



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa

S1 2023 REPORT

COVERING UNTIL 30 JUNE 2023

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Cover photo: Amal Mahdi Xasan poses in her shop, a business supported via a loan provided by the CRRF ET Job Creation MC project (also known as STEDE) implemented by Mercy Corps in a refugee camp in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region, Ethiopia.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ACAPS	Assessment Capacities Project
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
ALP	Alternative learning programme
ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
B	Billion
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
BTVET	Business and technical and vocational education and training
CCI	Cross-cutting issues
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil society organisation
DAC	Displacement-affected community
DJ	Djibouti
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
(the) DRC	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
ECHR	European Court of Human Rights
EHAGL	East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes Region
ER	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
ETM	Emergency Transit Mechanism
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FCS	Food consumption score
FGC	Financial governance committee
FGD	Focus group discussion
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross domestic product
GOE	Government of Ethiopia
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
IDP	Internally displaced person
IGA	Income-generating activity
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing partner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
K	Thousand
KE	Kenya
KII	Key informant interview
LGBTQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning persons or community
M	Million
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MRC	Migration Response Centre
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MLS	Monitoring and learning system
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Justice (Uganda)
MMC	Mixed Migration Centre
MSME	Micro, small or medium enterprise
NDICI	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
P/CVE	Preventing and countering violent extremism

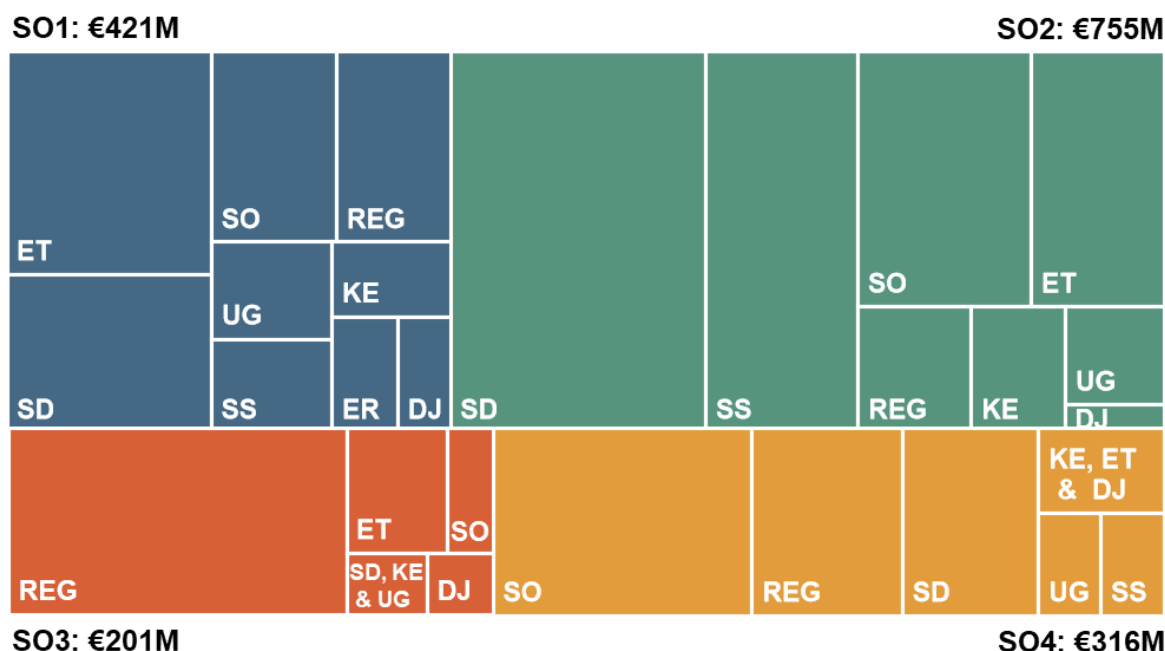
PPE	Personal protective equipment
R-ARCSS	Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan
RSF	Rapid Support Forces (Sudan)
S4T	Savings for transformation groups
SAF	Sudanese Armed Forces
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SD	Sudan
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
SO	Strategic Objective or Somalia
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
SO4	Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement land irregular migration
SS	South Sudan
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UG	Uganda
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VE	Violent extremism
VSLA	Village savings and loans association
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fifteenth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF) Horn of Africa (HoA) window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the HoA from the start of activities until the end of June 2023, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2023 (S1 2023). The report includes outputs from country and regional programmes implemented in Burundi, Djibouti, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

As of September 2023, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion). The HoA window is the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 94 decisions, of which 98% (€1.73B) has been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.¹ Of these, 129 projects worth €805M (million) are completed. This leaves 102 projects worth €926M currently in implementation,² which corresponds to 54% of EUTF HoA funding.

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, September 2023³



The current report includes output data or other information on 217 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.68B), comprising 125 completed projects,^{4,5} 91 projects in implementation that have reported quantitative data to the MLS at least once (of which 86 reported data in S1 2023), and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities.⁶ Of the 91 projects in implementation with quantitative data to report, Sudan accounts for the largest proportion (22), followed

¹ This excludes 169 non-operational contracts accounting for €40M that are not included in the MLS analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis.

² This includes one project worth €800K (PROTECT IOM) that is still designated as being in inception as it was significantly delayed due to external factors such as the 2021 military coup d'état and the recent conflict in Sudan.

³ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators which represent €38M.

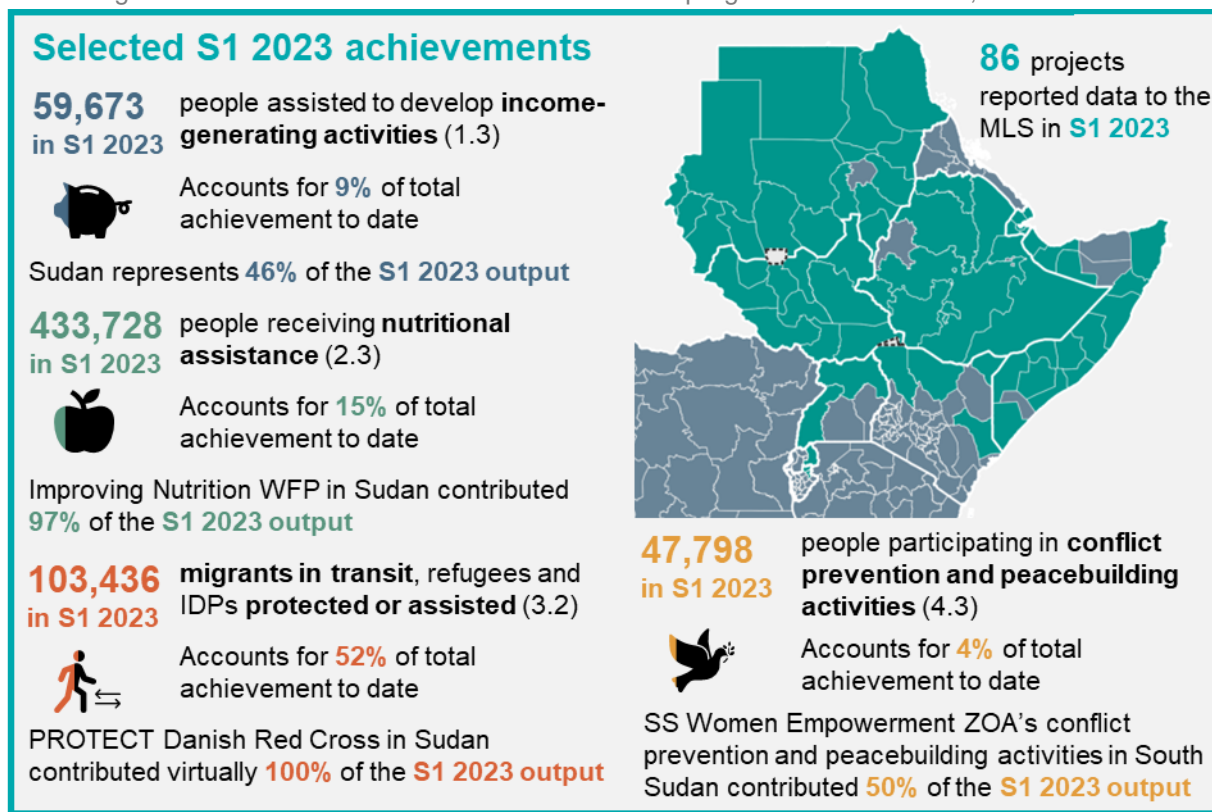
⁴ The RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK CIVIPOL (September 2021), Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022) and Local Conflict Prevention and Resolution Mechanisms SS SP (January 2023) projects never reported data to the MLS.

⁵ This number also includes projects that only reported qualitative data to the MLS in the past.

⁶ The Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract.

by Ethiopia and regional projects (sixteen each), Somalia (fourteen) and South Sudan (ten). A full list of project names can be found in the annexes to this report.

Figure 2: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in S1 2023, June 2023¹



Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities










The cost of living has increased in the Horn of Africa region amid local currency depreciations (which contributed to elevated costs of imported staples), below-average harvests and disruptions to local supply chains caused by harsh climate conditions and conflicts.² Since 2016, EUTF-funded projects have been supporting economic and employment opportunities (SO1) in the region, accounting for €421M (or 24%) of contracted EUTF funding, with the largest portion dedicated to projects in Ethiopia (27% of the SO1 budget).

Overall, reported S1 2023 outputs are lower than those reported in previous semesters, which can be explained by the fact that many projects reporting significant outputs against SO1 came to an end in or before S1 2023. For example, just 9% (59,673) of the jobs created or supported by the EUTF were reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3), compared to 12% (73,648) in S1 2022 and 13% (82,378) in S2 2022. Many economic and employment interventions funded by the EUTF target refugees, youths and women. The below figure provides an overview of how these different groups of beneficiaries have benefitted from EUTF-funded created or supported jobs, income-generating activities (IGA) and professional trainings (TVET).

¹ The number of projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2023 includes projects that ended during the semester and are therefore considered completed in this report.

² WFP, 'Research assessment & monitoring procurement: Eastern Africa market and trade update, Quarter 2, 2023', July 2023.

Figure 3: Overview of different beneficiary groups – refugees, youths and women (SO1), as of June 2023^{1,2}

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Strategic Objective 1</h2> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: small;">Overview of different beneficiary groups: refugees, youths and women</p>	
Refugees	
	10,561 (7% of all beneficiaries to date) refugees benefitted from created or supported jobs (1.1)
	74,211 (11% of all beneficiaries to date) refugees were assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3)
	30,989 (20% of all beneficiaries to date) refugees benefitted from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (1.4)
Youths	
	25,960 (18% of all beneficiaries to date) youths benefitted from created or supported jobs (1.1)
	67,967 (10% of all beneficiaries to date) youths were assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3)
	64,026 (38% of all beneficiaries to date) youths benefitted from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (1.4)
Women	
	44,859 (31% of all beneficiaries to date) women benefitted from created or supported jobs (1.1)
	384,892 (59% of all beneficiaries to date) women were assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3)
	92,688 (58% of all beneficiaries to date) women benefitted from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development (1.4)

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

As the HoA region recovered from five consecutive below-average rainy seasons, drought-affected communities in several countries experienced above-average rainfall and consequent flooding during the first half of 2023. Extreme weather conditions have caused mass displacements, with 2.7 million displaced by the prolonged drought³ and another 1.4 million by flooding during the first six months of 2023.⁴ The regional situation is further exacerbated by rising fuel and food prices, and at least 23 million people across areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia faced severe hunger as of May 2023.⁵ Resilience-related interventions (SO2) represent the largest share of the HoA portfolio, with €755M of contracted funds (the largest proportion of which is allocated to Sudan, with €270M). The largest biannual output on nutrition assistance was reported in S1 2023, accounting for 433,728 of the 2,833,594 people benefitting from the delivery of nutrition assistance in the HoA to date (EUTF indicator 2.3). This is largely thanks to Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan, which represents 97% of the biannual output. EUTF

¹ The beneficiary status and age of some beneficiaries is unspecified, and as such, these numbers could include other refugees and youths.

