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# EUTF Monitoring and Learning System HoA

S1 2020 REPORT  
COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2020

Altai Consulting for the European Union – December 2020



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<sup>1</sup> There is also a separate 'annexes' report that includes data changes and corrections from previous reports, abbreviations, information about new projects and more detailed information on each of the 38 indicators.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first semester report for 2020 of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa (HoA) window, covering the first and second quarter of the year, essentially joining together the two quarterly reports. This report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region since the start of activities until end of June 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated between 1 January 2020 and 30 June 2020 (S1 2020).

The report includes programmes implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, although no data has been reported for programming in Eritrea so far.

## Portfolio

As of October 2020, the EUTF Africa has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decisions by the Operational Committee) €4.8B (billion), including €1.8B to 99 decisions in the Horn of Africa.

A total of 170 projects have been contracted, of which the current report covers 115 or the equivalent of €1B.<sup>1</sup> The 170 contracted projects include: 42 projects in their inception phase; eleven in early implementation and therefore with no data to report yet; and 115 reporting data or other qualitative information and covered in the report, including 85 under implementation (ongoing) and 32 completed projects.

Of the total budget EUTF budget contracted in the HoA window, the largest share focuses on resilience building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable, displaced and host community population groups (€522M or 37%). Creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1) is the Strategic Objective with the second largest share funding in the region, with €421M (30% of the total contracted volume). Governance and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 19% of the total EUTF HoA budget (€275M). 13% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€177M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3).

## The HoA region in S1 2020

During the first half of 2020, ongoing floods, locust invasions and COVID-19 exacerbated prevailing food insecurity, pressured the livelihoods of vulnerable populations and stalled promising political developments in the region.<sup>2</sup> The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic critically affected migration trends in the Horn of Africa, as movements decreased along important migratory routes both within the region and to the Gulf countries (through Yemen), North Africa, Europe and southern Africa. Conflict and violence, although substantially decreased in the last five years, continued to destabilise and influence migratory flows and remained main drivers of displacement in the Horn. As of June 2020, IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)<sup>3</sup> and UNHCR estimated that 8.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 2.1 million returnees and 4.2 million refugees were hosted in the region.

## Results by Strategic Objective

Despite the operational challenges posed by the outbreak of COVID-19 in the region, EUTF projects continued to deliver significant outputs in the first and second quarters of 2020 in all key spheres of intervention of the Fund.

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<sup>1</sup> This excludes 86 non-operational contracts accounting for €22M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

<sup>2</sup> IOM East and Horn of Africa, 'A region on the move – Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2020', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> Currently active in six countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda).

## Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

Economies in the Horn of Africa have been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in the first half of 2020, with increased underemployment and reduced earnings expected for many across the region. People working in the informal sector, which makes up as much as 75% of employment in sub-Saharan Africa,<sup>1</sup> were the most impacted by government-imposed restrictions such as curfews and lockdowns since they depend on daily wages to support their households. Substantial economic slowdowns are expected in the trade, tourism and service sectors, and UNCTAD predicts a 1.4% shrink in gross domestic product (GDP) across African economies (and up to 7.8% for countries with smaller economies) as a result of the pandemic.<sup>2</sup>

Over the course of the first half of 2020, 9,831 new jobs were created or supported through EUTF activities, bringing the total to 79,796 (EUTF indicator 1.1). The numbers of jobs reported in Q1 and Q2 are in line with the quarterly achievements observed throughout 2019, suggesting that the pandemic did not affect the contribution of EUTF projects to livelihood creation.

A large number of beneficiaries were also assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3) during S1 2020, with 41,582 new people reported, which brings the total to 254,380. The number reported for Q2 2020 (32,387) is particularly remarkable as it is higher than the achievement reported under this indicator in any of the previous six quarters.

7,780 beneficiaries of professional training (TVET) and skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) were reported in S1 2020, bringing the total to 57,480. The number of Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2) observed a relatively small increase, with 134 new enterprises created, bringing the total to 6,281. Finally, nine industrial parks and/or business infrastructures were constructed, expanded or improved in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 1.5). The entire result for S1 2020 was reported in Ethiopia and it brings the total to 44.

## Strategic Objective 2: Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people

Numerous natural disasters had an enormous impact on the Horn of Africa region in the first half of 2020. One million new displacements were recorded between April and May across Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia following an unusually heavy rainy season, with floods affecting more than 2.2 million people.<sup>3,4</sup> Furthermore, the unprecedented infestation of desert locusts continued to cause crop and pasture damage in the region. The COVID-19 response caused major disruptions to the provision of basic health services, while lockdowns also hindered access to education for millions across the region, with school closures in all HoA countries still ongoing as of June.<sup>5,6</sup>

EUTF's resilience building activities continued to generate the largest numbers of reported beneficiaries in the first half of 2020. 894,048 services were delivered by EUTF projects in the Horn of Africa during the first six months of 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The result is equal to 89% of the achievement reported throughout the whole of 2019. In Q2 2020 alone, 691,618 services (including 412,447 COVID-related services) were delivered, a number that is higher than those reported in any of the previous nine quarters. In total, 4.6 million services have been delivered to beneficiaries in the region so far.

EUTF indicator 2.9 (number of people having access to improved basic services) also observed an unprecedented quarterly increase, with 511,426 new beneficiaries in S1 2020 and 463,656 in Q2 2020. As for the services provided, a large number of the beneficiaries reported in Q2 2020 (309,927) were

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<sup>1</sup> Brookings Institution, 'COVID-19 and the future of work in Africa: How to reduce income loss for formal sector employees', 21 May 2020.

<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD, 'Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on Africa's economic development', July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> IDMC, 'Disasters meet political unrest, displacing millions in East Africa', 1 July 2020.

<sup>4</sup> World Food Programme (WFP), 'East Africa Situation Report - External Situation Update #1 – July 2020. COVID-19', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> UNOCHA, 'COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan', April-December 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, 'COVID-19 external update #17 – East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region', August 2020.

reached through COVID-19 response activities. In total, 5.5 million people benefitted from access to improved basic services.

EUTF indicator 2.4 (number of people receiving food security-related assistance) observed a 63% increase in S1 2020, with 1.5 million beneficiaries reported, which represents more than the results reported for all of 2019. This was largely due to a livestock treatment campaign conducted by the El Niño SS FAO in South Sudan, which reached 1.4 million beneficiaries in the first two quarters of 2020. The total achievement for EUTF indicator 2.4 is 3.9 million.

629 new social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated in S1 2020, bringing the total to 1,826. In Q2 2020, 304 COVID-19 related infrastructures were reported. 13,891 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery in S1 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8), for a total output of 65,924. The number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) observed the largest increase in 2020, with 3.8 million people reached in the first two quarters of 2020. 5 million people were reached in total.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination**

The EUTF continued to support the management of migration flows during the first half of 2020. However, numbers reported in the period are generally lower than those observed in previous reporting periods due to the travel restrictions in place, which limited the ability of projects to support repatriations and assist people on the move, particularly in the second quarter of the year.

The number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4) is particularly conspicuous in this sense, with 1,568 returns supported in Q1 2020 and 12 in Q2 2020. In total, EUTF projects have supported 10,714 returns in the region. In line with the number of voluntary returns, 465 returning migrants benefitted from post-arrival assistance in Q1 2020, and only 18 in Q2 2020, for a total of 7,400.

2,848 returnees benefitted from reintegration assistance in S1 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.5bis), including 1,933 in Q1 2020 and 915 in Q2 2020. In total, 40,823 beneficiaries were reported under this indicator.

14,647 people were reached by information campaigns on migration in S1 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.3), for a total of 249,096 beneficiaries. 2,453 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs) were protected or assisted through EUTF-funded activities in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.2), for a total of 67,127. In 2020, projects also continued building the capacity of institutions and other actors involved in migration management in the region, with 128 institutions and 914 staff trained in S1 2020 (EUTF indicators 3.6 and 3.7), bringing the totals to 586 and 15,937 respectively. Finally, through the Erasmus+ project, 75 people benefitted from legal migration and mobility programmes (EUTF indicator 3.10), including 56 in S1 2020.

### **Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention**

Conflict in the Horn of Africa continued to comprise a combination of resource and land-based disputes, competition over political power and terrorist activities. To support stabilisation in the region, the EUTF is funding diverse projects related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, counter-trafficking and institutional support. Outputs reported for indicators related to these topics in 2020 are in line or higher than those observed in previous reporting quarters. The number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities was particularly high in S1 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.3), with 68,359 beneficiaries reported, or 39% of the total reported to date (175,047). EUTF activities also developed or supported 117 strategies, laws, policies and plans in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6), for a total of 481. A further 2,438 staff from various authorities, bodies and institutions (EUTF indicator 4.2) were trained on topics related to governance and conflict prevention, bringing the total to 29,709. 282 pieces of equipment were provided to strengthen governance (EUTF indicator 4.1), bringing the total to

311, and three infrastructures were supported in S1 2020 (all in the first quarter), for a total of 73 (EUTF indicator 4.1bis).

### Cross-cutting indicators

During S1 2020, EUTF projects supported the creation of 266 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (EUTF indicator 5.1), 92 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools (EUTF indicator 5.2) and conducted 104 field studies, surveys and other types of research (EUTF indicator 5.3). Ten regional cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported (EUTF indicator 5.4).

### COVID-19 response

In March 2020, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Horn of Africa began to impact the lives of millions of migrants and vulnerable populations living in the region. In response, several projects, in agreement with the EUTF, quickly reallocated funds and reoriented activities to combat the spread of COVID-19 and mitigate its negative effects. The first COVID-related outputs were reported in the first and second quarter of the year, while more are expected in the coming quarters, as projects continue these activities and new interventions partly or entirely dedicated to COVID-19 begin implementation. During S1 2020, 46,930 pandemic-related supplies were delivered (EUTF indicator 6.1), 18,694 people directly benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2) and 430 entities benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3).

# 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. The 'Horn of Africa' (HoA) window of the Trust Fund includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania (although no project has been contracted in Tanzania). The window has also recently expanded its programme coverage to include decisions that will be implemented in neighbouring countries such as Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

This is the ninth report prepared by the MLS for the EUTF HoA window, and a joint first and second quarterly report for 2020. The report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region, from the start of activities until the end of June 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated in Quarter 1 (Q1) and Q2 of 2020. Previous reports can be found at [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en). The last MLS report (Q4 2019) adopted a new format, which is largely preserved in this report. This report also includes an explanation of the revisions applied to some EUTF indicators as of this reporting period. Following the outbreak of COVID-19, a portion of EUTF funding was reallocated to support the response to the pandemic in the Horn of Africa, and three new COVID-19 specific indicators were added to the EUTF common indicators. The outputs generated through these activities are included in this report.

## 1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN S1 2020

As of October 2020, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committees) €4.8B (billion). The Horn of Africa window remains the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.7B committed across 99 decisions, of which 82%, or €1.4B, have been contracted to 170 operational projects across the region.<sup>1</sup> Of these, 32 projects worth €223M (million) are completed, and 96 projects, worth €843M, are being implemented. 85 of the projects currently in implementation have data or other qualitative information to report (the remaining eleven are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators) and 42 projects are in inception. This report presents data or results from 115 projects,<sup>2</sup> including 30 completed projects, covering a total contracted amount of €1B. As such, it covers thirteen more projects and €158M more in funding than the Q4 2019 report. Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs)<sup>3</sup> 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;<sup>4</sup> iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

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<sup>1</sup> This excludes 86 non-operational contracts accounting for €22M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the nature of its intervention, the EUTF's contribution to the Ethiopia Job Compact does not report any relevant output for the EUTF indicators. However, the current report presents qualitative information on the progress made by the project.

<sup>3</sup> 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'.

<sup>4</sup> Note that iii) is not considered directly relevant to the HoA window.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 38 EUTF common output indicators<sup>1</sup> that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each implementing partner (IP) to develop a reporting system that allows the MLS to collect the most detailed and granular level of data common to all IPs. To that end, the MLS has developed a reporting template that it uses with most IPs, although the reporting template is tailored to each project through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity and diversity of the EUTF portfolio, and the fact that IPs and M&E systems have different resources, limitations and capacities, the MLS tries to offer as much flexibility as possible with regards to the quantity, disaggregation and format of data collected from 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 analysed or presented as needed.

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.

#### Limitations

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the temporary suspensions of, or delays to, activity implementation for projects across the EUTF portfolio. Collecting and verifying data within the restrictions imposed by the pandemic has also been challenging for many IPs, contributing to several delays in data collection for this report. However, data was received from all projects for which it was expected, with the exceptions of RE-INTEG IDLO in Somalia and SORUDEV FAO in South Sudan, which did not submit data for either Q1 or Q2 2020.

### 2.2. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

Following a consultative process with implementing partners, EU delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF has revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies to better capture the portfolio's outputs, to ensure methodological coherence and consistency across implementing partners and regions by minimising room for interpretation, and to improve alignment with DEVCO's development indicators. DEVCO's relevant thematic specialists were consulted for all SOs and for all three windows as part of this process. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, a simplified version of which can be found in the annexes.

As a result of this revision process, some of the original EUTF indicators have been eliminated, modified, clarified or expanded, and a small number of new indicators have been created, such that there are now 38 (down from 41) common output indicators. In some cases, additional categories of disaggregation are now requested to increase the granularity of reported data. Furthermore, three new indicators were added to capture outputs generated by project activities related to the COVID-19 pandemic. The table below summarises these changes (excluding new disaggregation categories).

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<sup>1</sup> The full list of 38 common output indicators can be found in annex.

Table 1: Summary of methodological changes made to EUTF common output indicators<sup>1</sup>

<b>EUTF indicator</b>	<b>Methodological changes</b>
<b>1.1 Jobs created or supported</b>	Data previously mapped under EUTF indicator 1.5 has in most cases been remapped to this indicator.
<b>1.4 TVET and/or skills development</b>	TVET trainers are now also counted under this indicator, under a separate disaggregation category.
<b>1.5 (OLD) Job placements facilitated</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>1.5 Business infrastructure</b>	This indicator now includes TVET centres.
<b>1.7 (OLD) Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>1.7 (OLD) Financial volume granted to individual recipients</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>2.1 bis Social infrastructure</b>	Roads and airstrips are now counted under this indicator.
<b>2.4 Food security</b>	All household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted under this indicator, except for trainings (in these cases only the person trained is counted).
<b>2.7 Sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic rights</b>	Mass media campaigns (including radio, TV, social media, billboards and leaflets) are now counted under this indicator, as long as the reach of the campaign can be estimated with sufficient accuracy. Nutrition sensitisation activities are now also counted here instead of EUTF indicator 2.3.
<b>2.8 Capacity building to strengthen service delivery</b>	Individuals trained on protection and legal topics are now counted under EUTF indicator 4.2.
<b>2.9 Improved access to basic services</b>	Cash transfer beneficiaries are now counted under this indicator (and not under EUTF indicator 2.2), and all household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted.
<b>3.4 Voluntary returns</b>	Post-arrival assistance for voluntary returns is now counted under EUTF indicator 3.5.
<b>3.5 Post-arrival assistance</b>	This indicator now counts <i>only</i> immediate post-arrival assistance.
<b>3.5bis (NEW) Reintegration assistance</b>	This indicator was created to capture longer-term reintegration assistance, which is no longer reported under EUTF indicator 3.5.
<b>3.8 (NEW) Evacuees</b>	This indicator was created to capture the beneficiaries of evacuation and resettlement activities. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 3.8 for refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their reintegration. Data previously reported under the former EUTF indicator 3.8 is now reported under either EUTF indicator 2.2 or EUTF indicator 3.2, depending on the displacement situation of the beneficiary.
<b>3.9 (OLD) Early warning systems on migration flows</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.1 (NEW) Governance infrastructure</b>	This indicator was created to capture the construction of infrastructure that supports governance actors, including government buildings, town halls, administration offices, security infrastructure and justice infrastructure. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 4.1 which referred only to border stations.

<sup>1</sup> Indicators not represented have not changed.

<b>4.1bis (NEW) Equipment to strengthen governance</b>	This indicator was created to capture any equipment provided to governance actors.
<b>4.2bis (OLD) Capacity building of institutions on security, border management, CVE, etc.</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.4 (OLD) Number of victims of trafficking assisted</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 3.2 when appropriate.
<b>4.5 (OLD) Cross-border initiatives created or supported</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
<b>4.7 (OLD) Refugees benefitting from Out-of-Camp policy</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.8 (OLD) Networks and dialogues</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
<b>5.4 (NEW) Regional cooperation initiatives</b>	This indicator was created to capture regional cooperation initiatives created or supported with EUTF funding.
<b>6.1 (NEW) COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided</b>	This indicator was created to capture pandemic-related <u>supplies</u> (such as PPE and hospital equipment) provided to communities, health facilities and government institutions.
<b>6.2 (NEW) Direct beneficiaries of COVID-19 response activities</b>	This indicator was created to capture direct <u>beneficiaries</u> of COVID-19 response activities such as beneficiaries of PPE distributions, cash transfers and medical treatment or support.
<b>6.3 (NEW) Entities benefitting from COVID-19 response activities</b>	This indicator was created to capture <u>entities</u> benefitting from COVID-19 response activities, such as hospitals, schools, government institutions and MSMEs.

The MLS team has sought to implement these changes with minimal inconvenience to implementing partners, relying as much as possible on project documents and automation to implement the changes. This was feasible because the MLS methodology produces sufficiently granular and disaggregated data for most of the work involved to be implemented by the MLS team rather than by IPs. Nevertheless, the process was also highly consultative, and IPs were informed in detail of the impact of any changes made to their data.

For changes that required new data or additional clarification, the MLS team has communicated with all affected IPs, who have in most cases been able to provide retroactive data for newly created EUTF common output indicators as well as additional disaggregation for existing data. However, it must be noted that, as some EUTF-funded projects are either nearing completion or already completed, applying the methodological changes to historical data has not always been feasible. This is especially relevant for the additional disaggregation categories (which are not included in the table above). It is also worth highlighting that as a result of this process, data included in this report and in future reporting will not be fully comparable with previous reports.

The following table provides an indication of how the methodological changes have affected the overall values of EUTF MLS output data. As always, data corrections provided by IPs to previously reported data also impact the overall values, and in some cases have a much more significant impact than the methodological changes. A detailed breakdown of all changes in reported values compared to past reports (resulting from both the methodological changes and IP data corrections) can be found in the annexes.

Table 2: Impact of methodological changes on EUTF MLS data<sup>1</sup>

EUTF indicator	Total up to Q4 2019, as in Q4 2019 report	Total up to Q4 2019, as in S1 2020 report	Difference	Relevant methodological change (Difference not accounted for is due to data and mapping corrections)
1.1 Jobs created	36,199	69,965	<b>+33,766</b>	<b>+31,596</b> jobs remapped from former EUTF indicator 1.5
1.4 Professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	34,906	49,700	<b>+14,794</b>	<b>+275</b> TVET trainers now counted here
1.5 Business infrastructures	6	35	<b>+29</b>	<b>+29</b> TVET centres now counted here
2.2 Basic social services delivered	3,669,256	3,682,355	<b>+13,099</b>	<b>-10,673</b> cash transfer beneficiaries remapped to EUTF indicator 2.9 and <b>+1,225</b> beneficiaries remapped from former EUTF indicator 3.8
2.3 People receiving nutrition assistance	1,168,769	1,228,238	<b>+59,469</b>	<b>-8,349</b> beneficiaries of nutrition sensitisation activities remapped to EUTF indicator 2.7
2.4 People receiving food security-related assistance	993,902	2,425,408	<b>+1,431,506</b>	<b>+1,456,287</b> added to reflect the household members of direct beneficiaries
2.7 Sensitisation on resilience and basic rights	1,018,827	1,114,965	<b>+96,138</b>	<b>+8,349</b> beneficiaries of nutrition sensitisation activities remapped from EUTF indicator 2.3
2.8 Capacity building to strengthen service delivery	52,406	52,033	<b>-373</b>	<b>-4,985</b> people trained on legal and protection topics remapped to EUTF indicator 4.2
2.9 Improved access to basic services	4,887,021	4,972,998	<b>+85,977</b>	<b>+74,365</b> cash transfer beneficiaries (with the addition of their household members) remapped from EUTF indicator 2.2
3.2 Migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	58,932	64,674	<b>+5,742</b>	<b>+9,875</b> beneficiaries remapped from former 3.8 and <b>+8</b> beneficiaries remapped from former EUTF indicator 4.4
3.4 Vountary returns	21,382	9,134	<b>-12,248</b>	<b>-12,246</b> beneficiaries of post-arrival assistance remapped to EUTF indicator 3.5 and the new EUTF indicator 3.5 bis
3.5 Post-arrival assistance	32,908	30,948	<b>-1,960</b>	<b>+3,873</b> beneficiaries of post-arrival assistance remapped from EUTF indicator 3.4 and <b>-8,567</b> beneficiaries of reintegration assistance remapped to the new EUTF indicator 3.5 bis
3.5 bis Reintegration assistance	0	13,944	<b>+13,944</b>	New EUTF indicator with <b>+8,373</b> beneficiaries of post-arrival assistance remapped from EUTF indicator 3.4 and <b>+8,567</b> beneficiaries of reintegration assistance remapped from EUTF indicator 3.5
4.2 Staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	21,732	27,271	<b>+5,539</b>	<b>+4,985</b> remapped from EUTF indicator 2.8
5.4 Regional cooperation initiatives	0	67	<b>+67</b>	New EUTF indicator with <b>+65</b> cross-border initiatives remapped from former EUTF indicator 4.5 and <b>+2</b> networks and dialogues remapped from former EUTF indicator 4.8

## Limitations

Some projects have been unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, data is included under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analysis. Others may lack data for newly created indicators. For completed projects whereby IPs are no longer contactable, the MLS team has generally applied only those methodological changes that are feasible without consultation.

- Due to the methodological changes to the common output indicators explained above, not all GIZ data previously gathered could be transferred to the changed system. Therefore, the GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from earlier reports.
- The SINCE project could not provide all the requested disaggregation in time for MLS report drafting. To avoid data inconsistencies, the historical data for Addis Abeba and Tigray Region has been excluded from this report.
- Only limited application of the methodological changes was feasible for REINTEG-CW, RESTORE NRC and El Niño SS FAO, mainly due to staff turnover and other communication challenges.
- It was not possible to discuss the methodological changes with the SSCoS-IOM project as the project has ended.

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of clarity, only EUTF indicators where the methodological changes affected values reported up to the end of 2019 are included.

## 3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

### 3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of September 2020, the EUTF for Africa has committed €4.8B, including €1.7B across 99 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.4B have been contracted to 170 operational projects so far.<sup>1</sup>

The 170 contracted projects include 42 projects in their inception phase, eleven projects implementing but with no data to report to the MLS, either because they are too early in their implementation phase or because their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators, 85 projects implementing and with data or other qualitative to report, and 32 completed projects.

The current report includes data or other information on 115 projects (equivalent in funding to €1B), comprising 30 completed projects as well as 85 projects in implementation phase with data or other qualitative information to report.<sup>2</sup>

Table 3: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, as of October 2020

	Total contracted	Total operational	Total covered by MLS	Comments
Number of contracts	256	170	115	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 256 total contracted projects;</li> <li>- 86 projects worth €22M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits, technical assistance, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded;</li> </ul>
Budget covered by contracts	€1.44B	€1.42B	€1.01B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 170 operational projects (256-86);</li> <li>- 115 projects covered by the MLS, of which 84 with data to report, 1 with other qualitative information to report and 30 completed;</li> <li>- <i>Operational projects NOT covered by the MLS are either in their inception phase or in early implementation and therefore have no data to report yet.</i></li> </ul>

Since the publication of the previous report, the following new projects have been added to the MLS database and to this report:

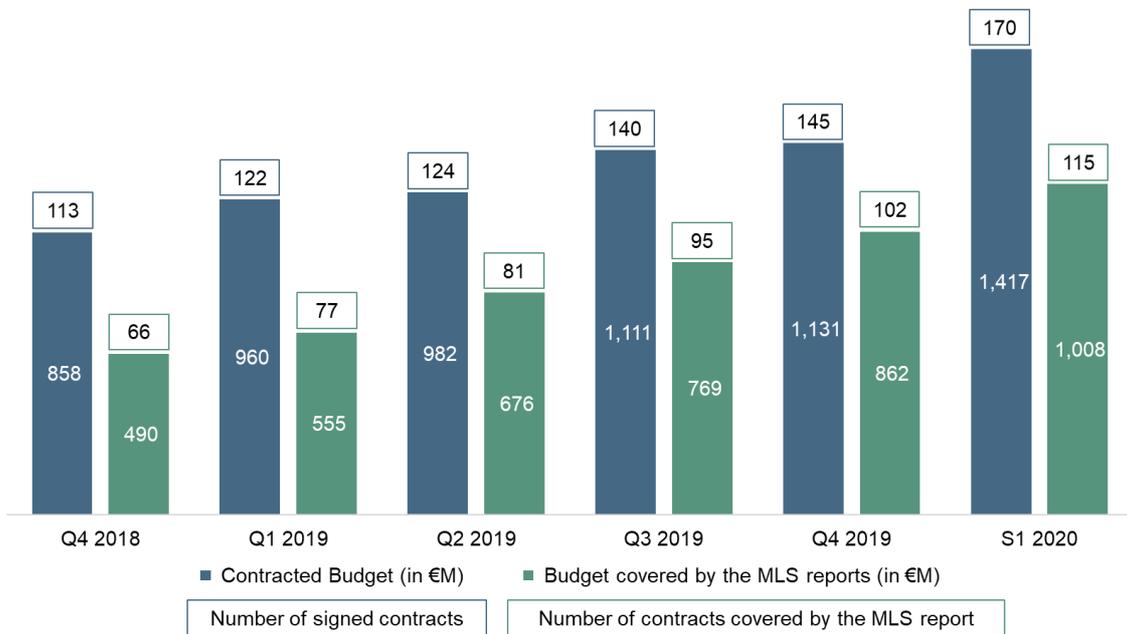
- At the regional level, 'Better Migration Management Programme Phase II' (BMM II);
- In Kenya, 'CRRF Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya' (CRRF KE Self Reliance UNHCR);

<sup>1</sup> The 167 projects include only 'operational' projects: 86 projects worth approximately €22M 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.

<sup>2</sup> The project is the Ethiopia Job Compact.

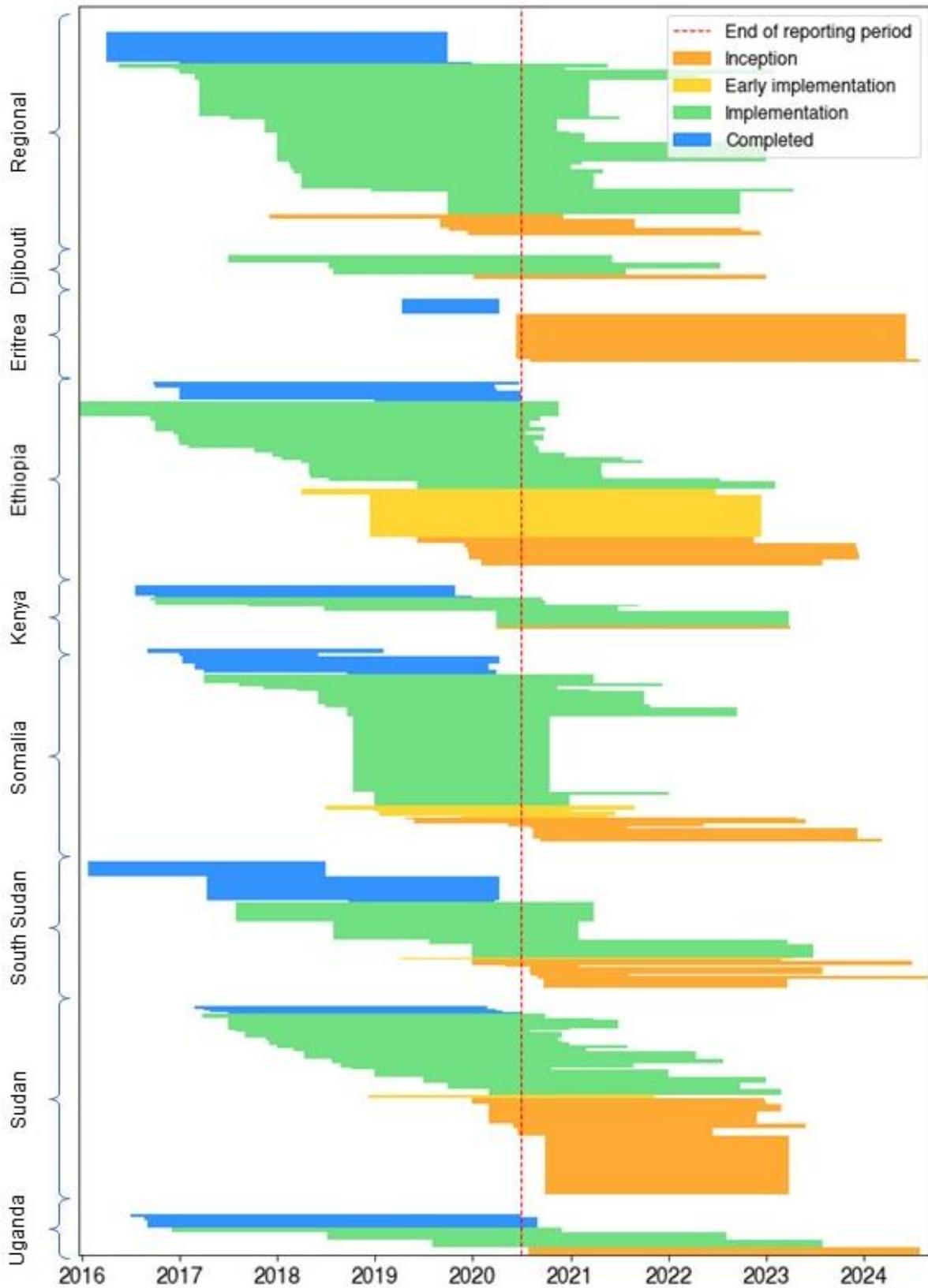
- In Somalia, 'Stabilisation and Peace Dividends' (Stabilis. & peace div. NISF), 'RESTORE 2 – Building Resilience in Northern Somalia – DFN' (RESTORE 2 DFN);
- In South Sudan, 'South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience' (SSRD WV), Health Pooled Fund III – South Sudan (HPF III DFID);
- In Sudan, 'EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister' (EU OPM Sudan), 'Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets in Food Insecure Areas of Darfur' (Access to Markets Darfur WFP), 'Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed Decision-Making in Food Security' (Greater Stability East. Sudan FAO), 'Wadi El Ku Integrated Catchment Management Project (Phase 2)' (Wadi El Ku UNEP), 'Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan' (S3M UNICEF);
- In Uganda, 'Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE) – Livelihoods component' (RISE ACF), 'Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE) – Emergency preparedness' (RISE CARE).

Figure 1: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS, as of June 2020



The below graph shows 167 projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation. Out of the full list of contracts in the HoA region, 86 'non-operational' projects worth approximately €22M are omitted, as well as administrative costs. The graph uses shortened names for the sake of clarity. Budgets refer solely to EUTF contributions. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height represents the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars indicates the status of the project, with projects completed before 1 July 2020 indicated in blue.

Figure 2: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, as of June 2020



### 3.2. BUDGET DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY, IMPLEMENTING PARTNER AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

As of October 2020, Regional projects collectively represent the largest amount of contracted EUTF funding. A total of €269M (or 19% of the total) have been contracted to 25 projects at the regional level (two projects and €12M more than at the end of 2019). Somalia and Sudan have overtaken Ethiopia in terms of contracted funds, with €255M and €252M contracted to 34 and 37 projects respectively (each 18% of the total).<sup>1</sup>

No new projects were signed in Ethiopia, where €244M (or 17% of the total) are divided across 30 contracts. South Sudan also represents a significant portion of the EUTF budget, with €167M (12% of the total) contracted to 21 projects. €84M worth of projects has been contracted in Eritrea, representing a fourfold increase since the end of 2019. €60M are contracted in Kenya and €54M in Uganda (4% of the total each), spread across eight contracts each. With a less sizable share, four projects have been contracted in Djibouti for a total of €33M (or 2% of the total).

Table 4: Budget and contracts by country, as of October 2020

Country	Contracted Budget	Contracts
Regional	€269M	25
Somalia	€255M	34
Sudan	€252M	37
Ethiopia	€244M	30
South Sudan	€167M	21
Eritrea	€84M	3
Kenya	€60M	8
Uganda	€54M	8
Djibouti	€33M	4

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely managed by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€453M), as well as EU member state agencies (€285M). Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) represent 19% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €275M. The budget managed by recipient countries accounts for 14% (or €202M) of the funding (this is mostly budget support). 5% (€65M) is contracted to private sector service providers and 3% to international organisations.<sup>2</sup>

Of the total contracted volume of the fund (€1.33B),<sup>3</sup> an estimated €522M (or 37%) focuses on resilience building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable, displaced and host community population groups. The funding for these activities has remained mostly unchanged since the end of 2018, when it was estimated to account for 38% of the total contracted funds. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2 related activities, with 79% and 57% respectively.

Some €421M is estimated to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1), making it the Strategic Objective with the second largest amount of funding in the region. SO1 remains particularly important in Ethiopia (52% of the total funding in the country) and Uganda (45%), as well as in Djibouti (46%) and Eritrea (100%).

Governance and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 19% of the total EUTF HoA budget. Somalia (44%) and regional projects (26%) have the most SO4 funding, proportionate to their overall budget.

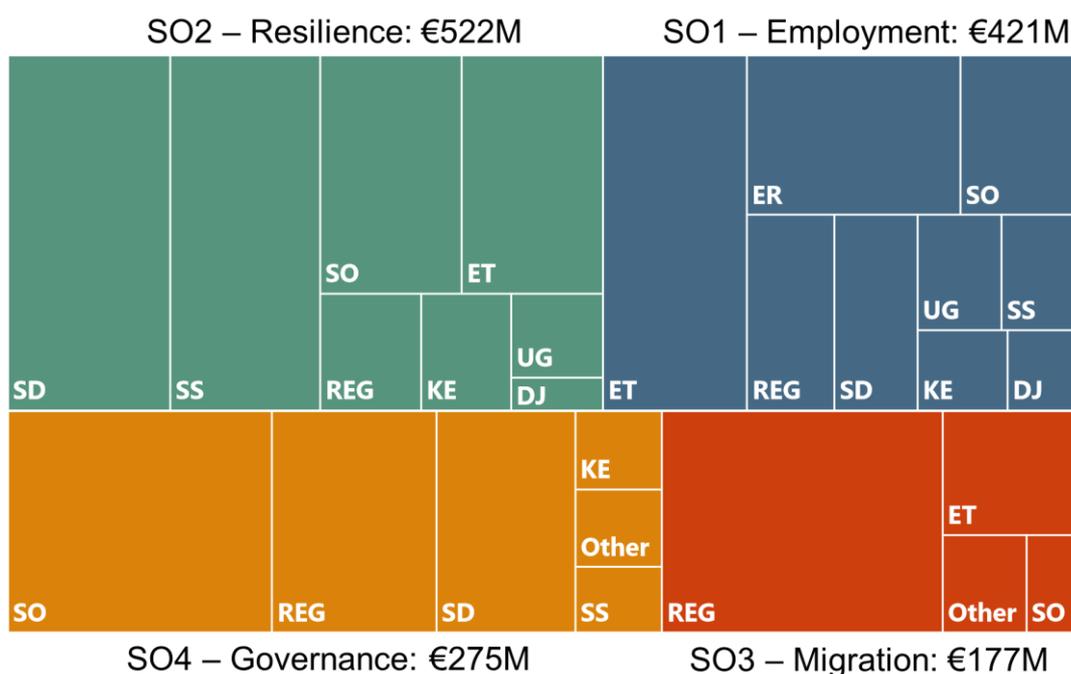
13% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), particularly through regional interventions such as the Cross-Border programme, the Peace and Stability programme with IGAD and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative.

<sup>1</sup> As of the end of 2019, Ethiopia had more contracted EUTF funding than Somalia and Sudan.

<sup>2</sup> For many contracts, parts of the budgets are subcontracted by implementing partners (including member state agencies and United Nations agencies) to NGOs.

<sup>3</sup> The figure and the analysis only include contracts considered relevant.

Figure 3: Volume of total contracted budget by SO and country, as of October 2020<sup>1</sup>



### 3.3. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO COVID-19 RESPONSE

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU decided to reorient funds under the EUTF HoA portfolio, and some IPs chose to make adjustments to their ongoing activities. As part of the S1 2020 data collection process, the MLS team asked IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for COVID-19 response. Based on this information, a combined €51M was allocated to the COVID-19 response through 48 projects as of October 2020. This represents almost 4% of the total EUTF budget in the HoA window. Most cases (52%) involved agreements between the EU and IPs to reallocate funds (25), in 40% of cases projects undertook small adjustments of activities (19), 2 cases involved funding top-ups allocated to projects by the EU, and the final 2 cases are projects that are fully devoted to COVID-19: ‘COVID-19 preparedness and response (HPF III WHO-COVID)’ and ‘COVID-19, Supply and management of personal protective equipment (HPFIII WFP-Supplies)’, both in South Sudan.

When broken down by Strategic Objective, €21M were allocated to COVID-related support for livelihoods (SO1) and €27M to resilience building activities (SO2), while approximately €2M were directed towards migration management (SO3) and €1M to governance (SO4).<sup>2,3</sup> Somalia has the highest COVID-19 budget reallocation with €19M, followed by Ethiopia (€14M) and Sudan (€10M), which together account for almost 82% of the total COVID-19 response budget allocation.

In South Sudan, for instance, €4M were directed to reinforce the national health system in the fight against COVID-19 through the scaling up of provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and protection of health and humanitarian personnel from infectious diseases under the Health Pooled Fund III programme. At the regional level, about €7M of decommitted funds were reallocated to the implementation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)’s Regional COVID Response Plan, which aims to boost the national response committees in IGAD member states in their efforts to contain the pandemic, promote trade, and protect livelihoods. These efforts are instrumental in motivating frontline health workers and in preventing community transmission.

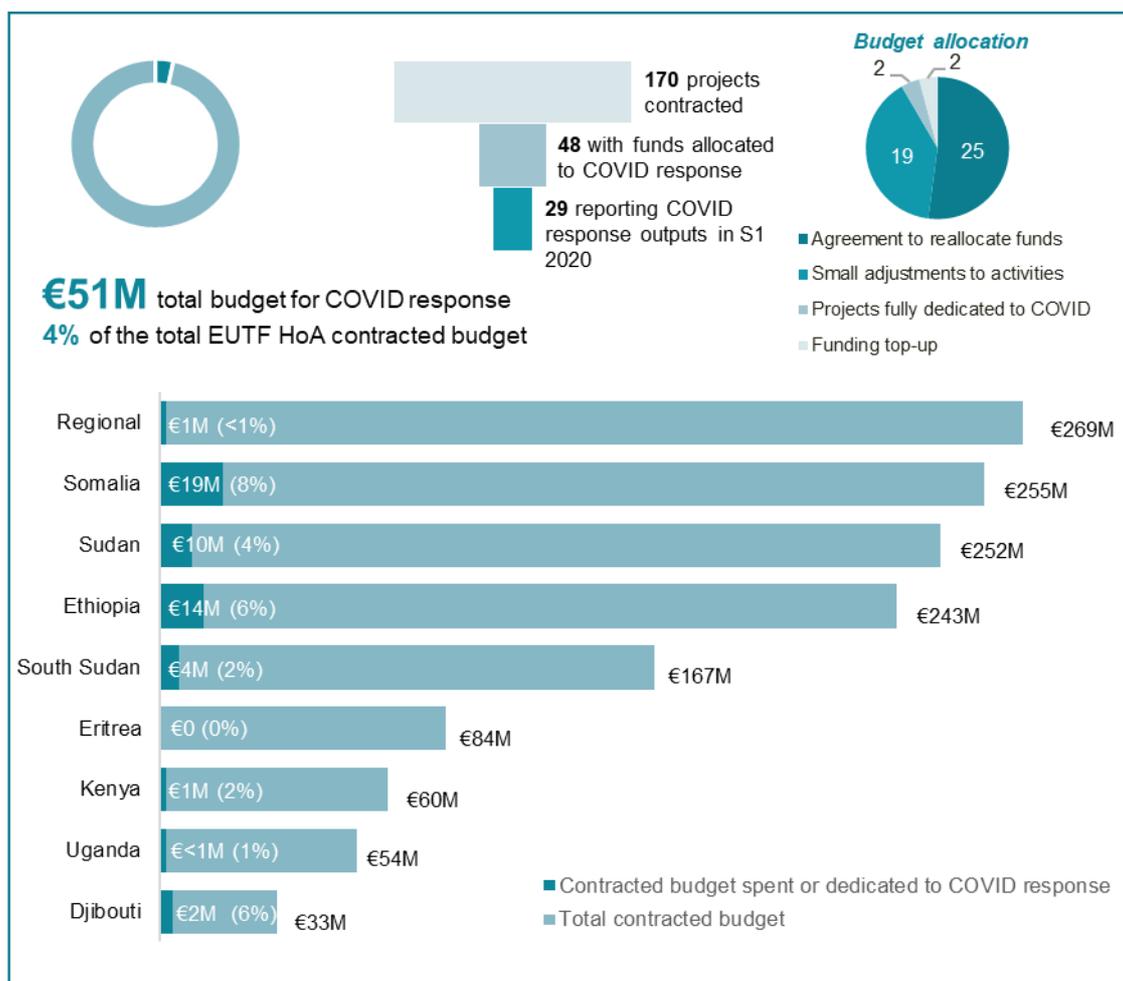
<sup>1</sup> The visual excludes €20M dedicated to cross-cutting indicators.

