Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
SRPS-NU Enabel	1,917	763	(1,154)	Data correction based on IP feedback
Improving Nutrition WFP	4,506	500	(4,006)	Remapping of an activity based on IP feedback
SINCE		211	211	Pro rata from new data
Youth KE KRCS	324	139	(185)	Data correction by IP on indicators regarding TVET
Youth KE SAIDC	112	100	(12)	Data correction by IP as there is no cashew nursery in Lamu yet
Total	**6,859**	**1,713**	**(5,146)**	

Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5)

Project	Figures for total up to	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in	Difference	Explanation

	Q3 2018 in Q3 report	current report		
Improving Nutrition WFP	955		(955)	Recounting of beneficiaries and remapping from indicator 1.5 to 2.3
Resilience Darfur IMC		110	110	New project, staff from clinics started being paid incentives in September 2018
Youth KE SAIDC	82	75	(7)	Data correction from IP as there is no cashew nursery open in Lamu yet
Total	**1,037**	**185**	**(852)**	

No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG NRC	34	35	1	Additional data provided by IP
RESET II Vita	83	61	(22)	Correction based on IP feedback
Resilience. Darfur IMC	-	12	12	New project, 12 clinics equipped and rehabilitated before Q4 2018
Total	**117**	**108**	**(9)**	

Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Improving Nutrition WFP	-	1,410	1,410	Mapping of beneficiaries of cash transfer under 2.2
RESET II SC	52,778	88,778	36,000	Correction based on IP feedback
RESTORE NRC	-	200	200	Remapped from EUTF indicator 2.4
Total	**52,778**	**90,388**	**37,610**	

Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Improving Nutrition WFP	36,047	692,779	656,732	Inclusion of data from September 2017 to July 2017 and correction of Q3 2018 data
Total	**36,047**	**692,779**	**656,732**	

Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Cross-Border DRC	67,124	33,030	(34,094)	Beneficiaries remapped to EUTF indicator 2.7

El Niño SS FAO	7,759	7,731	(28)	Correction based on IP feedback
Improving Nutrition WFP	34,129	20,233	(13,896)	IP correction on the number of PHL beneficiaries and remapping of under food for assets from 2.4 to 1.3/1.4 as well as data corrections
RESTORE NRC	450	250	(200)	Remapped from EUTF indicator 2.2
Total	**109,462**	**61,244**	**(48,218)**	

Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Youth KE SAIDC	32,038	22,944	(9,094)	Correction by IP as data hectares improved were counted for each farmer rather than estimated as had been done previously
Total	**32,038**	**22,944**	**(9,094)**	

Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Cross-Border DRC	-	34,167	34,167	Remapped from EUTF indicator 2.4
El Niño SS FAO	4,000	330	(3,670)	Correction based on IP feedback
Improving Nutrition WFP	17,937	43,032	25,095	New counting methodology for SBCC beneficiaries devised with IP
RESET II CARE	20,608	23,443	2,835	Correction based on IP feedback
RESET II SC	3,159	3,166	7	Correction based on IP feedback
RESET Plus AMREF	-	54	54	Correction based on IP feedback
Total	**45,704**	**104,192**	**58,488**	

Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Cross-Border DRC	636	596	(40)	Correction based on IP feedback
El Niño SS FAO	279	257	(22)	Correction based on IP feedback
RESET II CARE	5,466	2,631	(2,835)	Correction based on IP feedback
RESET II SC	1,069	1,198	129	Correction based on IP feedback
Resilience East SD AICS	22	30	8	Q3 2018 data added by IP in Q4 2019
Youth KE SAIDC	36	34	(2)	Correction based on IP feedback
Total	**7,508**	**4,746**	**(2,762)**	

Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET SC	5,048	3,391	(1,658)	Correction based on IP feedback
RE-INTEG WV	57,387	114,774	57,387	Updated based on IP feedback on facilities reach
RESET II SC	399,625	363,625	(36,000)	Correction based on IP feedback
Resil. Darfur IMC	-	140,284	140,284	New project, improved access to health for people achieved prior to Q4 2018 with 12 clinics equipped/rehabilitated
Total	**462,060**	**622,074**	**160,013**	

Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG WV	-	96	96	Remapping from EUTF indicator 1.3
Total	**0**	**96**	**96**	

Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2 bis)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Youth KE KRCS	26	27	1	Correction of data by IP for indicator # of groups/institutions/police units trained on conflict prevention in Mombasa
Youth KE RUSI	23	25	2	Data aligned with the beneficiaries supported in different counties (no data changes)
Total	**49**	**52**	**3**	

Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
El Niño SD ADRA	60	50	(10)	Correction of data by IP after discussion
El Niño SD COOPI	-	24	24	New project with data prior to Q4 2018
Youth KE KRCS	12,782	12,771	(12)	Correction of data by IP after discussion
Youth KE RUSI	194	201	7	New method to calculate the number of mentors trained
Total	**13,036**	**13,046**	**10**	

Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported (EUTF indicator 4.6)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
SSCoS IOM	10	4	(6)	Modification following IP feedback, double counting
Total	**10**	**4**	**(6)**	

Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
El Niño SD COOPI	0	4	4	New project with data prior to Q4 2018
El Niño SS FAO	10	8	(2)	Correction based on IP feedback
Total	**10**	**12**	**2**	

Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)

Project	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in Q3 report	Figures for total up to Q3 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP SD AICS	1	0	(1)	Correction based on IP feedback
SINCE	0	1.5	1.5	Pro rata from new data
Total	**1**	**1.5**	**0.5**	

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