² The relatively low percentage of women benefitting from job creation interventions can partly be explained by an extremely large output (representing 20% of the total result) delivered in and before 2018 by the IMPACT MM project in South Sudan with no gender disaggregation, as well as by the nature of some of the jobs created or supported by EUTF funding (such as cash for work on construction projects, which often favours men).

³ WFP, 'Drought in the Horn of Africa, Situation update, July 2023', 16 July 2023.

⁴ IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa flood snapshot: January – June 2023', July 2023.

⁵ WFP, 'Horn of Africa hunger crisis pushes millions to the brink', 24 May 2023.

projects have also provided food security assistance to 5,162,499 people to date (EUTF indicator 2.4), including 260,075 new beneficiaries in S1 2023. Sudan accounted for 62% of the semester's result.

The EUTF also funds numerous interventions that deliver, or improve access to basic social services and benefits, particularly in the health, education and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sectors. Thus far, EUTF-financed projects have improved access to basic social benefits for 16,626,393 people, including 1,753,815 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9), and directly delivered 9,130,546 services to date, including 468,050 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). This was partly achieved through the rehabilitation or construction of 8,150 social infrastructures, including 343 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Most of the services delivered so far were in the health sector, with 7,407,899 health services delivered to date, including 387,047 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). South Sudan accounted for 56% of the S1 2023 output, and children under five years old represented 33% of all S1 2023 beneficiaries. Meanwhile, 3,477,306 people have benefitted from improved access to healthcare to date (EUTF indicator 2.9), including 121,294 in S1 2023. In addition, 1,170,206 education-related basic social services have been reported to date, including 62,123 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). Sudan accounted for 88% of the semester's result, largely thanks to the IRCSES UNICEF project. Furthermore, 2,040 of the 24,713 education staff trained to date were reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.8). Lastly, EUTF projects provided 18,731 people with improved access to WASH facilities in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9), bringing the total to 2,655,104 people, largely thanks to the rehabilitation, equipment or construction of more than 6,550 WASH-related social infrastructures reported thus far (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis).

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

During the first half of 2023, 334,437 migratory movements were observed within the region,¹ representing an increase of 11% from the same period in 2022. Although economic conditions continue to drive the majority of migration decisions in the HoA, 34% of the migrants assisted in IOM's Migration Response Centres in the region identified armed conflict as the most important driver during the first half of 2023.² This can largely be explained by the conflict that erupted in Sudan in mid-April 2023, which caused mass displacement and triggered nearly 600,000 cross-border movements to neighbouring countries.³ Furthermore, a Human Rights Watch report published in August 2023 on the dire and dangerous situations experienced by irregular migrants travelling to Saudi Arabia showed that migrants from the HoA continue to face significant risks on their journeys to the Gulf.⁴

Migration management (SO3) constitutes the smallest EUTF portfolio with €201M (12%) of contracted funds, mostly allocated to regional projects (70%). Although many SO3 interventions are slowly phasing out and, accordingly, some of the smallest biannual outputs were reported in S1 2023, the largest biannual output for migrants, refugees, returnees and IDPs assisted or protected was reported this semester (103,436), out of 198,826 supported to date (EUTF indicator 3.2). Almost all beneficiaries assisted this semester were reached by PROTECT Danish Red Cross (which implements activities together with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) in Sudan. On the other hand, only 2,473 of the 828,775 people reached by migration-related campaigns were reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 3.3). Similarly, just 425 migrants were supported with their voluntary return in S1 2023, out of 14,932 to date, although this represents a slight increase compared to recent semesters (EUTF indicator 3.4).

EUTF projects have also strengthened the capacities of 28 institutions and non-state actors on migration management in S1 2023, with 1,601 reached to date (EUTF indicator 3.6), and trained 474 individuals on migration management, with 32,818 reached to date (EUTF indicator 3.7). Both biannual outputs represent the lowest ever reported due to the end of key contributing projects.

¹ The DTM tracks movements in seven HoA countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda).

² IOM DTM, 'Migration response centres – Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023.

³ MMC, Mixed Migration Centre, 'Mixed migration consequences of Sudan's conflict – Round 2 (June 2023)', 22 June 2023.

⁴ Human Rights Watch, "They fired on us like rain". Saudi Arabian mass killings of Ethiopian migrants at the Yemen-Saudi Border', August 2023.

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration

The increased levels of violence recorded in the HoA since 2020 continued into 2023, with 9,823 fatalities reported by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project in the first half of the year, compared to 9,909 fatalities for the whole of 2020, followed by 17,181 in 2021 and 18,556 in 2022.^{1,2} The recent increase is largely driven by protracted and renewed conflicts, extremist attacks and intercommunal violence, with the outbreak of the war in Sudan in April 2023 playing an important role in the continuation of the trend this semester. EUTF interventions targeting peacebuilding, governance and security constitute the third-largest portfolio in the HoA, representing €316M or 18% of the contracted EUTF budget, of which the largest proportion (38%) is allocated to projects in Somalia.

Across the EUTF portfolio, 1,261,522 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), including 47,798 people in S1 2023. This represents a large decline compared to the previous semester, which can be attributed to the end of the project contributing most to this indicator, the Kenya-EU Partnership NCTC. Small outputs were also reported under other SO4 indicators in S1 2023. For example, EUTF projects provided capacity building to 2,392 staff from state and non-state actors on peace-, security- and governance-related topics in S1 2023 (out of 65,369 reached to date, EUTF indicator 4.2).

¹ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 4 July 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

² This figure refers to the eight 'core' EUTF countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,984	20,578	19,231	14,847	33,331	6,102	144,072	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	480	1,873	8,631	3,652	20,720	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	87,091	96,443	125,498	156,027	59,673	648,500	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,179	21,013	19,408	38,471	37,203	11,678	158,953	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	31	6	26	33	240	61	397	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	36	63	6	151	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,117	2,104	2,111	1,927	343	8,150	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,019,291	1,539,694	1,893,333	1,531,984	468,050	9,130,546	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	432,399	450,081	433,728	2,833,594	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,522,000	1,699,391	216,698	591,037	260,075	5,162,499	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	60	93	41	459	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	35,901	34,437	815	133,454	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	638,575	9,757,112	1,299,104	2,672,627	362,812	15,221,275	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,431	29,090	26,034	20,643	7,518	137,067	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,040,757	1,390,297	5,569,624	2,894,600	1,753,815	16,626,393	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	11,458	9,789	8,128	103,436	198,826	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	542,988	167,345	28,606	28,409	58,954	2,473	828,775	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,664	1,946	1,748	2,458	691	425	14,932	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	28,887	3,333	1,003	3,516	26,089	1,275	64,103	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	8,577	3,730	2,825	2,780	5,738	2	23,653	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	351	442	370	210	28	1,601	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,485	8,482	2,707	7,641	7,029	474	32,818	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	44	4	0	139	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	5	6	16	3	100	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	60	398	2,935	964	2	4,361	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,989	15,682	6,331	9,828	17,146	2,392	65,369	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	100,784	162,906	553,308	367,269	47,798	1,261,522	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	183	187	245	166	117	1,094	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,644	508	321	1,089	883	130	4,575	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	237	107	151	414	166	239	1,315	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	252	145	250	450	267	39	1,402	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	14	16	7	125	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	994,481	6,461,533	45,422	0	7,501,436	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	114,999	42,413	356,363	0	513,775	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	528	1,771	43	0	2,342	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines illustrate the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

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 covers Djibouti, Eritrea,¹ Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. In Tanzania, only regional programmes have reported outputs, as no Tanzania country projects have been contracted to date. The Trust Fund has also expanded its programme to cover decisions implemented in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda.

This is the fifteenth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF HoA window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the HoA region from the start of activities until the end of June 2023, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the first half of 2023 (S1 2023). Previous reports can be found [here](#).²

1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN S1 2023

As of September 2023, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion). The HoA window remains the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 94 decisions, of which 98%³ (€1.73B), have been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.⁴ Of these, 129 projects worth €805M (million) are completed. This leaves 102 projects worth €926M currently in implementation,⁵ which corresponds to 54% of EUTF HoA funding.

This report presents data or results from 217 projects, including 125 completed projects, 91 projects currently in implementation, and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, covering a total contracted amount of €1.68B. As such, it covers two more projects and €19M more in funding (accounting for budget adjustments made to other projects) than the S2 2022 report. Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs),⁶ as well as 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;⁷ iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

¹ Eritrea no longer has a dedicated country chapter because the only EUTF programme implemented in the country ended in 2021.

² https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/results/monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

³ The EUTF contracting period ended in 2021 and therefore no new contracts are expected henceforth.

⁴ This excludes 169 non-operational contracts accounting for €40M that are not included in the MLS analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis.

⁵ This includes one project worth €800K (PROTECT IOM) that is still designated as being in inception as it was significantly delayed due to external factors such as the 2021 military coup d'état and the recent conflict in Sudan.

⁶ 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'.

⁷ Note that iii) is not considered relevant for 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 the 38 EUTF common output indicators¹ 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 for most projects, although the 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 regard 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 terms of how data can be analysed or presented.

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.

During the S1 2020 reporting period, following a consultative process with IPs, European Union (EU) delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, which can be found in the annexes to the S1 2020 report. For more information about this process, please see the [S1 2020 report](#).²

2.1.1. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS started to include project- and programme-level outcome analyses in S2 2020 in the form of focus boxes for certain completed projects and programmes with usable outcome data. In S2 2021, the MLS HoA and Sahel and Lake Chad teams conducted a joint feasibility assessment of aggregated outcome data analysis for all completed projects as of 31 December 2021, to see whether limited conclusions could be drawn about the potential outcomes of the EUTF portfolio beyond specific projects and programmes.

As explained in previous reports as well as in an MLS methodological [note](#),³ aggregating outcome data for the EUTF portfolio is not possible in the way that it is for output data, mostly because common EUTF outcome indicators were not designed prior to programming. This means that no methodologically harmonised outcome data has been collected by EUTF projects, without which comprehensive and meaningful outcome analysis is impossible.

For this reason, it is only possible to aggregate a limited number of indicators across EUTF projects, and even in these cases methodological limitations and caveats must be taken into account. The aggregable indicators from this exercise were first analysed in the SO sections of the 2021 annual

¹ The full list of 38 common output indicators can be found in the annexes.

² https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/system/files/2020-12/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.

³ https://trust-fund-for-africa.europa.eu/system/files/2020-10/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf.

report, and these analyses will be continually revised in future annual reports (as a critical mass of additional completed projects are required before the aggregated data can be significantly updated). As such, the aggregated outcome analysis was last updated for the S2 2022 report and will be updated again in the S2 2023 report. The S1 2023 report therefore does not include an update on the aggregated outcome analysis, but does include project-specific outcome analysis focus boxes.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE S1 2023 REPORT

Historical data for all projects was retroactively adapted to the methodological changes whenever possible, and therefore data provided within the same report is comparable across reporting periods. During the implementation of the methodological changes in 2020, some projects were unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, the affected data is reported under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analysis. In a small number of specific cases, it was impossible to apply the methodological changes altogether. Most notably:

- Previously gathered GIZ¹ data affected by the methodological changes could not be transferred to the new system. Therefore, the historical GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from reports prior to S1 2020.
- For completed projects where IPs could no longer be contacted, the MLS team has applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation, using project documents for reference.