<sup>2</sup> The amounts are based on IP budget estimates for the COVID response activities.

<sup>3</sup> Cross cutting issues (SO5) had a COVID-19 budget allocation of €55,000.

Additional funding is expected in future quarters. For example, two new COVID-19 response projects are in the process of being contracted at the time of reporting. In Sudan 'EU support for the family support programme and for the consolidation of social protection' aims to support the Sudanese government in mitigating the effects of COVID-19 by focusing on economic reforms. 'Support to the Eritrean health system to be better prepared and respond to public health threats', on the other hand, will strengthen the various Eritrean healthcare systems and health security. These contracts are worth €45M and €7M respectively. Results of activities dedicated to the COVID-19 pandemic will be described in section 4 and 5 below.

Figure 4: Budget allocated to COVID-19 response, HoA, as of September 2020<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The COVID-19 budgets are as of November 2020 and rounded to the nearest €M.

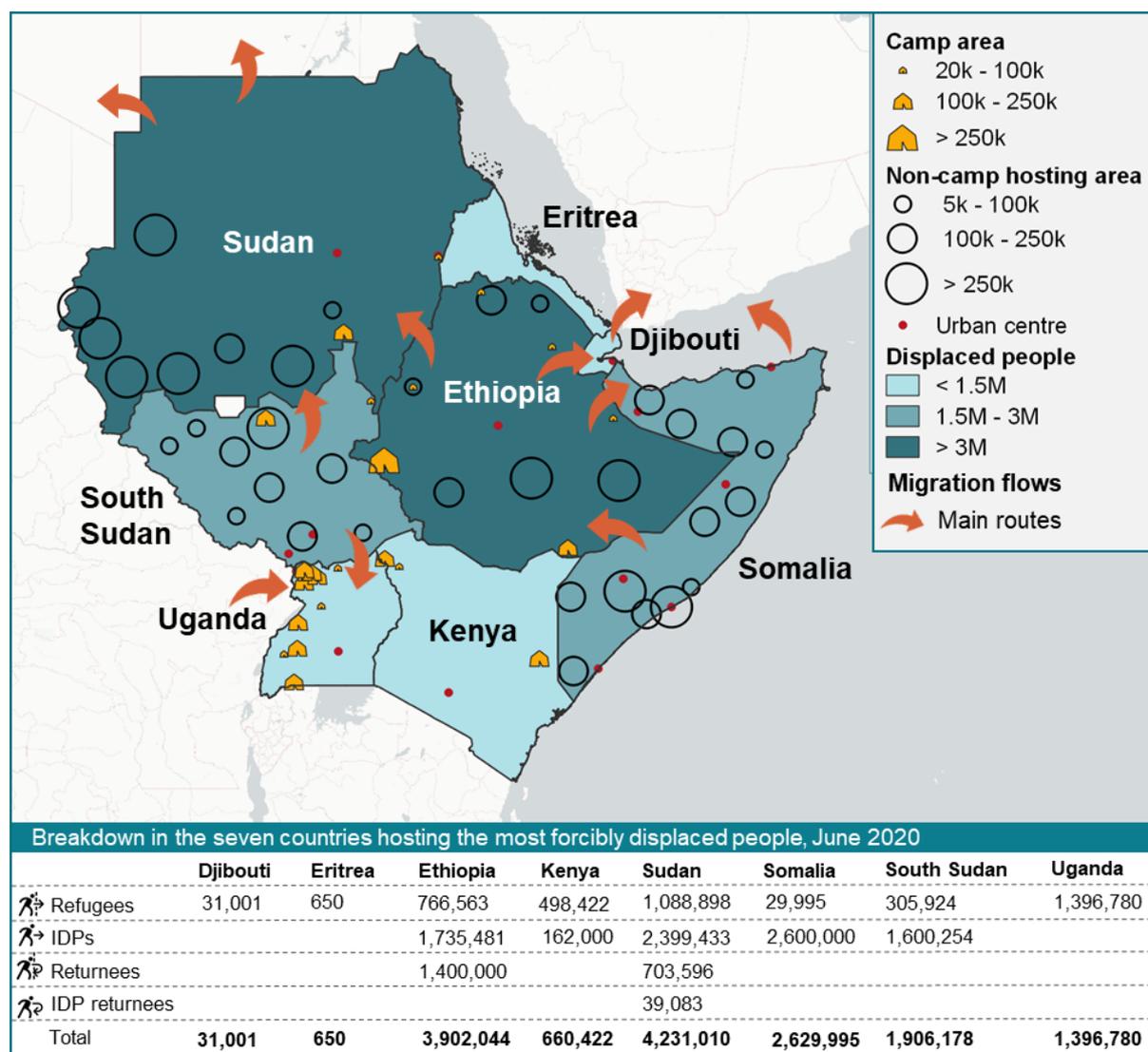
<sup>2</sup> The two COVID-19 priority projects have no outputs for this reporting period (they are either in inception or early implementation).

<sup>3</sup> The sum of COVID-19 budgets by country adds up to €52M due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> For this analysis, the allocated funds considered are only those already contracted.

## 4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

Figure 5: Horn of Africa regional migration overview map, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



### 4.1. THE HOA REGION IN S1 2020

Political tensions, conflict, harsh living conditions, natural disasters, and environmental degradation remained the most important drivers of displacement in the Horn of Africa region. During the first half of 2020, ongoing floods, locust invasions and COVID-19 exacerbated prevailing food insecurity and pressured the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.<sup>2</sup> An estimated 2.5 million agriculturally dependent people<sup>3</sup> were estimated to be in need of assistance due to crop and pasture damage.<sup>4</sup> The International Organization for Migration (IOM)'s Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)<sup>5</sup> and the United Nations High

<sup>1</sup> IOM East & Horn of Africa, 'A region on the move – Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2020', Oct. 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> In Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia.

<sup>4</sup> World Food Programme (WFP), 'East Africa Situation Report – External Situation Update #1 – July 2020. COVID-19', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Currently active in six countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda).

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that there were 8.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 2.1 million returnees and 4.2 million refugees hosted in the region.<sup>1</sup>

The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has critically affected migration trends in the Horn of Africa, as movements decreased along important migratory routes both within the region and to the Gulf countries (through Yemen), North Africa, Europe and southern Africa.<sup>2</sup> The Eastern route is the most used route, primarily for migrants pursuing economic opportunities in the Gulf countries, yet only around 31,900 new arrivals from the Horn of Africa were reported in Yemen in the first half of 2020, representing a 63% decrease compared to the same period in 2019, according to IOM's DTM.<sup>3</sup> Similarly, June 2020 migration flows from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia decreased by 63% in comparison to June 2019.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, an estimated 3,000 migrants or more were stranded within the HoA region by the end of June, as well as 14,500 reported to be in need of assistance in Yemen and 20,000 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia due to travel restrictions imposed in response to the pandemic.<sup>5</sup>

Although levels of violence have decreased substantially in the last five years, local and armed conflict remain major drivers of displacement and obstacles to humanitarian relief. Conflicts in Somalia, South Sudan and parts of Sudan and Ethiopia as well as neighbouring emergencies continued to destabilise and influence migratory flows in the region. South Sudan's Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan attributed to less displacement previously primarily caused by national-level conflict, but displacement caused by sub-national and localised violence continued to occur, such as that inflicted by armed youth groups in Jonglei State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.<sup>6</sup> Inter-clan conflicts and extremist attacks also persist in the region, with Al-Shabaab's continued attacks and increased use of improvised explosive devices in Somalia and Kenya (mainly in the northeast of Kenya).<sup>7</sup>

Promising political developments were stalled in 2020 by the compounded effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing desert locust invasion and multiple climate-related events on mobility, public health and the economy. Elections in Somalia, Ethiopia and Sudan have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic, provoking some criticism and fuelling tensions in all three countries.<sup>8</sup>

## 4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OUTPUTS

This section offers an analysis of the results of the EUTF's response to date in four key thematic areas: security and stability, migration management, resilience (food security and access to basic services), and economy and employment.

### 4.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATOR OUTPUTS

The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 35 of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 30 June 2020.<sup>9</sup> Three indicators have no reported contribution to date in the HoA: EUTF indicators 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members), 3.8

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, 'Data portal', 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>2</sup> IOM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – East and Horn of Africa: Regional Snapshot June 2020'.

<sup>3</sup> Flow Monitoring (FM) data from 72 FMPs across the East and Horn of Africa: Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda.

<sup>4</sup> Tracked through 18 Flow Monitoring Points.

<sup>5</sup> IOM, 'A region on the move – Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2020', October 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> International Crisis Group (ICG), 'Africa Report #159 – How to shield education from Al-Shabaab in Kenya's North East', 22 July 2020; Security Council Report, 'Chronology of events', Revised on 2 September 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, 'Global appeal 2020 – 2021. East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes', 20 August 2020, United Nations, 2020. Meeting coverage and press releases, UNSC 8755<sup>th</sup> meeting (AM), SC/14281.

<sup>9</sup> The number of EUTF indicators has decreased from 41 in previous reports to 38 due to the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

(Number of persons benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance), and 3.11 (Number of awareness-raising events on migration).

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,444	20,521	9,831	<b>79,796</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,909	4,238	134	<b>6,281</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	123,768	89,029	38,804	<b>251,602</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,003	18,698	7,780	<b>57,480</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	5	9	<b>44</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	5	<b>26</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	546	625	629	<b>1,800</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,004,161	894,048	<b>4,576,404</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,414	351,824	171,779	<b>1,400,017</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	880,747	1,544,661	1,546,167	<b>3,971,575</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	49	<b>223</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	1,849	<b>58,903</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	491,044	623,921	3,844,169	<b>4,959,134</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,405	32,628	13,891	<b>65,924</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	3,982,371	990,627	511,426	<b>5,484,423</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	15,655	2,453	<b>67,127</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	14,647	<b>249,096</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,580	<b>10,714</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	483	<b>31,431</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,576	6,368	2,848	<b>16,792</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	258	128	<b>586</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,536	914	<b>15,937</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	56	<b>75</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	<b>73</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	282	<b>311</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,227	14,044	2,438	<b>29,709</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,793	76,895	68,359	<b>175,047</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	117	<b>481</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	530	266	<b>2,439</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	238	128	92	<b>458</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	153	104	<b>466</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	10	<b>77</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	46,930	<b>46,930</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	18,694	<b>18,694</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	430	<b>430</b>

#### 4.2.2. STABILISATION AND PEACEBUILDING

Positive stability developments could be observed in Sudan and South Sudan in the first half of 2020, while Somalia and, to a lesser extent, Ethiopia, continued to experience widespread violence. Conflict in the Horn of Africa continued to comprise a combination of resource and land-based disputes, competition over political power and terrorist activities. According to the Armed Conflict Location and

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

Event Data Project (ACLED) data, a total of 2,446 security incidents causing 4,111 deaths occurred in the Horn of Africa during the first half of 2020, an increase from 1,962 events and 3,923 fatalities compared to the same period in 2019.<sup>1</sup>

In Ethiopia and Somalia, where Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed and President Farmajo, respectively, had intended to organise the first free elections in decades, postponements were announced due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The announcements, compounded by tensions between both central governments and the respective regional authorities, sparked criticism from the opposition in both countries.

Political developments in Sudan and South Sudan elicited optimism with signs of reconciliation between the main political rivals in each country. In South Sudan, a unity government was formed in February between President Kiir, Vice-President Machar and other opposition leaders. Furthermore, the parties agreed on the demarcation and number of state governor positions for the three main political groups in June, which was seen as one of the key sticking points in the peace process. In Sudan, the transitional central government and rebel groups from the south and west of the country extended their talks in order to reach a power sharing agreement. However, as of June 2020, the parties' leaders had yet to strike a deal, having failed to meet several deadlines. Several key rebel groups were also excluded from the discussion.

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF contracted diverse projects related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding, counter-trafficking and institutional support that are collectively worth €221M, which represents 17% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Depending on the nature of the topic of intervention and the context, project activities target a variety of stakeholders, ranging from community members and structures to national and local authorities and service providers. Somalia and Kenya have received the largest amounts of funding for these types of activities, with 44% and 22% of their respective contracted budgets dedicated to the EUTF's SO4. Peacebuilding and governance activities also account for 26% of funding contracted to regional projects.

## Peacebuilding

Despite positive developments in South Sudan and Sudan and the stability in Uganda and Djibouti, large parts of the Horn of Africa experienced episodes of violence throughout the first half of 2020. For example, tensions between rival actors in Somalia's Galmudug State caused insecurity in the country, as well as clashes between Jubaland State and federal forces in Somalia's Gedo region, which spilled over into the north-eastern region of Kenya. Unrest in Oromia Region, Ethiopia, led the government to implement counter-insurgency operations in the region during the first half of the year. Finally, the slow progress of the talks between opposing leaders in both Sudan and South Sudan, although ultimately successful, aggravated longstanding rivalries and triggered eruptions of violence in various part of both countries.

Tribe, clan and community-based disputes, often over land, resources or political power, were also important sources of insecurity. In the first six months of the year, these types of tensions flared up in diverse parts of Ethiopia (Gambella, Somali, Benishangul-Gumuz and Amhara Regions), South Sudan (Jonglei and Upper Nile States), Somalia (Lower Juba, Galgaduug and Lower Shabelle Regions) and Sudan (Darfur).

Finally, climate change and disasters, such as drought, floods and locust invasions have exacerbated competition between different communities over access to land, water and pasture. Governance in these conflict-prone countries, at both the central and local levels, has faced considerable challenges in addressing these types of tensions, and informal governance actors often lack the capacity to tackle the magnitude of the problem. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaption Initiative, Sudan, Somalia,

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<sup>1</sup> ACLED, ACLED security data, retrieved on 17 November 2020 here: <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

Eritrea, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and South Sudan figure among the 30 most unprepared countries to respond to climate change.<sup>1</sup>

The EUTF portfolio includes a strong focus on conflict prevention, aiming to contribute to the stabilisation of the Horn of Africa. As of the end of June 2020, a total of 124,248 individuals (46% female and 53% male<sup>2</sup>, EUTF indicator 4.3) have participated in peacebuilding activities centred around dispute resolution. More than half of these (64,856) were reported in Q1 and Q2 2020, largely thanks to the Cross-Border Pact SEEK and RASMI projects, which undertook rapid response peace interventions and organised numerous dialogues and forums with groups such as police and security forces, traditional elders and youth and women leaders, as well as to RESTORE 2 WV in Somalia and Youth KE KRCS. To date, 81% of these conflict prevention beneficiaries have taken part in community dialogue, 14% in sensitisation actions, 3% in community natural resources management and 2% in civil mediation activities. The Cross-border and Youth KE programmes have been the most active EUTF-funded projects in the implementation of these types of activities. As a result, the main geographical areas benefitting from this support are the border areas in Turkana and Mandera (Kenya), Liben and Debub Omo (Ethiopia) and Gedo (Somalia) as well as coastal Kenyan counties including Kwale, Lamu and Kilifi, which are prone to community-based disputes.

As explained above, competition over resources is one of the main conflict drivers across the region. To address this, EUTF-funded projects implement measures for the promotion of community-based natural resource management (NRM). In this respect, EUTF projects have supported a total of 4,924 individuals through NRM activities (65% male and 30% female<sup>3</sup>, EUTF indicator 4.3), including 967 in the first half of 2020. Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO has contributed to 60% of this support since the beginning of EUTF activities. FAO organized community dialogues around resource sharing in resource-based conflict hotspots in South Sudan, reaching notably 41% of the beneficiaries reported in the first half of 2020. Moreover, 36% of the beneficiaries reported for this period were reached by the WV-led SORUDEV project in South Sudan, which delivered sensitisation and training on gender-sensitive NRM. Women in the HoA and on the continent tend to play a minimal role in NRM, and enhancing their participation would have a significant impact on stabilisation, according to FAO.<sup>4</sup>

Finally, the EUTF portfolio aims to build local actors' capacities to prevent, manage and deescalate conflict in the Horn of Africa. A total of 14,753 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on peacebuilding (39% female and 61% male, EUTF indicator 4.2) since the beginning of the EUTF. The main beneficiaries consist of community representatives (67%), NGOs and CSOs (15%) and other relevant non-state actors (9%), followed by local and national administrations and local security forces. Similarly to EUTF indicator 4.3, border areas like Mandera and Marsabit (Kenya), Liben (Ethiopia) and Gedo have been particularly targeted, as authorities in border areas and informal actors often lack the capacity to address conflicts in borderlands.<sup>5</sup> In Uganda, the refugee hosting districts Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe were supported by the SPRS-NU DRC project through various trainings on conflict sensitivity approaches, land rights, dispute resolution and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) for community members, justice officials and peer educators.

EUTF-funded projects have provided training on NRM to a total of 1,605 individual to date. These activities have mostly targeted community representatives (68% of the total) in order to reinforce informal NRM practices. In S1 2020, the DRC-led Cross-Border BORESHA project trained 506

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<sup>1</sup> Notre Dame Global Adaption Initiative, ND-GAIN Country Index data, 2019, retrieved here: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining 1% of beneficiaries are of unspecified gender.

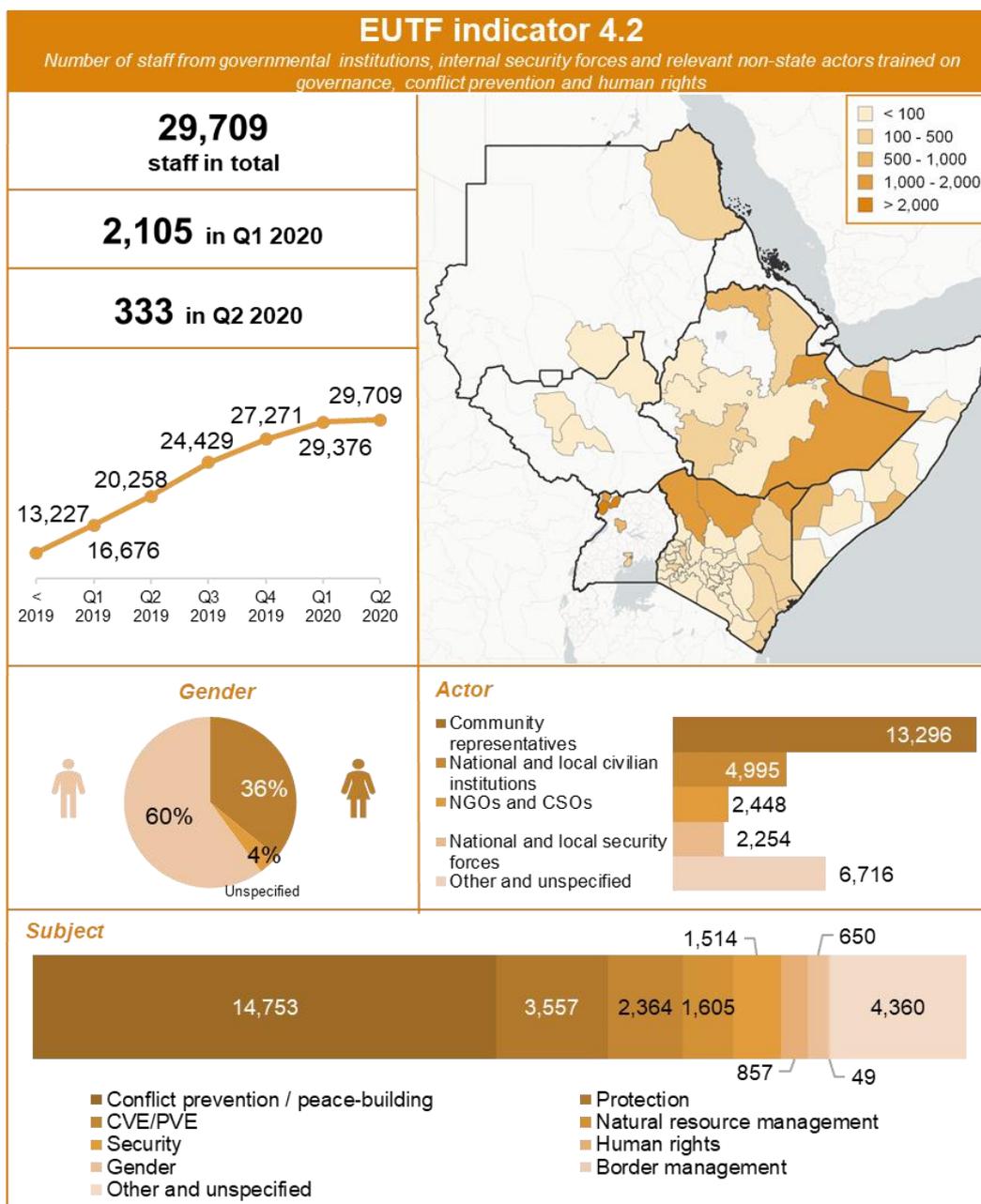
<sup>3</sup> The remaining 5% of beneficiaries are of unspecified gender.

<sup>4</sup> FAO, 'Nature & Faune, Enhancing Gender Equality in the management of Africa's natural resources', 2014.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank, 'From Isolation to Integration, the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa', 2020.

government officials and community representatives on NRM in the Mandera Triangle, thus supporting the highest number of individuals under EUTF indicator 4.2 in the first half of 2020.

Figure 6: Number of staff [...] trained on security, [...] etc. (EUTF indic. 4.2), HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



### Preventing and countering violent extremism

Extremist activity represents another major security threat in the Horn of Africa, particularly in Somalia and in north-eastern Kenya. Al-Shabaab maintains control over large parts of South-Central Somalia and has been intensifying its activity in the Galmudug region. Moreover, the militia has proved capable of operating on Kenyan territory, where they seem to have stepped up the frequency and ambition of their attacks since 2015. In January 2020, Al-Shabaab gunmen attacked the Simba military base in Lamu County, killing three American soldiers and destroying several aircrafts. This attack was the most

<sup>1</sup> 5,075 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as their location of support is unknown.

significant operation carried out by extremists in Kenya in the first half of 2020, followed by numerous ambushes against buses and civilians, and attacks against official buildings such as police stations and schools in Mandera, Garissa, Wajir and Lamu Counties. Research conducted by EUTF IPs shows that Al-Shabaab is gaining support among communities in Mandera County, and the group therefore poses a growing threat to Kenyan security due to the successful recruitment of at-risk youths. Cases of radicalisation seem to be attributable to 1) poor socio-economic development in Kenyan regions bordering Somalia, allowing Al-Shabaab to lure vulnerable people to engage with them, and 2) an increasing number of investigations by the Kenyan government of potentially radicalised individuals and recruitment cells, which has fuelled discontent within Muslim communities in the past.<sup>1</sup>

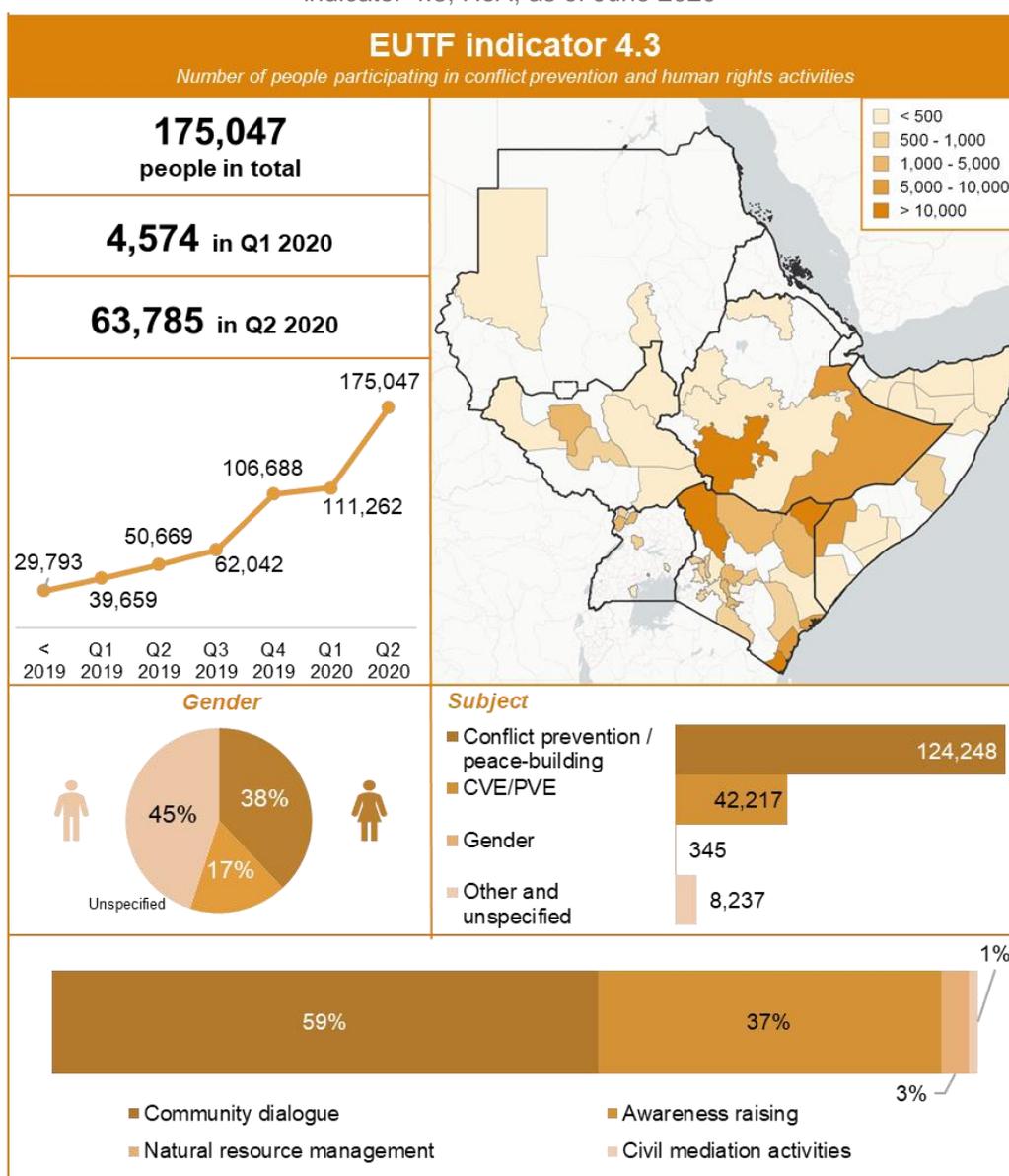
EUTF projects bring a PVE/CVE approach to combating the expansion of Al-Shabaab, particularly in Kenya. As of the end of June 2020, 42,217 individuals have participated in activities related to the Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) and to Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), including 80 in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.3). All beneficiaries were reached in Kenya through the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC (National Counter Terrorism Centre), Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE RUSI projects. 99% of them were supported by sensitisation activities prior to 2020, including 46% by NCTC, which implemented a terrorism prevention campaign and also supported the development of a text-based social media platform to exchange with youths at risk of radicalisation and recruitment.

Although PVE/CVE activities reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 saw little progress in the first half of 2020, trainees from local state and non-state actors on PVE/CVE increased by 52% (806 individuals) during this period. These activities brought the total number of trainees on PVE/CVE to 2,364 (22% female and 78% male, EUTF indicator 4.2) since the start of the EUTF. The Kenya-EU partnership NCTC and the Youth KE RUSI projects supported all beneficiaries reported during the first semester of 2020. In S1 2020, NCTC conducted diverse types of training for 643 community representatives, journalists, local and national administration staff, NGO and CSO staff and other relevant actors. During the same period, the Youth KE RUSI project trained 157 staff members of national administrations and security forces on law enforcement related to CVE.

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Al-Shabaab Five Years after Westgate: Still a Menace in East Africa', September 2018.

Figure 7: Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3, HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



## Policymaking

According to the Worldwide Governance Indicators, some of the countries with the weakest governance in the world are located in the Horn of Africa. Sudan, Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan figure among the 15 lowest rated governance systems across all governance dimensions measured by the World Bank. According to the 'Government effectiveness' criteria, which 'reflects perceptions on the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies', these four countries feature in the bottom fifteen worldwide, while Kenya ranks best among Horn of Africa countries and 129<sup>th</sup> globally.<sup>2</sup> Policymaking and policy enforcement have been identified as key issues in the Horn of Africa by the EUTF, which has invested in political support and capacity building in these areas.

<sup>1</sup> 32,025 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as their location of support is unknown.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, World Governance indicators data, 2019, retrieved here: <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/>.

As of 30 June 2020, EUTF-funded projects have supported a total of 481 policies, laws and strategies in the region, including 117 in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6). To address policy and legislative gaps at the local level, a strong focus has been placed on assisting local administrations to develop protocols, strategies and regulations in their areas. Therefore, 60% of the frameworks developed thanks to EUTF-funded support consists of local policies and strategies, while 30% are national. The remaining documents have been developed at the regional and international levels. 78% of these regulations and policies have been developed in Somalia, Ethiopia and South Sudan. The RESTORE 2, RE-INTEG and RESET II programmes in Somalia and Kenya have contributed to 46% of the EUTF portfolio's policymaking output.

In the first half of 2020, the WV-led RESTORE 2 project supported the formulation of 60 frameworks in the Awdal and Sool Somali regions. Following the establishment of development and early warning committees, WV has assisted these structures to create 44 related plans based on assessments of local vulnerabilities and capacities. In addition, fifteen 'Community Actions And Contingency Plans' (CAAPs) were adopted with local stakeholders to reduce community vulnerability to climate change. Lastly, one resource management plan was developed and included in the aforementioned CAAPs.

### 4.2.3. MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

During the first half of 2020, government-imposed travel restrictions in response to COVID-19 posed unprecedented challenges to migration and mobility in the Horn of Africa. As a consequence, in the short term, migration flows in the region witnessed a significant decrease in numbers across all main routes.<sup>1</sup>

Horn of Africa countries are actively working to develop and implement regional frameworks to respond to the large-scale issue of mobility in the region. On 21 January 2020, eleven countries from the region, including all countries covered in the report, signed the 'Nairobi Process'. Member organisations also include the East African Community (EAC), IGAD and IOM. The goal of the process is to jointly address labour migration policies, foster labour mobility and protect the fundamental human, labour, and social rights of migrant workers migrating within the continent and from Africa to the EU, Gulf Cooperation Council member states and other countries.<sup>2</sup>

EUTF projects continue to support both the management of migration and return flows as well as legislation and the facilitation of mobility in the Horn of Africa. An estimated €177M of the EUTF's contracted funds in the Horn of Africa are dedicated to migration management-related objectives, largely through regional interventions.

#### Protection

Due to COVID-related travel limitations, increasing numbers of migrant populations are finding themselves in static situations where they are unable to continue their journey, and where their access to coping mechanisms such as livelihoods and basic services are reduced. These stranded migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and stigmatisation, as well as arrests and deportations.<sup>3</sup>

Numerous EUTF projects in the region contribute to the protection and assistance of people on the move. Up to the end of June 2020, 67,127 migrants in transit, IDPs, refugees and asylum seekers (41% female, 59% male) have been assisted or protected through EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 3.2), including 2,453 in the first half of 2020. The country where most migrants were assisted is Somalia, which accounts for 41,594 beneficiaries (or 62% of the total), followed by 10,078 (15%) in Sudan, 7,697 in Djibouti and 7,616 in Ethiopia (each 11%), and the remaining 125 split between Uganda and Kenya.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IOM, 'A region on the move, Mid-year mobility overview', January to June 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> The country where 17 beneficiaries were assisted is unspecified.

A small number of projects account for the largest portion of the achievement, namely RE-INTEG IOM, which has provided immediate reception assistance to 36,970 Somali returning refugees, and the Better Migration Management (BMM) programme Phase I, which has assisted and protected 16,789 migrants in transit and victims of human trafficking, of whom 5,364 were minors. The remaining beneficiaries were assisted by RDPP Sudan UNHCR (9,554), RDPP Ethiopia Plan (2,425), *Solutions Pérennes* IOM (1,381) in Djibouti and RDPP Ethiopia IRC (8).

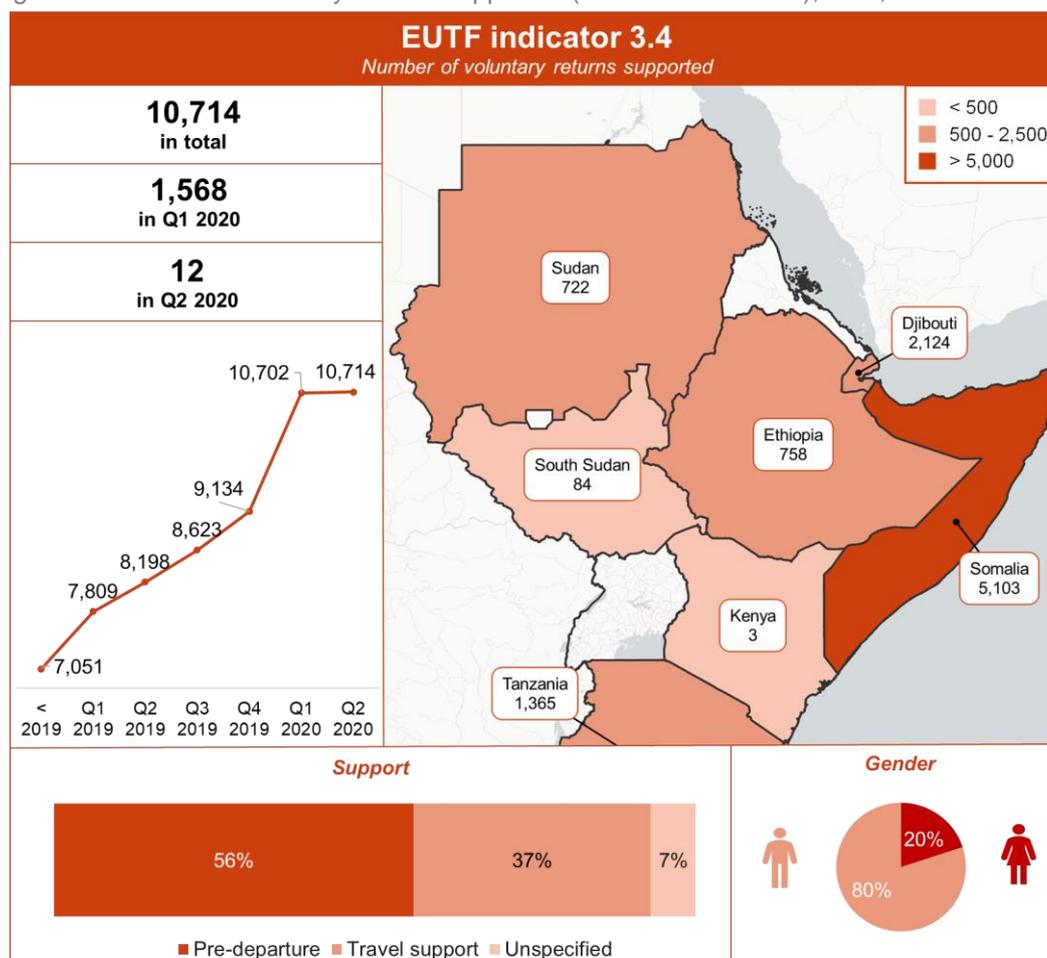
## Return and reintegration

EUTF-funded projects in the region have supported the return and reintegration process for thousands of returning migrants in the Horn of Africa. A total of 10,714 voluntary returns (EUTF indicator 3.4) were supported by three projects: EU-IOM JI, RE-INTEG IOM and BMM I, including 1,568 in Q1 2020 and 12 in Q2 2020. The beneficiaries of Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) assistance were largely male (80%). The EU-IOM JI was the main contributor to this achievement. The project has supported the voluntary return of 5,984 migrants since March 2017. Most migrants were assisted in Somalia (5,103), Djibouti (2,124), Tanzania (1,365), and Ethiopia (758).

In addition to supporting the return process for migrants, EUTF-funded activities also implement activities aiming to assist them upon arrival and provide reintegration services. The EU-IOM JI, the RE-INTEG IOM and the Sustainable Reintegration ARRA projects assisted 31,431 beneficiaries (61% male) with post-arrival services (EUTF indicator 3.5), mainly in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia, including 465 in Q1 2020 and 18 in Q2 2020. It is worth mentioning that the numbers of beneficiaries of voluntary returns and post-arrival support activities in Q2 2020 are lower due to the travel restrictions in place during that period.

The EU-IOM JI and several projects in Somalia and Ethiopia also provided reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5bis) to 16,792 returnees, including 1,933 in Q1 2020 and 915 in Q2 2020. 71% of reported beneficiaries are male and 29% are female. Most returnees were assisted in Ethiopia (9,585 or 57% of the total), Somalia (4,873 or 29% of the total) and Sudan (2,283 or 14% of the total). 7,869 returnees received economic support from the EU-IOM JI, SINCE, Sustainable Reintegration ARRA as well as several RE-INTEG and RESET II projects. Other types of reintegration services provided include education, health and legal services, as well as package support combining multiple types of service.

Figure 8: Number of voluntary returns supported (EUTF indicator 3.4), HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



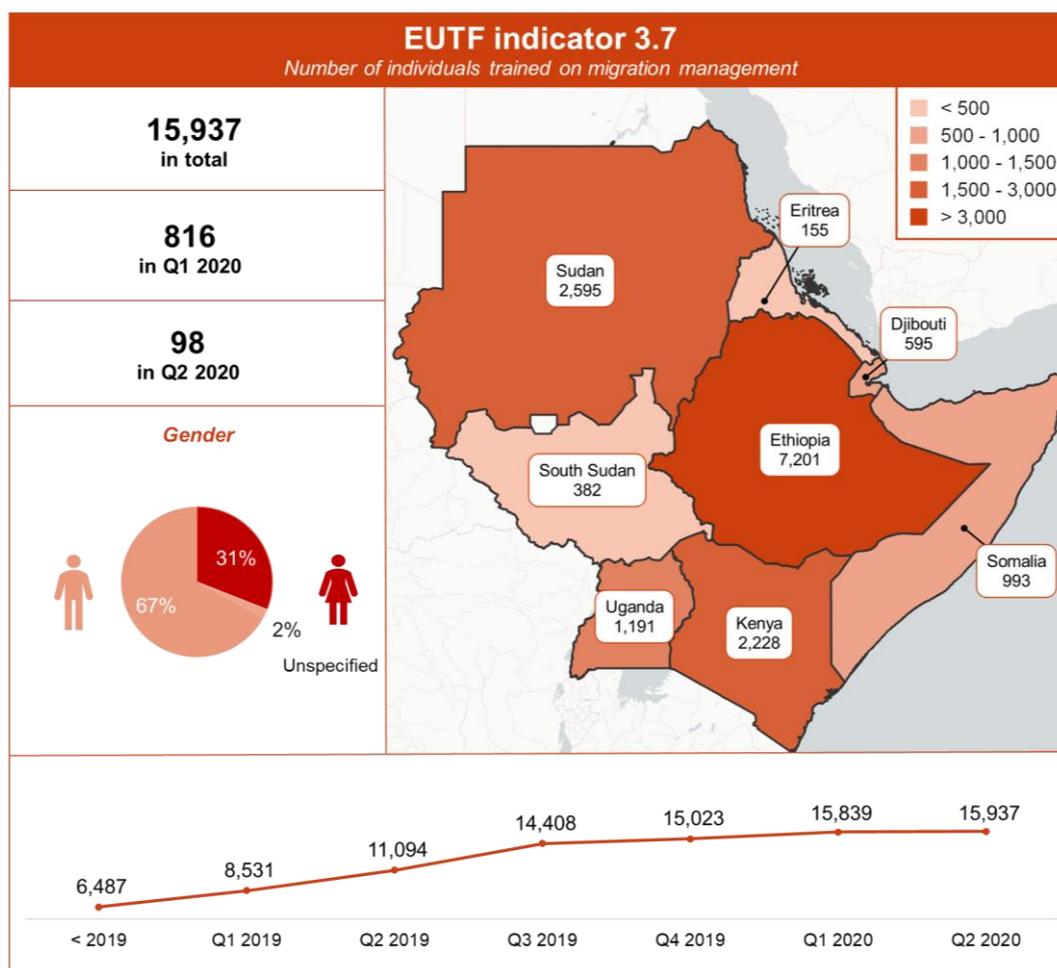
### Institutional and staff capacity building

EUTF activities also contribute to improving partner countries' response to migration flows. This includes developing policies and frameworks, strengthening capacities of national and international institutions, and creating administrative structures in the field of migration management and labour migration.