In S1 2023, data was received for all projects for which it was expected,² except in the following cases:

- **Ethiopia:**
 - DRR Amhara, DRR EDRMC, DRR Oromia and DRR Sidama were unable to submit their data on time in S2 2022, and were only able to submit data for 2022 in S1 2023. S1 2023 outputs for these projects will be reported in the next report.
 - RESET Plus UNICEF reported data to the MLS, but none of their S1 2023 outputs were relevant to the EUTF common output indicators. Their S1 2023 data is therefore not included in the analysis in this report. These outputs comprise one borehole drilled (but the relevant infrastructure to convert it into a usable water point, which would be mappable to EUTF indicator 2.1 bis, was financed with non-EUTF funding), and relevant staff trained on borehole drilling.
- **Regional:**
 - CRRF DIRECT GIZ continued to support the same beneficiaries that it had supported in previous reporting periods, and therefore had no new beneficiaries (or other outputs) to report in S1 2023.³
 - CRRF DIRECT UNHCR and CRRF DIRECT Protection and Assistance were unable to submit their data on time.
 - Erasmus+ did not have any outputs to report in S1 2023.
 - IPPSHAR IGAD II was unable to submit their data on time. S1 2023 outputs for the project will be reported in the next report.
- **Somalia:**
 - JJP UNOPS and TA Budget Support ASI were unable to submit their data on time as their data verification and approval processes were still ongoing at the time of data collection.

¹ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

² Three projects not listed below (Access to Markets WFP in Sudan, CRRF DJ UNHCR in Djibouti and the regional project CRRF Urban Development IRC) were technically in implementation in the S1 2023 period, but all three came to an end in January 2023 and therefore did not report any new data to the MLS in their final month of implementation.

³ The MLS methodology aims to avoid counting the same beneficiaries reached multiple times across reporting periods to the extent possible.

- **South Sudan:**
 - Outreach SS UNICEF was unable to submit their data on time.
- **Sudan:**
 - Economic Transition ODI had been partially suspended since March 2022 (as reported in the S1 2022 and 2022 annual reports), and has now been suspended indefinitely due to the outbreak of conflict in Sudan.
 - EU OPM Sudan was suspended in S1 2022 following the military coup, and while the EU and Landel Mills were jointly planning the reorientation of remaining funding and activities at the beginning of 2023, the outbreak of conflict in April caused these discussions to be paused indefinitely.
 - EPKS GIZ was unable to submit their data on time as the conflict in Sudan curtailed GIZ's access to partners, and thus their ability to collect data. At the time of writing, the project, along with two other GIZ projects (YES and IMPROVE) in Sudan that *were* able to submit (pre-conflict) Q1 2023 data, are formally suspended due to the conflict pending a joint decision by the EU and BMZ regarding their continuation.
 - RDPP SD UNIDO was unable to obtain data from VTEC, the partner implementing trainings of beneficiaries, due to the outbreak of conflict, and therefore the project was unable to report on the number of new beneficiaries reached in S1 2023.
- **Uganda:**
 - SUPREME JLOS MoJCA was unable to submit their data on time.

3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

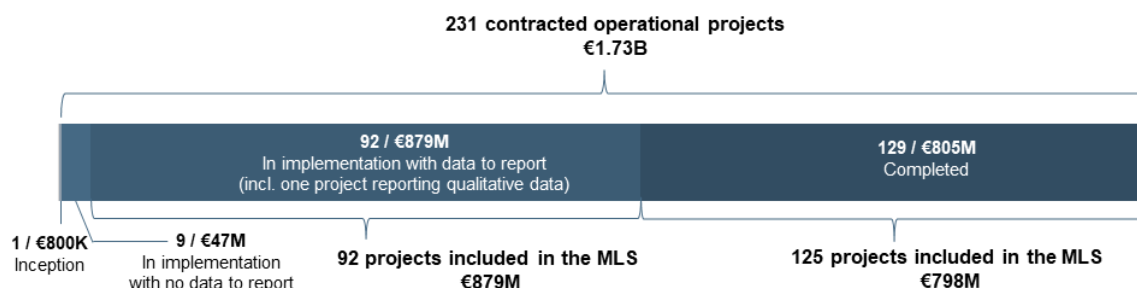
3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of September 2023, the EUTF for Africa has committed €5.0B, including €1.8B across 94 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.73B have been contracted to 231 operational projects. As mentioned in previous reports, the EUTF contracting period ended in 2021 and no new contracts are expected henceforth. Of the €1.73B of funding for operational projects, 54% is allocated to projects that are either still in inception or implementing activities.

The 231 contracted operational projects include one project still in inception phase, nine¹ projects in implementation but with no data to report to the MLS (either because it is still too early in their implementation phase or because the implementation of their activities have been significantly delayed due to external factors), 92 projects in implementation and with data or other qualitative information to report to the MLS, and 129 completed projects.

The current report includes outputs or other qualitative information on 217 projects (amounting to €1.68B in funding), consisting of 125 completed projects^{2,3} (of which 22 were completed in S1 2023), 91 projects in implementation with quantitative data to report, and one project⁴ whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities. Of these, 86 projects⁴ reported quantitative or qualitative data to the MLS in S1 2023.⁵

Figure 4: Operational EUTF projects and budget^{6,7,8}



Given the end of new contracting at the end of 2021, in S1 2023 just two projects (collectively worth €19.7M) started reporting data to the MLS for the first time.⁹ At the same time, the budgets of several completed projects already in the MLS decreased by a collective €400K in S1 2023, as they were adjusted to reflect the actual amount paid after the end of implementation. Thus, the funding covered

¹ Of these, six (JCP UNODC UNMPTF - Kismayo Prison, JJP UNDP UNMPTF - Bossasso Court, RE-INTEG Heliwa Housing IOM, RESTORE TSO, RESTORE TSO II and SRBC Contribution to MPF WB) are Somalia projects that construct basic social infrastructures, and therefore will only report outputs towards their end, when the construction activities are completed. The remaining three (Economic Transition EF, Economic Transition IMF and Sudan Democratic Transition SESCS EISA) aim to back the political and economic transition in Sudan and have been significantly delayed by the 2021 military coup d'état, the subsequent discontinuation of working with the Sudanese government, and the conflict starting in April 2023.

² Four projects consisting of RESTORE 2 FAO (completed in May 2021), ROCK Civipol (September 2021), Development of e-Government Strategy of South Sudan (April 2022), and Local Conflict Prevention and Resolution Mechanisms SS SP (January 2023) never reported data to the MLS.

³ This number includes projects that only reported qualitative data to the MLS in the past.

⁴ The Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract.

⁵ This number includes projects that ended during the semester and are therefore considered completed in this report.

⁶ 169 projects worth approximately €40M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis in this report. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

⁷ The four completed projects cited in footnote 2 never reported data to the MLS.

⁸ Project budgets are valid as of September 2023; project statuses (and particularly whether they are in implementation or completed) are valid as of June 2023.

⁹ One is an Ethiopia project that began implementation in early 2022 but was unable to report data to the MLS until S1 2023. The other is a Somalia project also reporting data retroactively, along with several other Somalia projects for which data was added retroactively in S2 2022. See the 2022 annual report for more information.

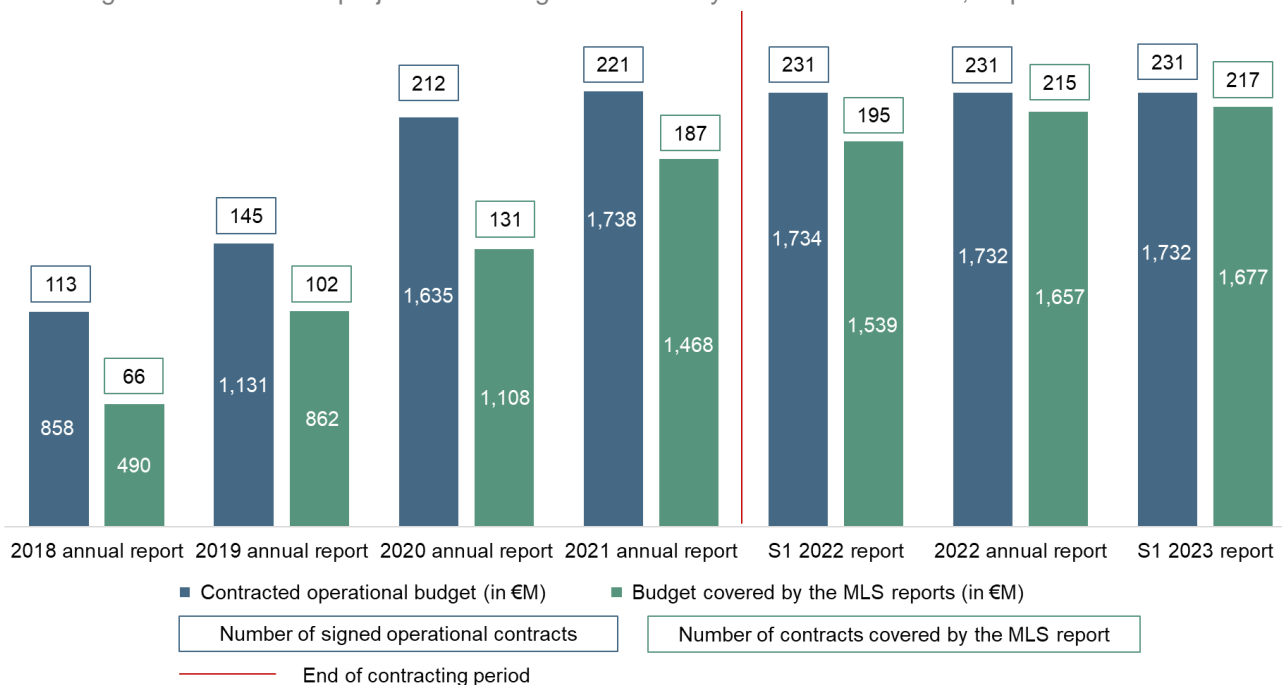
by the EUTF MLS in the current report increased by €19.3M compared to S2 2022. The details of the two newly included projects are listed in the table below.

Table 2: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in in S1 2023¹

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Ethiopia	Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-08	RESET Plus Amref II	Amref	€5,000,000
Somalia	Inclusive Local and Economic Development (ILED)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-10	ILED RAAISE FAO	FAO	€14,700,000

The below graph illustrates the evolution over time of the number of EUTF contracted operational projects as well as the number of projects in the MLS reports, together with the corresponding funding amounts.

Figure 5: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, September 2023^{2,3}



The graph below (Figure 5) shows the budget, lifespan and status of implementation for the 231 operational projects in the HoA window. A total of 169 ‘non-operational’ projects worth €40M, as well as administrative costs, are omitted. The 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 2023 indicated in blue.⁴

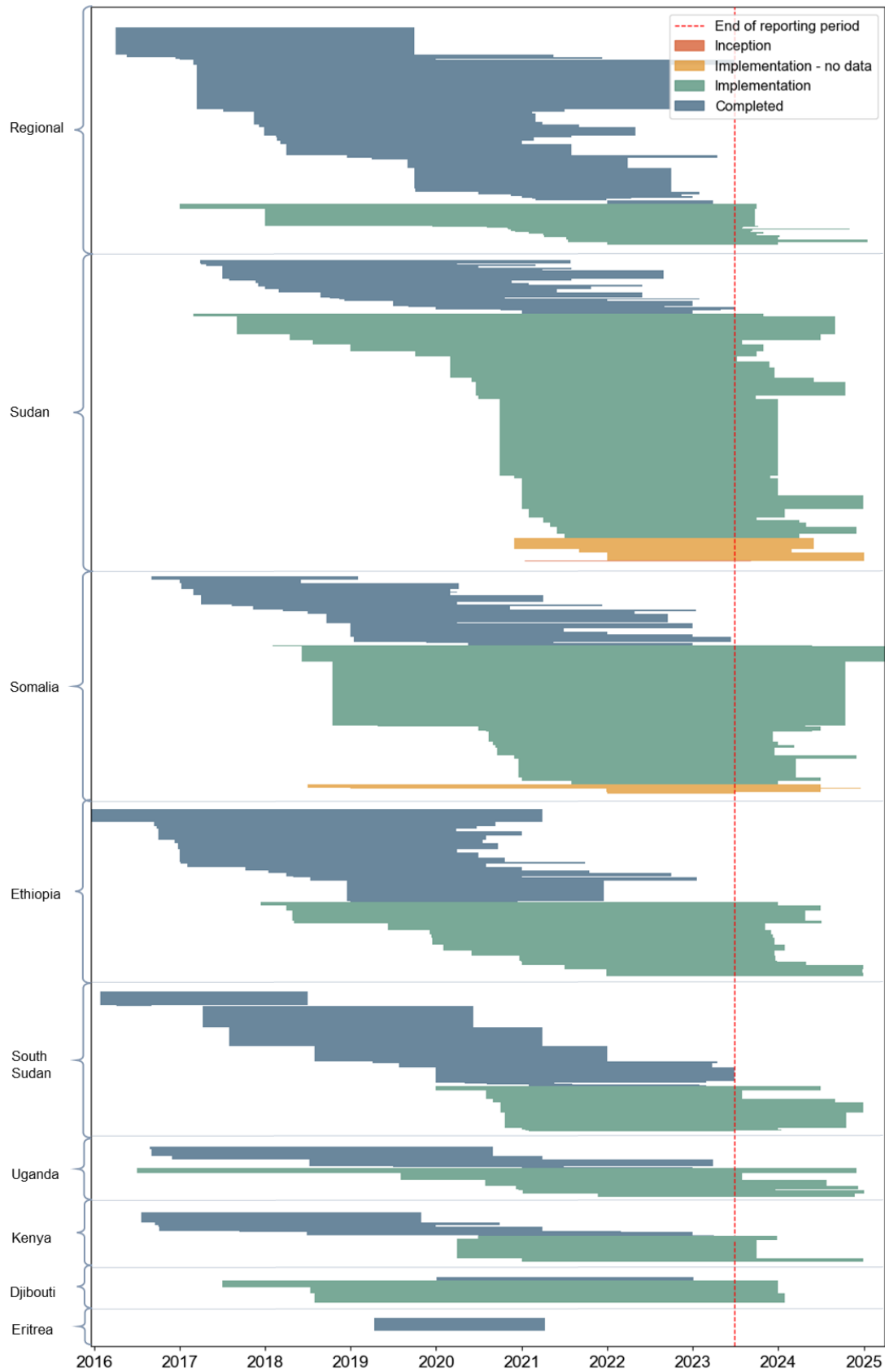
¹ A list of full names of all projects in the report can be found in the Annexes to this report.

² Possible discrepancies between the budgets in this graph and the budget changes indicated in the text of this report are due to rounding. Possible discrepancies between figures presented in this graph and the corresponding graph in previous reports are due to budget amendments.

³ The contracted operational budget has slightly decreased since the 2021 annual report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

⁴ ‘Inception’ status refers to projects that are still conducting preparatory activities, such as recruiting staff, equipping offices, reviewing M&E indicators, conducting the baseline study, selecting beneficiaries, etc. The PROTECT IOM project (contracted in August 2020), which is still designated as being in inception, was significantly delayed due to external factors (such as the 2021

Figure 6: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, September 2023

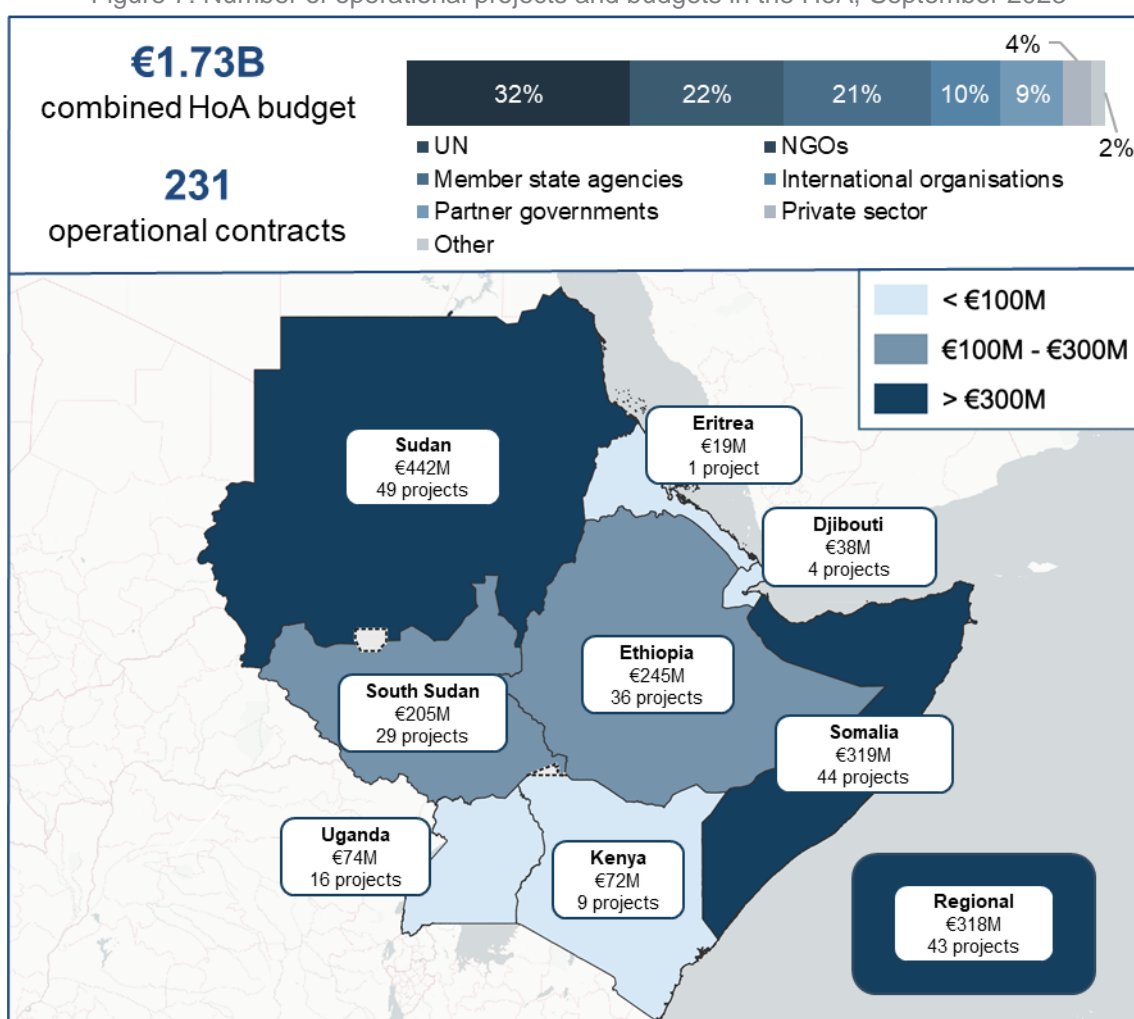


military coup d'état and the recent conflict in Sudan). Projects designated as 'implementation – no data' are listed and explained in footnote 1 on page 16.

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

In all the HoA countries, funding remains largely the same as in the last report (S2 2022) given the end of contracting in 2021. As of September 2023, Sudan still benefits from the largest amount of EUTF funding in the window, with a total of €442M (or 26% of the total) contracted to 49 projects,¹ though some have been suspended indefinitely due to the conflict in the country since April 2023. Somalia comes second with 44 projects worth €319M (18% of the total). Regional projects follow closely, with 43 contracted projects for a total value of €318M (also 18% of the total).

Figure 7: Number of operational projects and budgets in the HoA, September 2023



As of September 2023, Ethiopia's operational budget amounted to a total of €245M (14% of the total) spread across 36 projects. In South Sudan, €205M (12% of the total) are contracted to 29 contracts. €74M are contracted in Uganda and €72M in Kenya (each accounting for some 4% of the total portfolio), allocated to sixteen and nine contracts, respectively.

Lastly, Djibouti accounts for 2% of all EUTF HoA funding, with €38M contracted to four projects, while the remaining 1% of the total funding (€19M) is contracted to the Eritrea portfolio, consisting of only one

¹ The following analysis only includes contracts considered to be 'operational'.
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project which is completed.

Of the total contracted operational budget (€1.73B), €555M (or 32% of EUTF funding in the HoA) are allocated to projects implemented by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes. These are followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have received €373M (22%), although it should be noted that this is likely an underrepresentation because, for many contracts implemented by UN and member state agencies, some of the funding is subcontracted to NGOs and civil society organisations (CSO). EU member state agencies represent 21% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €361M. International organisations manage 10% (or €173M) of the funding, while another 9% (€159M) is contracted to HoA partner governments¹ and 4% (€78M) to private sector service providers.

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely allocated to resilience building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening the region's resilience to shocks, including by improving direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable population groups. As of September 2023, around €755M (or 44% of €1.73B) was dedicated to SO2 interventions. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 79% and 61%, respectively.

An estimated €421M (or 24% of the total) aim to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1) in the region, making SO1 the second-largest funded Strategic Objective. Ethiopia (46%) has the highest share of its budget dedicated to SO1 interventions² followed by Djibouti and Uganda (each 40%), and Kenya (31%).

Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) represent around 18% of the EUTF HoA budget (€316M) as of September 2023. Somalia (38%), regional projects (22%) and Uganda (22%) have the most SO4 funding.