A total of 586 institutions and non-state actors have been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6) provided by EUTF-funded projects, including 128 in the first half of 2020. The EU-IOM JI and BMM Phase I account for 68% of the total achievement (396 institutions supported), while Free Movement ILO supported a further 50 (or 9% of the total).

<sup>1</sup> The country is unspecified for 555 beneficiaries.

Figure 9: Individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indic. 3.7), HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



Complementing capacity building for institutions, 15,937 people have been trained on migration management to date (EUTF indicator 3.7) across all countries in the EUTF Horn of Africa window, including 914 in the first half of 2020. BMM Phase I, which reported its last outputs in Q3 2019, remains responsible for 72% of the overall result. The EU-IOM JI trained a further 1,489 national and local officials, as well as non-state actors, on return and reintegration and the implementation of standard operating procedures in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. Three RDPP ET projects (IRC, NRC and Plan) together trained 1,596 people, including CSO/NGO and service provider staff, civil servants and relevant community members, as well as personnel from the education authorities and government officials. The training subjects spanned from displacement-sensitive local economic development practices to humanitarian principles and refugee law, out-of-camp policies and mixed migration.

#### 4.2.4. RESILIENCE: FOOD SECURITY AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Numerous natural disasters had an enormous impact on the Horn of Africa region in the first half of 2020. One million new displacements were recorded between April and May across Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia following an unusually heavy rainy season, with floods affecting more than 2.2 million people.<sup>2,3</sup> For Kenya, this represents one of the worst displacement crises caused by natural disasters

<sup>1</sup> The country is unspecified for 597 beneficiaries.

<sup>2</sup> IDMC, 'Disasters meet political unrest, displacing millions in East Africa', 1 July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> World Food Programme (WFP), 'East Africa Situation Report - External Situation Update #1 – July 2020. COVID-19', 2020.

in more than half a century.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the unprecedented infestation of desert locusts (the worst one in decades for Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia), which started in late 2019, continued to cause crop and pasture damage in the region. In Kenya's Samburu Region, the impact on vegetation has led pastoralist communities to seek alternative pastures elsewhere, potentially risking clashes with other communities.<sup>2</sup> As governments focused all their attention on the COVID-19 response, health services for tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), malaria and sexual reproductive health for women were disrupted, and people were anxious about accessing health care facilities due to fear of contagion.<sup>3</sup> Lockdowns also hindered access to education for millions across the region, with school closures in all HoA countries still ongoing in June.<sup>4</sup> Due to movement restrictions, migrants remained stranded and in urgent need of non-food items, water, food and hygiene kits across the region.

The EUTF has allocated €448M (37% of total funding committed to date) across the Horn of Africa region to building resilience for vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (Strategic Objective 2). EUTF interventions have primarily supported access to basic social services, strengthened service delivery, raised awareness on resilience and strengthened food security assistance, largely to promote the humanitarian-development nexus for host and displaced communities. South Sudan (€121M) and Sudan (€119M) have received the largest amount of funding allocated to SO2, followed by Ethiopia and Somalia at €83M each, regional projects (€29M), Kenya (€26M), Uganda (€19M) and lastly, Djibouti (€7.5M).

In the first half of 2020, a total of 894,048 basic social services were delivered by EUTF-funded projects in the HoA, of which 202,430 in Q1 and 691,618 in Q2 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The growth between the two quarters was mainly achieved in the education sector, with a thirteen-fold increase, and in the health sector, with a sixfold increase. The third biggest contribution to Q2 2020 outputs were COVID-related basic services, in the form of 27,064 soaps, sanitisers, and other hygiene products to direct beneficiaries. To date, a total of 4,576,404 basic social services have been delivered in the region thanks to EUTF funding. The three main recipient countries are South Sudan (55% of total outputs), Sudan (21%) and Ethiopia (16%).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> IDMC, 'Disasters meet political unrest, displacing millions in East Africa', July 2020.

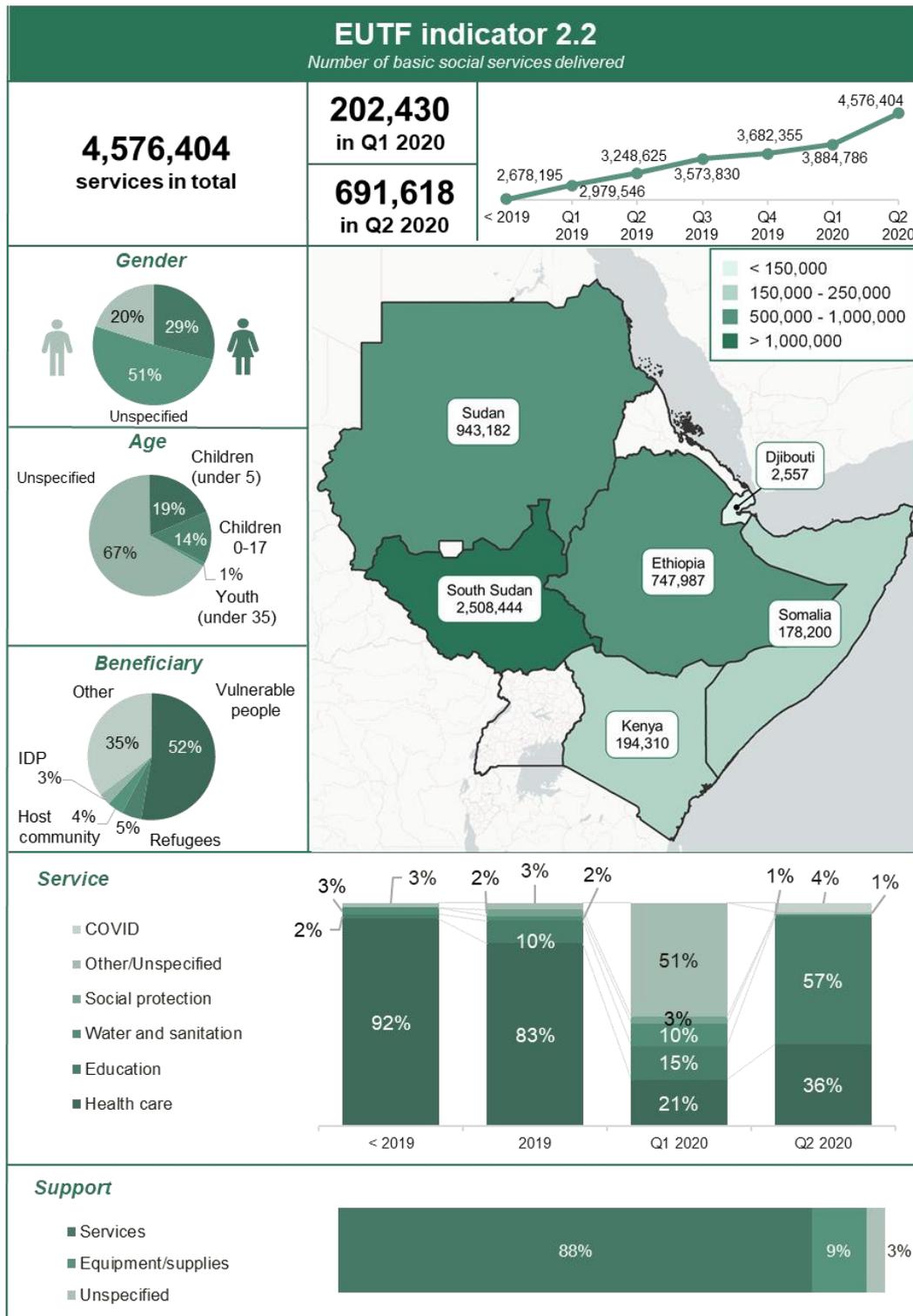
<sup>2</sup> IDMC, 'Disasters meet political unrest, displacing millions in East Africa', July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan', April-December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'COVID-19 external update #17 – East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region', August 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The remaining countries are Kenya and Somalia, with 4% of total outputs each.

Figure 10: Number of basic social services provided (EUTF indicator 2.2), HoA, as of June 2020



#### Support

Support Type	Percentage
Services	88%
Equipment/supplies	9%
Unspecified	3%

## Health

Countries in the Horn of Africa continue to face challenges in the health sector, including high levels of infectious diseases and limited health system capacities that are now compounded by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Vulnerable people are especially at risk, including those in informal settlements

and refugee camps, people living in conflict-affected areas such as in South Sudan, as well as migrants stranded in vulnerable situations.<sup>1</sup>

While the number of health-related basic social services in Q1 2020 was the lowest ever reported (42,871), the following quarter observed the highest output since Q4 2018, with 252,653 health-related services delivered, a remarkable achievement considering the strain put on the sector by the pandemic (EUTF indicator 2.2). In both quarters, the two countries registering the largest health-related outputs were Sudan and South Sudan. In Sudan, this was largely thanks to the Resilience Darfur programme, which provided reproductive health services to 135,831 people across the two quarters. In South Sudan, HPF III DFID treated 132,743 people, including 39,474 children under five. Conversely, progress under EUTF indicator 2.8 was significantly hindered by COVID-19, as evidenced by the 50% drop in health-related outputs from Q1 to Q2 2020, falling from 1,141 to 477. In both quarters, Reset Plus Amref was the largest contributor, being responsible for 89% of outputs in Q1 and 100% in Q2 thanks to its trainings on family planning, gender and quality standards for sexual reproductive health to a range of actors, including public administrators, health workers, and health development army members. To date, a total of 19,098 people have benefitted from capacity building to strengthen health-related service delivery, of whom 55% are community or volunteer service providers, 42% are service providers, and 3% are local civilian institutions.

## Education

Despite initiatives to encourage remote learning, limited connectivity in the region restricted students' access with a minimum estimate of 67 million students unable to access remote learning in the East and Southern Africa region during the pandemic.<sup>2</sup> Around 1.1 million refugee students have been out of school since the start of the pandemic, which has effectively withdrawn a basic assistance that is normally provided to the more than 80% of refugees in the region that reside in camps or settlements.<sup>3,4</sup>

The first quarter of 2020 recorded relatively stable education-related outputs compared to the previous quarters. Notably, the highest value since Q1 2019 was reported for the number of basic services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), amounting to 29,854, largely attributable to EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF, which provided teaching and learning materials to 29,491 children from the host community across two Sudanese states. The same project was the main contributor to EUTF indicator 2.9 during this quarter, by rehabilitating 16 schools in Blue Nile and Kassala (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) for the benefit of a total of 877 children. Furthermore, in Q2 2020, the highest output ever achieved in a quarter under EUTF indicator 2.2 was reported, with 396,698 education-related services delivered. All of them were provided by Education Emergency UNICEF in South Sudan, which made it a priority to ensure that children in EU-supported schools could continue to access learning opportunities and psychosocial support through broadcasted radio lessons following the closure of schools from March 2020. To date, a total of 590,200 education-related services have been delivered through EUTF support, with South Sudan benefitting from 77% of them, followed by Sudan (10%), Ethiopia (5%), Somalia and Kenya (4% each). Tuition fees, scholarships, class and after-class teaching form 70% of the support, the remaining 30% being school materials and supplies.

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<sup>1</sup> MSF, 'Crisis update: fighting COVID-19 in East Africa', 30 April 2020.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, 'COVID-19 – At least a third of the world's schoolchildren unable to access remote learning during school closures, new report says', 26 August 2020.

<sup>3</sup> In East Africa, Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'Global appeal 2020-2021 – East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes', 2020.

Photo1: Children supported by the Education in Emergency programme in South Sudan<sup>1</sup>



### Food security and nutrition

The World Food Programme estimates that 41.5 million will be food insecure in East Africa by the end of 2020<sup>2</sup>, representing a 73% increase from 24 million before COVID-19.<sup>3</sup> In particular, humanitarian food assistance needs remain the most severe in South Sudan and Sudan, where Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) phases are reaching the levels of Crisis, Crisis!<sup>4</sup> and Emergency, forcing households to resort to extreme coping strategies.<sup>5</sup> Significant pressure on markets has resulted in sharp increases in market prices across the region, with food prices increasing by 25% in Juba and across South Sudan, where Famine (IPC Phase 5) now constitutes a possible worst-case scenario.<sup>6,7</sup>

Compared to previous comparable reporting periods, the largest ever bi-annual output reported under EUTF indicator 2.4 was achieved in first half of 2020, with 1,546,167 people receiving food security-related assistance, bringing the total number of beneficiaries to date to 3,971,575. Half of these beneficiaries are located in Ethiopia and mainly supported by RESET II, which as a programme reported its lowest ever output in Q1 2020, followed by an almost eight times bigger output in Q2 2020. This increase was largely due to the Crisis Modifier Fund's provision of livestock feed (including emergency feed), livestock treatment and/or vouchers for livestock treatments, and improved access to fodder banks and livestock vaccination for a total of 22,290 people. Also contributing significantly to the large outputs observed in Q2 2020, Cordaid assisted 18,600 beneficiaries by rehabilitating water facilities for livestock use, conducting livestock vaccinations, improving access to irrigation and distributing farm tools, seeds and insecticides. Another 7,755 household members benefitted from DCA's livestock

<sup>1</sup> Photo credit: WFP/Gabriela Vivaqua.

<sup>2</sup> WFP East Africa definition includes Kenya, Djibouti, Rwanda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea, Burundi and Uganda.

<sup>3</sup> World Food Programme (WFP), 'East Africa Situation Report - External Situation Update #1 – July 2020. COVID-19', 2020.

<sup>4</sup> An exclamation point is used to denote that the phase would likely be at least one phase worse without current or programmed humanitarian assistance.

<sup>5</sup> FEWS NET, 'Key Message Update: Humanitarian food assistance needs will remain high through at least January 2021', September 2020.

<sup>6</sup> IOM, 'A region on the move – Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2020', October 2020.

<sup>7</sup> FEWS NET, 'Key Message Update: Humanitarian food assistance needs will remain high through at least January 2021', September 2020.

treatment and vaccination services and canal rehabilitation, seed provision and farm tool provisions, improving access to irrigation. A further 41% of total beneficiaries to date have been supported in South Sudan, mainly by the Cross-Border El Niño project implemented by FAO, which achieved its highest output during the reporting period by assisting 725,715 people in Q1 and 699,821 in Q2 2020 with trainings on improved technologies and practices, livestock treatment and inputs for livestock vaccination.

EUTF-funded projects also provided nutrition assistance to 171,779 people in the first half of 2020, a relatively stable result compared to previous semesters (EUTF indicator 2.3). 76% of the assistance consisted in nutrition supplies provided to children under five, pregnant and lactating women, vulnerable households, as well as students receiving on-site school meals or take-home rations. A further 22% received malnutrition treatment, of whom 31,139 were children under five years old being treated for moderate or severe acute malnutrition, or receiving community-based management of acute malnutrition services.<sup>1</sup>

#### 4.2.5. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The COVID-19 pandemic is the most significant development affecting economies in the Horn of Africa in the first half of 2020, with increased underemployment and reduced earnings expected for many across the region. Substantial economic slowdowns are expected in the trade, tourism and service sectors, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) predicts a 1.4% shrink in gross domestic product (GDP) across African economies (and up to 7.8% for countries with smaller economies) as a result of the pandemic.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, as much as 75% of employment in sub-Saharan Africa is in the informal sector<sup>3</sup>, which means that government restrictions imposed to respond to the pandemic (such as lockdowns and curfews) have an outsized impact on the many people across the Horn of Africa region who depend on daily wages to support their household. The EUTF is responding to these needs through funding reallocations that are designed to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for vulnerable households, such as the €6M top-up allocated to the Ethiopia Job Compact to provide short-term emergency support to workers in vulnerable employment.

Overall, €421M of contracted EUTF funding have been allocated to interventions related to economic and employment opportunities. Ethiopia projects benefit from the largest proportion of this funding with €126M. This is followed by Eritrea with €84M, which accounts for the entirety of its contracted EUTF budget, although the only project currently in implementation aims to rehabilitate the main arterial roads in the country, which is expected to generate positive economic outcomes but is not a job creation intervention. These two countries are trailed distantly by Somalia (€48M), regional projects (€42M) and Sudan (€40M). It is worth noting that while Djibouti has the smallest share of funding allocated to economic and employment opportunities with €15M, this represents 46% of its contracted EUTF budget, of which the majority is dedicated to vocational training rather than job creation or support.

79,796 jobs have been created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1) by EUTF-funded projects in the region up to the end of June 2020, including 5,235 (7% of the total output) in Q1 2020 and 4,597 (6%) in Q2 2020.<sup>4</sup> South Sudan accounts for the largest proportion (35%) of all jobs reported to date, almost entirely thanks to the IMPACT MM project, which pays 28,252 primary school teachers bimonthly incentives (previously mapped to the former EUTF indicator 1.5). This is followed by Ethiopia, accounting for 28% of the total output, with 22,393 jobs contributed by seventeen Ethiopia projects and three regional projects.

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<sup>1</sup> The remaining 2% consisted in dietary trainings (including cooking demonstrations).

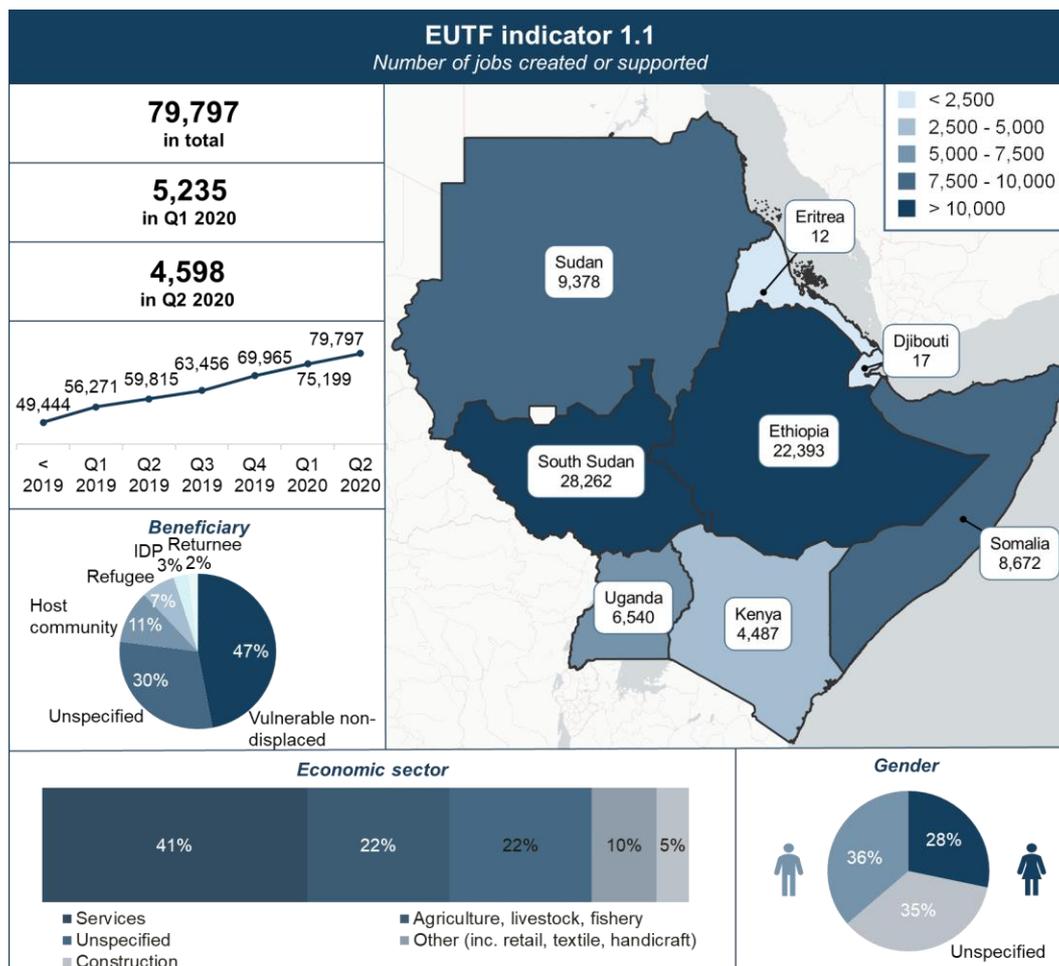
<sup>2</sup> UNCTAD, 'Assessing the impact of COVID-19 on Africa's economic development', July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Brookings Institution, 'COVID-19 and the future of work in Africa: How to reduce income loss for formal sector employees', 21 May 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Due to the methodological changes applied to the EUTF indicators, these numbers are not comparable with data reported in previous reports.

Furthermore, 254,380 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 9,195 (4% of the total output) in Q1 2020. The reported achievement in Q2 2020 (32,387 beneficiaries, or 13% of the total output) represents the second-highest quarterly output for EUTF indicator 1.3 since the beginning of the EUTF. This significant output can largely be attributed to Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan, which supported 14,778 people with training and tools to improve agricultural production, and the RISE programme in Uganda, which assisted 10,193 people, approximately half of whom were trained on Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) methodology and provided with a start-up kit.

Figure 11: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



## Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

Refugees tend to be the least integrated migrant group in any labour market,<sup>3</sup> and in the Horn of Africa region those who do work often lack the legal right to do so. In response to these dynamics, multiple EUTF-funded interventions aim to support the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia, Uganda, Djibouti and Kenya, including, among other objectives, improving economic integration and opportunities among refugee populations. The long-running RDPP

<sup>1</sup> The location of 35 reported jobs created or supported is not specified.

<sup>2</sup> The jobs created or supported in Eritrea were not reported by Eritrea programming but by the regional EU-IOM JI project.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, 'The labour market integration of resettled refugees', 2013.

programme in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda<sup>1</sup> serves as a precursor to the CRRF approach, and as such generally includes a livelihood component targeting both refugees and host communities.

As of the end of June 2020, 5,880 jobs created or supported with EUTF funding have benefitted refugees in three countries (Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya), accounting for 7% of all jobs reported (EUTF indicator 1.1). This achievement is almost entirely attributable to the RDPP programme. In Uganda, 2,530 jobs have been created or supported for refugees, of which virtually all (98%) were reported by the RDPP project SPRS-NU DRC in northern Uganda by providing support to beneficiary households with strong business plans. In Ethiopia, refugees have benefitted from 1,961 jobs which are attributable to four of the five RDPP projects in the country. Nearly half of these jobs (48%) are in the agricultural sector, with much smaller numbers related to handicraft (6%), services (2%), textile and clothing (2%), construction (1%), and services to MSMEs (1%).<sup>2</sup>

Refugees also account for nearly a quarter (24%, or 13,774) of reported TVET or skills development beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4), more than 90% of which are attributable to the RDPP programme in Kenya (6,646), Uganda (4,141) and Ethiopia (2,948).

## Youth employment

Much of sub-Saharan Africa has experienced rapid economic growth over the past decade. Indeed, the region hosts four of the top ten countries worldwide with the largest GDP growth in 2019, including Horn of Africa countries such as Eritrea, Ethiopia and Djibouti.<sup>3</sup> However, youths have been largely marginalised and excluded from the opportunities that this type of growth might offer, largely due to inadequate economic and development policies and programming. This is compounded by rapid population growth, which has given rise to large youth populations in most sub-Saharan African countries, with the median age in the Horn of Africa region ranging from 16.7 years old in Somalia and Uganda to 26.6 years old in Djibouti.<sup>4</sup> (For comparison, the median age in the United Kingdom is 40.5 years old.) Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic is having a disproportionate effect on youth unemployment, as youths face disruptions to education and training, and are more vulnerable to job and income loss than other age groups.<sup>5</sup>

Youth unemployment is correlated with persistent development, stability and security challenges in the region, such as high rates of irregular migration from Ethiopia and Somalia, and violence and extremism in Somalia and coastal Kenya. For these reasons, several EUTF-funded job creation and job support interventions explicitly target youths. For example, the Youth Kenya programme (KE-18) (now ended) aimed to support inclusive access to jobs to improve social cohesion and social wellbeing, and thereby to reduce the likelihood of involvement in political violence among youths in coastal Kenya.

Although most job creation and job support beneficiaries of EUTF-funded projects are of unspecified age, at least 14% (10,955) are youths, although the proportion reported by reporting quarter has progressively declined from its peak in Q3 2019 (59%), which was attributable to large outputs from SINCE, RDPP ET IRC and Youth KE SAIDC, down to 13% in Q2 2020. Ethiopia accounts for 65% of all youth beneficiaries, thanks largely to the SINCE programme (which accounts for 26% of the total output for youth beneficiaries of job creation or support) and to youth-oriented livelihoods interventions in the RDPP and RESET II programmes. Most remaining youth beneficiaries of job creation or job support (25% of the total output) are attributable to Kenya, and most notably to the Youth KE programme. The remaining 10% of youth beneficiaries are attributable to Somalia, and principally to

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<sup>1</sup> In Uganda, the RDPP programme is called SPRS-NU. REINTEG Somalia is sometimes considered under the umbrella of RDPP, but is not included in this section as it has not reported any job creation outputs for refugees (it targets IDPs and host communities).

<sup>2</sup> The economic sector of 40% of jobs created or supported for refugees in Ethiopia was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

<sup>3</sup> Based on real GDP growth rate. Source: World Bank database.

<sup>4</sup> UN Population Division, 2019 estimate.

<sup>5</sup> ITU, 'COVID-19, youth employment and skills development in Africa', 2020.

the ILED programme's Stabilisation and Peace Dividends project, led by NISF, which implemented cash for work activities for the delivery of institutional infrastructure between Q2 2019 and Q1 2020, creating or assisting the equivalent of 988 jobs in the process.<sup>1</sup>

## Gender and employment

Women are also often disproportionately affected by unemployment due to cultural norms and attitudes, limited access to resources such as land and credit, higher school dropout rates, and the burden of unpaid domestic work and childcare, among other factors. Some EUTF-funded interventions, particularly those aimed at improving livelihoods as opposed to formal employment, explicitly target women for this reason. As a result, women account for 59% of beneficiaries assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 56% of beneficiaries benefitting from professional training (TVET) or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4).

However, the overall gender distribution of EUTF-funded job creation and support interventions (EUTF indicator 1.1) appears to favour men, with 36% of beneficiaries reported as male, 35% as being of unspecified gender<sup>2</sup>, and 28% as female. This gender imbalance peaked at 71% of job support beneficiaries reported as male in Q4 2019, largely because the Improving Nutrition WFP project (SD-32-01) supported 1,292 men and no women through a food for assets intervention, from which women were excluded due to cultural norms related to physical work. This also explains the broader trend of men being primarily targeted for cash for work activities in EUTF-funded interventions across the region. 76% of 'casual daily labour' job equivalents (generally cash for work) have been involving men, compared to only 47% of 'self-employed' jobs (which tends to involve IGA support, for which multiple projects have women-only interventions). The gender distribution has since evened in 2020, with 55% male beneficiaries in Q1 2020 and 52% in Q2 2020<sup>3</sup> mainly thanks to interventions supporting MSMEs and livelihood groups (accounting for 35% of male beneficiaries across both quarters) and to cash for work (34%).

### 4.3. COVID-19 IN THE HoA AND THE EUTF RESPONSE

The COVID-19 pandemic had infected almost 32,000 people and led to a total of 1,014 deaths reported across the Horn of Africa by June 2020, with Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia reporting the highest numbers of cases and increased rates of community transmission across HoA.<sup>4,5</sup> With mobility restrictions including curfews and lockdowns, border closures and suspended assisted returns from March 2020, migratory movements have decreased significantly across the Horn of Africa. The COVID-19 crisis and the subsequent lockdown policies have also exacerbated unemployment, constrained access to health and medical care, and increased hardship, especially for the most vulnerable communities dependent on remittances and the informal sector.<sup>6</sup>

Figure 12: COVID-19 in HoA region, January to June 2020

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<sup>1</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

<sup>2</sup> The beneficiaries of unspecified gender are entirely attributable to the abovementioned IMPACT MM project in South Sudan, which is unable to provide gender disaggregation for this output.

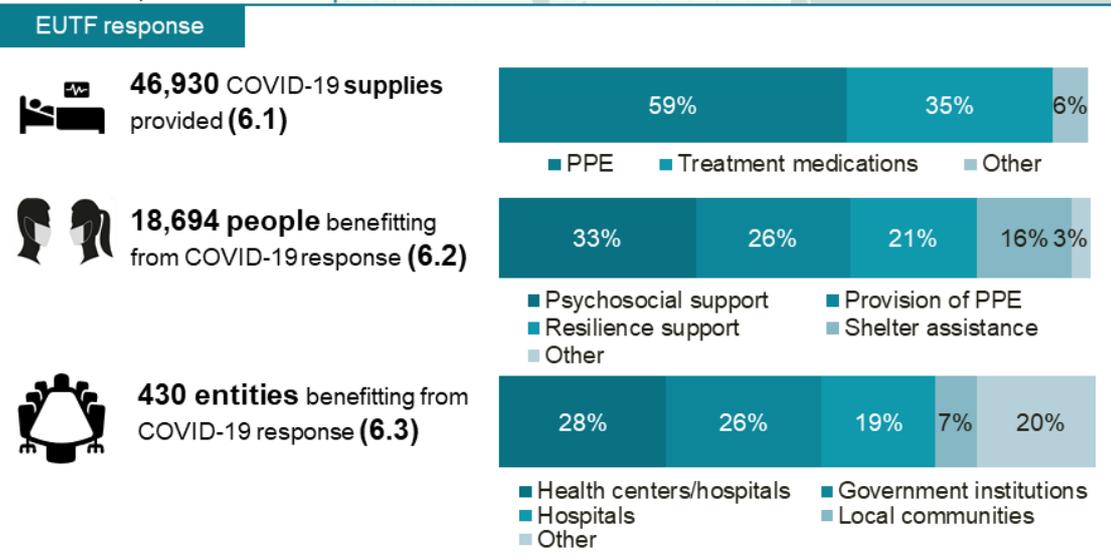
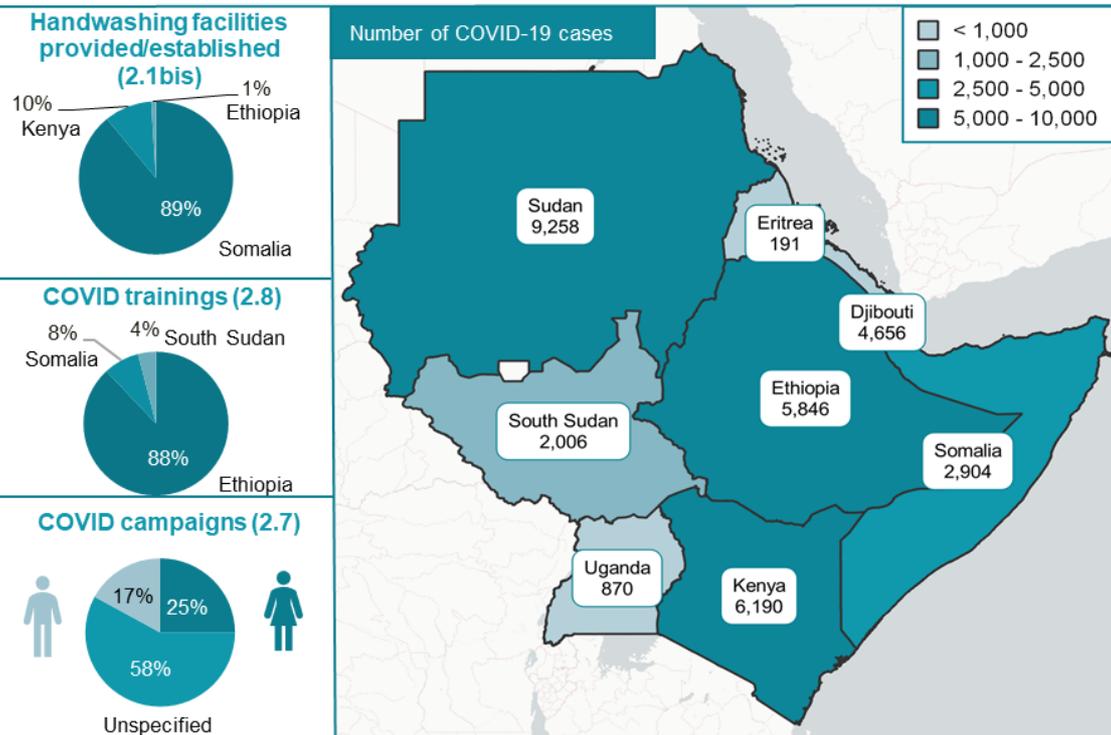
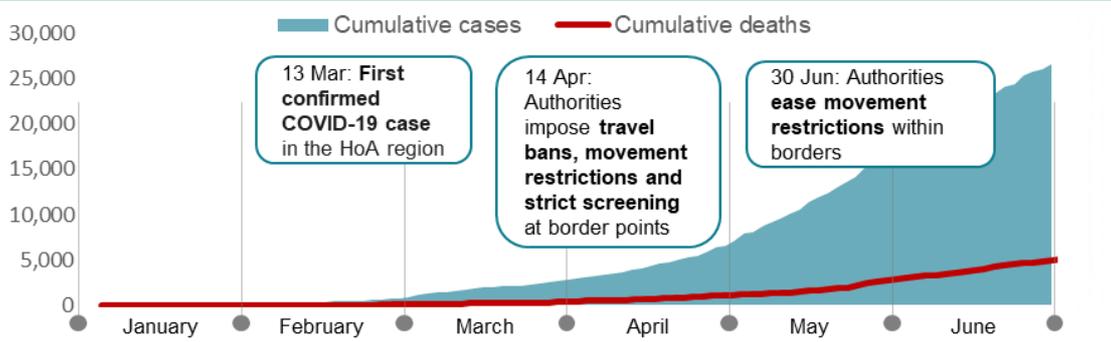
<sup>3</sup> Virtually all remaining beneficiaries were female as 0.25% of reported beneficiaries were of unspecified gender in Q1 2020 and none were of unspecified gender in Q2 2020.

<sup>4</sup> WHO, 'Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Dashboard. Geneva: World Health Organization', 2 October 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The actual numbers may be higher given the potentially significant number of unreported cases and deaths.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, 'Covid-19 External Update #12 – East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region', 2020.

# COVID-19 in the Horn of Africa Window



### 4.3.1. THE EUTF RESPONSE

In order to strengthen the fragile health systems in Horn of Africa countries, a total of 46,930 pandemic-related supplies have so far been provided by EUTF-funded projects, 3,000 in Q1 2020 and 43,930 in Q2 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.1). This is partly thanks to RESET II CARE, which distributed 16,550 items of PPE to health extension workers and health workers in Oromia Zone in Ethiopia in Q2 2020, as elaborated on in the Ethiopia section. In Sudan, El Niño SD ADRA distributed 1,000 pairs of gloves and 2,000 face masks to farmer school facilitators and participants in White Nile State. HPF III DFID distributed 325 face masks<sup>1</sup> to health workers in South Sudan, while RESET II Vita distributed 2,700 facemasks and 1,500 pairs of gloves to health workers in Ethiopia's Debub Omo Zone.<sup>2</sup>

Shortages of health care materials are a serious challenge, especially in rural or inaccessible areas in which it is difficult to deliver services. Frontline health workers remain at high risk of contracting the disease due to the large populations being served and poor working conditions. Up to Q2 2020, a total of 18,694 people benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities, 33% of whom received psychosocial support, 26% PPE, 21% resilience support, 16% shelter assistance and the remaining 4% equipment, economic or medical support (EUTF indicator 6.2). To step up detection and preparedness, a total of 1,287 health workers were provided with COVID-19 detection, management and prevention-related trainings (EUTF indicator 2.8). This is partly thanks to HPF III DFID, which trained 1,130 health workers on COVID-19 detection and management topics in South Sudan. A total of 430 institutions benefitted from COVID-19 response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3), with 35% having received support to strengthen their surveillance systems, 43% benefitting from support to or training of health staff, and 12% benefitting from medical equipment.<sup>3</sup>

#### Focus box 1: Cross-Border BORESHA DRC's radio campaign on COVID-19<sup>4</sup>

The Kenyan Mandera County recorded its first case of COVID-19 on 11 April 2020, quickly becoming one of the hotspots for COVID-19 in Kenya. In coordination with the county government, which set up a COVID-19 Taskforce, the Cross-Border BORESHA project managed by DRC took multiple actions to fight the virus in the area.

As connectivity and access to digital solutions remain low in borderlands, radio plays a key role spreading messages to local communities. The project therefore used the radio as its main awareness-raising vector against COVID-19. As of June 2020, a total of 350,000 individuals have been reached by radio programmes on COVID-19 supported by BORESHA. These include panel discussions with experts and talk shows where listeners could call in and ask questions.

"All the messages are prepared in close consultation with the public health officials in order to disseminate correct information and the preventative measures people can take to stop the spread of COVID-19" noted Abdi Mohamed, BORESHA Senior Coordinator.

A priority for such airtime has been to share verified facts and news and dismiss local myths and misinformation that could have disastrous consequences. Local elders and religious leaders have been involved to adapt the messages to the cultural contexts. These dimensions are indeed critical to enhance the support to the efforts to stop the spread of COVID-19. Outside of this airtime, radio companies have also pledged to contribute to the dissemination of reliable COVID-19 messages every day, including reliable advice and relevant stories.

<sup>1</sup> This number corresponds to the proportion of EUTF funding to the HPF III DFID project.

<sup>2</sup> All of the abovementioned PPE distributed under EUTF indicator 6.1 accumulated to 100% of supplies distributed by each mentioned project.

<sup>3</sup> 7% benefitted from provision of PPE and 3% from infrastructure rehabilitation.

<sup>4</sup> EU & DRC, Horn of Africa: Using radio to reach remote cross-border communities, to share and discuss reliable information on COVID-19, July 2020.

The EUTF has also funded interventions to sensitise communities on better ways to prepare for the threats imposed by the disease. The number of reported beneficiaries of sensitisation campaigns amounted to 3,729,226 in Q2 2020 alone (EUTF indicator 2.7), of which 96% (amounting to 3,571,628) were specifically resilience campaigns dedicated to COVID-related topics to help raise awareness, prevent spread and mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic. Most of these campaigns (92%)<sup>1</sup> were conducted through mass media, including radio and television messages. In addition, 412,447 COVID-related basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) have been delivered so far (96% services and 4% equipment/supplies). This is mainly thanks to the Educ. Emergency UNICEF project, which reached 383,103 pre-primary, primary and secondary school students with radio lessons during school closures in South Sudan.

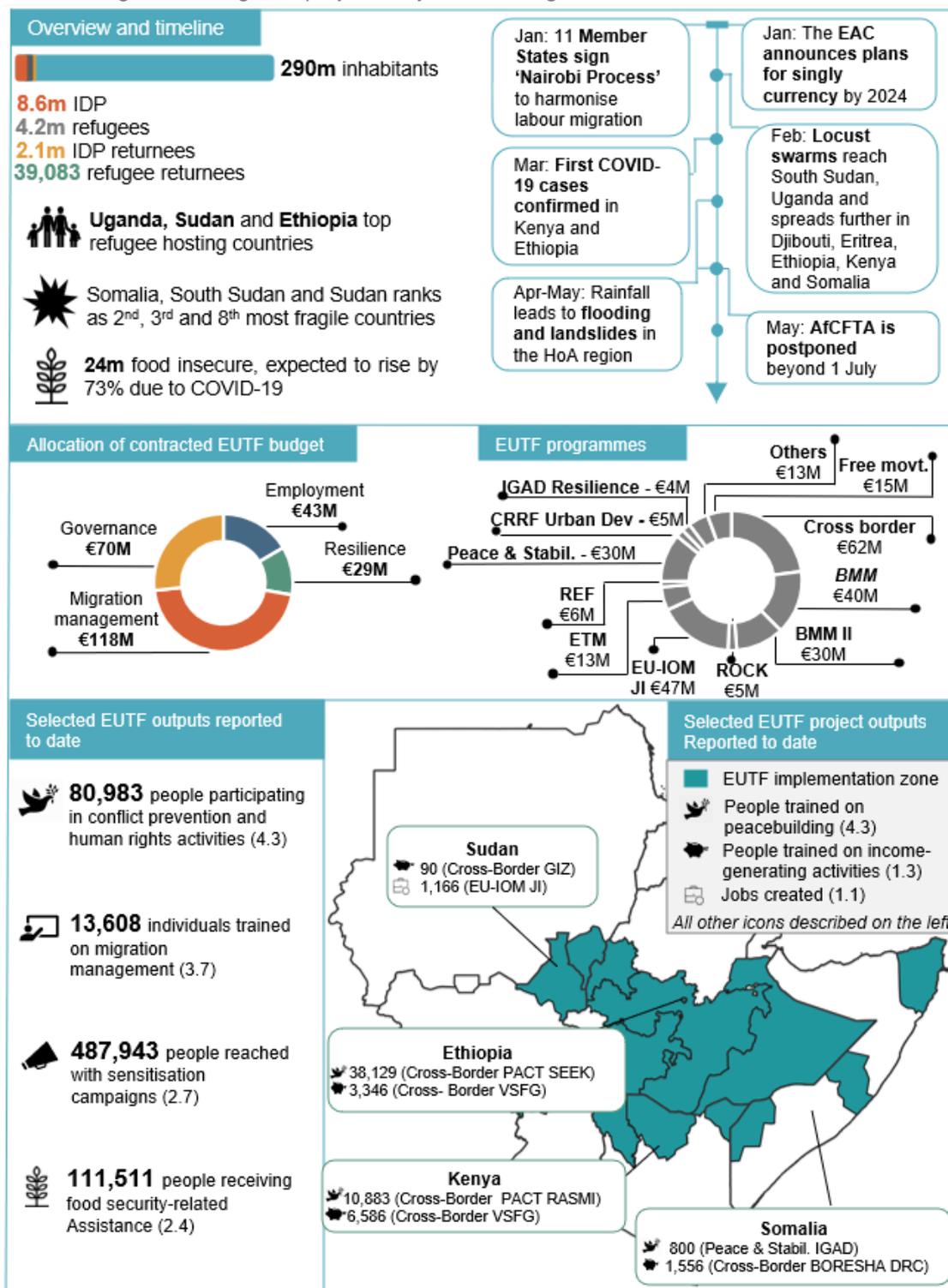
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<sup>1</sup> 4% benefitted from trainings or demonstrations, 2% from face-to-face campaigns and 2% from others.