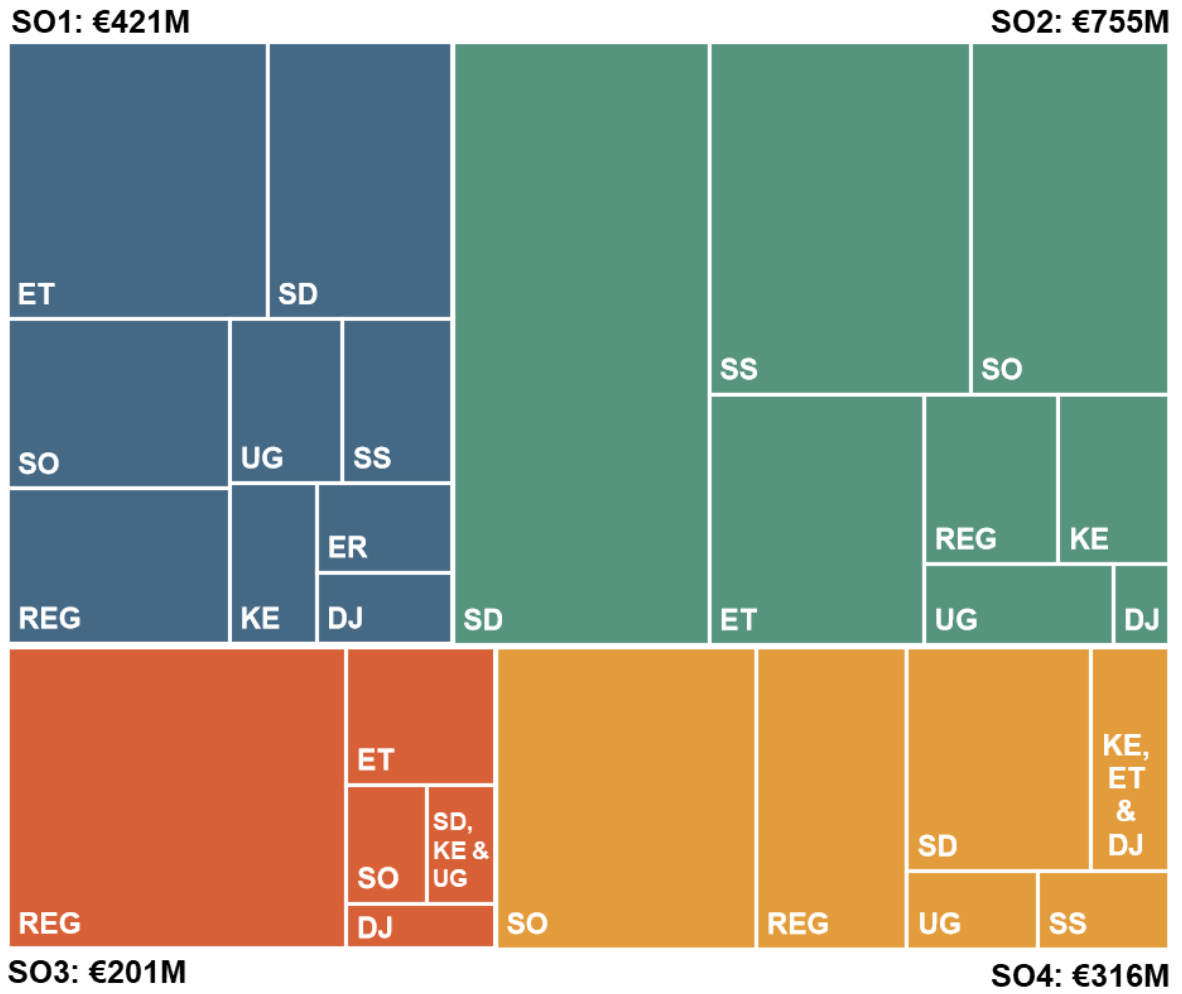
12% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€201M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), most notably through regional interventions such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the Free Movement programme and the ETM Rwanda. SO3 is most represented in regional projects (44%), Djibouti (23%) and Ethiopia (11%).

Finally, €39M (2% of contracted EUTF funding) are spent on cross-cutting issues (CCI). CCI indicators measure outputs that contribute to better coordination, cooperation, information sharing and learning between actors working on subjects relevant to each of the four SOs. They also track the dissemination of research and studies.

¹ The Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract managed by the Federal Government of Somalia represents 58% of this amount (€93M).

² Excluding Eritrea, where 100% of EUTF funding is dedicated to SO1, but this is because only one programme was ever contracted and the total country portfolio comprises just €19M.

Figure 8: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, September 2023¹

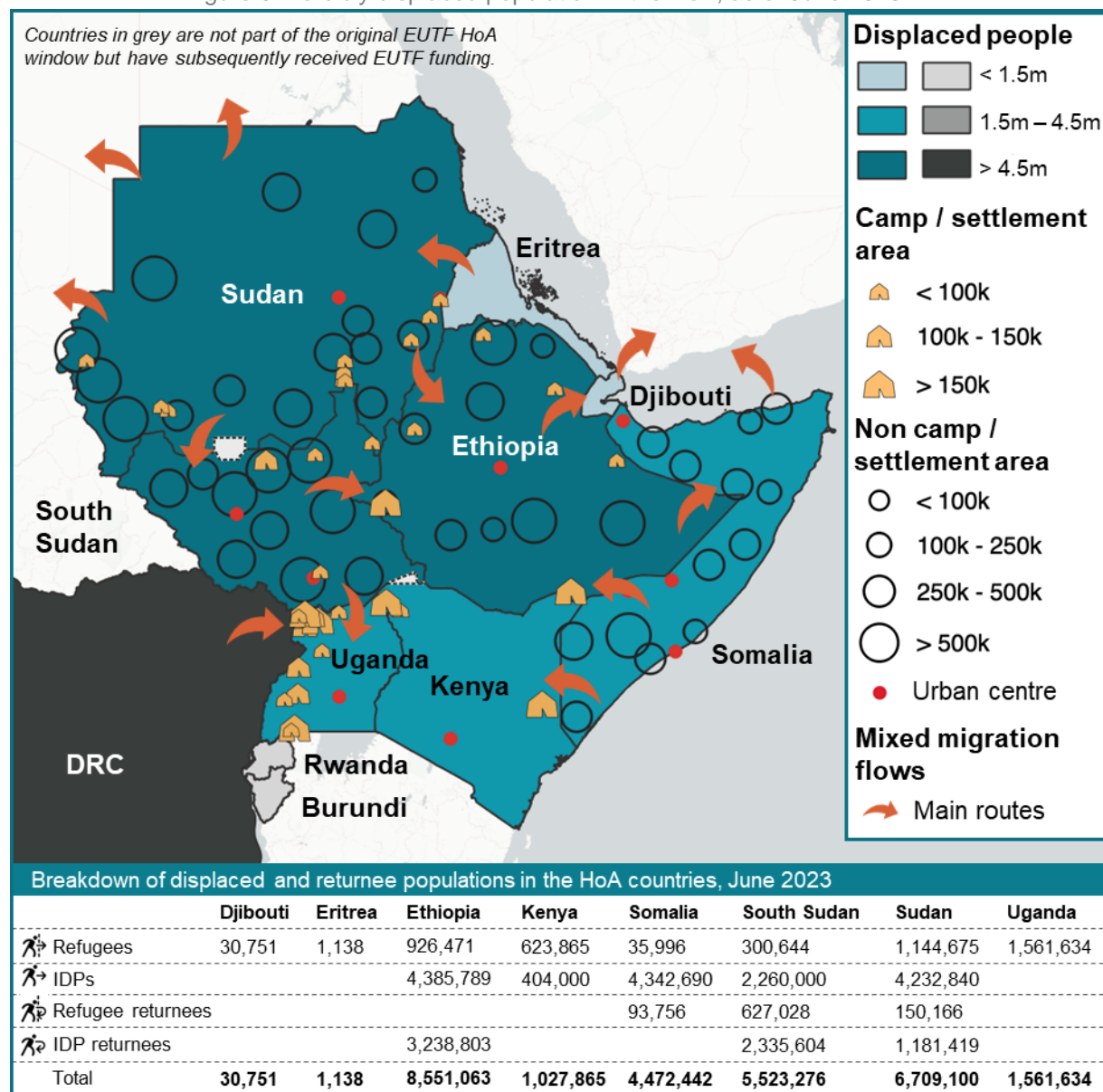


¹ Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €38M.

4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE HOA REGION IN S1 2023

Figure 9: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of June 2023^{1,2}



In the first half of 2023, renewed conflict and erratic weather events continued to exacerbate the humanitarian situation in the HoA, as the region faces the largest displacement crisis within Africa. The HoA continues to be a place of inward and outward migration: as of mid-2023, the region hosted more than 15.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 4.6 million refugees according to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)³ and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁴ The impact of protracted and renewed conflicts is evidenced

¹ In the table showing the breakdown of displacement populations in HoA countries, the 'Refugees' category refers to the numbers of refugees hosted in each country.

² Sources are detailed in each country section.

³ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 17 October 2023 at <https://dtm.iom.int>.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 17 October 2023 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

by a significant increase in the number of IDPs and refugees from the end of 2020, when the HoA hosted nine million IDPs and 4.3 million refugees. The escalation in the number of IDPs is largely a result of key climate- and conflict-related events affecting national and regional dynamics. As described below, these events include the three-year drought starting in 2020 that has impacted communities across the region, the conflict in Tigray Region, Ethiopia, from November 2020 to November 2022, and the country-wide conflict starting on 15 April 2023 in Sudan.

Following three years of drought directly affecting at least 36.1 million people across the hardest-hit countries of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia,¹ the long-awaited rains returned in March 2023. However, excessive rainfall triggered flash and riverine flooding and mass movements that impacted more than 2.2 million people and displaced 1.4 million people, while more than 300 people were killed or went missing across the HoA.² South Sudan, Somalia and Ethiopia were the three countries most affected by the floods. South Sudan was the most impacted, as more than one million people were directly affected and 665,000 people were displaced by the floods in the country, which also caused the deaths of more than 800,000 farm animals.³ A 2023 Oxfam report highlighted that the prolonged drought and erratic rainfall would cost Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan around USD 30B between 2021 and the end of 2023 due to the destruction of agricultural land and crops and livestock losses.⁴ As a result of the past drought and other continued climate-related dynamics as well as regional and national-level insecurity, the number of food insecure people across the HoA was at a three-year high, with nearly 60 million people facing Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (Crisis) levels of elevated acute food insecurity as of June 2023.⁵

HoA countries also continue to experience high levels of conflict and insecurity, including protracted conflicts and civil war in Somalia and South Sudan, new outbreaks of conflict in Ethiopia's Amhara and Oromia Regions, the eruption of violence in Sudan in mid-April 2023, pockets of localised conflicts such as intercommunal violence in cross-border communities of Kenya and Somalia, and a counter-insurgency by Somalia's government against Al Shabaab that has led to an intensification of Al-Shabaab activity. Largely as a result of these dynamics, five of the eight countries in the HoA region rank among the 20 most fragile countries in the world, according to the Fragile States Index (Somalia tops the list as the most fragile country worldwide, South Sudan ranks 3rd, Sudan 7th, Ethiopia 11th and Eritrea 19th).⁶

Several promising political steps towards stability took place in 2022, including a peace treaty reached by the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and the Tigray People's Liberation Front in November⁷ and the signing of a new agreement in December between Sudan's military and a coalition of pro-democracy groups aiming to end military rule.⁸ However, many of these positive developments were followed by setbacks in the first half of 2023. Localised fighting broke out in several parts of Ethiopia (including the Amhara, Afar and Oromia regions),⁹ as well as in Sudan following growing tensions between political and military forces in the country.¹⁰ These conflicts have a significant impact on the geopolitics and stability of the HoA region; for instance the conflict in Sudan triggered the displacement of almost 600,000 people to neighbouring countries such as Egypt (255,565 people), Chad (159,060) and South Sudan (139,912) as of the end of June 2023.¹¹ (While the majority of arrivals in Egypt and Chad are

¹ MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2022', February 2023; UNFPA, 'Crisis in the Horn of Africa', 14 November 2022.

² IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa flood snapshot: January – June 2023', July 2023.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Oxfam, 'Unfair share: Unequal climate finance to East Africa's hunger crisis', 4 September 2023.

⁵ WHO, 'Greater Horn of Africa food insecurity and health – Grade 3 emergency, 1 April 2023 – 30 June 2023', 22 August 2023.