# 5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

## 5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 13: Regional projects key facts and figures, HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



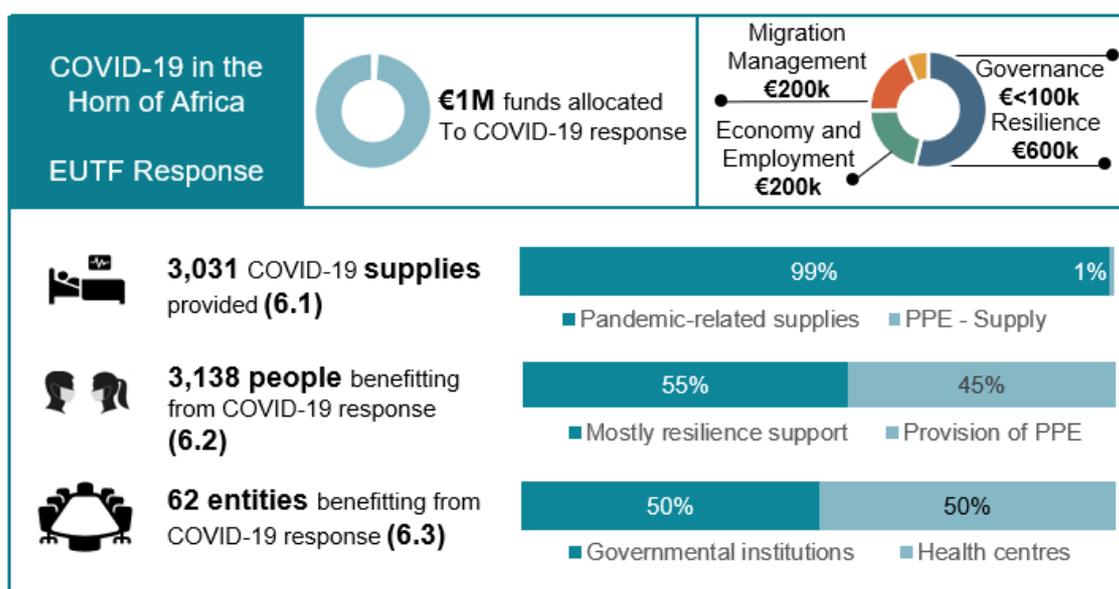
### 5.1.1. REGIONAL DYNAMICS IN S1 2020

In the Horn of Africa, significant strides were made in the first month of 2020 to further political and economic integration. For example, the ‘Nairobi Process’<sup>4</sup>, a regional cooperation agreement aiming to harmonise labour migration, was signed, and the EAC announced plans to put in place a single currency by 2024. However, the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which is set to become the largest free trade area worldwide.<sup>5</sup>

As mentioned in the Q4 2019 annual report, political developments, conflict and security threats, as well as climate-related pressures including flooding, droughts and locust invasions, all continued to influence stabilisation and development in the Horn of Africa region. In 2020, these trends have intensified with ongoing instability, climate-related pressures and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The first half of 2020 observed growing trends of localised and communal violence, which remained key drivers of displacement in Ethiopia and South Sudan.<sup>6</sup> As the first case of COVID-19 in East Africa was reported relatively later than in Asia, Europe and the Americas, several countries in the region were able to immediately implement curfews, lockdowns, mobility restrictions and closures of public places. Migration flows significantly changed as decreases were reported along the Eastern route and within the Horn, while migrants remained stranded in vulnerable situations along migratory routes.

### 5.1.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN THE HOA

Figure 14: COVID-19 in the HoA, regional projects, January to June 2020<sup>7,8</sup>



As mentioned in Section 4, by June 2020 almost 32,000 people had been infected by COVID-19, with community transmission rates increasing. Challenges relating to livelihoods and humanitarian needs were exacerbated by the pandemic, and movement restrictions are projected to have a devastating impact on regional economic and food security. Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) estimates that the number of people experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €9M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> List of fragile countries retrieved: The Fund for Peace, ‘The fragile states index’, 2020. Retrieved [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> Signed by eleven member states.

<sup>5</sup> CNBC, ‘Africa’s free trade area is delayed by the coronavirus, but experts say it’s vital to recovery’, 26 May 2020.

<sup>6</sup> IOM, ‘A region on the move – Mid-year mobility overview January to June 2020’, October 2020.

<sup>7</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>8</sup> Sources indicated in text above.

3 or above) had reached between 28.1 million and 33.5 million people by end of June 2020.<sup>1</sup> Similarly, COVID-19 hampered political progress and government effectiveness by delaying elections in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, while the integration of armed forces in South Sudan under its revitalised agreement was put on hold.<sup>2</sup>

In response to the pandemic, the EAC<sup>3</sup> developed guidelines to complement member states' measures. By partnering with the African Union Border Programme, the Regional Economic Community implemented a plan to support border officers and communities to reduce the risk of cross-border transmission.<sup>4</sup> IGAD initiated a regional response strategy to facilitate a regional and coordinated response by its member states, and introduced a number of initiatives to boost local production.<sup>5</sup>

With the COVID-19 pandemic, several Cross-Border projects sought to build resilience through COVID-specific support. Pact RASMI, Pact SEEK and BORESHA DRC implemented activities to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on community livelihoods. These activities took place through awareness raising and community dialogues, adopted by the programme to bring communities together to facilitate Cross-Border peace. The Pact SEEK's specific COVID-19 activities in Q2 2020 included the provision of 3,031 items of PPE and other supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1); provision of PPE to 1,414 people (EUTF indicator 6.2) as mentioned in the COVID section; support to 31 health staff and the distribution of 31 items of medical equipment (EUTF indicator 6.3). In addition, the BORESHA DRC project provided resilience support to 1,724 people (EUTF indicator 6.2).

Cross-Border Pact SEEK constructed 31 handwashing stations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya's Turkana County in Q2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), thus benefitting 5,000 people (EUTF indicator 2.9)<sup>6</sup>. Pact SEEK, Pact RASMI and BORESHA DRC carried out media and radio campaigns to deliver COVID-19 awareness and prevention messages to a total of 413,786 beneficiaries in Q2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

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<sup>1</sup> Global Network Against Food Crises and FSIN (Food Security Information Network), 'IGAD regional report on food crisis 2020', 2020.

<sup>2</sup> AU, 'The impact of the COVID-19 outbreak on governance, peace and security in the Horn of Africa', 27 July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

<sup>4</sup> EAC, 'EAC implements its COVID-19 response plan and reinforces border officers and communities in the fight against Cross-Border transmission', 8 June 2020.

<sup>5</sup> EABC, 'EAC partner states adopt import duty measures to boost local production amidst COVID-10 pandemic', 2020.

<sup>6</sup> EUTF indicator 2.9 counts the number of people receiving improved access to basic services

### 5.1.3. REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved under the EUTF portfolio for regional projects in the Horn of Africa.

Figure 15: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, HoA, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	1,680	<b>4,161</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	0	<b>1,717</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	4,323	12,735	2,174	<b>19,232</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,090	50	<b>1,140</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	37	43	<b>81</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	4,724	<b>4,724</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	13,047	<b>111,634</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	<b>178</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	413,786	<b>487,943</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	203	<b>1,836</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	0	114,626	8,268	<b>122,894</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	10,329	0	<b>16,789</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	30,212	122,620	10,727	<b>163,559</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,096	2,083	1,580	<b>6,759</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,728	3,122	473	<b>7,323</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,937	4,436	2,673	<b>11,046</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	188	96	<b>447</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,764	7,122	722	<b>13,608</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	56	<b>75</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	<b>67</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,617	833	<b>8,164</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	15,793	64,070	<b>80,983</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	26	12	<b>79</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	30	<b>104</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	15	<b>29</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	93	53	57	<b>203</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	4	<b>37</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	3,031	<b>3,031</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	3,138	<b>3,138</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	62	<b>62</b>

### 5.1.4. MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Reflecting the transboundary nature of migration, governance and security, the largest share of the EUTF regional projects' portfolio pertains to SO3 (migration management), followed by SO4 (governance), SO1 (employment) and SO2 (resilience), for a total of 19 projects. Key migration programmes include the EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration (EU-IOM Joint

<sup>1</sup> Differences from previous reports are largely due to IP data corrections and are further explained in the errata section.

<sup>2</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

Initiative or EU-IOM JI) and the BMM programme implemented by GIZ. The €30M BMM Phase II began implementing in 2020 following the end of BMM I in 2019.<sup>1</sup>

The EU-IOM JI is the EUTF's main intervention on return and reintegration in the Horn of Africa. So far, a total of 6,759 people received pre-return assistance (EUTF indicator 3.4) through the EU-IOM JI and BMM I, of which the highest quarterly output was reported in Q1 2020 (1,568) and at the lowest in Q2 2020 (12), due to worldwide border closures and restrictions on flights and, accordingly, assisted voluntary return programmes. Similarly, for people receiving reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5bis), the highest reported quarterly output from regional projects was 1,788 in Q1 2020, while the Q2 2020 output remained comparable with other reporting quarters at 885 people. Overall, 11,046 people have received reintegration assistance so far from regional projects, of which 14% are women and 86% are men, which can be explained by the high number of men migrating to transit and host countries. In addition to direct assistance, the EU-IOM JI targets populations with high migration potential through awareness-raising and information campaigns (163,559 people reached up to end of June 2020 – EUTF indicator 3.3). In the first half of 2020, the EU-IOM JI reached 10,727 people (31% women, 69% men) with information on available AVR options and promotion of reintegration in communities of return. The awareness-raising campaigns programme targeted Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia during the first half of 2020.

#### 5.1.5. PEACEBUILDING AND GOVERNANCE

The EUTF supports regional integration efforts in the Horn of Africa, such as through its support to the ratification and implementation of IGAD's Free Movement Protocol. Peacebuilding activities are a key component of the EUTF's regional projects. For instance, the EUTF funds the "IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa (IPPSHAR)" project in support of IGAD's Peace and Security division. The programme seeks to enhance IGAD's capacities in conflict data reporting, early warning response, transnational security threats management as well as mediation and conflict prevention.

In the first half of 2020, the programme conducted capacity building for a total of 116 staff from IGAD and national institutions (EUTF indicator 4.2). Thus, 56 individuals from Djibouti, Sudan and Ethiopia received training on transnational security threats, 36 Sudanese women attended sessions on mediation skills and 24 trainers attended a training on chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear safety and security. Focusing on IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN), the programme has also aimed to develop the unit's technical tools. In S1 2020, IPPSHAR contributed to the development of a risk model to anticipate conflict, which was handed over to CEWARN, as well as an application to collect early warning and response data.

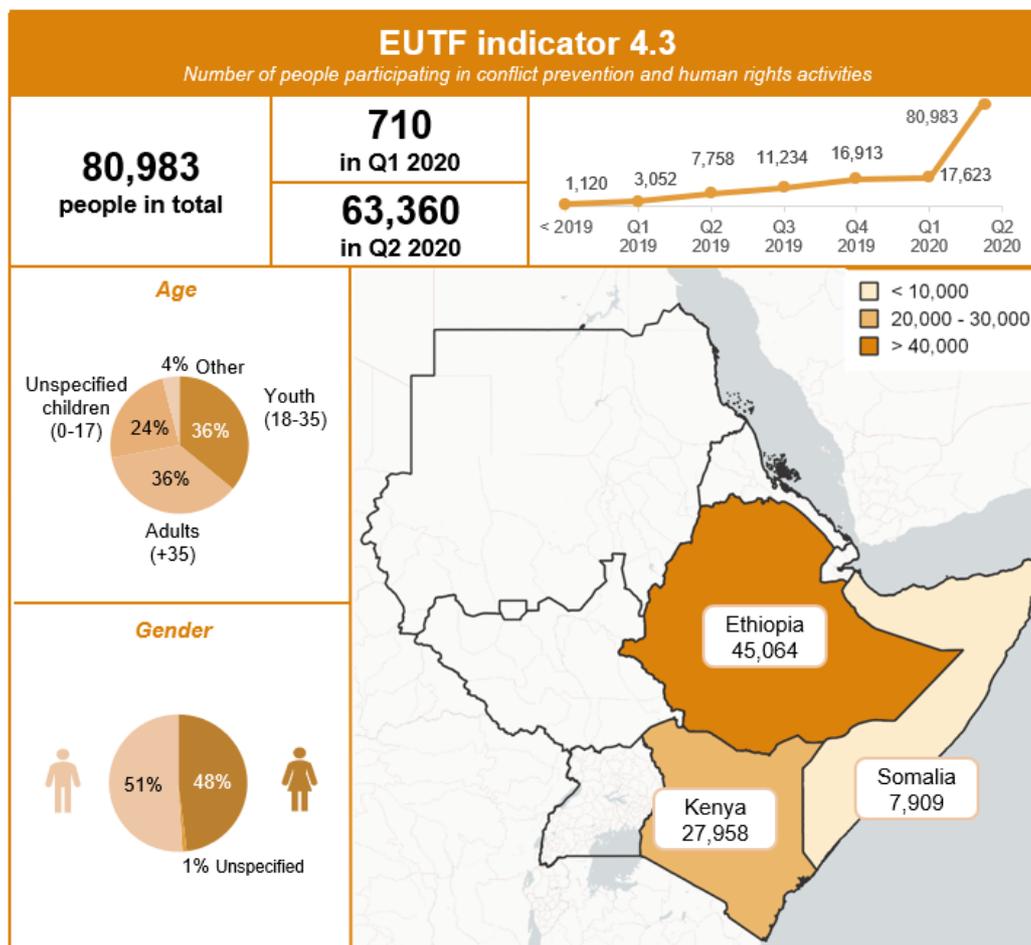
The Cross-border programme, which intervenes in border areas between Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, supports community reconciliation processes to jointly address instability, irregular migration and displacement drivers in Cross-Border areas. While 710 people (73% male and 27% female) participated in conflict prevention/peacebuilding initiatives implemented by the programme in Q1 2020, the number of beneficiaries rose to 63,360 people in Q2 2020 (30,644 male and 32,716 female), representing the highest output ever reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 since the beginning of EUTF regional activities. The number of people reached during the first half of 2020 was achieved through the GIZ, Pact RASMI, Pact SEEK and UNDP Peace Cross-Border projects. The significant increase in Q2 2020 is attributable to the Pact SEEK (reaching 45,060 people) and Pact RASMI (reaching 18,300 people). Pact SEEK facilitated dialogues for Ethiopian and Kenyan police and other security forces on rights-based and community safety policing, and held several forums involving a number of actors to discuss reconciliation. Meanwhile, Pact RASMI's rapid response interventions sought to prevent conflict in parts of the Mandera North and West localities and held peace actors' forums and traditional

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<sup>1</sup> T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-78-01 'DOA' EUTF BMM Phase II

elders' dialogues.

Figure 16: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), HoA regional projects, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



### 5.1.6. RESILIENCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Resilience remains an important intervention area in the Horn of Africa as conflict and climate pressures along with increasing economic effects of COVID-19 continue to strain livelihoods and drive displacement.<sup>2</sup> To date, 111,624 people received food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) thanks to the EUTF regional projects including the Cross-Border programme (GIZ, VSFG, and BORESHA DRC). The projects supported 7,328 people in Q1 2020 and 5,719 in Q2 2020 with food security-related assistance. This included the provision of livestock veterinary services to 6,781 people (51% female and 49% male) in Q1 and 4,128 (also 51% female and 49% male) in Q2 2020 under the VSFG Cross-Border programme, which also distributed 28 livestock. Through the BORESHA DRC project, a total of 1,952 pastoralists have been provided with weather-based insurance in Mandera East, Mandera North, Lafey, Luuq and Dolow to date, which represented 459 farmers (283 men and 176 women) in S1 2020. In addition, the Cross-Border GIZ programme trained 180 women and 1,348 men on agricultural practices to support their livelihoods in Q2 2020.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This map overview excludes 52 people trained at regional level.

<sup>2</sup> WFP, 'East Africa Situation Report - External Situation Update #1 – July 2020. COVID-19', 2020.

<sup>3</sup> The remaining 459 were farmers assisted by Cross-Border BORESHA DRC in obtaining weather-based insurance.

### 5.1.7. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Regional EUTF-funded projects created or supported 4,161 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1) and assisted 19,232 people with income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) up to the end of June 2020. 95% of jobs were contributed through support to MSMEs, livelihood groups or VSLAs, and the remaining 5% were job equivalents created or supported through cash for work.<sup>1</sup> The main contributor to these outputs was the EU-IOM JI, which provided reintegration assistance in the form of MSME employment to 846 people (6% female, 93% male)<sup>2</sup> in Q1 and 751 people (15% female, 85% male) in Q2. Cross-Border BORESHA DRC emphasised the importance of cross-border markets, connectivity and trade by supporting 83 people with jobs in cross-border areas in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 1.1). By the end of June 2020, 19,232 people had been provided with support for IGAs, including 382 females and 145 males in Q1 2020 and 258 females and 1,368 males in Q2 2020. Cross-Border GIZ offered 96% (2,096) of all IGA trainings in the first half of 2020, while the BORESHA DRC project supported IGAs and access to finance in cross-border areas, in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan.

### 5.1.8. REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL-LEVEL CAPACITY BUILDING

To date, 8,164 government staff, security forces and non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights by regional projects, largely by the Cross-Border programme and BMM I (EUTF indicator 4.2). In the first quarter of 2020, 750 staff were trained, decreasing to 85 in Q2 2020. Due to the significance of conflicts and local violence in the region, conflict prevention constitutes 45% of all trainings under EUTF indicator 4.2 to date. Most of the reported staff trainings targeted NGO and CSO staff (26%), community representatives (16%) and local civilian institutions (12%).<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, 13,608 people have been trained on migration management since the beginning of EUTF activities (EUTF indicator 3.7). In the first half of 2020, trainings increased by 5% compared to at the end of December 2019. 84% of beneficiaries were trained on migration management, while another 12% of trainings, by the EU-IOM JI and Free Movement ILO, dealt with legal migration. In total, BMM Phase II, EU-IOM JI and Free Movement ILO trained 722 people during the first half of 2020.

By June 2020, 447 institutions and non-state actors were supported through strengthened capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6). In the first half of 2020, the EU-IOM JI supported 73 institutions on migration management and 20 national civilian institutions, and 3 regional institutions participated in Free Movement ILO's IGAD-ILO Labour Migration Experts' Reference Group in Q2 2020.

### 5.1.9. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND POLICY MAKING

To date, staff from a total of 200 regional institutions were trained on governance (EUTF indicator 4.2), specifically on gender (69%), security (20%) and conflict prevention (11%). In the first half of 2020, staff from eight regional institutions received security training. EUTF-funded regional projects also supported the development of 17 regional policies and strategies, 3 of them in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6). An important milestone for free movement in the region was reached in February 2020, when the IGAD Protocols on the Free Movement of Persons and on Transhumance were endorsed by all member states with support from the EUTF-funded '*Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region*'. The programme is now embarking on the journey towards ratification, domestication and implementation of the Protocols.

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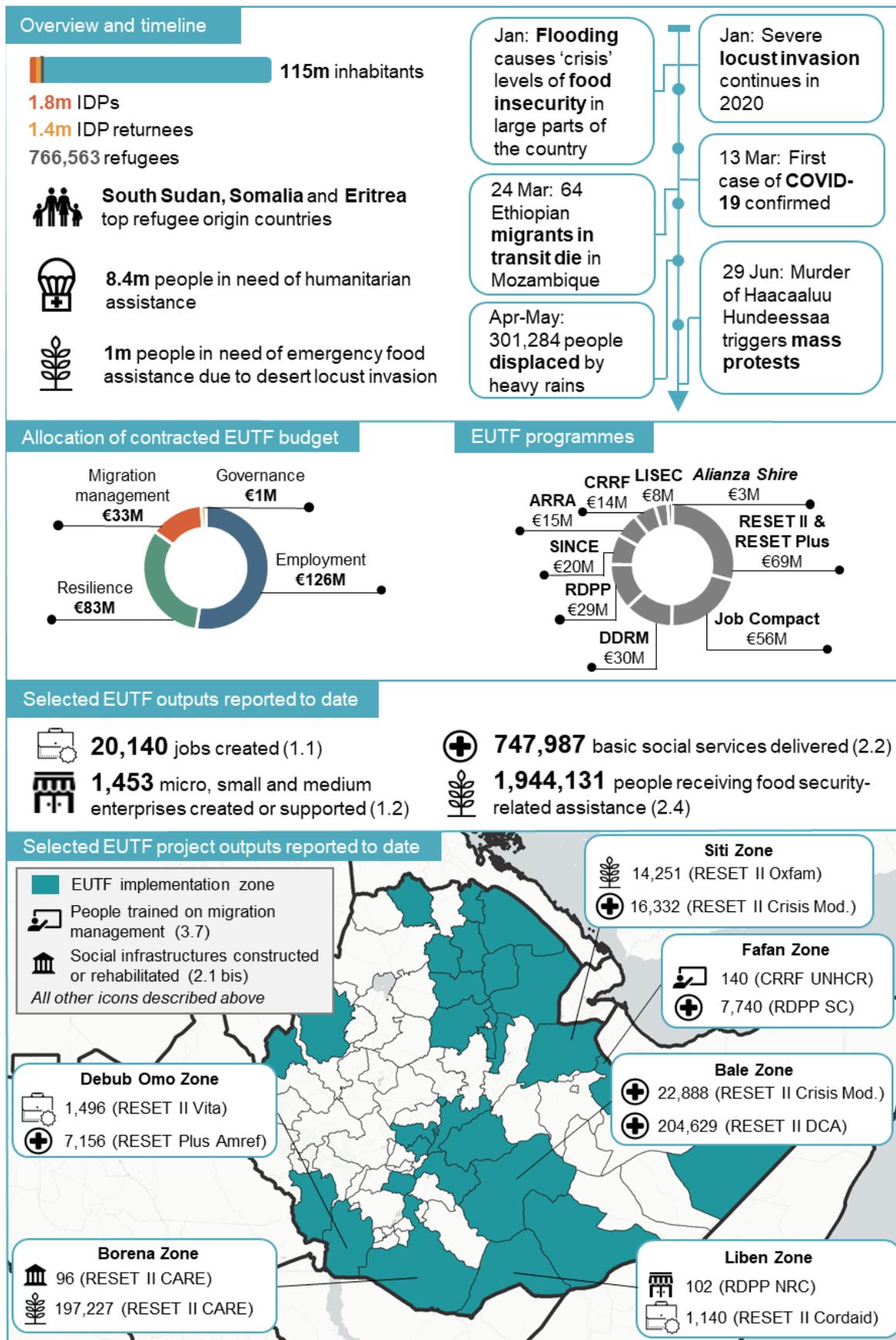
<sup>1</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

<sup>2</sup> And additional 13 unspecified people (1.5%).

<sup>3</sup> The remaining 44% included national civilian institutions, national security forces, other state and non-state actors, regional institutions and unspecified actors.

## 5.2. ETHIOPIA

Figure 17: Ethiopia key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.2.1. ETHIOPIA IN S1 2020

As described in the Q4 2019 annual report, Ethiopia has experienced sweeping political and economic change since Abiy Ahmed's ascension to the premiership in 2018, but the persistence of significant incidents of destabilisation and violence will continue to be monitored in future reports. Political developments in the first half of 2020 include the postponement of general elections to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the formalisation of Sidama as the country's newest regional state following a referendum at the end of 2019, and numerous episodes of ethnic violence in various parts of the country, though particularly in Oromia Region. This includes clashes triggered by the murder of Oromo singer and activist Haacaaluu Hundeessaa at the end of June, whose death provoked mass protests and clashes with government security forces. As many as 200 people or more died in the ensuing unrest over the following weeks.<sup>3</sup>

The combination of flooding, COVID-19 and the severest desert locust outbreak to affect the region in decades has created increasingly alarming conditions for a humanitarian crisis in Ethiopia. More than 300,000 people were displaced in the first half of 2020 due to flooding caused by a particularly heavy rainy season in April and May. The economic slowdown from the impact of COVID-19 has led to increased unemployment and decreased income, while the closure of schools due to COVID-19 measures has not only affected education and learning but also the approximately one million schoolchildren who benefitted from school feeding programmes.<sup>4</sup> Finally, the ongoing impact of the desert locust swarms that began in 2019 has caused the destruction of 200,000 hectares of cropland and up to 1.3 million hectares of pasture and grazeland, leaving one million people in need of emergency food assistance as of April 2020.<sup>5</sup> The Oromia, Somali and Tigray Regions have been the most affected by the locust invasion to date.

### 5.2.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ETHIOPIA

The first case of COVID-19 in Ethiopia was officially confirmed on 13 March 2020. By the end of June, only 5,846 cases and 103 deaths had been recorded, which has been attributed at least in part to the government's rapid response with strict passenger screening, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine measures for arrivals at Addis Abeba International Airport since January.<sup>6</sup> (However, significant increases in both cases and deaths occurred shortly after the S1 2020 reporting period.) Government measures have included house-to-house screenings, the closure of all schools for 15 days (many of which remained closed throughout the S1 2020 reporting period), and restrictions on large gatherings and movements of people. According to Ethiopian health officials, Ethiopia had conducted over 1.1 million tests as of mid-September 2020 – the third-highest number in Africa.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, limited resources and testing capacity, as well as a relative lack of formal death records, must all be taken into account when considering official COVID-19 figures for the country. In the context of migration, it is worth highlighting that the global response to the pandemic led to the stranding of Ethiopian migrants in countries such as Djibouti and Yemen, as well as an increase in migrant returns and repatriations to Ethiopia from countries such as Lebanon and Kuwait.<sup>8</sup>

EUTF-funded projects provided 21,515 pandemic-related supplies to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in Ethiopia in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.1), including 16,550 items of PPE (such

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019;

UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet, June 2020;

IOM DTM National Displacement Report 5 (June-July 2020);

FAO, 'Ethiopia: 1 million in need of urgent food assistance due to desert locust invasion', April 2020;

Revised Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020.

<sup>3</sup> The New Humanitarian, 'In Ethiopia, a musician's death and a transition in trouble', 7 August 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNICEF, 'Socio-economic impacts of COVID-19', 4 April 2020.

<sup>5</sup> FAO, 'Ethiopia: 1 million in need of urgent food assistance due to desert locust invasion', April 2020.

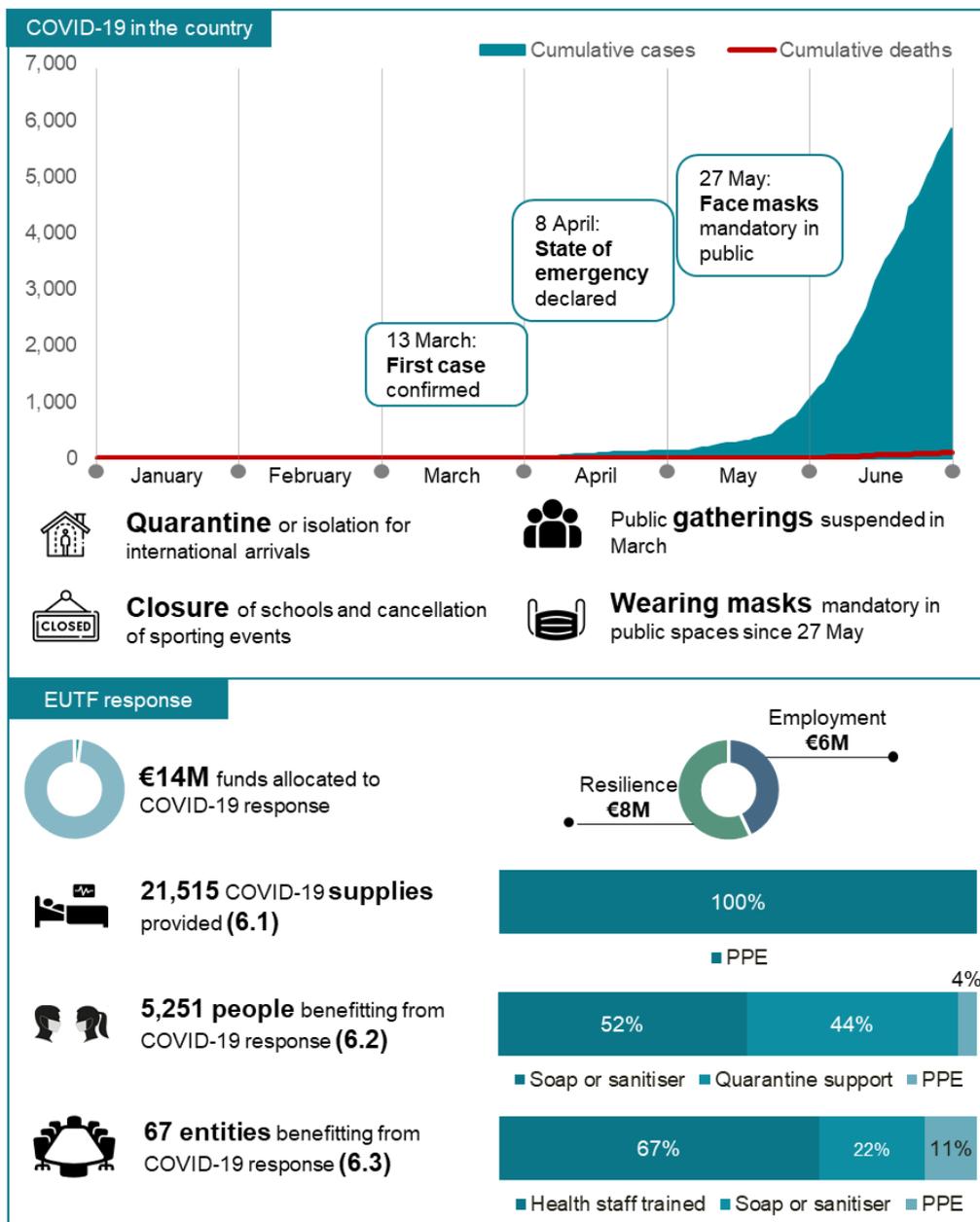
<sup>6</sup> World Economic Forum, 'Ethiopia's unconventional COVID-19 response', 5 June 2020.

<sup>7</sup> Washington Post, 'Ethiopia opens facility to make coronavirus test kits', 13 September 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Ethiopian Migration Programme, 'Regional update on COVID-19 – Report #4', 26 June 2020.

as eye goggles, coveralls, gowns, gloves, surgical boots and plastic aprons) distributed by RESET II CARE to health workers in Borena Zone, Oromia Region. Furthermore, 5,251 people benefitted from COVID-19 response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), such as the construction of a roof water harvesting structure by RESET II CARE that benefitted 2,302 people using a quarantine centre (also in Borena Zone), and a distribution of soap to 2,280 people by the RESET II Crisis Modifier project in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region.

Figure 18: COVID-19 in Ethiopia, January to June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>2</sup> Sources indicated in text above.

### 5.2.3. ETHIOPIA PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia.

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,370	7,356	4,414	<b>20,140</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	378	607	97	<b>1,082</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	18,832	12,812	4,236	<b>35,880</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,173	5,876	1,908	<b>13,957</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	10	1	9	<b>20</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	321	220	39	<b>580</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	40,731	<b>747,987</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	64,063	63,899	4,624	<b>132,586</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	653,819	1,235,111	55,201	<b>1,944,131</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	3	<b>149</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	<b>14,208</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	262,988	252,708	598,224	<b>1,113,920</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,485	2,788	<b>31,153</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,846,082	490,630	155,924	<b>2,492,635</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	<b>2,433</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,920	<b>74,904</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	10	<b>77</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3	1,579	145	<b>1,727</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	60	31	<b>93</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,213	189	<b>1,809</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	<b>29</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	70	<b>2,181</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	<b>978</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	18	<b>59</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	79	207	<b>316</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	49	54	26	<b>129</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	27	<b>119</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	21,515	<b>21,515</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	5,251	<b>5,251</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	67	<b>67</b>

### 5.2.4. FORCED DISPLACEMENT

With 766,563 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of June 2020<sup>3</sup>, Ethiopia hosts among the largest refugee populations in Africa. The country plays an important role as a model for progressive refugee policies and as one of the fifteen pilot countries for the roll-out of the CRRF. As described in

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Factsheet', June 2020.

the previous MLS report, positive developments in 2019 included a progressive revision of the existing Refugee Proclamation and four new pledges to support refugee and host populations. However, these commitments require significant governmental coordination, a reconsideration of bureaucratic procedural processes (including those related to the categorisation of refugees and hosts), and additional legislation in order to be implementable.<sup>1</sup> Concrete progress on this front has largely stalled in the first half of 2020.

The EUTF has supported refugees and host communities in Ethiopia through a range of interventions that have mainly been implemented by the RDPP programme until now. Additional interventions aiming to support the CRRF have been contracted more recently, and are expected to generate outputs in future quarters. For example, 1,961 refugee beneficiaries and 3,556 host community members have benefitted from job creation or support interventions (EUTF indicator 1.1) up to the end of June 2020, representing a 31% and 45% increase respectively compared to the end of 2019. These comparatively sizeable S1 2020 outputs are attributable to RDPP DCA, RDPP IRC and RDPP Plan. Most jobs created or supported by EUTF-funded projects for refugees and host community members are in the agricultural sector, accounting for 48% and 39% of beneficiaries, respectively.

Furthermore, 90,052 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) were delivered to refugees and host community members up to the end of June 2020, although this output only increased by 3% compared to the end of 2019. This includes 52,600 instances of energy-related support (or 58% of the total output for refugees and host communities), and 27,221 instances of school material or tuition fee support (30%). When host communities alone are considered, the proportion of basic services delivered in the energy sector increases to 75%, largely due to a distribution of household solar lighting to 36,192 host community members in Liben Zone, Somali Region, by the RDPP NRC project.

Other interventions include legal assistance to support refugee integration (reported under the broader EUTF indicator 3.2), from which 2,425 refugees have benefitted to date through RDPP Plan's initiative to support refugees to register in schools in both Addis Ababa and Semien Mi'irabaw Zone in Tigray Region (all of whom were reported before 2020).

Regarding internal displacement, in Q1 2020 the EUTF-funded RESET II Crisis Modifier project provided water treatment chemicals (EUTF indicator 2.2) and sensitisation on water quality for consumption (EUTF indicator 2.7) to 19,814 IDPs in Bale Zone, Oromia Region through an intervention led by COOPI. These were the final outputs of the ongoing response to conflict-affected displacement in these areas that had begun in Q4 2019. In Q2 2020, new crisis response interventions were implemented to provide economic and COVID-19 response support to vulnerable households affected by drought and food insecurity in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region, and Afar Zone 1, Afar Region.

### 5.2.5. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Despite rapid economic growth and exciting opportunities created by the new leadership's agenda of economic reform, Ethiopia remains one of the world's poorest countries, with 31% of the population living under the international poverty line.<sup>2</sup> Demographic pressures and gender inequities mean that youths and women are disproportionately affected by unemployment and underemployment in Ethiopia, and these dynamics may intensify with the economic slowdown triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. In an effort to address these disparities, most EUTF-funded job creation or support interventions explicitly target women and youths. Indeed, 55% of jobs contributed by EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 1.1) targeted women and at least 36%<sup>3</sup> were created or supported for youths. The first half of

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank, 'Impact of Refugees on Hosting Communities in Ethiopia: A Social Analysis', 2020.

<sup>2</sup> UNDP, '2020 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index', 2020.

<sup>3</sup> 3% of job creation or job support beneficiaries were specifically reported as 'non youth', with the remaining 61% being of unspecified age.

2020 amplified the former trend, with women benefitting from 60% of jobs reported in Q1 2020 and 69% of jobs reported in Q2 2020.

EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 20,140 jobs in Ethiopia up to the end of June 2020, including 2,414 (12% of the total output) in Q1 2020 and 2,000 (10%) in Q2 2020. At least 43% of all reported jobs are in the agricultural sector, trailed distantly by textile and clothing jobs (8%), construction (7%) and wholesale and retail trade (6%).<sup>1</sup> At least 39% of jobs created or supported by EUTF-funded projects are reportedly informal<sup>2</sup>, which means that they are not registered with the local authorities. Of these, 57% are attributable to informal IGAs (such as petty trade) and 18% to cash for work activities.<sup>3</sup>

Improving economic and employment opportunities through TVET and skills development building (EUTF indicator 1.4) is a key approach for EUTF-funded projects contributing to SO1 in Ethiopia. 13,957 people have been supported with TVET and/or skills development to date, including 1,751 (13% of the total output) in Q1 2020, contributed largely by SINCE<sup>4</sup> and RDPP Plan, and only 157 (1%) in Q2 2020, mainly contributed by RESET Plus SC. In nearly half of all cases the subject of training is unspecified, but at least 16% of reported TVET beneficiaries have been trained for work in the construction sector, 15% in the agricultural sector, and 12% in the textile and clothing sector. At least 65% of reported TVET beneficiaries received a certificate from a nationally accredited institution.<sup>5</sup> Most beneficiaries (68%) received training for a duration of 7 days to less than 3 months, with a further 15% trained for 3 months to less than a year, and 4% trained for less than 7 days.<sup>6</sup>

#### Focus box 2: Ethiopia Job Compact, Ethiopia<sup>7</sup>

The Ethiopia Job Compact is a budget support action co-financed by the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and the EUTF. The EUTF contribution to the action is €50M, of which €10M was disbursed before the S1 2020 reporting period.

In June 2020, the EU disbursed the full amount of the second fixed tranche (€5M) and of the first variable tranche (€15M) of the EUTF contribution to the action for a total of €20M, following the assessment of the general conditions that were linked to the fixed tranche and the achievement of the targets for the trigger indicators for the disbursement of the variable tranche.

Clear progress has been made regarding sector policy in terms of industrialisation, labour, and refugee-related issues. However, policy dialogue with the government and development partners must continue on the basis of the agreed performance indicators in order to continue improving the business and investment climate, and to strengthen the efforts towards the creation of productive and quality jobs. This is especially the case with regard to: i) investment in industrial parks, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 crisis; ii) the improvement of labour conditions; and iii) the implementation of the 'Directive to Determine the Procedure for Refugees' Right to Work', the 'Directive to Determine Conditions for Movement and Residence of Refugees Outside of Camps', and the 'Refugees and Returnees Grievances and Appeals Handling Directive'.

<sup>1</sup> The economic sector of 28% of reported jobs created is unspecified.

<sup>2</sup> 32% of reported jobs are formal, while the status of 29% of reported jobs is unspecified.

<sup>3</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

<sup>4</sup> As noted in Section 2.1, the SINCE project was not able to apply the methodological changes to all of its historical data in time for this analysis, and as such all outputs reported in Addis Abeba and Tigray Region have been excluded for this report.

<sup>5</sup> Certification was not specified for 30% of beneficiaries and 5% of trainees did not receive a certificate.

<sup>6</sup> The length of training for 13% of beneficiaries was unspecified.

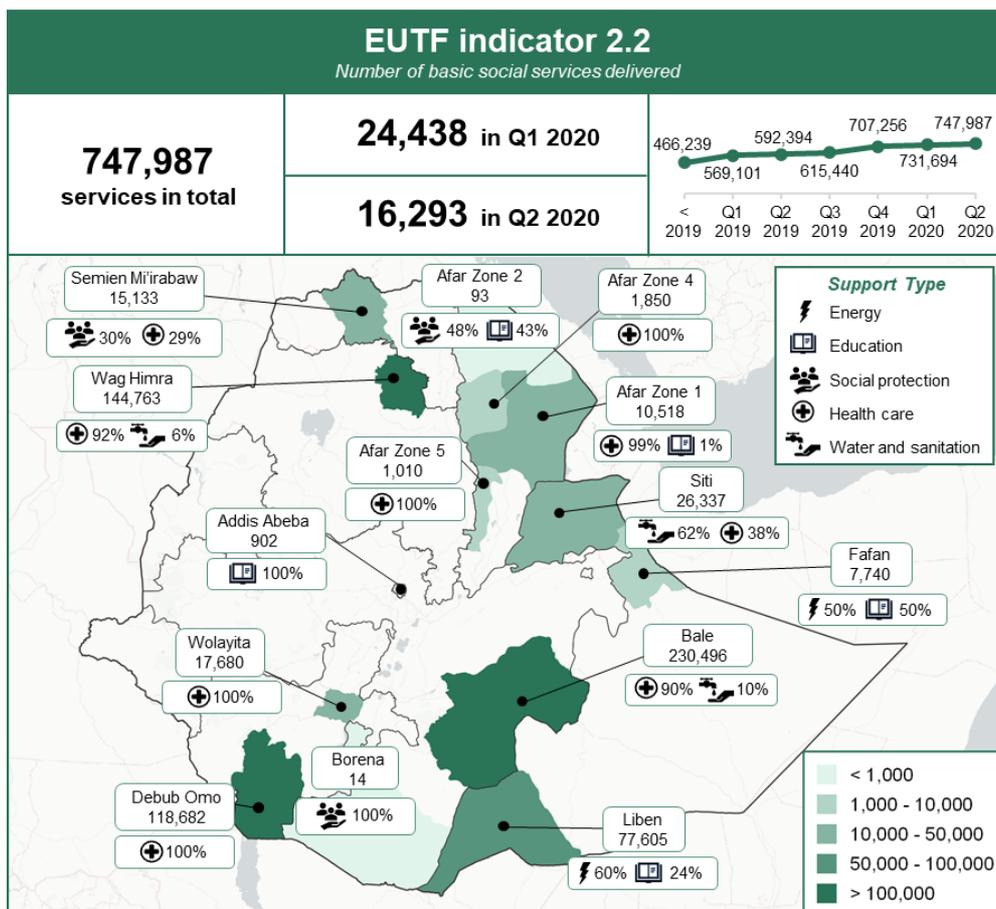
<sup>7</sup> Due to its nature as a budget support operation, the Ethiopia Job Compact does not provide data to the MLS.

The EU also began discussions to mobilise an additional €6M to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on workers in vulnerable employment. Through a newly established national emergency social protection scheme, the Ethiopian Government aims to integrate temporary short-term emergency support into the long-established Urban Productive Safety Net Programme (UPSNP) until the impact of the pandemic is less severe. The EU aims to support the Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency (UJCFSA) under the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction with the provision of cash handouts to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic on selected vulnerable households.

### 5.2.6. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Although Ethiopia has experienced significant improvements in access to social services in recent years<sup>1</sup>, ensuring that service provision is of satisfactory quality and can withstand the pressure of rapid population growth remains a challenge. The RESET II, RESET Plus and RDPP programmes aim to improve access to social services, as well as the quality of those services, as part of their broader objectives of resilience building (RESET) and sustainable development solutions for refugees and host communities (RDPP).

Figure 19: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, as of June 2020<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> UNDP, 'Ethiopia's progress towards eradicating poverty', 18 April 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Only the two most provided services are shown per zone. The location of 95,165 services is unspecified, which is largely attributable to the period before RESET II SC was able to provide location disaggregation for the three districts in which it operates (Afar Zones 1, 4 and 5). 76% of services provided in an unspecified location are related to household water supply, and 22% are related to medical treatment.

747,987 basic services have been delivered in Ethiopia by EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 2.2) up to the end of June 2020, representing a 6% increase on the total output achieved at the end of 2019. More than half (53%) of all service delivery beneficiaries are women, in part because several projects implement health services exclusively for women, such as implantations of intrauterine devices (IUDs) or vaccinations for pregnant and lactating women. Most of the 24,438 services provided in Q1 2020 were related to household water supply (85%) thanks entirely to the RESET II Crisis Modifier intervention described above, followed distantly by health care (7%) and energy (6%). In Q2 2020, 16,293 services were reported, of which 50% were related to household water supply (thanks to a different RESET II Crisis Modifier response implementing a COVID-19 response in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region). An additional 29% of services (4,784 in absolute terms) provided in Q2 2020 were related to medical treatment. Of these, half were contributed by RESET II Cordaid (through a vaccination campaign for children in Liben Zone, Somali Region), a third by RESET Plus Amref (which provided 1,662 women with IUD devices or reproductive health kits in Bale Zone, Oromia Region, and Debub Omo Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples [SNNP] Region), and 15% by RESET II Oxfam (through a measles and tetanus campaign in Siti Zone, Somali Region, for children and pregnant and lactating women). The first COVID-related services were also reported in this quarter, with soap or hand sanitiser supplied to 435 people by RESET II Vita in Debub Omo Zone<sup>1</sup>, and to 2,280 people by DCA as part of a RESET II Crisis Modifier response in Wag Himra Zone.

580 social infrastructures have also been either constructed or rehabilitated with EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) up to June 2020. The vast majority of these (79%) are related to water and sanitation, and have been undertaken by all RESET II projects (including RESET II Crisis Modifier and RESET II Water) and four of the five RDPP projects. Examples include the construction of latrines, the installation of boreholes and wells, the construction of underground water tanks for storage, and the construction of rainwater harvesting systems. 44% of these infrastructures cost between €1,000 and €10,000, and 32% between €10,000 and €100,000.<sup>2</sup> Other types of infrastructure supported with EUTF funding include schools, constructed/expanded exclusively by RDPP projects, and health posts and facilities (including the addition of new born corners, breastfeeding corners and intensive care units (ICUs) to existing health facilities), constructed exclusively by RESET II projects.

### 5.2.7. FOOD SECURITY

Exceptionally heavy rains in April and May contributed to the displacement of more than 300,000 people in Somali, Oromia, Afar, SNNP, Dire Dawa and Harari Regions, with Somali Region accounting for more than 79% of those affected or displaced by flooding.<sup>3</sup> The most severe locust swarms to affect the region in decades appeared at the end of 2019, and have continued to devastate cropland and pasture in the first half of 2020 and beyond. These natural drivers of food insecurity are further exacerbated by conflict, which obstructs access to land and disrupts agricultural activity. On the other hand, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), while the COVID-19 pandemic has contributed to a decline in reported income, this has not thus far had a significant impact on food security and consumption. One possible explanation is that Ethiopia's response to the pandemic, with no full lockdown imposed at any point, may have protected critical food value chains.<sup>4</sup>

Thus far, 1,944,131 people have benefitted from food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia, including 6,218 in Q1 2020 and 48,983 in Q2 2020.<sup>5</sup> 46% of the outputs reported in Q2 2020 are attributable to livestock support provided by the RESET II Crisis Modifier in Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region) and Afar Zone 1 (Afar Region), and 38% to RESET II

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<sup>1</sup> These services are not represented on the map because they account for less than 0.5% of the total output reported against EUTF indicator 2.2 in Debub Omo.

<sup>2</sup> The cost of 13% of water and sanitation-related infrastructures is unspecified.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Ethiopia: Floods – Flash Update No. 2', 25 May 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IFPRI, 'Survey: Despite COVID-19, food consumption remains steady in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia', 2 October 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Due to changes to the counting methodology as described in Section 2.2, data reported for this indicator is not comparable with previous reports.

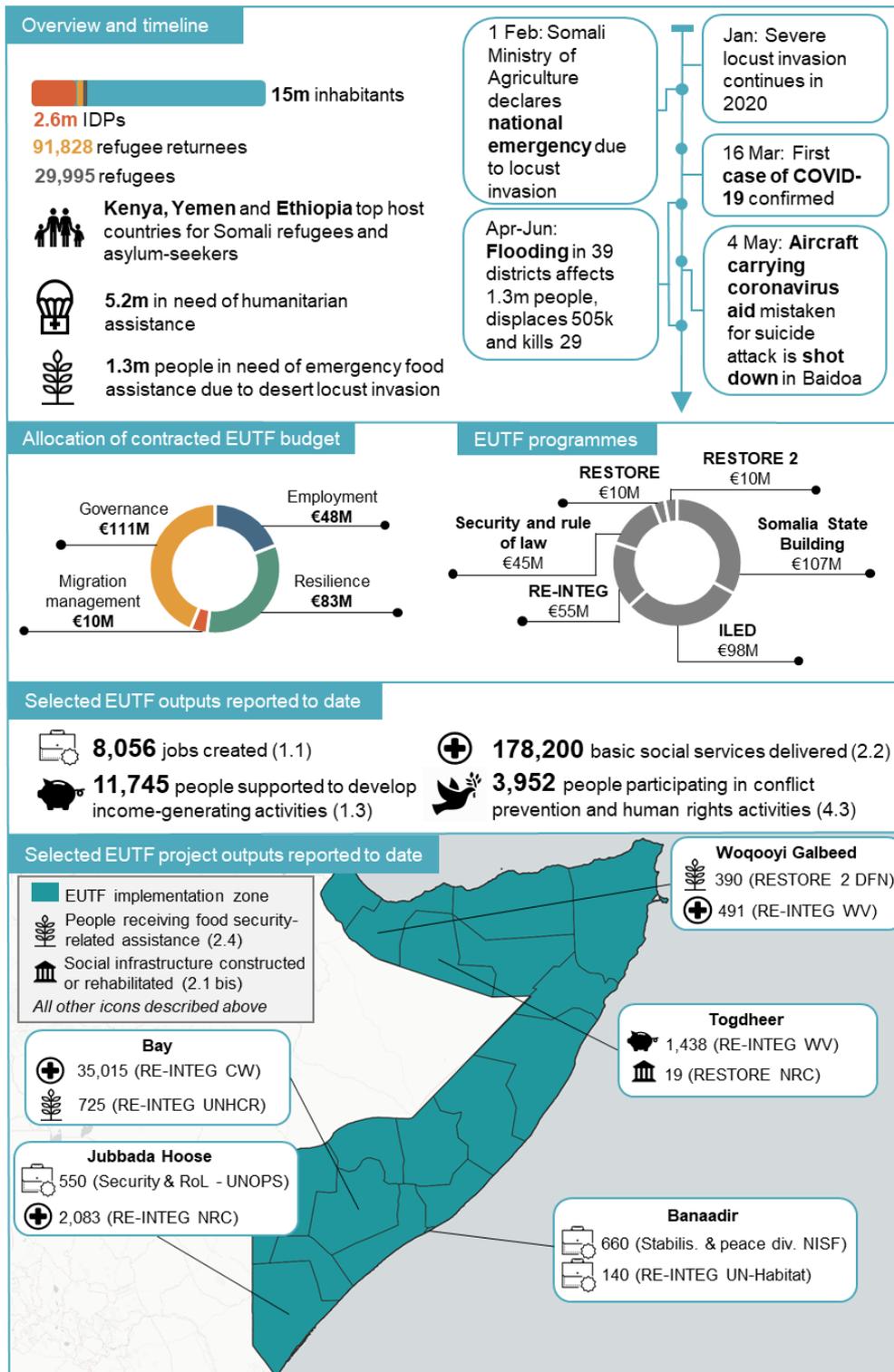
Cordaid, largely through support to irrigation and livestock water facilities in Liben Zone (Somali Region). 77% of all beneficiaries reported under this indicator benefitted from livestock vaccinations, followed distantly by 10% benefitting from other veterinary services, 7% from distributions of farming inputs or tools, 3% from irrigation or water access, and 2% from livestock distributions.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A further 1% benefitted from interventions categorised as 'Other'.

### 5.3. SOMALIA

Figure 20: Somalia key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €2M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank population data, 2018; UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', September 2020.

### 5.3.1. SOMALIA IN S1 2020

Somalia continues to face the same political, security, and environmental challenges that have been described in previous reports. Throughout the first half of 2020, these challenges were further exacerbated by the COVID-19 outbreak, seasonal flooding and a desert locust infestation. As a consequence of these phenomena, around one third of the Somali population (5.2 million people) is reported to be in need of humanitarian assistance, while 1.3 million people (projected to rise to up to 2.1 million by the end of the year) are estimated to face high levels of food insecurity as of September 2020.<sup>1</sup> The number of internally displaced people is among the highest in the region, with some 2.6 million people internally displaced across over 2,400 camps.<sup>2</sup> Some 632,000 people were internally displaced in the first half of 2020, mainly due to insecurity and flooding. Heavy rains between April and June alone displaced 505,000 people in 39 districts across the country.<sup>3</sup>

Aside from responding to the urgent needs of large portions of the population, the dismantling of Al-Shabaab remains one of the priorities of the international community as well of the federal government. Over the past ten years, significant progress has been made on this front, and most urban centres across the country, including Mogadishu, are now under the government's control. However, the extremist group continues to create insecurity and exercise its influence throughout most of the country. The fact that the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) is planning to withdraw its troops raises questions about the capacity of national forces to ensure security going forward.

State building efforts in Somalia are also hampered by a tense political dialogue, with unclear allocation of power and resources, and a constitutional review and federalisation process that is struggling to make progress. Discussions between parties are ongoing regarding the times and modalities of the parliamentary and presidential elections, which are set to take place between the end of 2020 and the beginning of 2021. The electoral season will be a critical test for the country's path towards stabilisation and democracy.

### 5.3.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SOMALIA

The first case of COVID-19 in Somalia was confirmed on 16 March 2020 in Mogadishu. As of the end of June 2020, a total of 2,904 cases have been detected in the country, with 90 reported fatalities. The city of Mogadishu accounted for around half of the country's total caseload.

COVID-19 threatens to put a heavy burden on Somalia's health system, which is among the least developed globally. Somalia counts two health workers per 100,000 people, against a global average of 25. It is estimated that less than 20% of the country's health facilities have adequate equipment to respond to an epidemic. As of the end of June, 133 health staff have been infected with the virus. The country has a total of eighteen isolation facilities, with 367 functional beds.<sup>4</sup>

To contain the spread of the virus, all schools in Somalia were closed in mid-March, affecting over 1.1 million children.<sup>5</sup> Since 15 April, a curfew has been in effect between 8 pm and 5 am in Mogadishu. Between 18 March and 3 August, all international flights were suspended, with the exception of sporadic passenger flights between Addis Abeba and Hargeysa.<sup>6,7</sup>

The COVID-19 outbreak is also affecting the economy. Given Somalia's heavy reliance on imports, the closure of borders and restriction on movements has driven the prices of commodities up, particularly

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<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', September 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Somalia, September 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), COVID-19', August 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

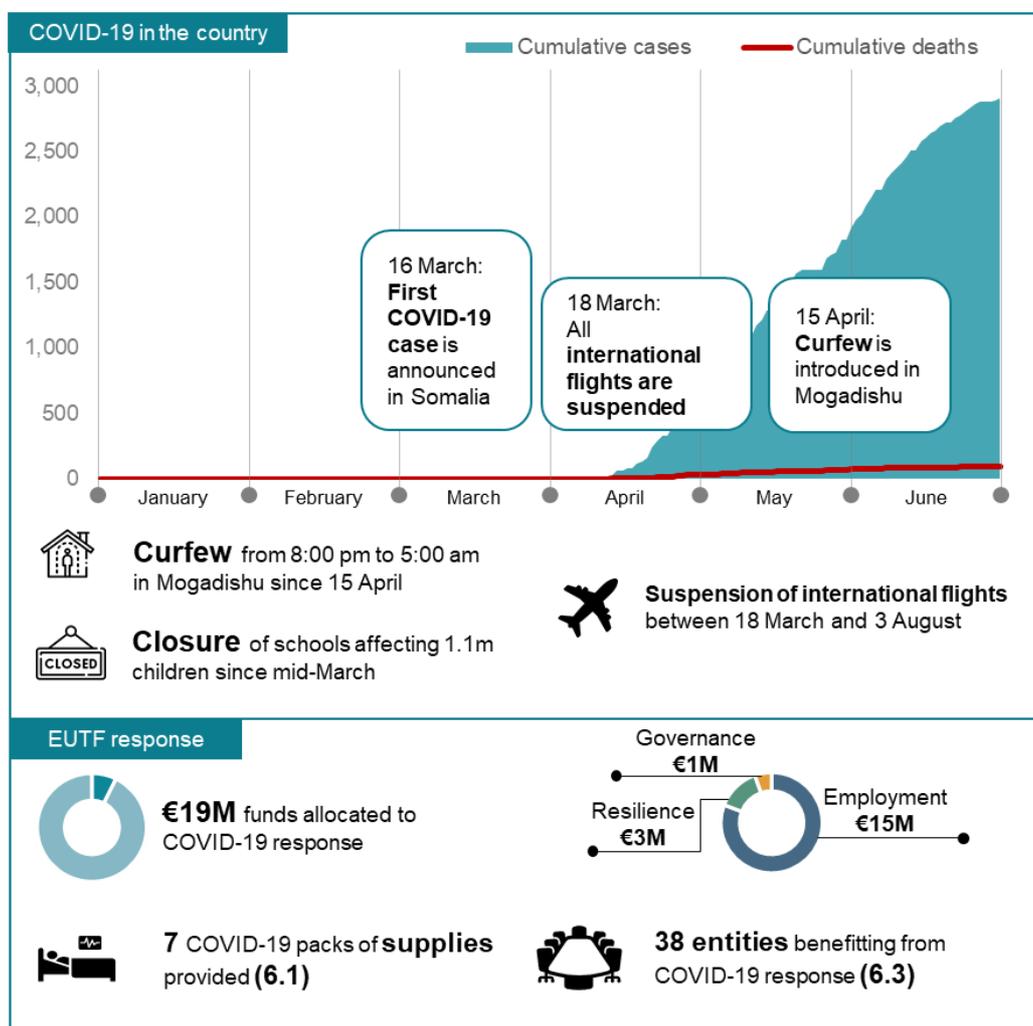
<sup>6</sup> GardaWorld, 'Somalia: Authorities to impose nightly curfew in Mogadishu from April 15 due to COVID-19 / update 3', 13 April 2020.

<sup>7</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia: Update 2 – Overview of COVID-19 directives', 26 April 2020.

affecting low-income earners.<sup>1</sup> In April, the government implemented a 20% to 100% tax exemption on imported food items to ease the economic pressure brought on by COVID-19.

Between March and June 2020, EUTF projects in Somalia launched different activities in response to the outbreak of the virus. In particular, RE-INTEG WV distributed PPE (EUTF indicator 6.1) to seven health facilities in Burao (EUTF indicator 6.3), while RE-INTEG CW provided cash assistance to 3,000 IDP beneficiaries in Afgoye (EUTF indicator 2.9). RESTORE 2 WV distributed soaps to households (EUTF indicator 2.2), trained health workers (EUTF indicator 2.8), set up handwashing stations (EUTF indicator 2.1bis) and sent out COVID-19 related sensitisation messages (EUTF indicator 2.7) in the districts of Eyl, Lughaya, Hargeisa and Lasanood. Finally, RESTORE NRC also set up handwashing facilities (EUTF indicator 2.1bis) and carried out awareness raising campaigns on COVID-19 (EUTF indicator 2.7) in Baki and Burao. More COVID-19 related activities are expected in the second half of 2020.

Figure 21: COVID-19 in Somalia, January to June 2020<sup>2,3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), COVID-19', August 2020.

<sup>2</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>3</sup> Sources indicated in the text above.

### 5.3.3. SOMALIA PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Somalia.

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,118	2,944	994	<b>8,056</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	5	<b>232</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	5,632	5,247	866	<b>11,745</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,297	1,185	356	<b>2,838</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	<b>24</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	3	<b>21</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	340	<b>618</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,604	15,649	<b>178,200</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	40	<b>3,199</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	721	<b>9,233</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	46	<b>74</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	0	<b>1</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,011	309,070	<b>438,864</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	255	<b>3,404</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	249,539	118,970	184,936	<b>553,445</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	<b>36,970</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	<b>4,887</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	<b>3,955</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	<b>24,031</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	30	<b>4,019</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	<b>28</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	<b>201</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	3	<b>5</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	4	0	<b>6</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,872	2,243	224	<b>4,339</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	1,289	282	<b>3,952</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	85	72	<b>220</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	23	12	<b>90</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	46	19	15	<b>80</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	13	1	<b>30</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7	<b>7</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	38	<b>38</b>

### 5.3.4. ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Access and provision of basic services remains a priority for the population of Somalia. Basic infrastructure in the country is largely absent, both in urban centres, where services are often

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

overwhelmed by the influx of displaced populations, and in rural settlements, where basic infrastructure is close to non-existent.<sup>1</sup>

Service provision in Somalia presents several challenges, including limited access due to insecurity, particularly in some areas of South-Central Somalia, as well as volatile land tenure, which constrains the ability of relevant actors to improve people's living conditions.<sup>2</sup> An estimated 232,000 people were forcibly evicted in Somalia in 2019, and an additional 66,000 in the first five months of 2020. In April, a directive was issued in South West State to suspend evictions in Baidoa. Although advocacy continues for broader adoption of a moratorium, evictions are still on the rise, especially in Banadir and Jubaland.<sup>3</sup>

At the same time, Somalia is suffering from increasingly erratic seasonal patterns, which translate into frequent natural disasters and result in damage to property and land, disruption of livelihood activities, food insecurity and displacement of people.

EUTF-funded activities in Somalia have so far provided a total of 178,200 services, including 15,649 in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The largest portion of services were provided to IDPs (42%), followed by host communities (23%).<sup>4</sup> 116,371 (or 65%) of all services provided were health-related, followed by 24,741 legal services and 23,722 education-related services (respectively 14% and 13% of the total). In 2020, 46% of the services provided were COVID-related, thanks to a household-level distribution of soap conducted by the RESTORE 2 WV project during the second quarter of the year.

Furthermore, through EUTF funding, a total of 618 social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis). 504 infrastructures were water- and sanitation-related, while 101 were education-related. In the first six months of 2020 alone, 340 new infrastructures were reported, including 270 handwashing stations set up to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (with a unit cost of under €1,000). EUTF activities have also supported the food security of 9,233 beneficiaries across Somalia up to the end of June 2020, including 721 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.4).

While many of the outputs up to the end of 2019 were achieved by the RE-INTEG programme, as the programme winds down, other interventions have thus far made more significant contributions in 2020, including the RESTORE and RESTORE 2 programmes (particularly in the context of COVID-19 response and food security interventions), as well as the Joint Justice Programme under Security and Rule of Law, which provides improved access to justice to beneficiaries.

The geographical coverage of activities is spread across the whole country. The RE-INTEG programme alone covers 11 of the 18 regions across all five federal member states of Somalia, as well as Somaliland.

### 5.3.5. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The COVID-19 crisis has placed additional stress on Somalia's already fragile economy, severely impacting people's livelihoods and their ability to meet their basic needs. Thus, urban and rural safety net programmes implemented by the government and humanitarian actors have been expanded to respond to these rising needs.

EUTF projects in Somalia also continue to be active in providing trainings, supporting beneficiaries to develop income-generating activities, organising cash for work initiatives and promoting job creation. So far, a total of 8,056 jobs were created or supported by EUTF projects in Somalia (EUTF indicator 1.1), including 994 in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 1.1).

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<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA, REACH, 'Somalia Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment', November 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster Somalia Dashboard, September 2020.

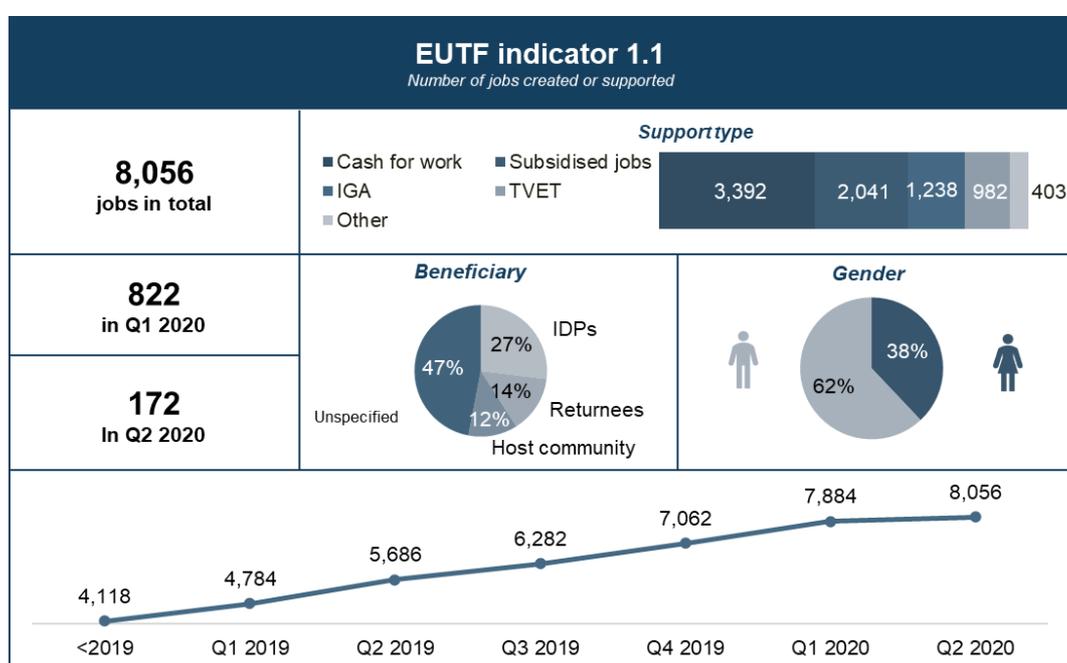
<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), COVID-19', August 2020.

<sup>4</sup> 14% of all services were provided to returnees and 21% to beneficiaries of unspecified status.

Cash for work, subsidised jobs and support to IGAs are the main means of job assistance reported by projects. Cash for work activities have created the equivalent of 3,392 jobs,<sup>1</sup> while projects paid stipends to a total 2,041 beneficiaries, and successful IGA interventions have helped 1,238 people find employment, particularly by improving access to funding to start small businesses and providing trainings.

Cash for work jobs remained significant in the first half of 2020 (634), particularly in the first quarter of the year (539), notably thanks to the Stabilisation and peace dividends project implemented by NISF under the ILED programme, which engaged beneficiaries in the construction of a courthouse in Dollow and the extension of Luuq’s district administration offices, and to RESTORE 2 WV, which involved target beneficiaries in various community work projects. RE-INTEG projects contribute some 55% of the total achievement under EUTF indicator 1.1, while 21% comes from the Security and Rule of Law programme’s payment of stipends to national administrative staff and police officers, and 18% from ILED’s cash for work activities. The remaining jobs can be credited to activities implemented by RESTORE and RESTORE 2.

Figure 22: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Somalia, as of June 2020



Focus box 3: Private Sector Development in Somalia Programme

As part of the Inclusive Local Economic Development (ILED) programme, the EUTF is also contributing to IFC’s Private Sector Development (PSD) programme in Somalia. Through this intervention, the EUTF supports private sector-led economic growth to create employment opportunities and income through targeted investment climate reforms. The project aims to improve markets’ performance by putting in place rules that enable private participation in these sectors, opening them for investment. The project also works on the operationalisation of key commercial legislation, including investment and company laws, in both Somalia and Somaliland. The achievements of the project will be described in upcoming reports.

<sup>1</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work. It should be noted that while cash for work plays an important role in improving access to basic services and injecting cash into the affected community, it has limited potential for sustainable economic improvement.

### 5.3.6. SECURITY, CVE AND GOVERNANCE

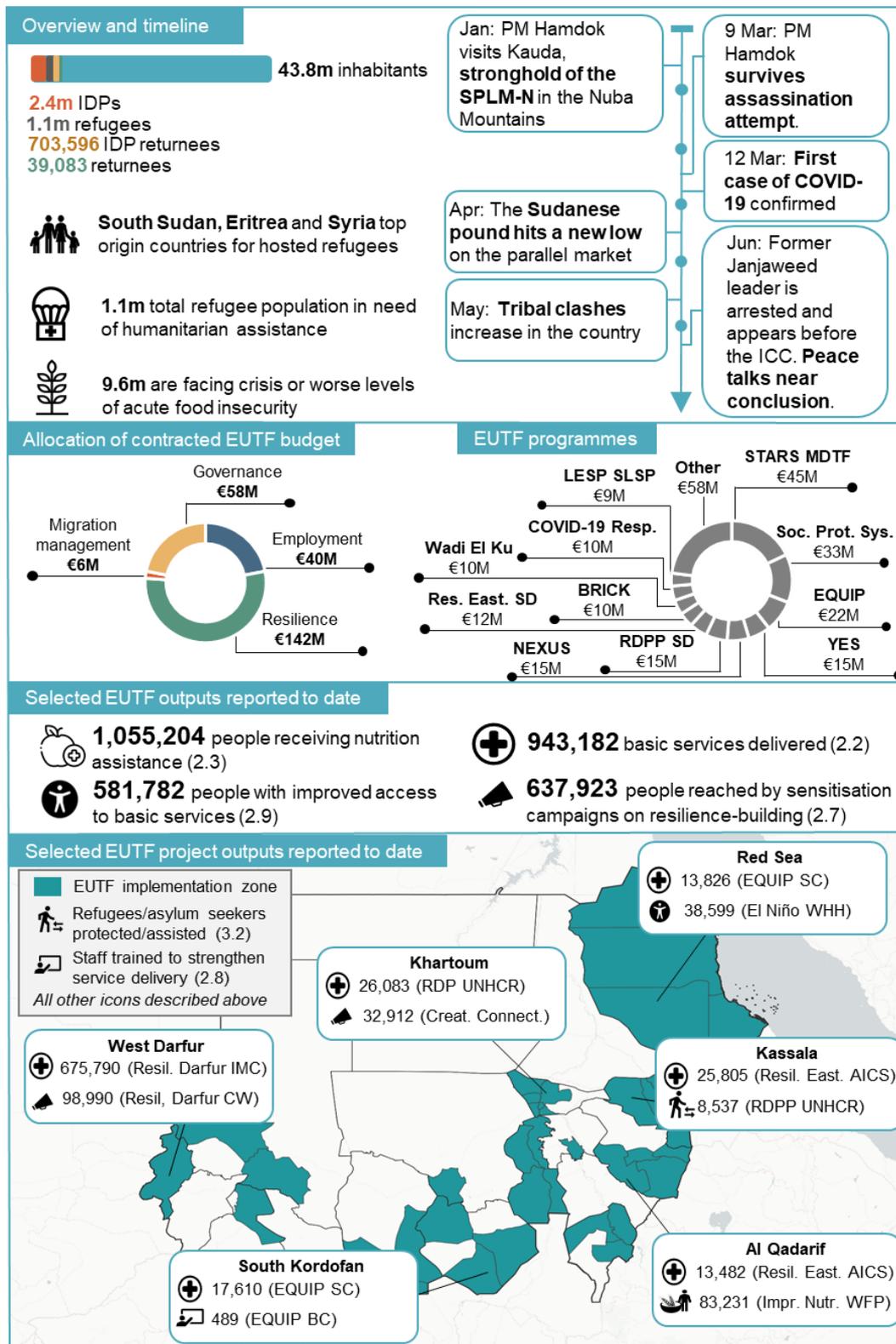
Somalia's fragile security context remains a major destabilising factor as well as an important driver of displacement across the country. Furthermore, safety concerns pose a serious challenge to the reach of humanitarian and development interventions.

A number of EUTF-funded projects are active in supporting Somalia's security forces through trainings, equipment and stipend payment. A total of 1,113 members of security forces (124 female and 989 male) were trained by three EUTF projects (a subset of EUTF indicator 4.2). Of these, 200 were reported in 2020 (all in the first quarter), all recruits who graduated from the Hirshabelle State Police Academy in Jowhar through the Joint Police Programme (JPP) under Security and Rule of Law. The JPP has so far also paid stipends to 1,568 police officers (EUTF indicator 1.1), as well as supporting security forces with different types of non-lethal support and rehabilitating police facilities.

The Joint Security Sector Governance project is another EUTF intervention contributing to the formalisation of the security sector in Somalia. It supports partner security institutions at federal and state level with operational and technical capacity building, the strengthening of dialogue and civilian oversight mechanisms, as well as payment of stipends. The project trained 318 members of the Ministry of Internal Security Staff in 2019 (EUTF indicator 4.2), and in the first half of 2020, it paid stipends to 160 staff members of regional security offices and other key federal security institutions in Somalia (EUTF indicator 1.1).

## 5.4. SUDAN

Figure 23: Sudan key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.4.1. SUDAN IN S1 2020

The beginning of the year in Sudan was greatly affected by the inter-communal violence that erupted on 28 December 2019 between Massalit and Arab tribespeople in Krinding IDP camp in West Darfur. The dispute incurred a death toll of 54 people and resulted in 60 injured. In addition, an estimated 40,000 people were internally displaced, including 32,000 from three IDP camps, and approximately 5,488 people crossed the border into Chad.<sup>4</sup> On 5 January, Prime Minister (PM) Abdalla Hamdok declared that the conflicting parties had committed to cease hostilities.<sup>5</sup> While humanitarian partners were still assisting the people affected by the conflict, another dispute on 22 January in the Abyei area 'left 33 people killed, 18 wounded, 15 children missing, 19 houses burned, and approximately 4,800 people displaced'.<sup>6</sup> Despite these recurring tensions, political efforts to secure peace in Sudan continued and PM Hamdok was the first senior Khartoum official to visit the SPLM-N-held (Sudan People's Liberation Movement – North) Nuba Mountains in South Kordofan since clashes resumed in 2011.<sup>7</sup> Peace talks on the Darfur and East Sudan tracks resumed in Juba, and technical committees regarding the Blue Nile and Nuba Mountains tracks were formed with the SPLM-N.<sup>8</sup> However, the two following months also saw an outbreak of inter-communal fighting in Eastern Chad, which led some 8,300 people to flee to Darfur<sup>9</sup>, and an assassination attempt on PM Hamdok, highlighting the fragility of the country's transition to a democratic government.<sup>10</sup>

### 5.4.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SUDAN

Sudan's health system was already under tremendous pressure before the pandemic, with around 81% of the population without access to health centres within two hours of their home.<sup>11</sup> The first case and death of COVID-19 was reported on 12 March. In response, the government gradually announced the closure of schools, universities, religious institutes and airports (except for flights carrying humanitarian, technical and commercial shipments), the banning of public gatherings and events, and a country-wide curfew. The Federal Ministry of Health developed a \$76M (USD) national plan, supported by the Humanitarian Country Team's preparedness and response plan, and two isolation centres were established in Khartoum State.<sup>12</sup> Following a sharp increase in the number of confirmed cases in April, Sudan imposed a lockdown in the state.<sup>13</sup> In May, the virus had spread to all 18 states<sup>14</sup>, and a month later, Sudan accounted for 29% of the total cases in the East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region.<sup>15</sup> As of 27 June, 9,257 COVID-19 cases and 572 fatalities have been reported,<sup>16</sup> making Sudan the country with the highest number of cases in the region.<sup>17</sup> According to the Minister of Health, the

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €5M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan', January-December 2020; FAO, 'The Sudan: Flood Response Plan 2020-2021', October 2020; Dabanga, 'Sudan's PM Hamdok makes 'historic visit' to rebel-held zone', 9 January 2020; BBC, 'Sudan PM Abdalla Hamdok survives assassination attempt', 9 March 2020; Dabanga, 'Sudanese Pound hits new lows against greenback', 14 April 2020; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2020: Covid-19 marks all aspects of life, inflation soars', 22 July 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNFPA, 'West Darfur: Flash report', 7-13 January 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Sudan Tribune, 'Darfur tribal parties agree to not resume fighting: says Hamdok', 6 January 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan Situation Report', 27 January 2020.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF, 'Sudan Humanitarian Situation Report, First Quarter 2020', May 2020.

<sup>8</sup> Dabanga, 'Sudan Peace talks resume in Juba', 11 February 2020.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudan Flash Update', 24 February 2020.

<sup>10</sup> Aljazeera, 'Arrests in Sudan after PM survives assassination attempt', 11 March 2020.

<sup>11</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan – The country continues to face the health and humanitarian consequences of COVID-19', 15 Nov. 2020.

<sup>12</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan Flash Update: As of the 16<sup>th</sup> of March 2020, one case of fatal COVID-19 has been confirmed in Sudan', 17 March 2020.

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region COVID-19 External Update', 9-16 April 2020.

<sup>14</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan Situation Report', 7 May 2020.

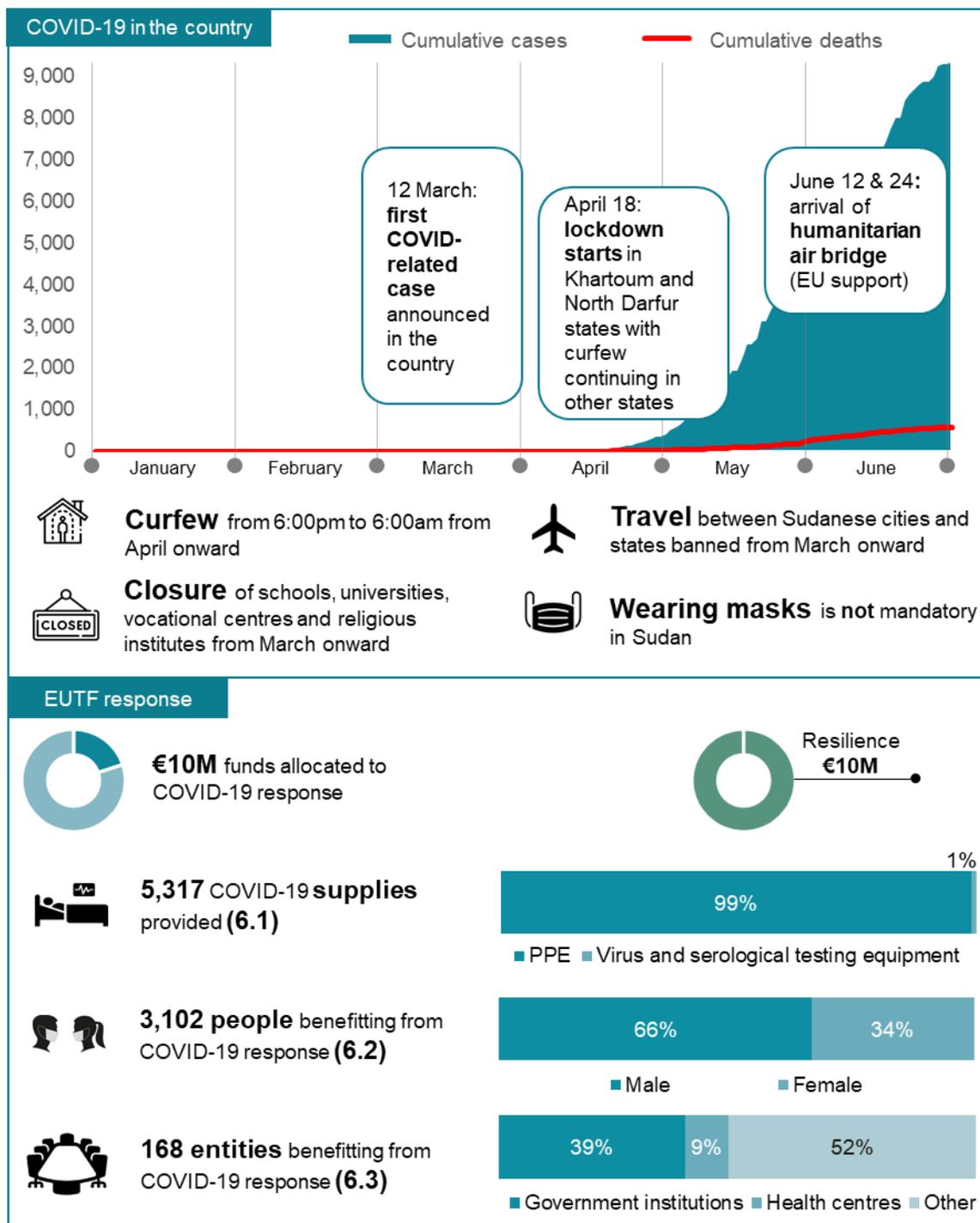
<sup>15</sup> UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region COVID-19 External Update', 5-10 June 2020.

<sup>16</sup> World Vision, 'Sudan COVID-19 situation update', 2 July 2020.

<sup>17</sup> UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region COVID-19 External Update', 18 June-1 July 2020.

reality is likely to be worse, with the actual number of those infected being higher than those formally reported in the health system.<sup>1,2</sup>

Figure 24: COVID-19 in Sudan, January to June 2020<sup>3,4</sup>



In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, EUTF-funded projects rolled out a number of mass media sensitisation campaigns reaching a total of 199,341 people in Q2 2020 (63% females and 37% males).

<sup>1</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan – The country continues to face the health and humanitarian consequences of COVID-19', 15 Nov. 2020.  
<sup>2</sup> Dabanga, 'Covid-19 cases 'higher than official data' – Eid prayers banned in Sudan', 24 May 2020.  
<sup>3</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.  
<sup>4</sup> Sources indicated in the text above.