⁶ Fund for Peace, 'Fragile States Index'. Retrieved on 4 October 2023 at <https://fragilestatesindex.org/>.

⁷ MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2022', February 2023.

⁸ Al Jazeera, 'Will Sudan's latest agreement bring an end to military rule?', December 2022.

⁹ Human Rights Watch, 'Ethiopia – Events of 2022', 2023.

¹⁰ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April – June 2023', 14 July 2023.

¹¹ UNHCR, 'CORE – Sudan emergency: Population movement from Sudan', 29 June 2023.

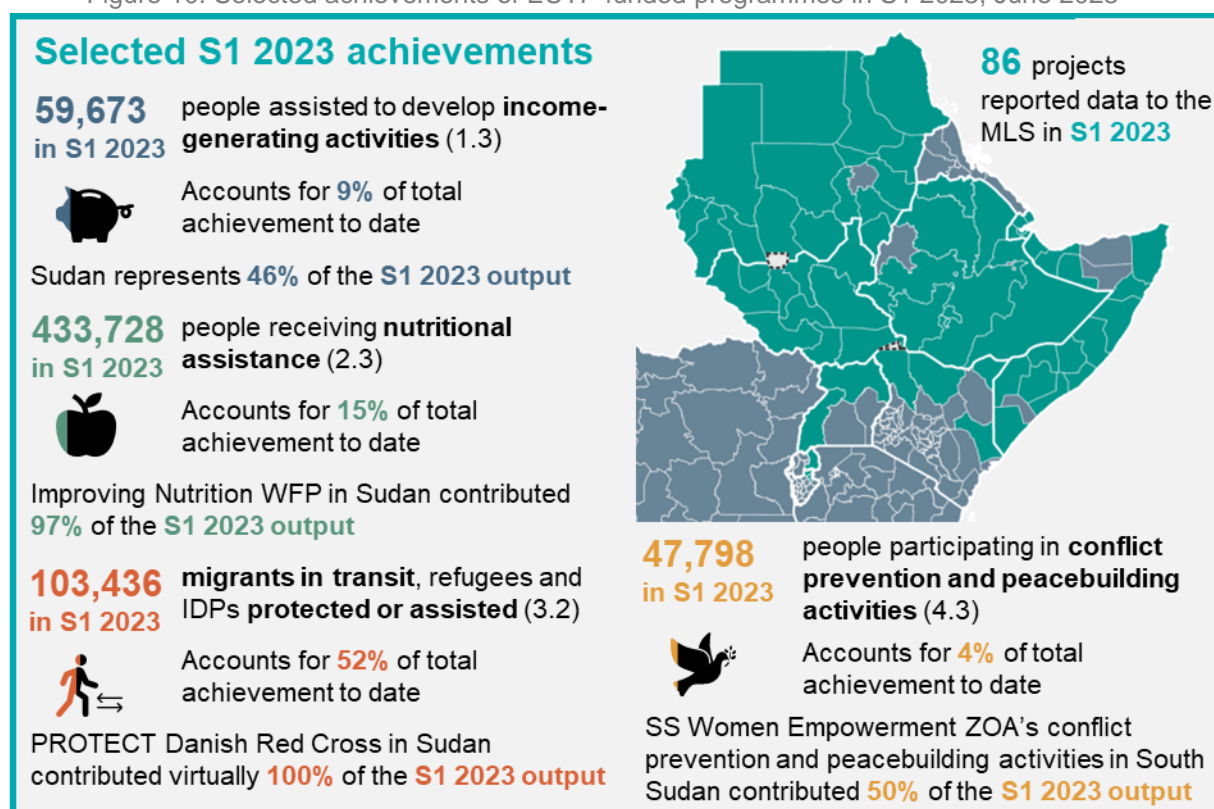
Sudanese nationals, returning South Sudanese constitute the majority (92%) of those arriving in South Sudan.)¹

4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

This section offers an analysis of the results of the EUTF’s response to date against the Trust Fund’s four SOs: economy and employment, resilience (food security and access to basic services), migration management and governance and conflict prevention.

4.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATOR OUTPUTS

Figure 10: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in S1 2023, June 2023²



The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 36³ of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 30 June 2023.

¹ MMC, 'Mixed migration consequences of Sudan's conflict – Round 2 (June 2023)', 22 June 2023.

² The number of projects reporting data to the MLS in S1 2023 includes projects that ended during the semester and are therefore considered completed in this report.

³ EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) and EUTF indicator 3.11 (Number of awareness-raising events on migration) have no reported contribution to date in the HoA window.

Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,984	20,578	19,231	14,847	33,331	6,102	144,072	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	480	1,873	8,631	3,652	20,720	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	87,091	96,443	125,498	156,027	59,673	648,500	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,179	21,013	19,408	38,471	37,203	11,678	158,953	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	31	6	26	33	240	61	397	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	36	63	6	151	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,117	2,104	2,111	1,927	343	8,150	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,019,291	1,539,694	1,893,333	1,531,984	468,050	9,130,546	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	432,399	450,081	433,728	2,833,594	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,522,000	1,699,391	216,698	591,037	260,075	5,162,499	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	60	93	41	459	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	35,901	34,437	815	133,454	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	638,575	9,757,112	1,299,104	2,672,627	362,812	15,221,275	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,431	29,090	26,034	20,643	7,518	137,067	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,040,757	1,390,297	5,569,624	2,894,600	1,753,815	16,626,393	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	11,458	9,789	8,128	103,436	198,826	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	542,988	167,345	28,606	28,409	58,954	2,473	828,775	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,664	1,946	1,748	2,458	691	425	14,932	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	28,887	3,333	1,003	3,516	26,089	1,275	64,103	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	8,577	3,730	2,825	2,780	5,738	2	23,653	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	351	442	370	210	28	1,601	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,485	8,482	2,707	7,641	7,029	474	32,818	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	955	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	44	4	0	139	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	5	6	16	3	100	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	60	398	2,935	964	2	4,361	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,989	15,682	6,331	9,828	17,146	2,392	65,369	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	100,784	162,906	553,308	367,269	47,798	1,261,522	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	183	187	245	166	117	1,094	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,644	508	321	1,089	883	130	4,575	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	237	107	151	414	166	239	1,315	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	252	145	250	450	267	39	1,402	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	14	16	7	125	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	994,481	6,461,533	45,422	0	7,501,436	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	114,999	42,413	356,363	0	513,775	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	528	1,771	43	0	2,342	

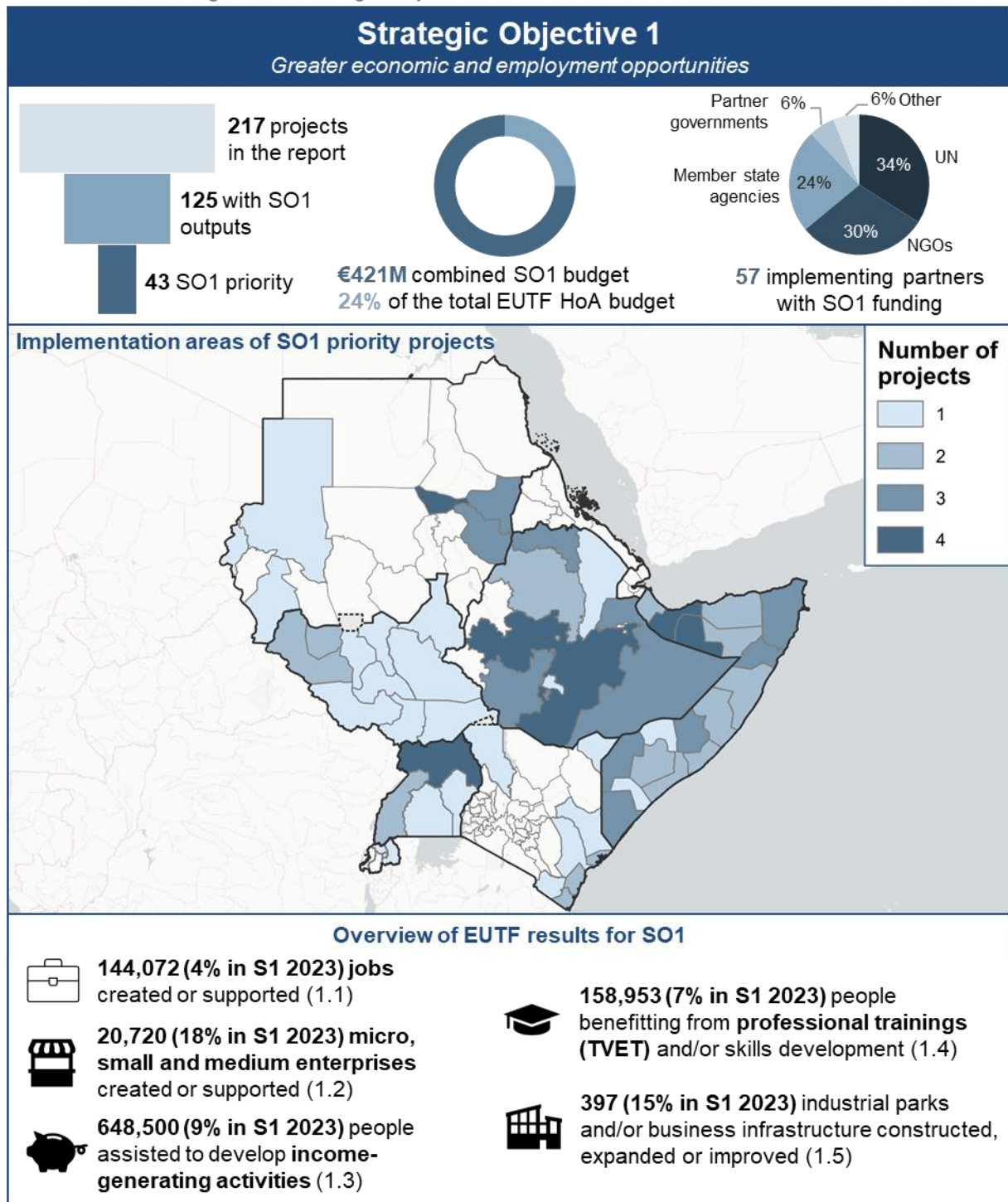
¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 11: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, June 2023^{1,2,3}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

² Projects with SO1 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO1 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

³ 33 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities (and provide data) at the first administrative level (e.g., province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

Africa continued to face multiple external and domestic economic challenges in the first half of 2023. These included the increasing cost of debt pushing many countries to debt distress, declining long-term aid funding, elevated inflation rates and increased cost of living.¹ In the HoA region, conflicts, climate and environmental shocks and weakening domestic currencies exacerbated countries' economic imbalances and squeezed their economic development funding.²

Many currencies across the HoA region continued to lose their value against the USD in the first half of 2023. Ethiopia and South Sudan, for instance, recorded the highest currency depreciations (58% and 28%, respectively). This eroded households' purchasing power and had a devastating effect on the most vulnerable populations. In addition, fuel prices in the region recorded a tremendous increase: for example, Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan recorded increases in fuel prices of 15% to 18% from June 2022 to June 2023. Food prices in the region remained high, in part due to below-average harvests, currency depreciations and disruptions to trade flows. This resulted in a continued increase in the cost of living across the region in the first half of 2023, and the average rate of inflation stood at 12.5% by June 2023.³

Other challenges such as conflicts and harsh climate conditions have not only led to loss of livelihoods and limited economic development in some HoA countries, but have also negatively impacted the economic outlook at the regional level. For instance, the Sudan conflict has disrupted trade in the cross-border areas of South Sudan and Sudan and has partly contributed to increased prices for food and other essential commodities in these areas.⁴

In the face of these growing economic challenges, the EUTF has allocated approximately €421M (or 24% of the total contracted EUTF funding in the HoA) to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1) in the region. Ethiopia benefits from the largest share of SO1 funding allocation (€113M), accounting for almost half (46%) of its overall EUTF funding. Sudan is the second largest (€80M, or 18% of the total country budget), followed by Somalia (€59M) and regional projects (€54M).