Half of them were reached by the Resilience Darfur CW project in West Darfur (EUTF indicator 2.7). A further 23% were livestock owners reached by LESP SLSP IFAD in South Kordofan, North Darfur, Red Sea and Khartoum, and 17% benefitted from the Sudan and Europe – Creative Connection project's social media campaigns, including the #IMakeMyMask initiative, which presented a short tutorial on how to make face masks out of local material at home. The remaining 10% were equally distributed between Red Sea State thanks to the El Niño WHH project, and North Darfur through Wadi El Ku's dissemination of 36 radio episodes to farmers and pastoralists. Through the Resil. East. Sudan AICS project, training on COVID-19 was also delivered directly to three senior health facilitators in Red Sea, who will subsequently train hospital health workers (EUTF indicator 2.8). Starting in early May, the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan project produced a monthly working debrief explaining the adverse impact of COVID-19 on the food security and nutrition situation in six Sudanese states. The document, in addition to food security and nutrition information products, was presented at the Sudan UN Strategic Working Group and disseminated to food security and livelihood sector partners. It informed the joint UN and partners Action Plan on COVID-19 in support of the Government of Sudan and served as a foundation for evidence-based action taken at local, state and national levels both in policy and practice domains. Finally, the Resilience Darfur CW project distributed hygiene products to 14,400 people in West Darfur (EUTF indicator 2.2). During the reporting period, the EUTF signed a contract with WHO dedicated to the COVID-19 health response in Sudan. Other contracts were in the process of being signed, including an economic response to the pandemic in support of the World Bank-managed Family Support Programme.

### 5.4.3. SUDAN PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Sudan.

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	1,451	<b>8,212</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	0	<b>160</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	23,530	13,949	16,238	<b>53,716</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	236	<b>866</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	186	<b>344</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	203,233	<b>943,182</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	163,801	<b>1,055,204</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	61,004	47,223	6,187	<b>114,413</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	0	<b>8,410</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	59,874	215,638	362,412	<b>637,923</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,628	11,409	2,620	<b>15,656</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	427,396	136,939	17,447	<b>581,782</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,104	<b>9,554</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	<b>7</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	3	<b>119</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	276	<b>276</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	174	30	<b>203</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	<b>74</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	8	<b>31</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	3	<b>260</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	17	14	<b>43</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	14	1	<b>29</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	5,317	<b>5,317</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	3,102	<b>3,102</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	<b>168</b>

### 5.4.4. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

The breeding of desert locusts since the end of 2019 reached a threat level in Sudan in January 2020, affecting yields and constituting a serious menace to food security in the country.<sup>3</sup> During the following month, some staple food prices had doubled compared to the previous year. According to the working debrief produced by Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan, the COVID-19 containment and mitigation measures amongst others caused food supply chain disruptions, blockades in transportation facilities, restrictions in labour movements and livestock movement routes, and overall substantial price rises for staple foods, which further aggravated the disruptions of main and local markets in several parts of the country. The same project supported the national Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) in

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with that found in previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Govt. of Sudan, 'Monthly Desert Locust Bulletin', January 2020.

producing the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, which showed an increase to 9.6 million in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance due to the impact of COVID-19, an increase of 65% compared to the same period (June-September) last year.<sup>1</sup>

Consumption patterns shifted towards lower quality and smaller quantities of food, resulting in an increase in new cases of malnutrition while low access to safe drinking water led to disease outbreaks.<sup>2</sup> In the first half of 2020, the government imported 1.1 million tons of wheat because local production could not cover the needs.<sup>3</sup>

While some projects were able to adjust their activities to cater to the new needs emerging from the pandemic, few food security-related projects were able to deliver outputs in the first half of 2020. For instance, the number of people receiving food security-related assistance was the lowest compared to previous comparable reporting periods, amounting to 6,187 and thus representing only 5% of total outputs achieved to date (EUTF indicator 2.4).

#### Focus box 4: El Niño COOPI – Goat distribution in North Darfur, Sudan

North Darfur has been plagued by two decades of civil war and faces the additional challenges of climate change and the adverse effects of El Niño. In response, the El Niño COOPI project supports local communities in building alternative livelihoods, and enhances pastoralists' and farmers' capacities to sustainably produce and access food in the state.

In Hamee Village, Amgoumash, a mother of seven, thus received five goats in 2018 with information about how to rear them. She recounts the progress achieved since then: *"I used to walk with my donkey to Um Baru, three hours away from my village, hoping to find milk and to have enough money to pay it. Often, I couldn't buy as much as we needed, because of the high price. (...) I was very happy to be chosen by the local committee to receive these goats. I have been selected because I was alone with seven children, some of them were clearly malnourished and I did not know how to face that problem. I was interested in rearing goats and I had no income generating activities. After receiving these goats, a lot of daily challenges became easier; nowadays I have 17 goats."*

Indeed, goats multiply fast and such restocking benefits the entire community, giving better access to local markets and providing income. According to Naiza, a woman from the same community, the issue of milk shortage has almost been fully solved as the production is shared with the poorest families in the village, and children and elderly people are now in better health. The goats also bring the women financial reassurance, as explained by Kaltouma Abdalla: *"Once we needed other supplies, so I went to the market and I sold two of my goats; it solved my difficulties."*

In Q1, the main contribution to EUTF indicator 2.4 came from El Niño WHH, whose livestock treatment and vaccination campaigns benefitted 1,435 household members. The Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan project also completed the annual crops and food supply assessment for the 2019/2020 main season, informing decision-makers and practitioners on the status of food availability in Sudan and offering recommendations for strengthening domestic production, food security and the functioning of markets (EUTF indicator 5.3). Though not covered by the EUTF indicators, the project also trained relevant government and non-government stakeholders on food security data collection, analysis and reporting in four Sudanese states. In Q2, the totality of outputs was achieved by Improving Nutrition WFP, which improved access to irrigation for 4,211 people. In addition, the same project provided nutrition assistance to 82,996 people in Q1 2020, a result which had not been reached since Q3 2018

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, '9.6 million people severely food insecure in Sudan, highest number of record', 24 July 2020.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, 'Adverse impacts of COVID-19 on Food Security and Nutrition Situation in Sudan: Experiences of six project target states in Eastern Sudan – Working debrief update 3', 20 June 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Sudan Situation Report', 28 October 2020.

(EUTF indicator 2.3). Moreover, 15,521 people (67% female, 33% male) were reached by food security and nutrition-related campaigns during the first half of 2020, a 44% decrease compared to the previous semester (EUTF indicator 2.7). Still, the difference between the two quarters is notable, with an output of 1,057 reported in Q1 rising to 14,663 in Q2. This increase is largely due to the previously mentioned Wadi El Ku project, which trained 11,999 people on agricultural and NRM extension packages through radio messages in Q2 2020. Furthermore, Resilience Darfur IMC was the only project to report outputs under EUTF indicator 2.7 during each of the two quarters, reaching 1,021 people with awareness-raising on nutrition in Q1 and 2,501 in Q2. Finally, only one project was able to contribute to capacity building efforts in the field of food security (EUTF indicator 2.8), namely El Niño ADRA which trained 197 facilitators for the farmer market and farmer field schools over the reporting period and actually reached its highest quarterly output in Q2 2020, with a total of 163 facilitators trained.

#### Focus box 5: Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO – Food security information in Kassala, Sudan

Kassala State is one of the states that is most affected by malnutrition in Sudan with rates for acute (15.2%) and chronic malnutrition (50%) as well as stunting (60%) and wasting (17.1%) detrimentally impacting people's social and economic wellbeing, and physical and mental development. Acute starvation has resulted in high under-five, infant and maternal mortality rates. A significant proportion of the population, especially in rural areas, do not have access to sufficiently diversified and healthy food and are consequently prone to higher risks of micronutrient deficiencies. The 2019/2020 summer season led to several challenges, including reduced cereal production, an outbreak of sorghum midge, late planting and sowing dates, high labour costs and illegal trading of staple crops across the border.

In response, the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO project established the state Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) and brought together the locality food security focal points, line ministries, and key non-state actors working on food security. The project provided technical assistance to the state's FSTS to manage food security information systems effectively, and disseminated a number of food security information products to food security and nutrition partners, including on livestock, the availability of food crops for consumption and crops-agro-meteorology-natural resources.

The project supported the monitoring of crop performance and production forecasting, thus providing agricultural statistics information on crop area, crop production, and crop yield. Based on the food security information produced and discussed, the State Governor (Wali) decided to establish a State Strategic Food Reserve and instructed the Zakat State Office to start purchasing strategic stocks of sorghum and the Ministry of Finance to allocate state budget for pasture seeds. Furthermore, he ordered controls on illegal Cross-Border trade and called for an urgent meeting to be convened between himself and food security partners to set a response plan to address the projected food security situation.

### 5.4.5. EDUCATION

On 6 January, the Minister of Education announced that the government would double teachers' salaries to improve their financial, social and professional status and make the profession more attractive. This is part of a plan to restructure Sudan's education system; those scoring more than 65% in the Sudanese certification exams will be admitted to university, those with a 70% or higher mark will be admitted free of charge, and those with an 80% score or higher will receive financial support until graduation. A new curriculum was also introduced for the 2020-2021 school year.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Dabanga, 'Sudan to double teacher salaries in education revamp', 6 January 2020.

The data reported by EUTF-funded education-related projects reflects the adverse impact of COVID-19 on the sector, as while some progress was achieved in Q1 2020, no EUTF outputs were reported in Q2 2020 except for 30 teachers trained in child-centred methodologies and 30 headmasters trained in school management by Save the Children (EUTF indicator 2.8). The EQUIP programme realised its highest result for EUTF indicator 2.2 in Q1 2020, with 34,861 basic services delivered, all by UNICEF: the agency provided teaching and learning materials to 29,491 children (51% females, 49% males) in Al Qadarif and Kassala, as well as dignity kits to 5,370 adolescent girls across five states (Al Qadarif, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum and White Nile). The same quarter saw 885 staff in the education sector receive capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), amounting to 15% of the total achieved to date. Half were teachers trained through UNICEF's capacity development programme, and 17% were faculty staff trained on Expertise France's module for professional skills. The remaining 32% were teachers trained in math, science and English by EQUIP BC, which had recourse to different modalities to deliver its teacher training, including using the radio or WhatsApp groups to reach beneficiaries with access to smartphones. During lockdown and due to the impossibility of accessing remote areas such as South Kordofan, the project resorted to assistance from humanitarian agencies and a network of journalists to bring the hard copy material to its beneficiaries.

#### 5.4.6. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

The challenges faced by the Sudanese economy have been compounded by the effects of COVID-19. The COVID-19 crisis lockdown measures have disproportionately affected informal sector workers. On the macroeconomic level, the Finance Minister announced in May 2020 that 'government revenue was down 37 per cent from previous projections, tax revenue was 21 per cent less than projected and donor support was 36 per cent lower compared to amounts anticipated in the December 2019 budget'.<sup>1</sup> In the month of June, annual inflation alone soared by 114%.<sup>2</sup> The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects Sudan's economy to decline by 7% in 2020.<sup>3</sup> Sudan's continued designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism precludes the possibility of benefitting from debt relief or borrowing money from international financial institutions.<sup>4</sup> In addition, donor aid to Sudan is somewhat dependent on the reform of the subsidies system (for fuel, wheat and electricity) which account for more than 40% of the budget.<sup>5</sup> A donor conference, co-hosted by the EU, Germany, the UN and Sudan and held on 25 June provided an opportunity to support Prime Minister Hamdok in stabilising the economy, as the country heads toward the 2022 elections.<sup>6</sup> The result of the Partnership Conference was a joint communiqué pledging \$1.8B (USD) to stabilise the macro-economic situation and support the Sudan Family Programme<sup>7</sup>, which provides cash transfer assistance to vulnerable families, enhances the country's COVID-19 response capacity and establishes a foundation for the country's future long-term social protection system.<sup>8,9</sup>

Progress on job creation and support (EUTF indicator 1.1) and assisting people to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) was not greatly impacted by the effects of COVID-19 due in large part to the progress achieved by the Improving Nutrition WFP project under these indicators. The provision of training in post-harvest loss reduction techniques by the project in Q2 2020 to 14,778 beneficiaries in Al Qadarif and Kassala States accounts for most of the beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 in Q1 and Q2 2020 (16,238). It is the only project to have reported results for this indicator in Sudan in Q2 2020. In Q1 2020, with the exception of 172 beneficiaries (RDPP SD UNIDO)

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Financing the Revival of Sudan's Troubled Transition', 22 June 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Dabanga, 'Inflation over 114% as Sudan's economic woes deepen', June 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> More than 45 countries and several institutions participated in this conference.

<sup>7</sup> The Family Support Programme aims to provide direct cash transfers to 80% of Sudanese households. The disbursement will be administered via the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

<sup>8</sup> UN News, '\$1.8billion pledged to assist Sudan's people on the road to peace and democracy'.

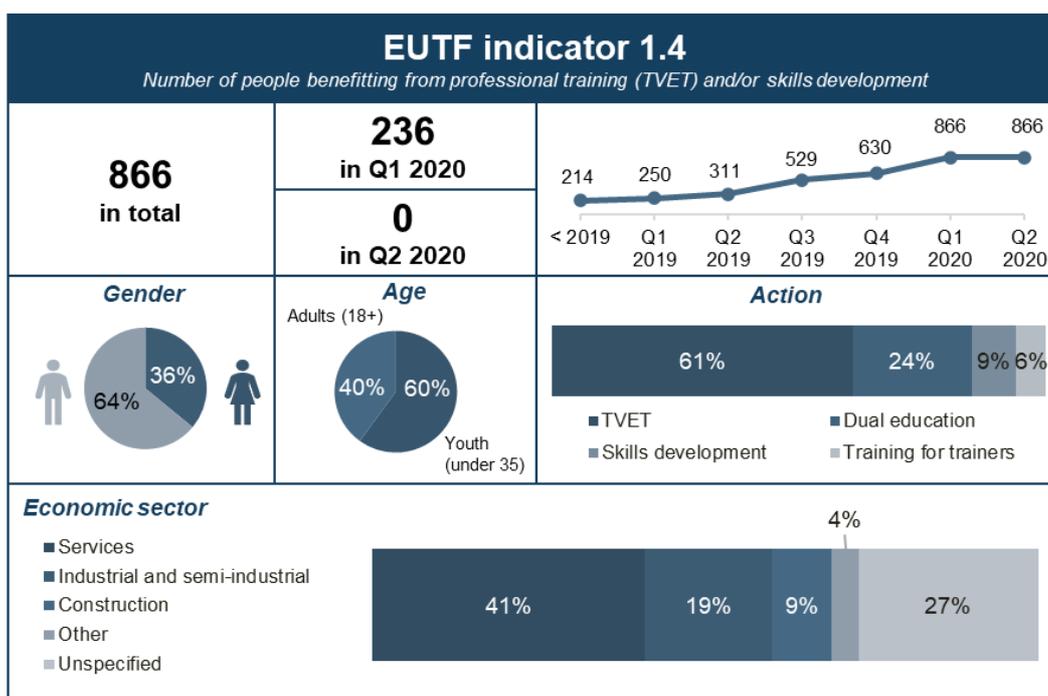
<sup>9</sup> Family Support Programme DOA.

who were trained in entrepreneurship, management and bookkeeping, all beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 were trained on subjects related to agriculture, fishery, and livestock production or processing. This included EI Niño ADRA’s trainings, ranging from animal husbandry to VSLAs, as well as farmer field and market schools, benefitting 982 people in Q1. Training for VSLA members in Q1 2020 by the EI Niño WHH (5) and EI Niño COOPI (301) projects account for the remaining results under EUTF indicator 1.3.

Most of the jobs reported during this reporting period were a result of cash for work daily labour<sup>1</sup> (1,440) conducted by the Improving Nutrition WFP (1,438) and EI Niño WHH (2) projects. Other jobs created or supported include six subsidised positions in the prime minister’s office as part of the EU OPM Sudan project and five jobs contributed by EI Niño WHH (fishermen who found employment following an IGA training).

COVID-19 had a particularly important impact on TVET activities as no new beneficiaries were trained in Q2 2020 compared to a total of 236 persons trained in Q1 2020 alone (209 by RDPP SD UNIDO and 27 by RDPP SD GIZ), representing the highest quarterly increase since the beginning of reporting (EUTF indicator 1.4). The lack of training in Q2 2020 can be attributed to the closure of vocational training centres following the onset of the pandemic.<sup>2</sup> Most TVET graduates in Q1 2020 were trained in various services (98), construction (49), and industrial and semi-industrial production (62).<sup>3</sup>

Figure 25: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), Sudan, as of June 2020



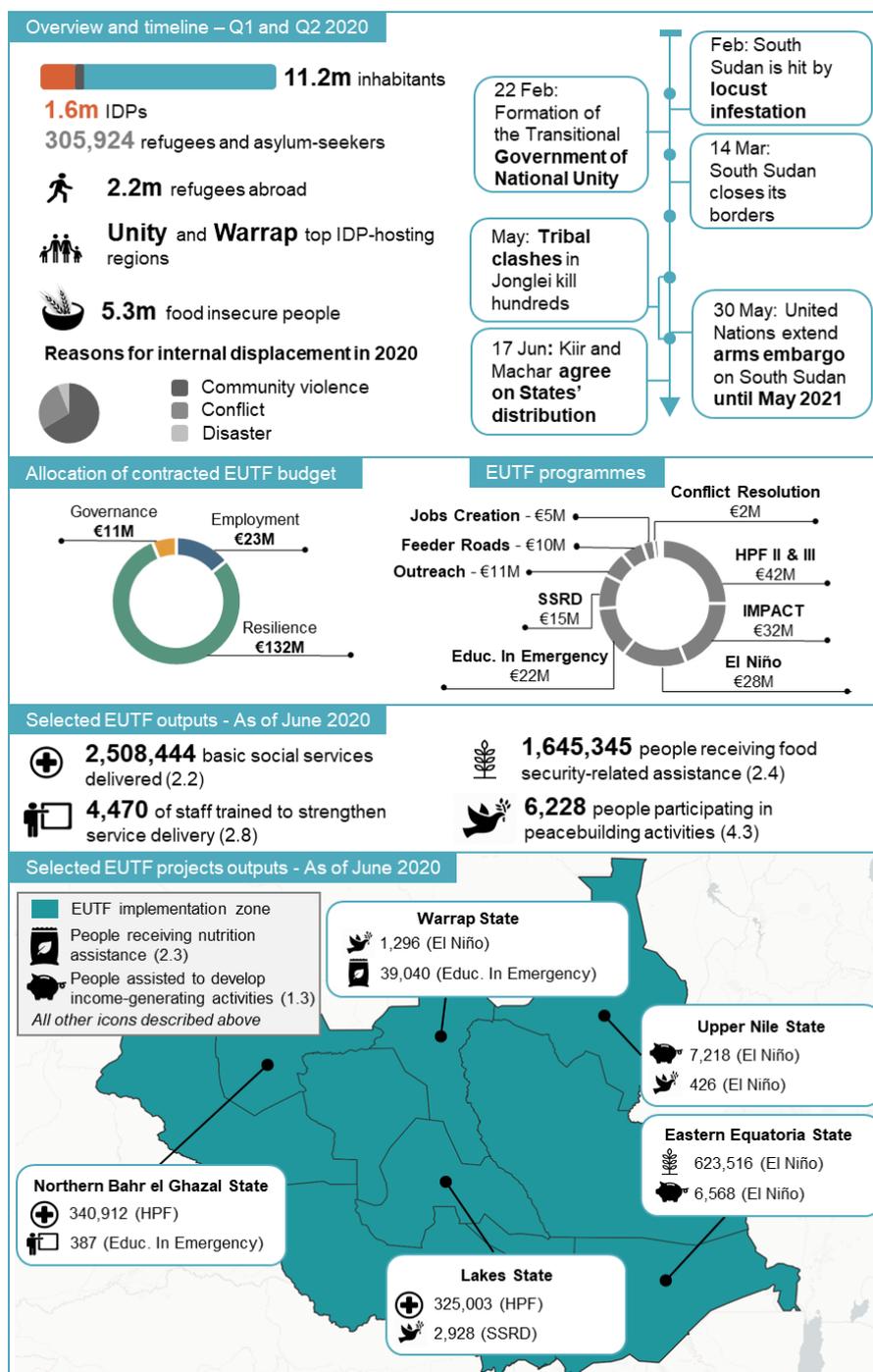
<sup>1</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

<sup>2</sup> Dabanga, 'Vocational training institutes to reopen in Sudan', October 2020.

<sup>3</sup> 27 beneficiaries were trained in an unspecified subject.

## 5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 26: South Sudan key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €1M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> IPC, 'IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis - January 2020 – July 2020', February 2020; IOM DTM, 'Region on the move', October 2020; IOM DTM, 'South Sudan Round 8 initial data release', June 2020; Act Alliance, 'General High Level Panel on Internal Displacement, Consultations with IDPs and Host Community', September 2020.

<sup>4</sup> The Technical Cooperation Facility projects (€ 981,505) supporting EAC standards' implementation in South Sudan as well as EU's infrastructure assistance and the Economic Stabilisation programme (€ 715,429) implemented by ECORYS do not appear on the graph.

### 5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN IN S1 2020

Despite longstanding instability, South Sudan has made tangible process towards peace in the first half of 2020. After several attempts to reach a peace agreement since the beginning of the political crisis in 2013, President Salva Kiir, Vice-President Riek Machar and other opposition leaders formed a new unity government on 22 February 2020. Clashes between their tribe-based armed factions have been the main cause of conflict and displacement in the country. After the signature of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018, the formation of this new government represents the main step taken by South Sudan's opposing parties towards conflict resolution. Moreover, their leaders managed to agree on the demarcation and number of state governor positions for the three main political groups on 17 June 2020. This distribution of power was perceived as one of the key sticking points for the unity government by external observers.<sup>1</sup>

Despite such positive developments, instability remains an issue in South Sudan, and the peace process requires additional steps to be taken to deescalate the long-running conflict. First, food insecurity still threatens 5.3 million lives in the country, or more than half of the population. Among these, 1,110,000 are classified as being in an 'Emergency' situation and 40,000 in 'Catastrophe'.<sup>2</sup> IPC considers the main drivers of food insecurity to be natural disasters, low agricultural yields and violence triggering displacement and disrupting livelihoods. Upper Nile and Jonglei are among as the most affected states.

In addition, intercommunal violence continues to flare up across the country, especially across Jonglei, Lakes and Warrap States. This community-based insecurity has replaced the conflict between politically affiliated armies as the main driver of displacement in 2020.<sup>3</sup> Competition over resources, uneven disarmament processes and traditional rivalries, coupled with the proliferation of guns, motivate a large proportion of these clashes and the current conflict resolutions processes proposed by the government do not bring the concerned local actors together enough to be effective.

Finally, because of the above instability and the vulnerabilities it creates among the population, around 1.6 million South Sudanese individuals have been displaced within the country's borders. Upper Nile (233,814), Warrap (246,697), Unity (225,963) and Central Equatoria (220,847) host the largest numbers of IDPs.<sup>4</sup> Displacement has caused the IDP population to lose their livelihoods, economic assets (land, livestock, etc.) and shelter. Continuing instability in the country as well as the lack of basic services throughout areas of origin prevent large-scale returns.

### 5.5.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SOUTH SUDAN

The COVID-19 pandemic reached South Sudan later than most African countries; the country recorded its first case on 5 April. By the end of June, it had 2,007 cases and 37 deaths.<sup>5</sup> Limited testing across the country and the social stigmatisation of ill people, however, are likely masking higher numbers.<sup>6</sup>

The government implemented its first measures to address the pandemic on 20 March, including the suspension of schools.<sup>7</sup> Following the decisions of other East African states, South Sudan closed Juba International Airport and imposed a nationwide curfew from 8 pm to 6 am on 25 March, which was extended from 7 pm to 6 am on 28 April. On the same day, restaurants and cafes were restricted to offering take-away only and *boda-bodas* (local motorcycle-taxis) were banned. Despite a growing epidemic, the government started to loosen or lift some of these measures on 7 May. *Boda-bodas* were

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group, 'A major step toward ending South Sudan's civil war', 25 February 2020.

<sup>2</sup> IPC, IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis - January 2020 – July 2020, February 2020.

<sup>3</sup> IOM DTM, South Sudan Round 8 initial data release, June 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> WHO, Global COVID-19 data

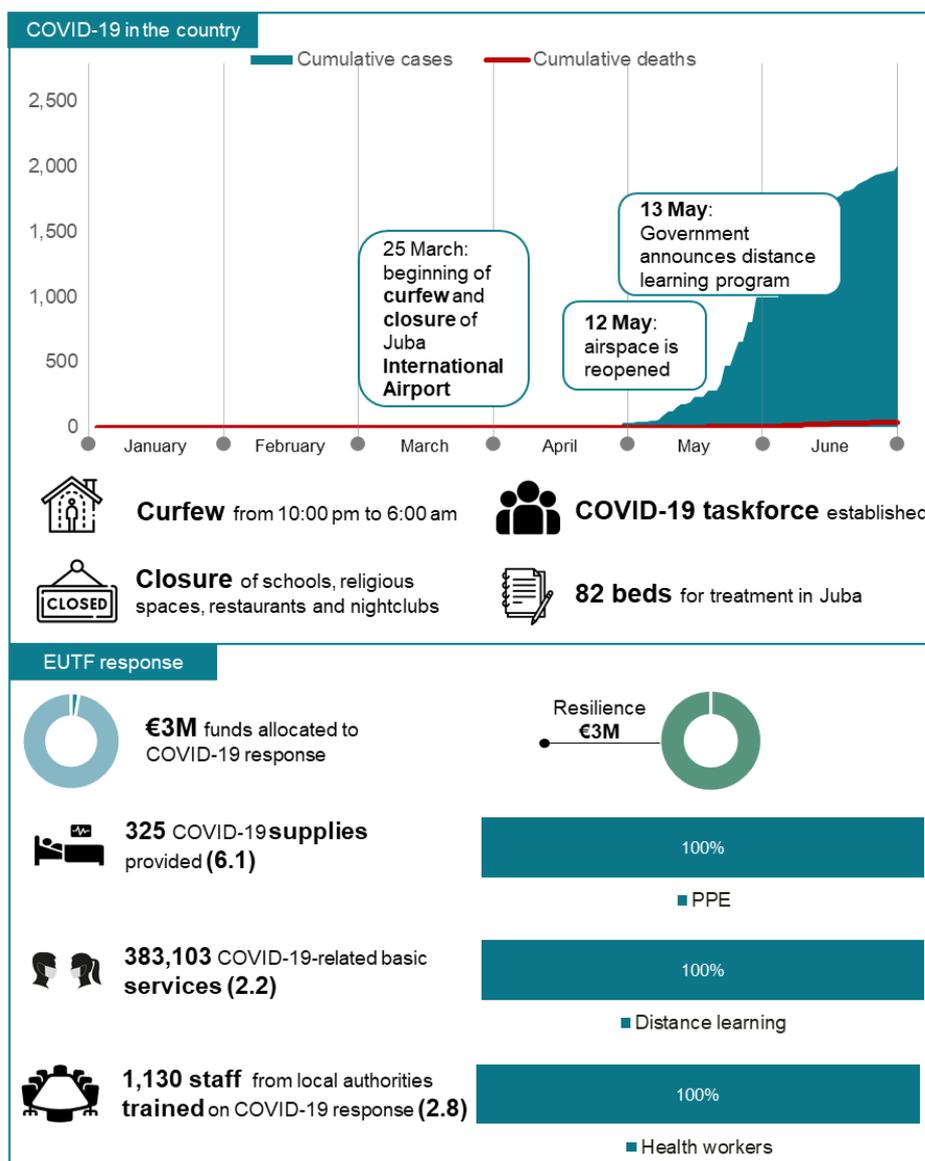
<sup>6</sup> UN, 'COVID-19 Potentially Greatest Threat to South Sudan's Already Fragile Health System, Special Representative Warns Security Council', June 2020.

<sup>7</sup> Radio Tamazuj, 'South Sudan closes schools, universities amid coronavirus fears', March 2020.

authorised again and the curfew was shortened. Four days later, the government reopened the national airspace.

In addition to the direct health threat posed by COVID-19, the pandemic has disrupted livelihoods, government plans and development aid provision in the country. As indicated by the UN, pressure to scale up the health response to the epidemic endangers the weak South Sudanese health system and its capacity to address other ailments.<sup>1</sup> In addition, the lockdown and other preventive mobility measures put pressure on the livelihoods and subsistence means of the most vulnerable, including the urban poor.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 27: COVID-19 in South Sudan, January to June 2020<sup>3,4</sup>



The EUTF has allocated a total of €3M to activities aimed at addressing the pandemic, through the HPF III programme as well as the SSRD WV project. In Q2 2020, HPF III delivered 325 face masks (EUTF indicator 6.1) to health infrastructures for their staff to be better protected against the virus. The project

<sup>1</sup> UN News, 'Devastating South Sudan coronavirus deaths, 'a tragedy that can be prevented', Security Council hears', June 2020.  
<sup>2</sup> Rift Valley Institute, 'Responding to COVID-19 in South Sudan, Making local knowledge count', May 2020.  
<sup>3</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.  
<sup>4</sup> Sources indicated in text above.

further supported these service providers with the training of 1,130 health workers (EUTF indicator 2.8) on COVID-19 identification, public messaging, prevention and treatment.

The pandemic and subsequent school closure highlighted the lack of remote learning solutions. To support the distance learning programme launched by the government on 13 April, Education In Emergency UNICEF used EUTF funding together with funds from USAID and the Royal Norwegian Embassy to broadcast lessons by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction for 383,103 children (EUTF indicator 2.2). This includes 9,784 pre-primary, 348,454 primary and 24,865 secondary students.

### 5.5.3. SOUTH SUDAN PROJECTS 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.

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	0	<b>28,252</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	0	<b>1,872</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	6,484	14,289	7,255	<b>28,028</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	14	<b>137</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	627,195	<b>2,508,444</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	3,314	<b>103,819</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,426,416	<b>1,645,345</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	28,600	<b>77,254</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	1,913	<b>4,470</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,412,600	60,787	19,698	<b>1,493,085</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	<b>8</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	<b>180</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	118	<b>1,223</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	3,673	<b>6,228</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	1	<b>65</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	14	<b>65</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	14	<b>42</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	1	<b>42</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	6	<b>37</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	325	<b>325</b>

### 5.5.4. FOOD SECURITY

The EUTF portfolio in South Sudan includes a large food security dimension in order to address the gaps in access to food in the region and build the capacity of local communities to produce food more sustainably. As described above, food insecurity represents one of the main humanitarian challenges, and is exacerbated by insecurity, which prevents development partners from accessing large parts of the country, and by frequent floods. The number of people facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity in January 2020 had, however, decreased by 9% compared to the same time in 2019.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> IPC, 'IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis – January 2020 – July 2020', February 2020.

South Sudan has great potential for agriculture and livestock-keeping, but violence throughout the country has deterred the private sector from investing. The lack of access to agricultural infrastructures, inputs, tools and education poses a barrier to farmers and herders looking to increase their production and become more resilient to natural shocks.

The EUTF portfolio thus includes important food security interventions, agricultural sector capacity-building and nutrition-related activities. As of the end of S1 2020, a total of 1,645,345 individuals have received food security-related assistance (49% female and 51% male, EUTF indicator 2.4), including 1,426,416 in the first half of 2020. A large share of the S1 2020 output is due to the El Niño SS FAO project, especially its livestock vaccination and other veterinary services for agro-pastoralists. In the first six months of 2020, the project has reached a total of 1,425,536 individuals in Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap, four of the most food-insecure South Sudanese states, through these actions. As a result, vaccination and veterinary services account for 98% of the EUTF food security beneficiaries in South Sudan.

As agricultural skills constitute one of the gaps preventing high and sustainable crop production, EUTF-funded projects also focus on agricultural capacity-building. A total of 31,323 individuals (60% farmers, EUTF indicator 2.4) have been provided with training on improved agricultural practices. FAO trained 413 community health workers in S1 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8), to prevent future animal disease outbreaks and increase livestock resilience. Their baseline survey identified that two thirds of the livestock owners in their target communities were not satisfied with the animal health services available to them.<sup>1</sup> Finally, the SORUDEV project led by WV, which started reporting data in Q1 2020, also supports rural smallholders to improve their food security and cope with environmental volatility and insecurity: in S1 2020, it trained 433 farmers on improved agronomic practices, market skills and conservation agriculture techniques in Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.

### 5.5.5. CHILDHOOD NUTRITION AND EDUCATION

As of February 2020, IPC identified more than 1.3 million malnourished children under five, as many as in September 2019.<sup>2</sup> Food insecurity and the lack of health services are largely accountable for the country's very high infant mortality rate of 62.5 deaths for every 1,000 live births.<sup>3</sup> To contribute to an environment that would be more conducive for children's development, EUTF-funded projects in South Sudan have focused on basic service delivery for children. Indeed, 54% of the 2,508,444 basic services (58% female and 42% male, EUTF indicator 2.2) delivered since the beginning of EUTF implementation have been provided to children. More specifically, the EUTF projects have targeted children under five, who account for 34% of these services to date.

As of 30 June, 66% of the services addressed to children have consisted of different sorts of medical treatment and psychosocial support. In S1 2020, the HPF III project managed by DFID and Crown International allowed for the provision of 39,474 treatments for children in eight of the eleven South Sudanese states. The project follows up the HPF II project, also funded by the EUTF, the final evaluation of which highlighted the importance of focusing on children in the South Sudanese context. HPF II and HPF III have been perceived as key support instruments to maintain the functionality of the South Sudanese health structures and sector. As the HPF's programme documents indicate, the decrease in national revenues due to the drop in oil prices led the government to drastically reduce the national health (and education) budget.<sup>4</sup> HPF II's key achievements include doubling the yearly average number of consultations for children under five across the infrastructures supported by the project.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FAO, 'Strengthening Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro- Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's Cross-Border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda – Baseline report', June 2019.

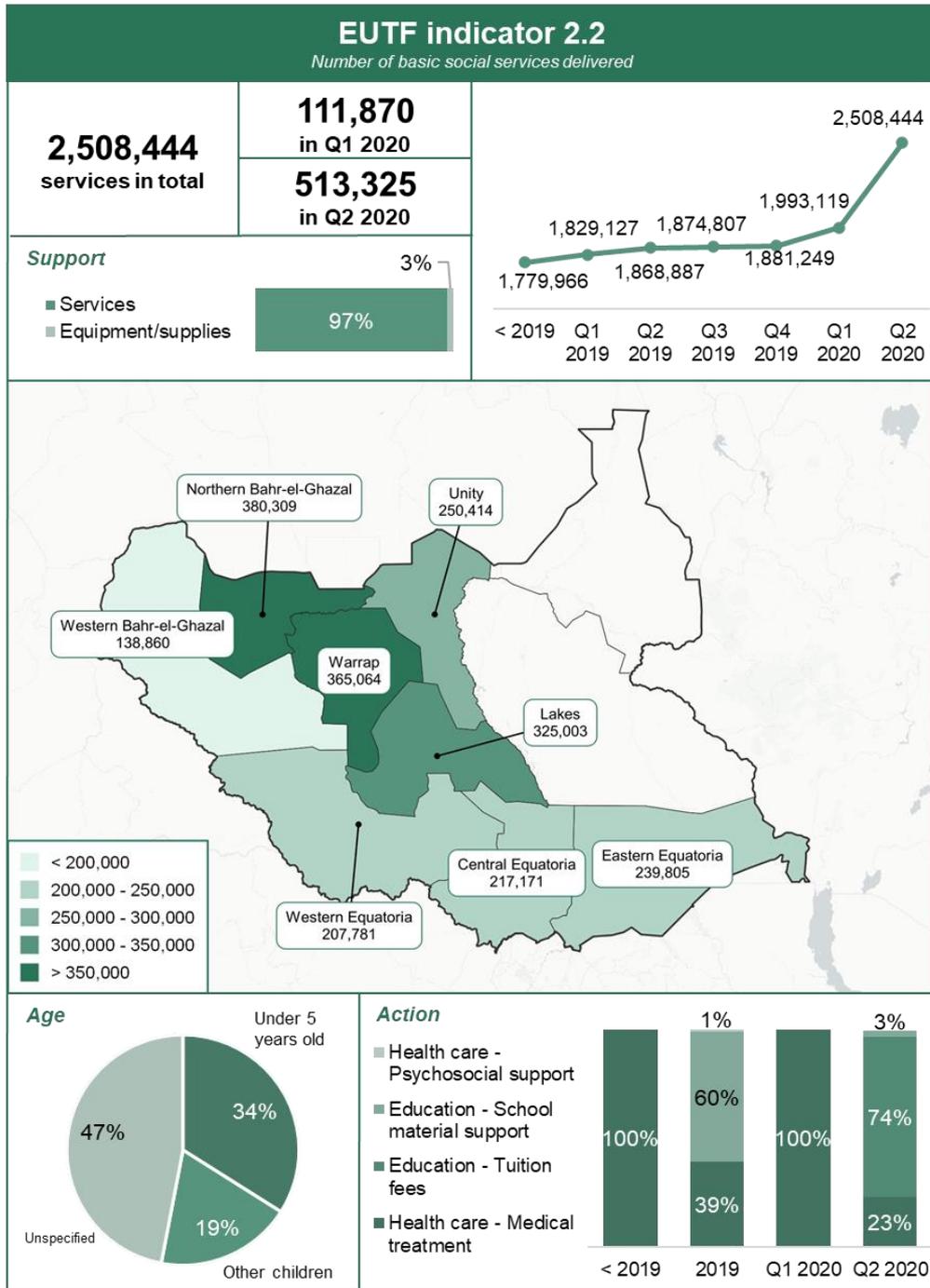
<sup>2</sup> IPC, 'IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Analysis - January 2020 – July 2020', February 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP, 'Human Development indicators', retrieved on 13 November here: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SSD>.

<sup>4</sup> EU, Support to health services in South Sudan – Description of Action.

<sup>5</sup> Integrity, Evaluation of the South Sudan Health Pooled Fund – Final report, July 2018.

Figure 28: Basic social services delivered (EUTF indic. 2.2), South Sudan, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



are

There also

significant access gaps in the education sector. According to UNESCO, at least 2.2 million school-aged children are estimated to be out of school in South Sudan.<sup>2</sup> Girls are predominantly affected, as they only spend 3.5 years in school on average.<sup>3</sup> In S1 2020, the Education in Emergency UNICEF project provided 13,548 children with school materials (EUTF indicator 2.2), reaching a total of 74,335 children (44% female and 56% male) since the beginning of the project. The families of these same children have been incentivised to send their young ones to school thanks to the provision of school meals by Education in Emergency WFP throughout the school year. Finally, Education in Emergency UNICEF

<sup>1</sup> 384,037 services do not appear on the map as their location is unknown.

<sup>2</sup> UNESCO, 'Global initiative on out-of-school children – South Sudan country study', May 2018.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP, 'Human Development indicators', retrieved on 13 November here: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/SSD>.

trained 370 additional teachers on child-centred teaching in S1 2020. Such comprehensive strategies aim to create a safe environment for children's development, which is often disrupted by shocks of various types in South Sudan.