A key component of the EUTF's interventions under SO1 in the HoA is supporting beneficiaries to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) and strengthen livelihoods. To date, 648,500 people (60% female and 39% male⁵) have been supported to develop IGAs, including 59,673 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3). S1 2023 marks a slowdown in the implementation of IGA interventions in the region as compared to S1 and S2 2022, which saw the largest semester outputs reported under this indicator (73,648 and 82,378 beneficiaries, respectively). This decrease is attributable to the fact that many projects reporting significant outputs against this indicator came to an end in or before S1 2023. Nearly half (46% or 27,345) of the S1 2023 outputs were delivered in Sudan, in part thanks to the Improving Nutrition WFP project, which provided IGA trainings to 20,819 people in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States. Uganda distantly follows with 23% (or 13,464) of the outputs. Projects contributing to the results achieved in Uganda include the RISE project led by ACF (Action Against Hunger), which trained 6,294 people on financial literacy and village, savings and loans associations (VSLAs) and provided them with business coaching in northern Uganda. RED Save the Children trained 5,270 men, women and youths on entrepreneurship/IGA development, supported them to participate in youth innovation labs, and linked them to financial institutions for investment credits. The project promotes the development of green enterprises in response to increased environmental degradation in refugee-hosting districts in Uganda. The rest of the S1 2023 output was reported in Somalia (10,479 beneficiaries), South Sudan (4,709), Kenya (1,870), Ethiopia (1,430) and Rwanda (376).

¹ African Development Bank, 'East African economic outlook: Mobilizing the private sector financing for climate and green growth', 25 July 2023.

² International Monetary Fund, IMF, 'Regional economic outlook, Sub-Saharan Africa: the big funding squeeze', April 2023.

³ WFP, 'Research assessment & monitoring procurement: Eastern Africa market and trade update quarter 2 2023', July 2023.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: I was selling tea when the fighting erupted', 18 July 2023.

⁵ The remaining 2% are of unspecified gender.

Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

Despite the push to increase refugees' economic integration in HoA countries, they still face various barriers to sustainable livelihoods, including limited access to financial services and lack of legal documentation (such as work permits and business registration documents).¹ For urban refugees across the region, sources of livelihoods and income are often unsustainable and unreliable.² In addition, refugee youths have limited access to quality education and training, which hinders their ability to compete for scarce decent work opportunities.

In response to the challenges faced by young refugees in accessing quality education and training opportunities, some EUTF-funded interventions target refugees with TVET and skills development trainings aimed at improving their technical competencies and increasing their knowledge and skills in effective job search and entrepreneurship. As of June 2023, 30,989 refugees (61% female and 39% male) have benefitted from TVET/skills development interventions (EUTF indicator 1.4), accounting for 20% of all the beneficiaries to date. This includes 2,465 refugees reported in S1 2023 alone. 89% (or 2,195) of the S1 2023 output is attributable to projects implementing TVET/skills development interventions in Uganda, such as SPRS-NU Enabel, which provided 854 refugees with business and TVET (referred to as BTNET) and entrepreneurship trainings in northern Uganda this semester. RED Save the Children provided artisan training, apprenticeship and mentorship to 841 refugee men, women and youths in Adjumani, Kiyandongo, Madi Okollo and Yumbe Districts. In addition, 500 refugees benefitted from market-oriented and leadership skills training and internships provided by the RISE ACF and SUPREME Livelihoods WV projects. The rest of the S1 2023 output is mostly attributable to CRRF-supporting projects in Ethiopia and Rwanda (CRRF ET Job Creation MC and CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom), which collectively provided technical trainings to 258 refugees.³

EUTF interventions also support refugees with IGA development and access to financial services through trainings, material support, linkages to financial institutions and informal mechanisms such as VSLAs. Despite a significant drop in the overall number of people collectively benefitting from IGA interventions in S1 2023 compared to recent semesters, the number of refugee beneficiaries remained stable in S1 2023. In fact, 8,141 refugees were supported to develop IGAs in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3), compared to 8,075 in S2 2022. The S1 2023 output brings the total number of refugees supported to develop IGAs so far to 74,211, accounting for 11% of the total (648,500) reported under this indicator to date. EUTF-funded IGA interventions in northern Uganda account for nearly the entire S1 2023 output (91% or 7,383), thanks to projects such as RISE ACF (3,114 beneficiaries), RED Save the Children (2,915) and SUPREME SPACE IRRI (1,267). The CRRF projects in Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda collectively supported 623 refugees. The remaining 135 refugees were reached through the EUTF's contribution to the KKCF IFC project in Kenya. To date, 29% of the refugees reached have benefitted from VSLA trainings, followed by the establishment of IGA groups (23%), entrepreneurship and IGA trainings (15%), business development (10%), access to finance (9%) and other forms of support (including material support, 14%).

Moreover, of the 144,072 jobs created or supported to date, at least 10,561 (54% female and 46% male) have benefitted refugees. They account for almost a third (32% or 1,945) of jobs created or supported in S1 2023, which represents the largest biannual output to date. The main contributor to the S1 2023 output is the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which linked 1,062 youths with employers in the private sector in northern Uganda. This is followed by CRRF Job Creation MC, which facilitated the employment of 516 young refugees in Ethiopia. Other projects contributing to the S1 2023 results include CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom (135 jobs) and RED Save the Children (128 jobs). Thus far, nearly half (49%) of the 10,561 jobs have benefitted refugees in Uganda, followed by Ethiopia (24%), Kenya (18%), Rwanda (4%), and Burundi and Sudan (2% each).⁴

¹ CIPE, 'Call to action: Refugee financial inclusion in Kenya', 14 July 2023.

² REACH, 'Movement and livelihood intentions of urban refugees in Uganda - general trends and Gulu case study', 11 July 2023.

³ Twelve beneficiaries were supported by the *Alianza Shire* project in Ethiopia.

⁴ Less than 1% of the jobs have benefitted refugees in the DRC.

Youth and employment

The youth unemployment crisis in many African nations is exacerbating the continent's slow recovery from the pandemic. As millions of young people in the HoA region enter the job market annually, the pronounced gap between job demand and supply widens – a situation that is exacerbated by the above-described economic challenges facing HoA governments and populations.

In an effort to respond to the labour market challenges in the HoA, many EUTF-funded projects target youths with TVET and skills development activities. At least¹ 64,026 youths have benefitted from TVET and skills development training to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 7,810 were supported in S1 2023. ILED projects in Somalia account for 25% (or 1,946) of the S1 2023 output, in large part thanks to the ILED Youth UNFPA project, which trained 1,920 youths on life skills and software and innovation skills, and supported them to participate in software development bootcamps. In South Sudan, the ITC-led SS Job Creation project trained 1,395 youths on business management and entrepreneurship, and provided them with complementary support in the form of business incubation and mentorship. The project aims to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs operating within the fruits and vegetables subsector, thus increasing employment opportunities for South Sudanese youth and women. In Uganda, the SPRS-NU Enabel project provided BTNET and entrepreneurship training to 979 youths in refugee-hosting districts of western and northern Uganda. The project implements the Skilling Uganda Strategy,² which aims to increase employability skills among youths. More than half (59%) of the youths supported to date have benefitted from TVET and skills development, followed by dual education (i.e. TVET and internship, 26%), entrepreneurship training (8%) and internships or apprenticeships (7%).

At least 25,960 of the 144,072 jobs created or supported in the region are for youths (51% male and 49% female), including 2,585 jobs reported in S1 2023 alone (EUTF indicator 1.1).³ Uganda accounts for approximately two-thirds (70%) of the jobs benefitting youths in S1 2023, largely thanks to the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which linked 1,590 youths to internships and job placements in the private sector in northern Uganda. Another 149 jobs were reported by RED Save the Children, which trained youths and involved them in making energy-efficient stoves via cash for work activities.⁴ In Ethiopia, 615 youths found employment in MSMEs supported by the CRRF ET Job Creation MC and EnJOY projects in Somali, Oromia and SNNP Regions. Other projects contributing to the S1 2023 output include CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom (which created 124 jobs for youths in Rwanda), RISE ACF in Uganda (63), and ILED ISED NIS in Somalia (29).

Youths also account for at least 10% (or 67,967), and likely many more, of the 648,500 people supported to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom 10,652 were reached in S1 2023 alone. A 30% increase in the S1 2023 output compared to S2 2022 (8,180) is likely attributable to the fact that the ILED FIG AECF project in Somalia, which accounts for 28% (3,033) of the S1 2023 output, reported data to the MLS for the first time. In addition, RED Save the Children project continued its youth-focused entrepreneurship and IGA trainings on environmentally friendly businesses, reaching 2,743 youths in Uganda. Other projects contributing to the S1 2023 output include ILED Youth UNFPA, which trained 1,762 youths on entrepreneurship and management of business and social enterprises in Somalia. In Sudan, the Acacia – Arabic Gum Value Chain in Sudan – Support project trained 1,000 young farmers on contract farming system in North Kurdufan State with the aim of strengthening Sudan's gum Arabic value chain (gum Arabic being one of the country's main export commodities). To date, 33% of the youths reported by EUTF projects have benefitted from entrepreneurship/IGA training, access to finance and business development support (each 18%), and other forms of support (such as material support and establishment of livelihood groups, 31%).

¹ 55% of the TVET beneficiaries to date are adults (above 18 years) of unspecified age.

² The Skilling Uganda Strategy is a reform programme that seeks to overhaul the current BTNET system in Uganda aiming to create employable skills and competencies relevant to labour market needs. The strategy is implemented through a public-private sector partnership.

³ 46% of jobs in S1 2023 and 80% of jobs to date have benefitted adults (above 18 years) of unspecified age.

⁴ Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

Focus box 1: EUTF RISE job internship and job placement allows young women to achieve their dreams in Yumbe District, Uganda¹

Lilian Aciro is a 20-year-old woman from the refugee-hosting community in Adjumani District, northern Uganda. She is among the hundreds of **beneficiaries of youth internships and job placements in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts** facilitated by the EUTF-funded RISE ACF project. Lilian enrolled in formal training on motorcycle mechanics at Moyo Institute, although finding a job or start-up kit (toolbox) proved challenging upon her graduation. RISE ACF support youths like Lilian by **facilitating internships or job placements for them in the private sector**.

Thanks to the project's support, Lilian was placed as an intern at a garage in Adjumani town for three months alongside three male beneficiaries. Thanks to her determination and excellence in service delivery (both motorcycle repair and customer support), Lilian was retained as a fulltime employee at the end of her internship.

Lilian currently earns around €120 per month and is saving part of the income to open her own motorcycle garage and spare parts shop in Adjumani town.

Photo 1: Lilian at her employer's garage in Adjumani



'Looking back at my life before the internship opportunity, it was miserable. By now I know I'd be married with kids and suffering in the village. But now marriage can wait, let me first make money and set up my own business,' she says. Lilian's attention to detail and quality of work has led to an increase in the number of customers choosing her employer's garage. For instance, Adjumani District local government staff and NGOs such as the Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative and Windle International Uganda have recently chosen the garage as their service provider for motorcycle repairs. 'What I like most about Lilian is that she's a performer, punctual at work, self-driven, well-disciplined and respects our customers,' says Lilian's employer.