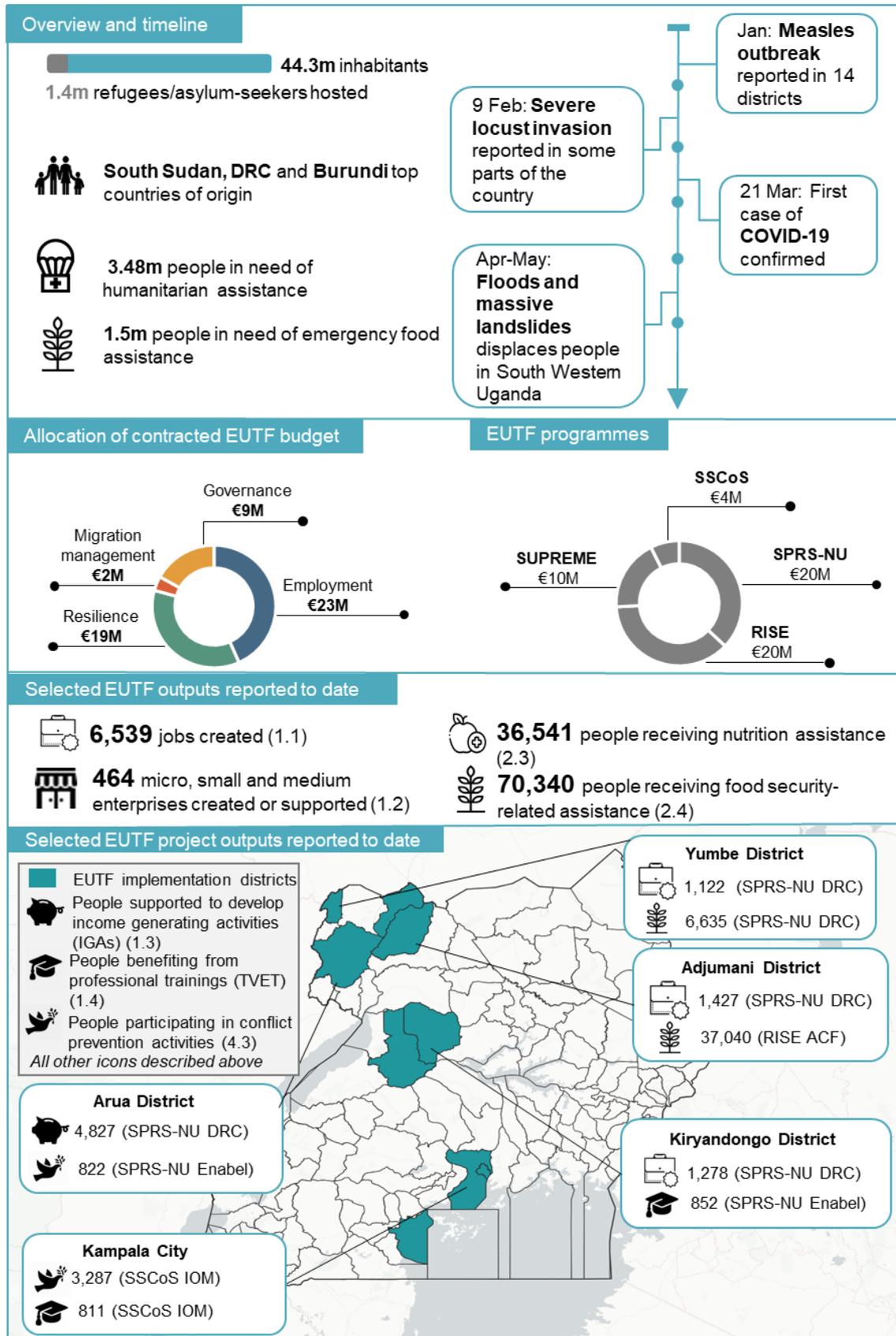
#### 5.5.6. SECURITY, CVE AND GOVERNANCE

As detailed above, South Sudan's conflict is transforming from a government-opposition dispute to more community-based tensions. Violence has hindered the efforts made by international, national and local actors and deterred the private sector from investing in the country. While the monitored outputs do not reflect the peacebuilding efforts made by the EUTF portfolio in South Sudan yet, newly-funded projects are signs of this aspect of the EUTF portfolio. As of 30 June 2020, a total of 6,228 individuals (46% female and 54% male, EUTF indicator 4.3) have participated in peacebuilding activities facilitated by EUTF projects, including 3,328 in S1 2020.

The SSRD WV programme takes a double nexus approach to instability in Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal, combining agricultural support and conflict prevention. WV trained 345 community members on natural resource management in Q2 2020. Competition over resources is one of the main drivers of intercommunal violence. As gender-based violence is significant in South Sudan and women's participation in peacebuilding is low, an additional 2,928 individuals were sensitized on behavioural change towards women. Peacebuilding efforts are often ineffective in South Sudan due to the lack of capacity from local actors to drive conflict resolution plans forward. Therefore, SSRD trained 72 local government officials on the matter, as well as 46 others on gender-related peace strategies. Other SSRD projects implemented by FAO and IRC are expected to follow similar peace approaches and should figure in future EUTF MLS monitoring reports.

## 5.6. UGANDA

Figure 29: Uganda key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.6.1. UGANDA IN S1 2020

Uganda continues to host the largest number of refugees (1,396,780) and asylum seekers (28,260) in Africa as of June 2020.<sup>3</sup> Persistent political instabilities, conflicts and human rights violations in the neighbouring countries remain the major reasons for the refugee influx in Uganda.<sup>4</sup> In the first half of 2020 alone, more than 21,000 refugees and asylum seekers arrived in Uganda from Burundi, the DRC, and South Sudan.<sup>5</sup> While the inflow of South Sudanese refugees has significantly reduced, arrivals from DRC have notably risen since January 2020.<sup>6,7</sup> Uganda is known for its long-standing policy of welcoming refugees and encouraging their integration. Refugees enjoy freedom of movement, the right to work and access to basics services. However, the size of land allocated to refugee households for settlement and cultivation has been gradually diminishing and has caused tensions with host communities. During the first half of 2020, Uganda's refugee response continued to face multiple challenges and limited progress was made on the provision of critical assistance due to the reorientation of activities towards the COVID-19 response, border restrictions, a continued refugee influx and underfunding (68% funded).<sup>8</sup> The World Food Programme (WFP), for instance, reduced its monthly food assistance by 30% in April and is likely to further reduce it by 40% from October 2020.<sup>9</sup> Still, the inclusion of refugees in the disaster preparedness plan at national and district levels continued throughout the reporting period.

Like other East African countries, a series of climate-related catastrophic events have slowed down the economic growth of Uganda from late 2019. Locust invasion, floods and droughts have exacerbated the economic situation in Uganda, depriving refugees and host communities of their sources of livelihoods. According to the World Bank, Uganda's real GDP growth will fall from 6.5% in 2019 to 3.5% in 2020.<sup>10</sup> The worsening economic impact of the pandemic together with uncertainties emanating from the upcoming February 2021 elections may further slow the country's progress towards its Vision 2040 of harnessing opportunities to promote growth in the country's economic sectors.<sup>11</sup>

### 5.6.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN UGANDA

Uganda confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 21 March. A total of 870 confirmed COVID-19 cases have been reported as of 30 June from 194,827 samples tested, with a less than one percent positivity rate and an almost 90% recovery rate. In June 2020, Uganda and Eritrea were the only countries in the Horn of Africa with zero cases of COVID-19 deaths.<sup>12</sup> The confirmed cases included 52 refugees, mainly in Adjumani and Yumbe Districts in the West Nile region. The low number of reported cases can be attributed to low mass testing and Uganda's proactive measures, which were imposed before the first COVID-19 case was reported, including lockdowns, social distancing and a ban on gatherings, among other public health measures.

In June, the government started easing some of the measures including resuming public transport and lifting lockdown measures on refugee hosting districts, typically situated in border areas, that had more prolonged restrictions to curb the spread of COVID-19. Uganda partially opened two border crossings for around three days (1-3 July) to allow refugees and asylum seekers in from the DRC's Ituri Province.

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €0.3M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda Refugee Statistics Dashboard', June 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report-January -June 2020', June 2020.

<sup>6</sup> South Sudan represents about 65% of the total refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda to date.

<sup>7</sup> South Sudan recorded the highest refugee influx in Uganda between the year 2016 and 2017.

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda- Operational Update', July 2020.

<sup>9</sup> FEWS NET, 'Uganda Food Security Outlook-June 2020-January 2021', June 2020.

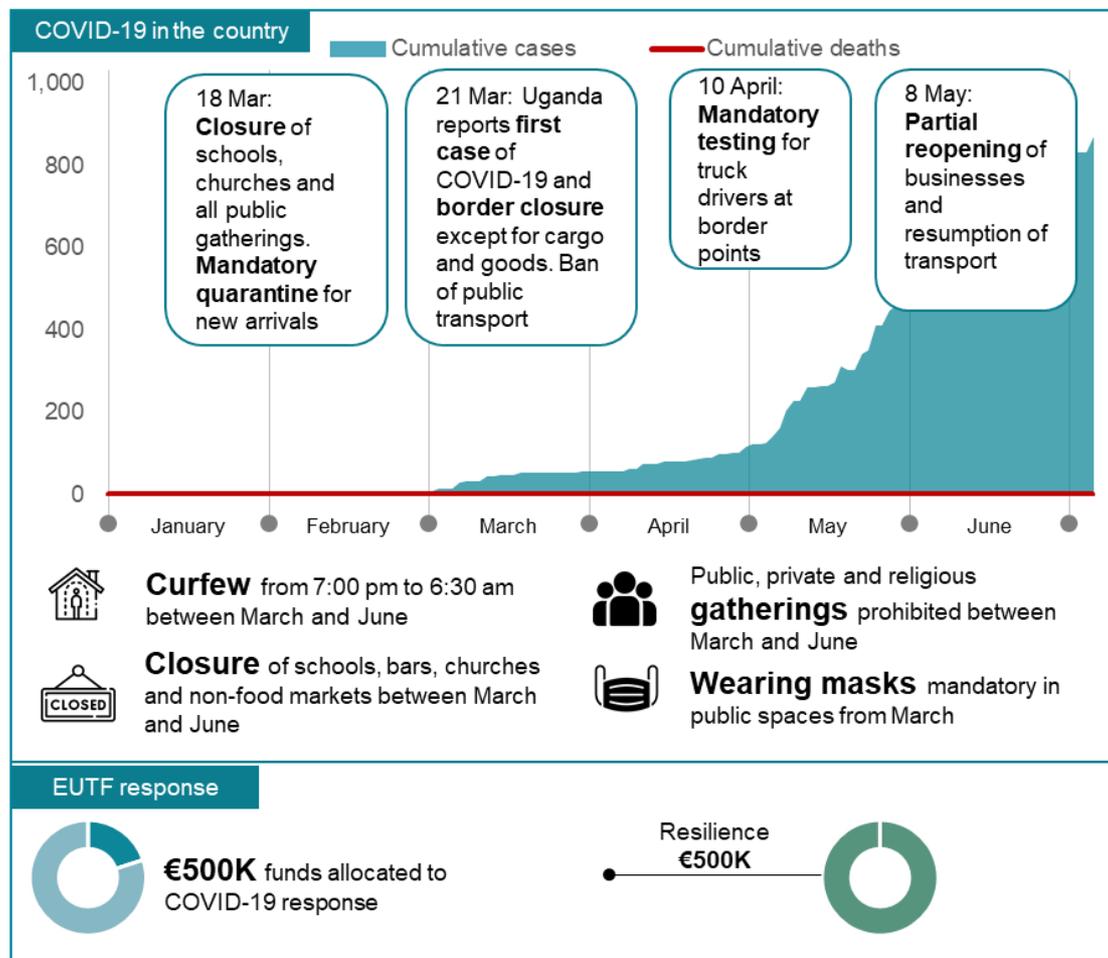
<sup>10</sup> Ibid

<sup>11</sup> National Planning Authority (NPA), 'Uganda Vision 2040', n.d.

<sup>12</sup> WHO, 'Global – Uganda', 30 June 2020.

They had been stranded at the border since 18 May.<sup>1,2</sup> With the high population in refugee settlements, refugees and their host communities remain at high risk of community transmission. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated the already present humanitarian crisis within refugee-hosting districts.<sup>3</sup> The pandemic has imposed a challenge to the Ugandan healthcare system, which was already suffering from inadequate material and human resources before COVID-19. For example, the country had a total of 55 ICU beds before the pandemic.

Figure 30: COVID-19 in Uganda, January to June 2020<sup>4,5</sup>



The RISE CARE project which aims at enhancing emergency preparedness in the two sub-counties of Kikuube District supported the development and implementation of the district contingency plan and the COVID-19 preparedness and response plan in Kikuube District. The activities supported by the project, such as building the district’s surveillance capacity (prediction, detection and response), awareness raising on COVID-19 prevention and control, strengthening case management, and improving WASH practices, should report outputs in the next quarter. In addition, the SSCoS IOM project shared anti-COVID-19 messages through their social media platforms. The project also helped youths make face masks to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as well as to boost their livelihoods. The youths were trained through WhatsApp and used social media to market their products, which were

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, ‘Uganda COVID-19 bi-monthly update’, 06 July 2020.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, ‘Uganda provides a safe haven to DRC refugees amid COVID-19 lockdown’, 10 July 2020.

<sup>3</sup> ECHO, ‘Factsheet – Uganda’ 29 May 2020.

<sup>4</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €K. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>5</sup> Sources: see footnotes 1-3.

part of several innovative activities supported with EUTF funding to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in Uganda.

### 5.6.3. UGANDA PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Uganda.

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	914	<b>6,539</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	<b>464</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	19,183	13,192	7,415	<b>39,790</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	4,729	<b>11,493</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	<b>5</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	0	<b>15</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	<b>36,541</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	40,654	<b>70,340</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	318	1,412	9,678	<b>11,408</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,073	<b>8,149</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	5,419	67,465	0	<b>72,884</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	<b>3</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	328	<b>10,292</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	211	<b>7,756</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	6	<b>23</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	0	<b>1,579</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	8	<b>77</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	16	<b>29</b>

### 5.6.4. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Although the numbers of qualified job seekers are increasing in Uganda thanks to improved access to education, there is a mismatch between new job entrants and job opportunities. The demand for a skilled and productive workforce remains very low, posing severe economic challenges to the country where only one in five workers are in waged employment.<sup>3</sup> EUTF-funded projects focus on providing economic opportunities, creation of livelihoods and vocational trainings to both refugees and host communities in Uganda. To date, EUTF-funded activities have created or supported 6,359 jobs in Uganda; 61% of the beneficiaries are host community members while 39% are refugees (61% female and 39% male) (EUTF indicator 1.1). 914 of the jobs were reported in Q1 and Q2 2020 through SPRS-NU ADA's cash for work activities for construction of piped water systems and SPRS-NU DRC's competitive business support to households in the four refugee hosting districts of Arua, Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Yumbe. Furthermore, 464 businesses have been created/supported to date, including 32 in Q2 2020 alone (EUTF indicator 1.2). The SSCoS IOM project has provided start-up kits

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with that found in previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

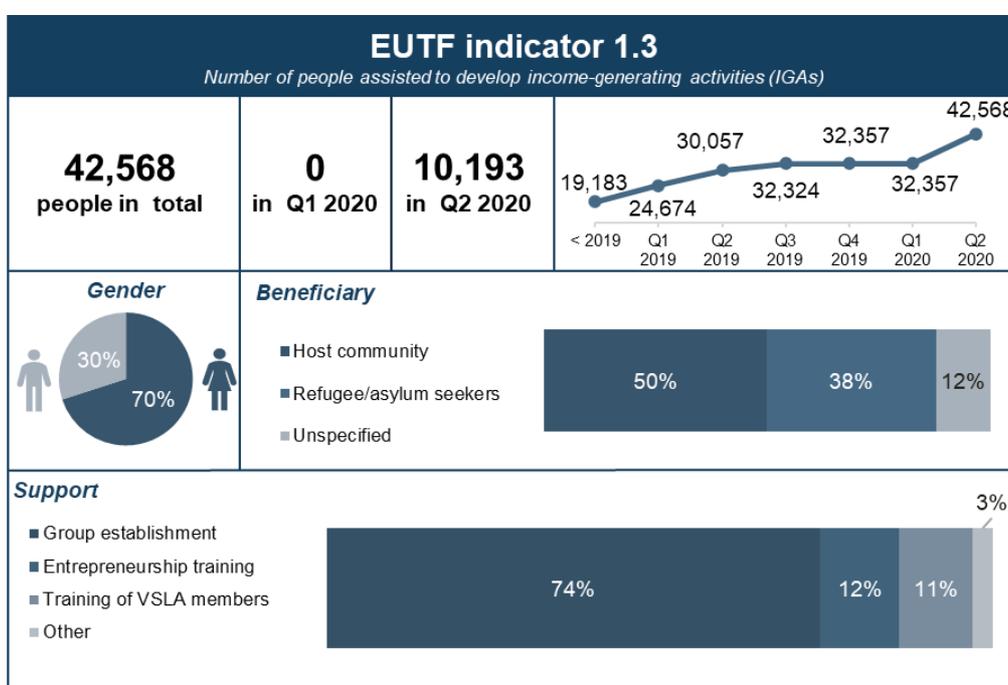
<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, 'Uganda: Jobs Strategy for Inclusive Growth', 25 February 2020.

and mentoring to 202 businesses to date in Kampala, accounting for 44% of the total outputs under this indicator.

In Uganda, refugees and host communities have limited access to income-generating activities. Participation in activities that act as alternative sources of income and livelihoods is crucial for improving the economic wellbeing of vulnerable populations, especially in addressing the long-term impact of climatic-related events and COVID-19 on livelihoods. A total of 42,568 beneficiaries have been assisted to develop income-generating activities to date, of whom 50% were host community members while 38% are refugees (EUTF indicator 1.3)<sup>1</sup>. This is largely due to the SPRS-NU DRC project, which has supported 31,450 beneficiaries to date through the creation of VSLA groups and linkages to financial services in refugee-hosting districts of northern Uganda. In addition, in Q2 2020 alone, RISE ACF trained and provided saving kits to about 5,068 VSLA members and village agents in Adjumani, Arua, and Yumbe Districts.

Figure 31: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), Uganda, as of June 2020



### 5.6.5. FOOD SECURITY AND ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

In the first half of 2020, floods displaced over 24,000 people and affected more than 176,000 others.<sup>2</sup> This includes eight people who died, 8,266 households displaced, and property destroyed in south-western Uganda due to massive landslides resulting from the heavy rains in May 2020.<sup>3</sup> As of June, about 1.5 million people in Uganda were at risk of reaching 'Stressed' level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 2) resulting from the locust invasion, floods or landslides which affected the country since early February 2020. In addition, some areas such as the Karamoja sub-region was likely to reach the 'Crisis' phase (IPC Phase 3).<sup>4</sup> These abovementioned events have resulted in high levels of food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and disrupted access to essential services. Even though the bimodal harvest was improving the level of food availability and reducing food prices towards the end of Q2 2020, movement

<sup>1</sup> The remaining 12% are unspecified.

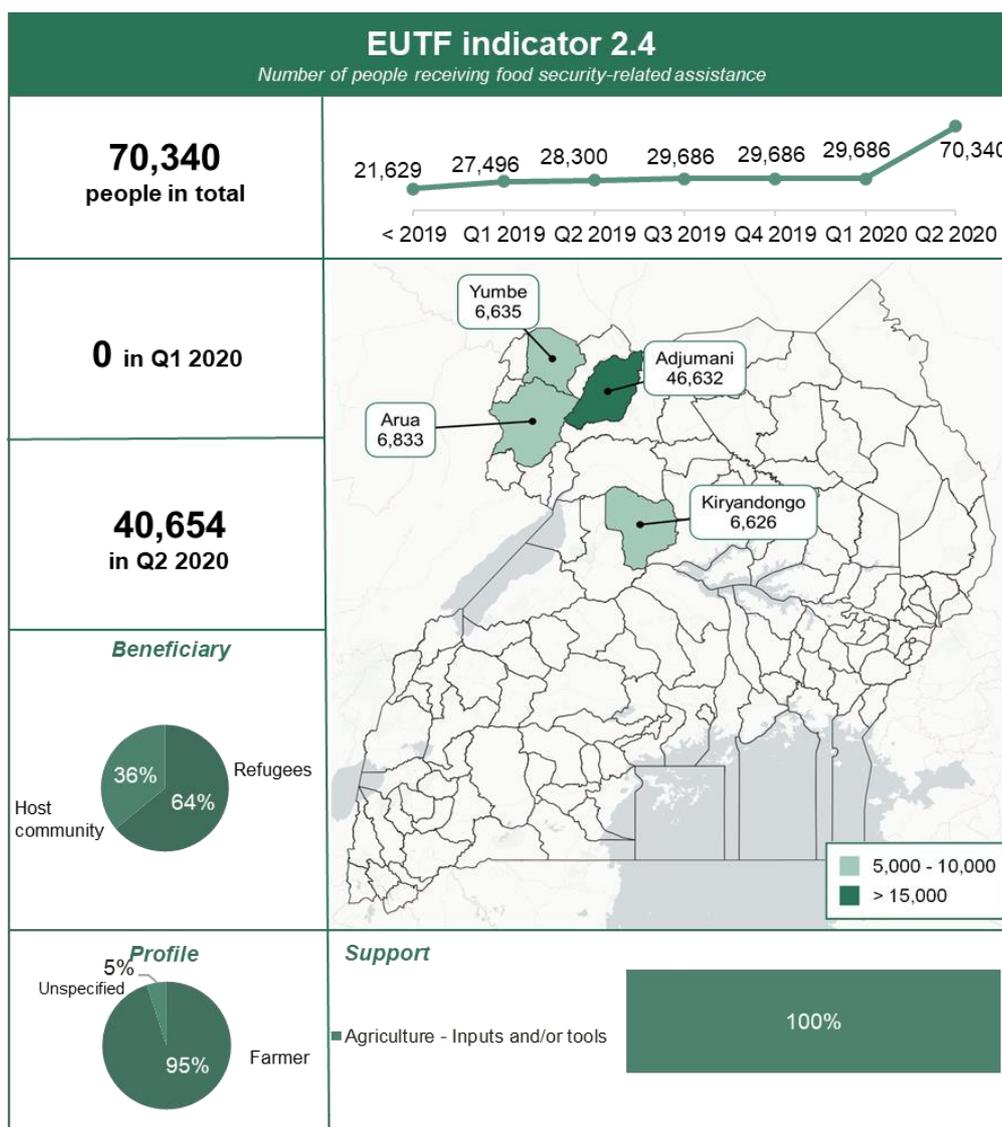
<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> ACT Alliance, 'Uganda: Humanitarian Support to Flood-affected Communities in Kasese and Bundibugyo Districts (RRF No. 04/2020)' 16 June 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

restrictions resulting from the government measures to contain the spread of COVID-19 have negatively impacted households' access to livelihoods and purchasing power. In urban areas such as Kampala, low-income families were struggling to purchase both food and non-food items. RISE ACF trained 7,048 farmers on agricultural production using the optimised land use (OLUM) methodology and an additional 3,557 trained through farmer field schools. The project will then link the trained farmers to market value chains, allowing them to better exploit available farming opportunities. Moreover, 70,340 people have so far benefitted from food security-related assistance, including 40,654 people (EUTF indic. 2.4) reached by RISE ACF through cash transfers, seed and animal, irrigation kits distribution and agricultural trainings in Q2 2020, the highest quarterly achievements ever reported under this EUTF indicator.

Figure 32: People receiving food security assistance (EUTF indic. 2.4), Uganda, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



### 5.6.6. SECURITY, CVE AND GOVERNANCE

Youths are both predominant perpetrators and victims of various types of unrest, conflict and violent extremism (VE). Uganda has a youthful population, over 75% of whom is below the age of 30, which combined with high rates of unemployment and unstable sources of livelihoods creates a risk of

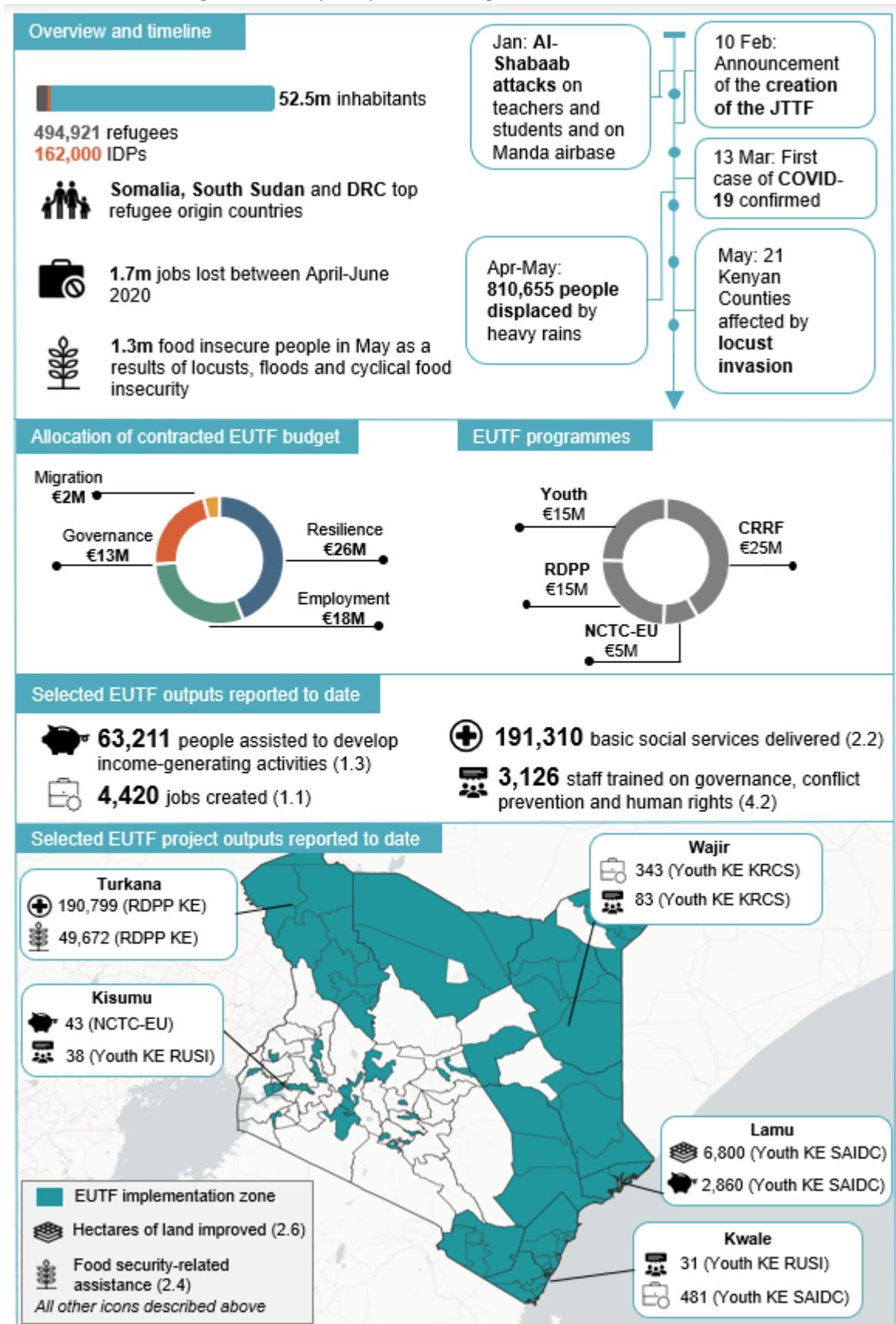
<sup>1</sup> No outputs achieved for EUTF indicator 2.4 in Q1 2020.

violence. A rapid assessment conducted on service demand and delivery in the Justice, Law and Order sector by the SSCoS IOM project indicates that slums in Uganda continue to pose a serious threat to the fight against crime. To address this, the project developed a curriculum on preventing/countering violent extremism. The curriculum was handed over to the Uganda police force and will be mainstreamed into a standard training package aiming to promote community policing.

EUTF-funded projects in Uganda such as the SPRS-NU projects sought to reduce conflict between refugees and their hosting communities by sharing and increasing access to resources as well as by enhancing self-resilience within the communities. SSCoS IOM responded to COVID-19 by adapting its implementation and supporting youths' income generating activities. A total of 1,281 youths have benefitted from soft skills training (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Kampala to date (49% male and 51% female) with 455 in Q1 2020 and sixteen in Q2 2020. The beneficiaries in Q1 2020 includes 177 students graduating in February 2020 from technical trainings (leather design, automotive electricals, welding, etc.) while ten of the beneficiaries in Q2 2020 were trained in tailoring/fashion and design (making facemasks). This was part of the project's socio-economic approach to building social cohesion and preventing radicalisation and violent extremism. In the first half of 2020, the same project organised conflict prevention and human rights activities through town hall meetings benefitting 725 people compared to 2,570 people in the first semester of 2019. This difference can be attributed to the government's measures against the spread of COVID-19 which prohibited public gatherings. To date, 7,756 people have participated in conflict prevention activities (EUTF Indicator 4.3): 49% came from SSCoS IOM and 51% from the SPRS-NU projects. In addition, SSCoS IOM reached 9,270 people with mass media messages on COVID-19 (EUTF Indicator 2.7).

## 5.7. KENYA

Figure 33: Kenya key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.7.1. KENYA IN S1 2020

During the January to June 2020 period, Kenya experienced large-scale floods inducing displacement during the rainy season, desert locust infestations and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The floods and landslides occurring as a result of the long rains (March-May) led to the deaths of 285 people and the displacement of 810,655 people to temporary relief camps.<sup>4</sup> Desert locusts entered Kenya from Somalia at the end of December, with infestations affecting 21 Kenyan counties as of May 2020. These infestations are estimated to have caused pasture and crop losses of between 1% and 5% in south-eastern Kenya and between 5% and 15% in northern Kenya.<sup>5</sup> There were also 1.3 million food insecure people in Kenya in mid-May, largely as a result of the heavy rains and locust infestations.<sup>6</sup> A \$43M (USD) emergency World Bank credit was made available to the Kenyan government in response as part of a larger regional emergency locust response project.<sup>7</sup> The country was also affected by measures imposed to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including placing Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Dadaab refugee camps under lockdown at the end of April 2020.<sup>8</sup> Finally, many counties in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country continued to be affected by recurrent terrorist attacks conducted by Al-Shabaab.

### 5.7.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN KENYA

The first case of COVID-19 in Kenya was detected on 13 March. Shortly thereafter, on 15 March, President Uhuru Kenyatta announced a series of measures including the closure of the airspace to non-citizens (except for residents) and the closure of schools and higher learning institutions (20 March). The airspace was officially closed on 25 March with a nationwide curfew starting on 27 March (from 7 pm to 5 am). The curfew was relaxed on 6 June (from 9 pm to 4 am). In addition, Nairobi, Mombasa and Kilifi Counties were affected by a cessation of movement order (towards and from these counties), which was implemented from April to limit the spread of coronavirus to other Kenyan counties.<sup>9</sup> This period was also marked by widespread police violence, leading to the deaths of at least fifteen people in the March to early June period.<sup>10</sup> Other incidents include the death of two people as a result of a stampede occurring during an uncoordinated food distribution in Nairobi.<sup>11</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic period was also marked by allegations of mismanagement and embezzlement. For instance, the Bungoma county governor was 'under investigation by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission over the inflation of prices of sanitary items' in June 2020.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €0.4M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR, Kenya: Registered refugees and asylum seekers, December 2019; Business Daily, Census: 39pc of Kenya youth are unemployed, February 2020; IDMC, 'Kenya', April 2020.

<sup>4</sup> ECHO, Kenya – Floods and Landslides, May 2020.

<sup>5</sup> OCHA, Kenya – Situation Report, May 2020.

<sup>6</sup> ECHO, 'Floods, food insecurity and desert locust infestation', May 2020.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank, 'World Bank approves \$43 million emergency financing to support Kenya's desert locust response', May 2020.

<sup>8</sup> CARE, 'Coronavirus: La mise en quarantaine du camps de réfugiés de Dadaab inquiète l'ONG CARE', April 2020.

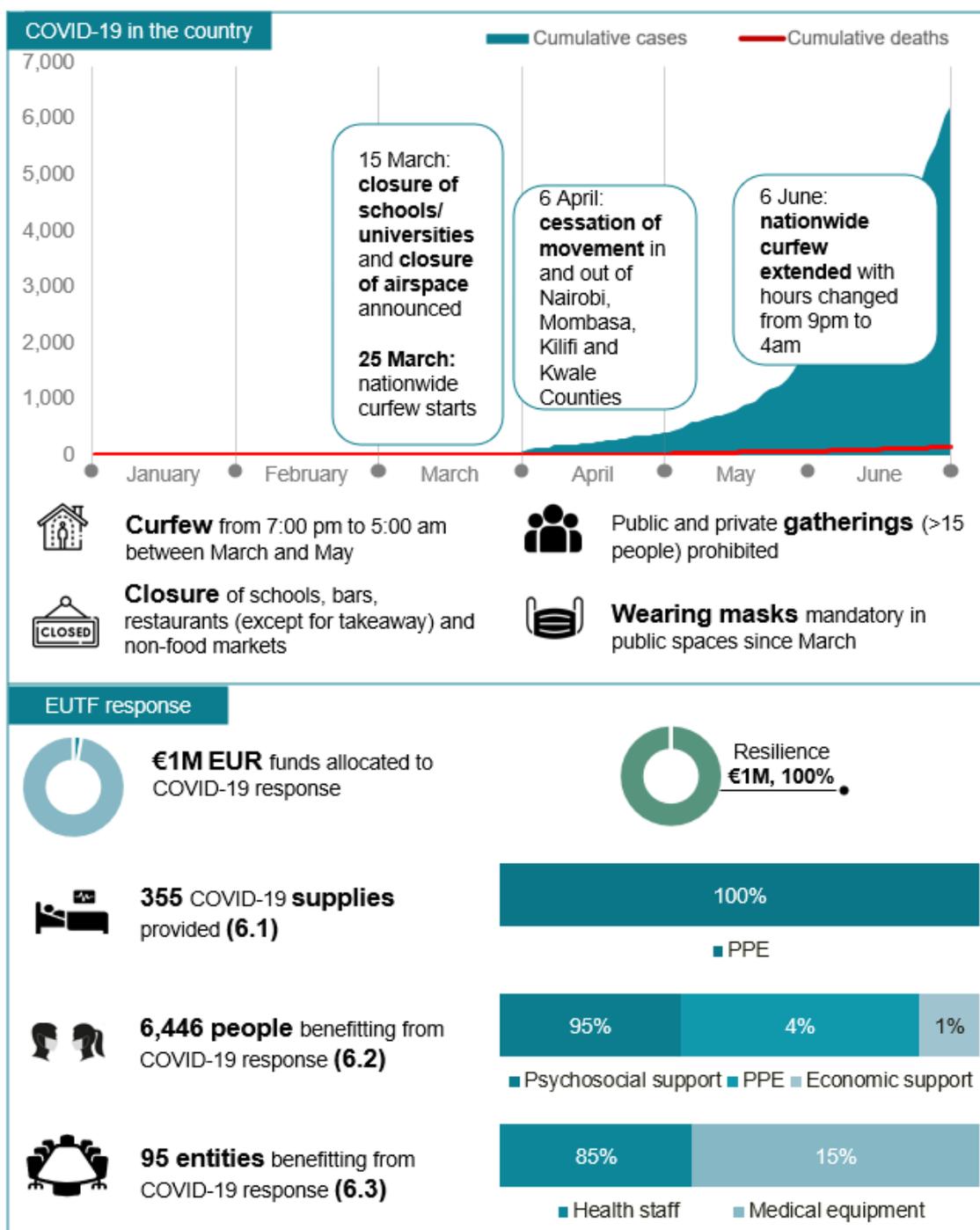
<sup>9</sup> Kenya Covid-19 Economic Tracker.

<sup>10</sup> Al Jazeera, 'Kenyan Police killed 15 since start of Coronavirus curfew', June 2020.

<sup>11</sup> IGC, April 2020 Crisis Watch.

<sup>12</sup> Good Governance Africa, 'COVID-19: In Kenya, confusion and corruption while politicians flout lockdowns', June 2020.

Figure 34: COVID-19 in Kenya, January to June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



Between March and June 2020, several projects in Kenya developed activities to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the Youth KE KRCS project, which targeted 2,047,492 people in Q2 2020 with COVID-related radio campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7) and constructed relevant infrastructure benefitting

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>2</sup> Sources indicated in the text above.

<sup>3</sup> Reported COVID-19 numbers in Kenya are limited by the number of tests performed, with the daily COVID-19 tests per thousand people never exceeding 0.07, according to <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus/country/kenya>.

more than 125,153 people (EUTF indicator 2.9) in the same quarter. EUTF-funded projects provided 355 pandemic-related supplies (PPE) in Q2 2020 to local communities in Kenya to respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic through the Youth KE RUSI project (EUTF indicator 6.1). In Q2 2020, a total of 6,446 people benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2). The main contributor was the Kenya-EU partner NCTC project that supported 6,091 with mostly psychosocial support, meanwhile the Youth KE RUSI project supported 84 mentees/at-risk youth with economic support and 271 people with PPE. Similarly, the Kenya-EU partner NCTC project supported 81 hospitals while Youth KE RUSI supported 14 governmental institutions, amounting to a total of 95 in Q2 2020 benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3).

### 5.7.3. KENYA PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Kenya.

Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	377	<b>4,420</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	<b>754</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income generating activities	45,785	16,805	621	<b>63,211</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	<b>26,506</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	0	<b>4</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	469	<b>191,310</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	<b>68,668</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	0	<b>49,672</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	<b>36,107</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	2,047,632	<b>2,110,384</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	40	<b>1,208</b>
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	41,335	1,210	125,153	<b>167,698</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,107	1,183	836	<b>3,126</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,633	54,321	123	<b>75,076</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	0	<b>1</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	0	<b>25</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	0	<b>53</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	1	<b>13</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	355	<b>355</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6,446	<b>6,446</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	95	<b>95</b>

### 5.7.4. FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance project, which is being implemented in Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Dadaab refugee camps by four UN agencies (UNHCR, WFP, FAO and UN-Habitat), started reporting results in Q2 2020. These results were all reported by activities implemented by WFP in Turkana County, including the training of 60 fisherfolk host community members in fisheries resource management, food safety, quality assurance and marketing (EUTF indicator 1.3) on the shores of Lake Turkana. The activities complement a total of 63,211 people assisted to develop income-generating

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) to date with the lowest numbers reached in Q1 and Q2 (621 total, 1% of the total output) during EUTF implementation in Kenya. A further 40 community members were trained by the same project on operation and maintenance, group management and financial management (EUTF indicator 2.8) for water harvesting and agricultural infrastructure constructed in phase I of the RDPP Kenya project, which was finalised in October 2019. To date, 1,208 staff from local authorities and service providers have been trained to strengthen service delivery, which increased by 71 (6% of the total output) in the first half of 2020.

Two additional projects will be implemented to address issues related to forced displacement in Kenya, focusing on livelihoods and the creation of economic opportunities. These include the IFC's Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (soon to be contracted), which focuses on attracting private businesses, scaling up the operations of existing ones and reducing the time and cost of obtaining specific business permits, licenses and registrations in Turkana West.<sup>1</sup> The CRRF Area-Based Livelihood Initiative – Garissa project (GISED P), now in inception phase following implementation delays caused by the desert locust invasion and COVID-19, focuses on self-reliance in Dadaab refugee camps by reinforcing the absorptive, adaptive and transformative resilience capacity of refugees.<sup>2</sup>

#### Focus box 6: UNHCR-Danida KISED P evaluation<sup>3</sup>

A joint UNCHR and Danida (Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) evaluation of the Kalobeyei Socio-Economic Integrated Development Plan (KISED P)<sup>4</sup> was conducted for the 2016-2018 period. Some of the main findings of the evaluation are that KISED P would have benefitted from stronger involvement of development partners early on, that the county government is actively engaged but continues to face significant capacity constraints, and that there is a need for significant investment in the monitoring system for KISED P.

Some of the area-specific recommendations were to review and revise the KISED P planning process and documents and strengthen fundraising strategies as well as support to KISED P by technical development agencies and the capacity of the county government to coordinate, monitor and report against KISED P results. For instance, with regard to the KISED P planning process, the evaluation recommends to 'fully align the scope of the KISED P plan within the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan by removing activities that are additional to the responsibilities of the county government'.

At a higher level, the evaluation recommends initiating a high-level political dialogue in Kenya between the Government of Kenya and donors, to explore the inclusion of refugees within national social protection mechanisms and to strengthen pathways to achieving self-reliance (such as by conducting a cost-benefit analysis of a suggested dam for agricultural livelihoods).

### 5.7.5. SECURITY, CVE & GOVERNANCE

The first half of 2020 was marked by a high number of Al-Shabaab attacks in the north-east and eastern portions of Kenya. This is notably illustrated by the attack on the Manda military base in Lamu County in early January, in which three Americans were killed (two contractors and one soldier), in a demonstration of the group's operational reach. Al-Shabaab's targeting of schoolteachers in the northeast of the country continued, with deadly attacks occurring in Garissa County in January (four teachers and four students were killed in two separate attacks). These attacks have led to the closure of several schools and the removal of non-local teachers in the past eighteen months, 'adding to an

<sup>1</sup> KKCF: Our objectives.

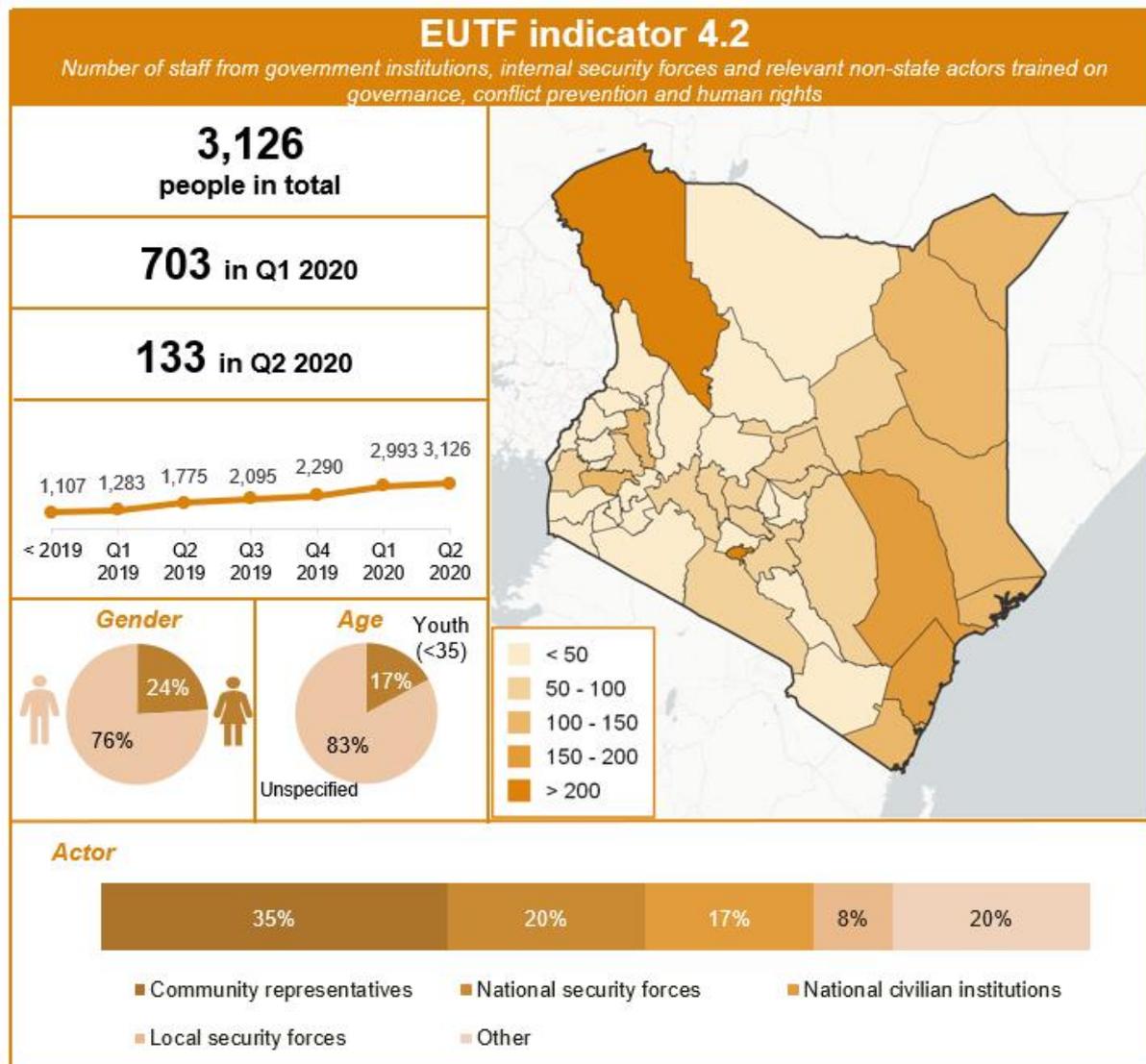
<sup>2</sup> ABLI-G, Document of Action.

<sup>3</sup> Danida – UNHCR, 'Joint Evaluation of the Integrated Solutions Model in and around Kalobeyei, Turkana, Kenya', October 2019.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'KISED P – Kalobeyei integrated socio-economic development plan', 2020.

already existing sense of marginalisation in north-eastern Kenya'.<sup>1</sup> Notable policy developments also took place, with the US government agreeing to create a Kenyan-led Joint Terrorism Task Force, which is a multi-agency counterterrorism investigative force in Nairobi.<sup>2</sup> This initiative, which was announced following the January 2019 Dusit attack, will see 42 Kenyan investigators trained by the FBI and US State Department.

Figure 35: Number of staff [...] trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), Kenya, as of June 2020



Progress with regard to training staff from government institutions and other actors on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), and with regard to people participating on conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), was somewhat affected by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with results in Q2 2020 (133 for 4.2 and 8 for 4.3) being lower than those reported in Q1 2020 (703 for 4.2 and 115 for 4.3). To date, 3,126 staff have been reached, which has mainly been attributed to the Kenya-EU partner NCTC, RDPP UNHCR, Youth KRCS and Youth RUSI. On EUTF indicator 4.2, Youth KE RUSI trained 103 persons (17 women and 86 men) in Q2 2020 on CVE for law enforcement in Kisumu, Kwale and Nakuru Counties from various government entities,

<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group, 'How to shield education from Al-Shabaab in Kenya's North East', July 2020.

<sup>2</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Crisis Watcher', February 2020.

including the Administration Police Service, county officers, intelligence services (NIS), the Kenya Defence Force, the Kenya Police Service and the Kenya Prisons Service.<sup>1</sup> The NCTC-EU partnership project trained 643 persons (24% women and 76% men) under EUTF indicator 4.2, all in Q1 2020. This included 459 beneficiaries who were convened as part of eight local knowledge forums, with the objective of building mutual trust between the community and security actors. An additional 44 media editors were selected from national media stations for training on PVE, and specifically on building awareness about the threat of terrorism, VE and recruitment strategies. Furthermore, 89 frontline government workers (deans of students, academic registrars and government officials in the education sector) were trained on identifying and responding to radicalisation and violent extremism. This was complemented by the training of 51 members of the National Parents Association (drawn from all parts of the country) during a three-day workshop focusing on deconstructing VE narratives and on preventing and countering violent extremism at home and in learning institutions.

With regard to EUTF indicator 4.3, 75,076 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities to date under the EUTF portfolio in Kenya, while in 2020 almost all progress occurred in Q1 2020 as opposed to Q2 2020. Of the total of 123 people benefitting from peacebuilding activities in S1, 80 individuals were reached through the individual response mechanism (IRM) by the NCTC-EU partnership project. The IRM supports the NCTC with special requests for juveniles and their close family members under the disengagement programme. As part of this programme, the IRM team conducted informal assessments and met with 'clients' outside of their neighbourhoods to start building trust (this part of the project is at a preliminary stage). The Youth KE KRCS project also reached 43 youths in Q1 and Q2 2020, including 21 youth group representatives reached through dialogue, 14 people through activities on conflict prevention and eight youth members of the peace committees.

#### 5.7.6. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Kenya's GDP is likely to experience limited growth (about 1%) according to projections, with pre-pandemic data suggesting that GDP would have grown by 6.1%.<sup>2</sup> The negative economic impact of the pandemic is also illustrated by the depreciation of the Kenyan shilling in comparison to the US dollar, as well as by the general increase in the number of jobless from 2.94 million at the end of March to 4.64 million at the end of June.<sup>3</sup> This has disproportionately affected young people under the age of 35 years old, who are already struggling to find employment following their graduation from educational institutions.

Progress on employment and training indicators was larger in Q1 2020 than Q2 2020, most likely due to the impact of the pandemic. In Q1 2020, 452 students graduated from TVET under the Youth KE KRCS project in a wide variety of subjects, including textile and clothing (109), handicraft (87) and services to SMEs (53), among others (EUTF indicator 1.4). Almost all job creation or support (EUTF indicator 1.1) in the first half of 2020 occurred thanks to the Youth KE KRCS project (365 out of 377 jobs). Most jobs were created or supported in Q1 2020, thanks to trainings to support various IGAs (133 jobs) and as a result of formal (six jobs) and informal employment creation (188 jobs) supported through TVET. An additional 12 jobs were contributed by the Youth KE SAIDC project when youths were employed in the nursery sector/informal employment. The high number of TVET graduates in Q1 2020, as well as the high number of beneficiaries assisted to develop an income-generating activity in Q1 2020 (400) and Q2 2020 (221), suggest that high numbers of jobs may be reported in subsequent quarters.

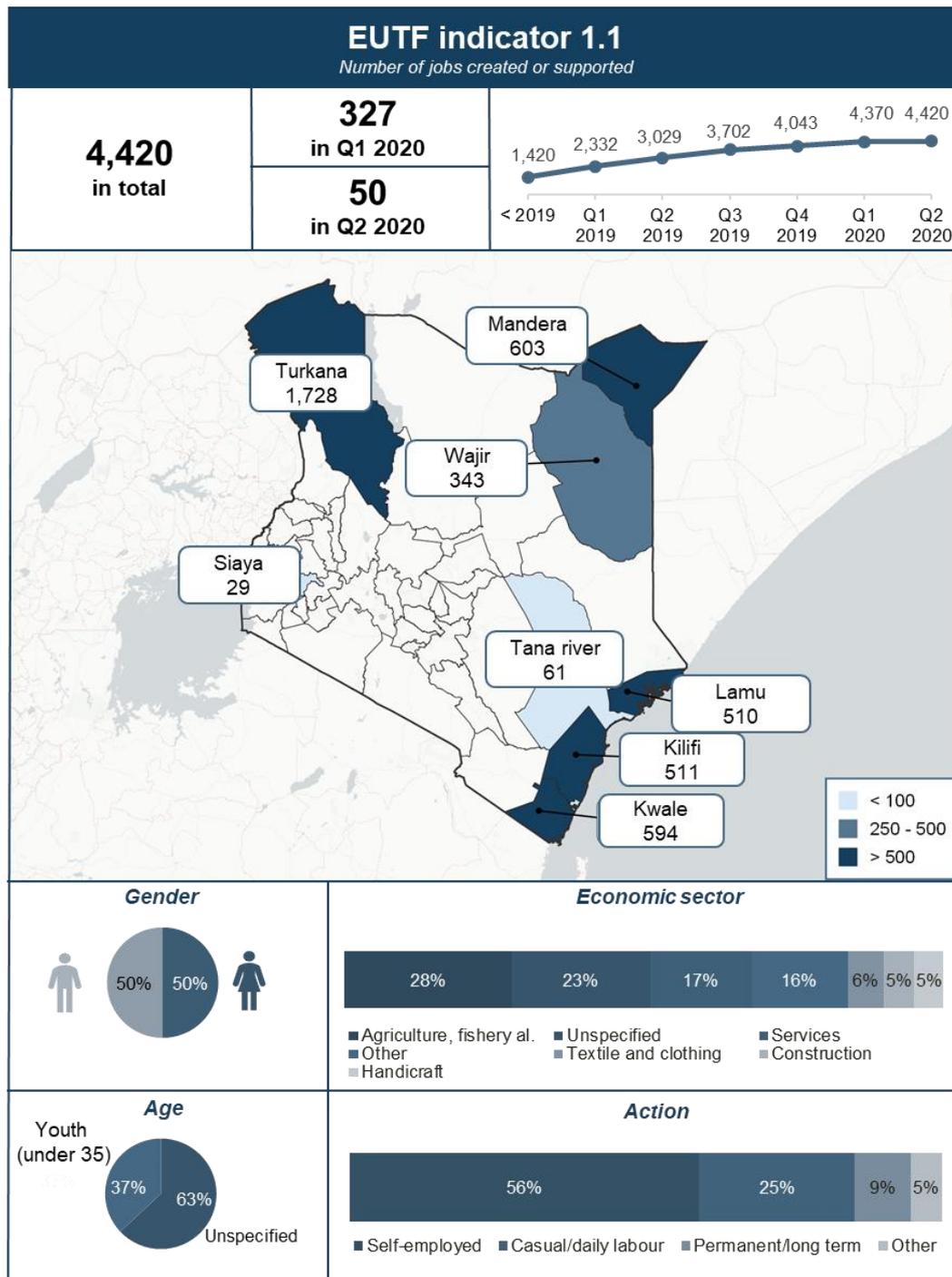
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<sup>1</sup> This is a non-exhaustive list.

<sup>2</sup> Bowmans, 'Kenya Budget Speech 2020/21', June 2020.

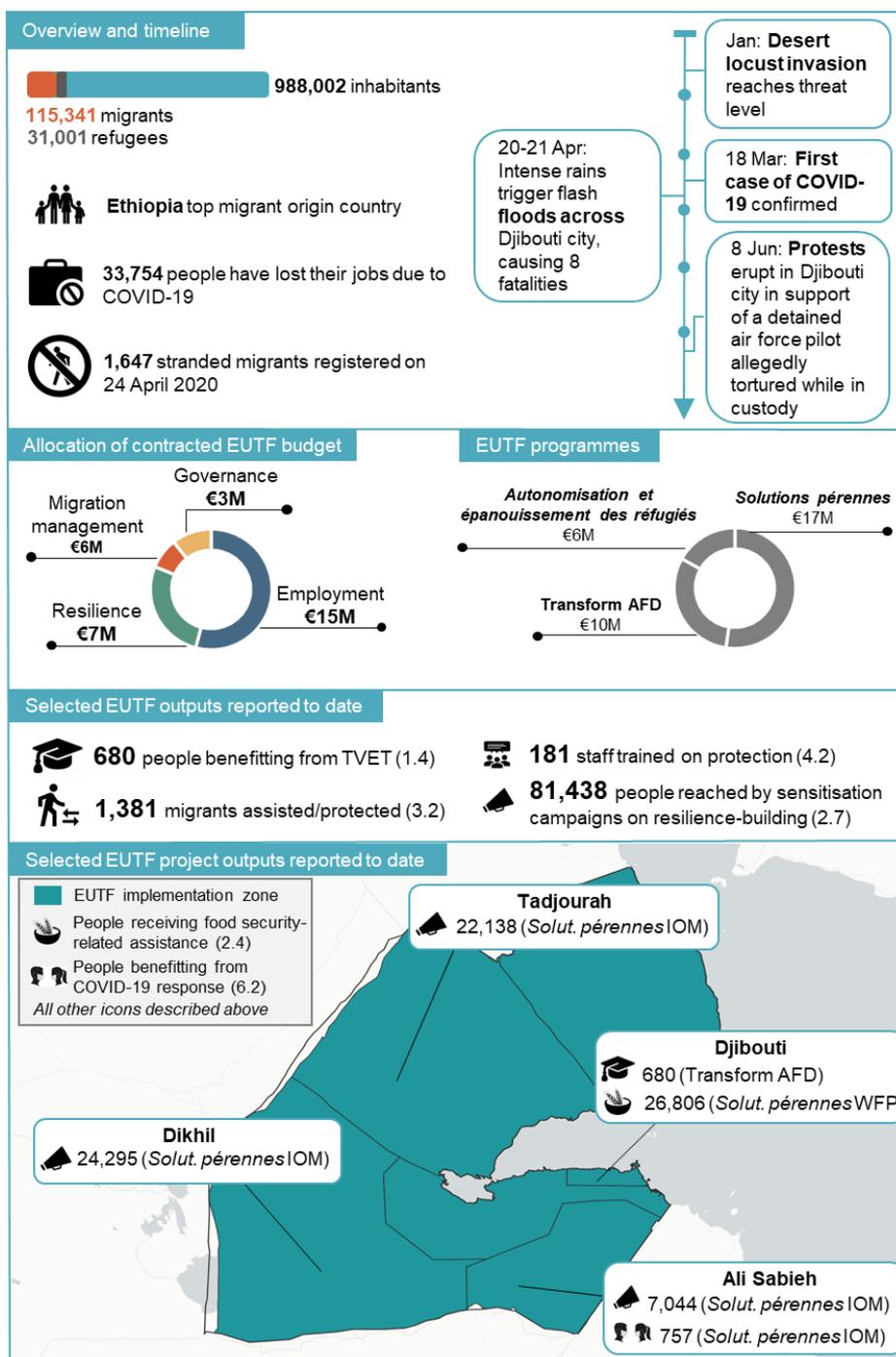
<sup>3</sup> Business Daily, '1.7m jobs lost during Covid-19 lockdown', September 2020.

Figure 36: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Kenya, as of June 2020



## 5.8. DJIBOUTI

Figure 37: Djibouti key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> The pie chart on budget split by SO excludes €2M dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

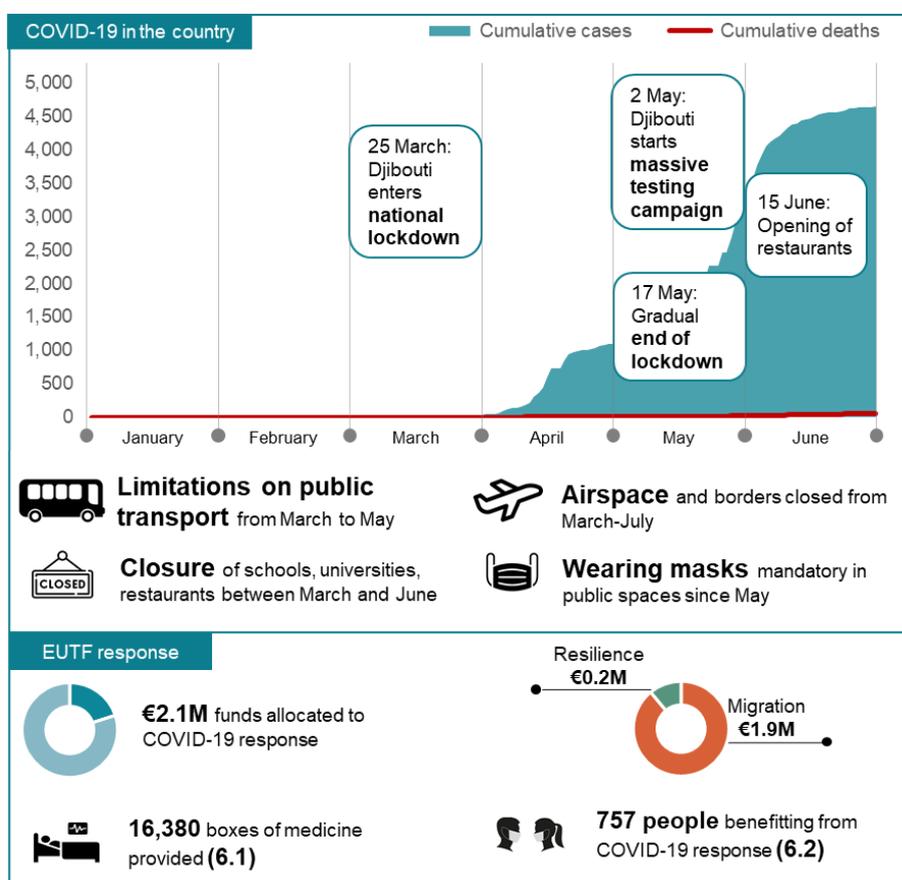
<sup>3</sup> IOM DTM, '2019 Migration Snapshot: Djibouti', April 2020; UN DESA, 'Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2020; UNHCR, 'Djibouti refugee situation update', 31 May 2020; IOM, 'Stranded migrants – Djibouti', 24 April 2020; IGAD, 'IGAD bi-annual meeting on food security and nutrition', June 2020; UNCT Djibouti, 'Flash floods Situation Report #1', 21 April 2020; FAO, Govt. Djibouti, '2020 Appeal to the international community: Desert Locust Invasion in Republic of Djibouti', 2020; WHO, 'Djibouti joins global action to prevent COVID-19 as first case is confirmed in the country', 18 March 2020; GardaWorld, 'Djibouti: protests reported in Djibouti city following alleged torture of pilot in custody June 8', 9 June 2020.

### 5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN S1 2020

Like many of its neighbouring countries, Djibouti started the year with a massive desert locust invasion, followed by seasonal rains from March to May, causing flash floods and landslides in parts of the country.<sup>1</sup> The first case of COVID-19 was confirmed on 18 March, a Spanish national arriving on a military flight.<sup>2</sup> To contain the spread of the virus, the Government of Djibouti took preventive control measures, including closing borders, restricting movement, and closing non-essential services. Two peaks were reported in the epidemiological curve, one at the end of April and the second at the end of May and beginning of June, coinciding with the partial lifting of measures.<sup>3</sup> Restaurants and cafes were allowed to reopen on 15 June. As of the end of the month, WHO had confirmed 4,656 COVID-19 cases (including 53 deaths), with Djibouti being the second country along the Eastern Corridor to report the most new monthly cases after Ethiopia. However, even with a higher number of severe cases, the case fatality rate (1.2%) remained significantly lower than the global average (4.9%) and the rate of most neighbouring countries.<sup>4</sup> Thankfully, the month of June registered a deceleration in the number of new cases, indicating a slowing down of the spread in the community.<sup>5</sup>

### 5.8.2. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 38: COVID-19 in Djibouti, January to June 2020<sup>6,7</sup>



<sup>1</sup> FAO, Govt. Djibouti, '2020 Appeal to the international community: Desert Locust Invasion in Republic of Djibouti', 2020.

<sup>2</sup> WHO, 'Djibouti joins global action to prevent COVID-19 as first case is confirmed in the country', 18 March 2020.

<sup>3</sup> IOM Djibouti, 'COVID-19 Update', 19 July 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNCT Djibouti, 'Republic of Djibouti: COVID-19 Situation Report #11', 23 June-10 July 2020.

<sup>5</sup> IOM Djibouti, 'COVID-19 Situation Report #8', 29 June 2020.

<sup>6</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>7</sup> Sources indicated in the text above.

### 5.8.3. DJIBOUTI PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Djibouti.

Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	10	1	16
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	132	500	48	680
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	14	7	21
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	510	2,047	2,557
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	0	22,864	3,942	26,806
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	74,767	81,438
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	48	0	48
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	349	1,381
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	5,746
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	20	0	20
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	1
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	0	181
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	0	3
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	5	0	5
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	0	1
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	2
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	16,380
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	757	757

### 5.8.4. MIGRATION

Border closures in Ethiopia and stricter border management policies in Yemen resulted in the stranding in Djibouti of many of the migrants who were transiting through the country on their way to the Arabian Peninsula.<sup>3</sup> As a result, as of 30 June 2020, 1,142 Ethiopian migrants had gathered in 19 spontaneous sites located along the migration route in Djibouti. 728 migrants who tested negative for COVID-19 at a quarantine site dedicated to migrants in the Ali Sabieh region were taken to the border with Ethiopia. However, their ability to return safely was compromised by the closure of borders, the suspension of AVR services and the limited reception capacity in Ethiopia.<sup>4</sup>

Through the *Solutions pérennes* project, IOM Djibouti actively participated in the COVID-19 response, in close collaboration with key ministries and UN agencies. In Q2 2020, the project constructed a quarantine site in the Ar-Aoussa locality of Ali Sabieh, run by the *Office National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés et Sinistrés*<sup>5</sup> (ONARS) (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), and equipped it with 16,380 boxes of medicine, worth approximately €20,000. In total, 757 migrants (EUTF indicator 6.2), of whom 35 men and 5 women tested positive for COVID-19, benefitted from the site. 668 boxes of soaps and bleach were distributed to six hospitals in Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti, Obock and Tadjourah. During the

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with previous reports due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of Q1 2020 and Q2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from H1 2020 values due to rounding.

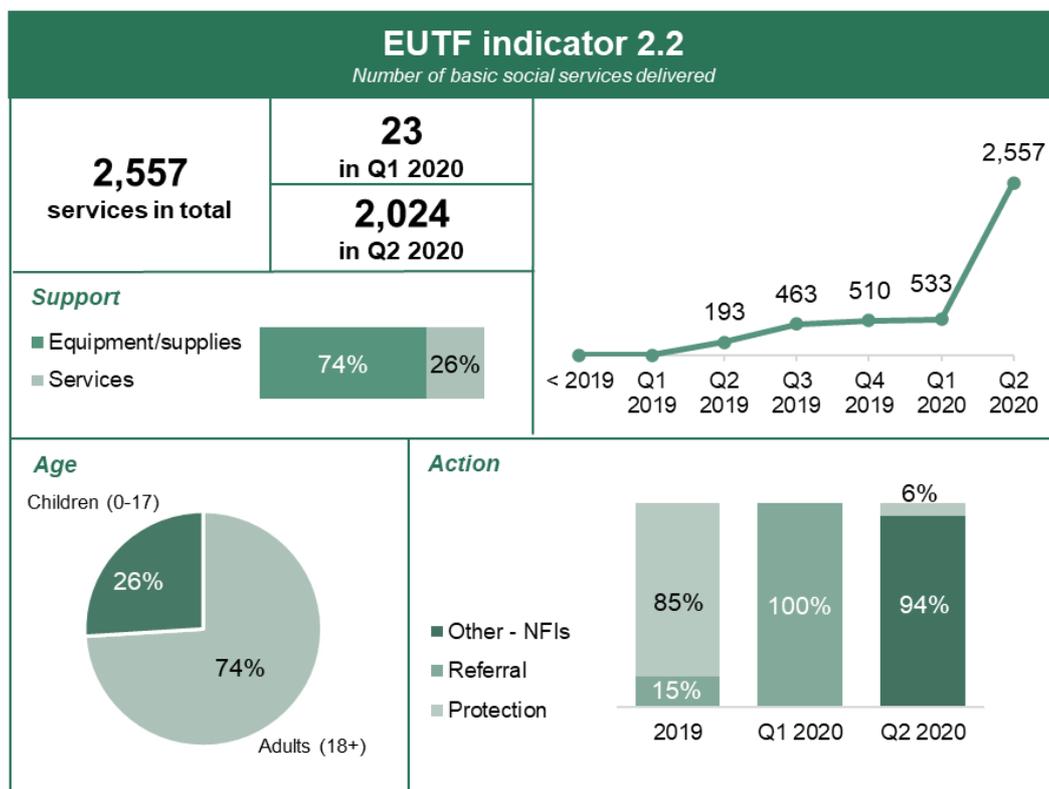
<sup>3</sup> IOM DTM, 'Stranded migrants – Djibouti', 30 April 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 'Impact of COVID-19 movement restrictions on migrants along the Eastern Corridor', 30 June 2020.

<sup>5</sup> National Office for Assistance to Refugees and Disaster victims

same quarter, IOM reached 74,767 people on the risks of COVID-19 (30% female, 70% men, EUTF indicator 2.7). Furthermore, of the 2,024 basic services provided in Q2 2020, 1,899 consisted in non-food items (including clothes, hygiene kits and shoes) distributed by IOM to migrants (EUTF indicator 2.2). In parallel, the project continued to assist children with its usual protection actions: in Q1, 23 cases were referred to Caritas and in Q2, 125 services including accommodation, access to education and psychosocial and medical assistance were delivered to boys and girls living on the streets. Thus, a total of 2,557 basic social services have been provided to date in Djibouti, of which 74% are supplies of non-food items to adults and 26% are referrals protection services benefitting children.

Figure 39: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Djibouti, as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>



Before its substantial contribution to the COVID-19 response, IOM supported the National Union of Djiboutian Women's information and listening centre in lending an attentive ear and providing medical, psychological and social assistance to 349 vulnerable women<sup>2</sup> in Q1 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.2).

### 5.8.5. FOOD SECURITY

Following the decrease in temperatures due to continuous and above-average rainfalls, the desert locust invasion, which was first observed in the country in December 2019, affected all six regions in Djibouti.<sup>3</sup> As of February 2020, the government estimated that the infestation had caused a loss of around \$5M, with nearly 5,000 hectares of pasture being damaged.<sup>4</sup> In addition, April saw widespread flash floods cause displacement and aggravate food security for 110,254 people in urban areas and 6,000 people in rural and peri-urban areas. The worst affected areas were Dikhil, the outskirts of Djibouti City and the northern part of the country.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 42 of the beneficiaries receiving psychosocial assistance have an unspecified gender.

<sup>2</sup> La Cellule d'Écoute, d'Information et d'Orientation (CEIO) de l'Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes (UNFD).

<sup>3</sup> IGAD, 'IGAD bi-annual meeting on food security and nutrition', June 2020.

<sup>4</sup> FAO, Govt. Djibouti, '2020 Appeal to the international community: Desert Locust Invasion in Republic of Djibouti', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> IGAD, 'IGAD bi-annual meeting on food security and nutrition', June 2020.

In its continued effort to reduce the levels of food insecurity and contribute to the eradication of malnutrition in Djibouti City, *Solutions pérennes* WFP provided electronic vouchers (SCOPE cards) to 3,942 members of the host community (65% males, 35% females) in Djibouti City's Balbala and Boulaos communes in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.4). SCOPE cards can be redeemed at pre-selected retailers, allowing beneficiaries to select the food commodities of their choice.

#### 5.8.6. ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

As a result of the pandemic, Djibouti's economic activity contracted for the first time in two decades, with per capita GDP growth expected to fall by 2.5% compared to an average annual growth of 5.4% from 2015 to 2019.<sup>1</sup> As of June 2020, an estimated 33,754 people had lost their jobs, 20,000 in the formal sector and 13,754 in the informal sector.<sup>2</sup> However, economic prospects are predicted to remain positive in the medium term due amongst others to ongoing infrastructure projects which are likely to stimulate growth.<sup>3</sup> Despite the crisis, the Centre for Resources and Competences (CRC) continued to deliver trainings in the logistics, transport and port sector through the AFD Transform project. A total of 48 men were trained in the first half of 2020, bringing the total number of people trained to 680 since the beginning of the project (EUTF indicator 1.4). To date, 69% of beneficiaries are aged 18-34 years old. A further 31% are 35-64 years old, and the first 65+ year old trainee was reported in Q1 2020.

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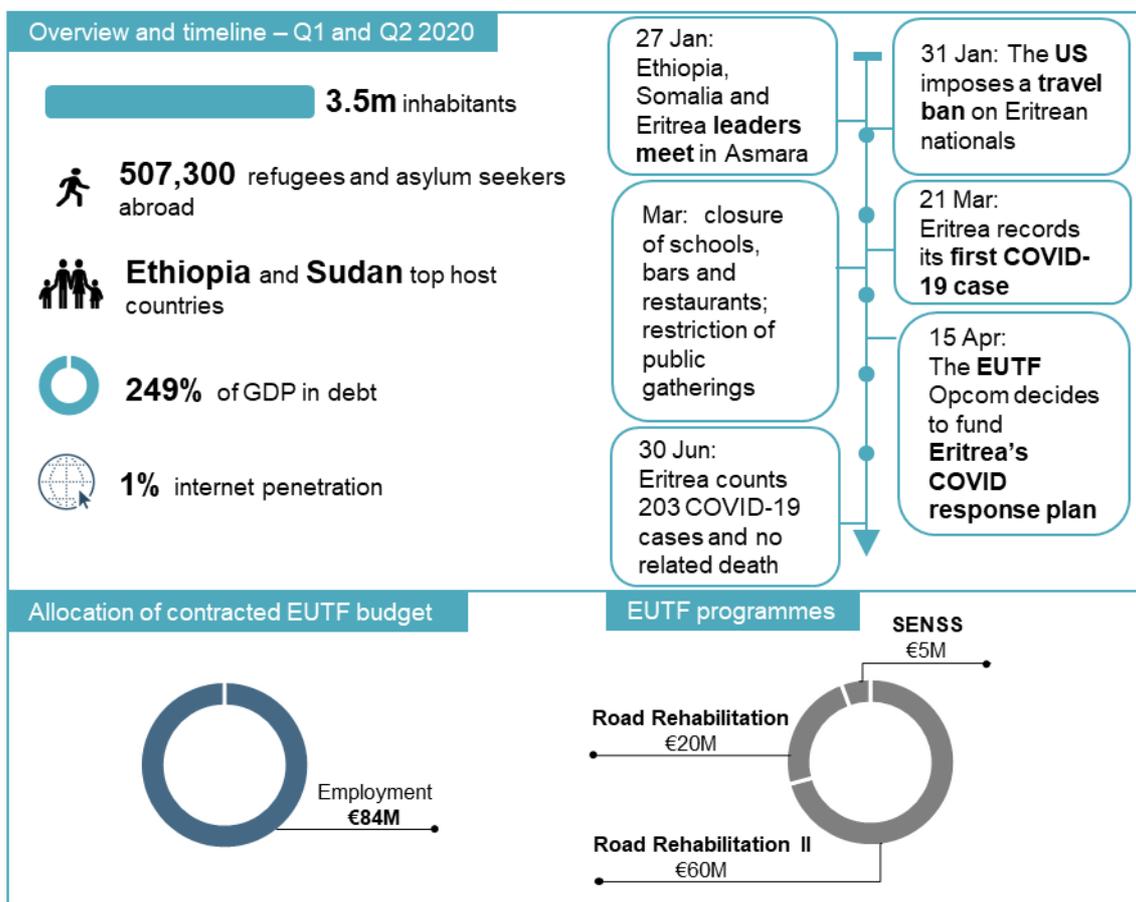
<sup>1</sup> World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – October 2020', 19 October 2020.

<sup>2</sup> IGAD, 'IGAD bi-annual meeting on food security and nutrition', June 2020.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – October 2020', 19 October 2020.

## 5.9. ERITREA

Figure 40: Eritrea key facts and figures, as of June 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.9.1. ERITREA IN S1 2020

In S1 2020, Eritrea continued to restore relations with its neighbours in the region and in the Arabic Peninsula. In January 2020, the Eritrean, Ethiopian and Somali heads of state met in Asmara to discuss cooperation and current regional developments. In the same month, Eritrea participated in the establishment of a new regional council composed of countries bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, along with Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. Despite such signs of extended collaboration from the Eritrean government, the peace process with Ethiopia has observed limited progress. While multiple high-level meetings have taken place in Asmara and Addis Abeba, the border has remained closed since April 2019. To date, there exists no framework to operationalise or institutionalise the rapprochement between the two countries. As explained in the latest report from the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, tensions between the regional Tigray administration and the national Eritrean authorities have slowed down the process and served as an indication of future challenges with regard to normalising Ethiopia-Eritrea relations.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, Eritrea's membership of IGAD remained suspended in the first half of 2020.

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

<sup>2</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'African Economic Outlook', 2020.

BBC, 'Eritrea - where ATMs are unknown and Sim cards are like gold dust', October 2019.

<sup>3</sup> UN OHCHR, 'Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea', May 2020.

Available data does not allow for a comprehensive assessment of the country's economic and social development situation. The sanctions imposed until 2018 by the UN Security Council on Eritrea restricted private investments for a decade, even though some investors have recently shown interest in the country's tourism and extractive industries.<sup>1</sup> To date, the economy appears largely based on the primary sector, and particularly on agriculture and mining.

### 5.9.2. ERITREA AND THE EUTF

In March 2019, the EU redirected their funds for Eritrea within the European Development Fund to the EUTF, which has since become the EU's main funding instrument for the country. The EUTF made several funding decisions for Eritrea in December 2019, notably with the extension of the support to the rehabilitation of the road between the Ethiopian border and the Massawa port. Another programme approved in 2019 will support the Eritrean agricultural sector and job creation in the agriculture and food processing value chains. On the governance side, the new programmes will contribute to strengthening Eritrea's national economic statistics systems (through the Strengthening Eritrea's National Statistics and Macro-economic Statistics Systems project), governance capacities, justice administration, engagement with the diaspora and ability to implement the Universal Periodic Review recommendations accepted by Eritrea.

As of the end of June 2020, the only EUTF-funded programme in implementation in Eritrea has been phase I of the 'Procurement Services for Rehabilitation of Main Arterial Roads between the Ethiopian Border and Massawa Port' project, implemented by UNOPS. The EUTF supports the procurement of equipment and plants critical to the improvement of the road connecting Ethiopia and Eritrea. A total of €8,083,368 worth of bulldozers and € 5,095,700 in trucks were procured in Q4 2019 and in the first half of 2020, as well as a € 1,441,500 asphalt plant and two crushing plants worth € 2,820,000. It should however be noted that these asphalt and crushing plants had not been delivered as of June 2020, although the procurement process was finalized. The initiative aims to build on the peace agreement between Ethiopia and Eritrea, fostering economic relations between the countries and contributing to economic growth and job creation in Eritrea. Ethiopia should also benefit from access to the sea thanks to the road.

### 5.9.3. COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN ERITREA

On 21 March 2020, Eritrea recorded their first case of COVID-19. As of 30 June 2020, Eritrea had 203 cases and no deaths. The overall lack of data on the country and access for international observers, however, raise doubts about the accuracy of these figures. WHO is coordinating the response to COVID-19 in Eritrea in collaboration with the government. In April 2020, several NGOs, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea and diaspora groups requested the Eritrean government to suspend training at the Sawa military camp to prevent the spread of the disease. These appeals remain unanswered.<sup>2</sup>

The EUTF is funding the 'Support to the Eritrean health system to be better prepared and respond to public health threats' project to contribute to Eritrea's capacity to respond to COVID-19. The project is to focus on strengthening Eritrean laboratory, prevention, isolation and care capacities. It will deliver training for health staff, provide equipment and infrastructure and develop procedures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic in the country. As of the end of June 2020, the project implementation had not yet started.

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<sup>1</sup> UN, 'Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea', May 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

This report is the outcome of the ninth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. Since the publication of the last report, the EUTF common output indicators have been revised to better capture and harmonise the portfolio's outputs. Changes included removing some of the original EUTF indicators, creating several new ones and expanding some of the definitions and disaggregation categories. To make time for this process, the MLS team did not produce a Q1 2020 report, and instead focused on revising data and communicating with the IPs about the methodological changes. For this reason, and for the time, this report serves as a joint Q1 and Q2 2020 report, focusing on the outputs achieved by EUTF-funded projects in the first two quarters of 2020. The format of this report largely follows the Q4 2019 annual report, which adopted a more narrative approach, linking project outputs to contextual data.

The data collection for the S1 2020 report lasted from early July to mid-September. During this time, the MLS team initiated a revision process of all outputs reported to the MLS, and adapted data tracking tools in cooperation with IPs to reflect the new methodological notes for each EUTF indicator. After the changes to the reporting templates had been agreed upon with each IP, partners were asked to provide two sets of data for Q1 and Q2 2020. In addition to this, budget information and data on COVID-19 response activities was also collected from IPs. While this was likely the most demanding data collection phase for both the IPs and the MLS team, the process allowed for a large-scale revision and review of the entire MLS dataset. Furthermore, with clear definitions and disaggregation categories now in place, it is expected that the reporting process will return to a smoother roll-out by the next reporting period.

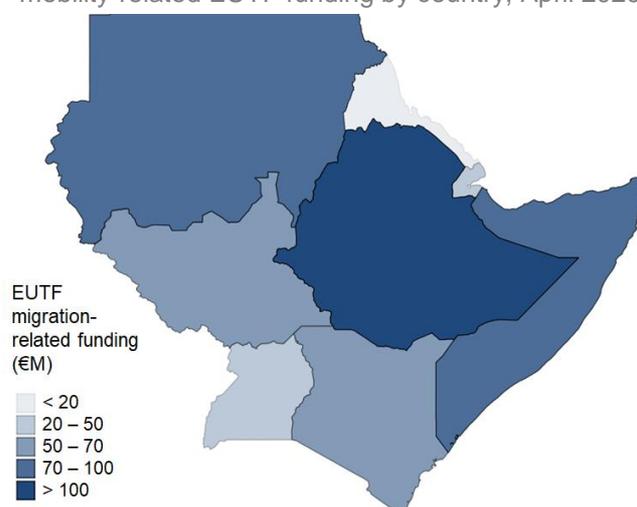
This report includes data from 115 projects, a number that has gradually increased from 38 projects in the first quarterly report of 2018, to 66 at the end of the year, 77 in Q1 2019 and 102 in Q4 2019.

The MLS conducted a portfolio analysis to assess what percentage of the overall budget was dedicated to migration, mobility and forced displacement. It found that 41% of the total EUTF funding for the Horn of Africa window is currently dedicated to these actions (referred to by the MLS as 'extended SO3'). Funds not directly related to migration and displacement are mostly spent in countries where "traditional" DEVCO funding was channelled directly through the EUTF (Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan). Forced displacement and migration-related funding is largest in Ethiopia (€109M), Sudan (€84M) and Somalia (€78M). However, in terms of percentages, migration and displacement-related funding represents the largest part of

the EUTF portfolio in Djibouti (66%), Uganda (64%) and Kenya (59%). 57% of funding for migration and displacement-related activities goes towards support for displacement-affected communities (resilience, livelihoods and conflict prevention), around 40% of which targets IDPs and their associated host communities. A further 11% of migration and displacement-related funding goes towards return and reintegration, 10% towards protection of migrants, and 8% towards migration governance.

Figures related to provision (EUTF indicator 2.2) and access (EUTF indicator 2.9) to basic services remain the largest reported outputs to date, with almost 4.6 million and 5.5 million reached respectively. In both cases, the largest share of the total achievement is attributable to health-related services.

Figure 41: Forced displacement, migration and mobility-related EUTF funding by country, April 2020



Activities related to employment continued to deliver outputs during the first six months of 2020, including in Q2 2020, when COVID-19 began to affect the region. 9,831 new jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1) and 41,582 people supported to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) were reported in S1 2020, for a total of 79,796 and 254,380 respectively.

Similarly, governance and conflict prevention activities continued to deliver significant outputs during the first two quarters of 2020. For example, 68,359 beneficiaries participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) in S1 2020, representing 39% of the total achievement so far. EUTF activities also developed or supported 117 strategies, laws, policies and plans in the first half of 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6), for a total of 481.

Projects dealing with migration management are those whose outputs were most affected by the reduced mobility engendered by the pandemic, particularly in the second quarter of the year. Nevertheless, during the first half of 2020 EUTF-funded activities supported an additional 1,580 voluntary returns, as well as providing post-arrival assistance to 483 returnees (EUTF indicator 3.5).

Overall, EUTF projects appear to have coped well with the uncertainty brought on by the COVID-19 crisis and by the resulting disruptions in transport and mobility. The EUTF demonstrated agility and responsiveness by managing to swiftly refocus activities and efforts to respond to the urgent needs of populations and governments resulting from the pandemic. €51M have so far been allocated to the COVID-19 response. As of the end of June 2020, less than four months after the first reported COVID-19 case in the Horn of Africa, projects had already distributed 46,930 pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1), assisted 18,694 people with COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2) and supported 430 entities (EUTF indicator 6.3) to deal with the pandemic.

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