Through **TVET and skills development training complemented by internships and job placements**, the EUTF-funded RISE ACF project aims to **increase young people's access to job opportunities**. So far, the project has facilitated internships for 512 youths (56% female and 44% male) and job placements for another 324 youths (59% female and 41% male) in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts in Uganda.

Gender and employment

Women are disproportionately affected by unemployment and underemployment in sub-Saharan Africa. This can be attributed to social and cultural barriers, unequal access to education, training opportunities and finance to start businesses, and other factors.² Moreover, most employed women are concentrated in sectors characterised by insecure, low-paying and informal jobs.³

To support women's economic empowerment in the HoA, some EUTF-funded projects target women with TVET and skills development trainings in order to improve their livelihoods and increase labour

¹ Photo credit: ACF.

² Khan, Themrise, 'Young, female and African: Barriers, interventions and opportunities for female youth employment in Africa', 2020.

³ UNESCO, 'Education and skills for women's integration into the labour market: A comparative analysis of eight sub-Saharan African countries', 2022.

participation rates. Women account for 58%¹ (or 92,688) of the 158,953 beneficiaries provided with TVET and skills development support to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), including 6,544 women reached in S1 2023. Uganda accounts for 43% (or 2,834) of the S1 2023 output, thanks to projects such as RED Save the Children, which trained 1,009 young girls and women as local artisans in sustainable and renewable energy, and later provided them with apprenticeship and mentorship. Another 783 young girls and women were provided with BTVET and entrepreneurship training by SPRS-NU Enabel, while RISE ACF trained 610 female farmers on improving the agricultural value chain and also facilitated internship placements for 46 female youths. The rest of the S1 2023 output was reported in countries such as Somalia (1,268), South Sudan (1,224) and Ethiopia (973).

EUTF-funded interventions also target women with IGA development and livelihood support. A total of 384,892 women have been supported to develop IGAs to date, including 32,308 reached in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3), accounting for 59% (versus 39% men) of all beneficiaries under this indicator to date.² 47% of the women beneficiaries reported in S1 2023 were trained on IGAs and entrepreneurship, while 16% were VSLA members benefitting from the creation of VSLA groups. Access to finance and material support accounted for another 14% and 12% of the beneficiaries respectively. The main contributors to these outputs include the Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan (37%), RISE ACF (14%) and RED Save the Children (10%) in Uganda, and ILED FIG AECF (7%) in Somalia. To date, Sudan accounts for 26% of all women IGA beneficiaries, followed by Uganda (23%), Kenya (17%), Ethiopia and South Sudan (14% each), and Somalia (6%).

Furthermore, the share of jobs created or supported through EUTF funding that benefit women to date has remained fairly stable, with only 31% (or 44,859) of job creation beneficiaries being female compared to 48% (or 69,224) male (EUTF indicator 1.1).³ As mentioned in previous reports, this disparity is partially attributable to the nature of some of the jobs created or supported by EUTF funding, which often favours men. For instance, 71% of the beneficiaries of casual or high-intensity labour, which is usually related to the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and community assets, are male, while only 28% are female. However, for the second time ever, in S1 2023 more than half (57% or 3,489) of the jobs created or supported by EUTF projects were created for women (compared to 43% men). 974 of the 3,489 jobs for women reported in S1 2023 are attributable to women who are self-employed or found employment in the private sector following TVET training supported by the SS Women Empowerment Dorcas project in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States in South Sudan. In Sudan, Improving Nutrition WFP created 823 short-term jobs for women through cash for assets activities involving the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of community assets in Al Qadarif and Red Sea States.⁴ Lastly, SUPREME Livelihoods WV trained 716 young women and linked them to employment in the private sector in northern Uganda. Several other projects, such as CRRF ET Job Creation MC in Ethiopia (301 jobs for women), EnJOY in Ethiopia (256) and RED Save the Children in Uganda (203) also contributed to the results.

¹ 41% (or 65,437) of beneficiaries are male while the gender of 1% (or 827) of beneficiaries is unspecified.

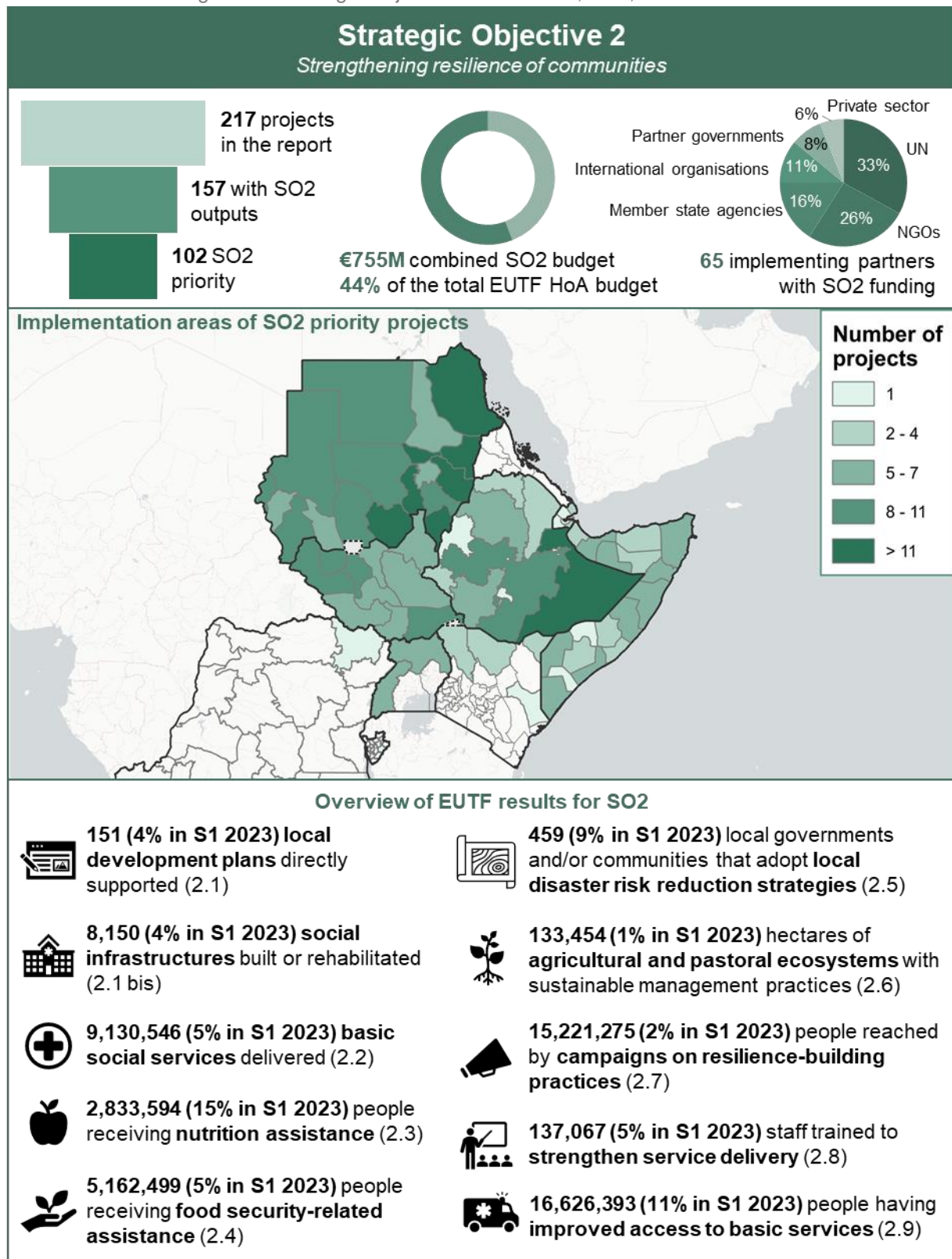
² The gender of 2% (or 11,329) of beneficiaries is unspecified.

³ 21% of job creation beneficiaries are of unspecified gender.

⁴ Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 12: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, June 2023^{1,2,3}



The Horn of Africa has faced a severe and sustained drought since late 2020 following five consecutive below-average rainy seasons. The drought has displaced around 2.7 million people, including 1.7 million people in Somalia.⁴ However, several drought-affected parts of the region experienced above-average rainfall that caused flooding during the first half of 2023, displacing 1.4 million people across the HoA region.⁵ Even though there is an El Niño forecast for the end of 2023 and the March-April-May rainy season performed better than expected, the impact of the drought is likely to persist for some time. As droughts in the region have become more intense and occur more often, it takes longer for the affected communities to fully recover.⁶

Furthermore, in S1 2023, successive failed harvests, high transport costs and an increasing imbalance between supply and demand inflated food prices. According to WFP, at least 23 million people across areas of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia faced severe hunger during the reporting period.⁷

One positive consequence of the drought is that it created unfavourable conditions for the desert locust to breed. Coupled with the success of strong locust prevention campaigns, this led to a 'calm' desert locust situation from early 2022 that continued in 2023.⁸ However, the combination of a predicted El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole will probably cause wetter conditions in the Horn of Africa towards the end of the year. The last positive Indian Ocean Dipole, which took place in 2019, resulted in widespread flooding affecting millions of people, as well as a serious and widespread desert locust outbreak.⁹

The EUTF has so far contracted €755M to projects aiming to build resilience among vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (DACs, Strategic Objective 2). SO2 continues to receive the largest amount of funding of all SOs in the window, with Sudan as the main recipient (€271M), followed by South Sudan (€161M), Somalia (€123M), Ethiopia (€94M), regional projects (€40M), Kenya (€33M), Uganda (€26M) and Djibouti (€8M). Most SO2 interventions focus on the direct delivery of, or improving access to, basic social services in the health and education sectors, as well as on food security and nutrition assistance. This is complemented by capacity building of service providers and awareness raising on resilience-building practices.

Food security and nutrition

In May 2023, UNOCHA stated that the better-than-expected March-April-May rainy season may slightly improve food security in the coming months. However, the drought crisis in the region caused more than 13 million livestock to die in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia alone, which will have long-lasting impacts on livelihoods for pastoralists and milk production, a critical source of child nutrition.¹⁰ According to WHO, almost 60 million people were severely food insecure in the region as of 30 June 2023, and at least 11.5 million children under five years old are likely to face acute malnutrition this year.¹¹

In S1 2023, 260,075 people received food security-related assistance, for a total of 5,162,499 beneficiaries to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). This semester's output represents a 33% decrease compared to S2 2022 (389,255), although it compares favourably with other recent semesters. This

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

² Projects with SO2 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO2 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

³ 94 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

⁴ WFP, 'Drought in the Horn of Africa: Situation update, July 2023', 16 July 2023.

⁵ IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa flood snapshot: January – June 2023', July 2023.

⁶ WFP, 'Drought in the Horn of Africa: Situation update, July 2023', 16 July 2023.

⁷ WFP, 'Horn of Africa hunger crisis pushes millions to the brink', 24 May 2023.

⁸ FAO, 'Desert locust bulletin. General situation during June 2023. Forecast until mid-August 2023', 3 July 2023.

⁹ UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Regional flood snapshot', 30 June 2023.

¹⁰ UNOCHA, 'Horn of Africa: Humanitarian update - With the emergency far from over, immediate action is required to save lives and prevent the next catastrophe', 19 May 2023.

¹¹ WHO, 'Situation report: Greater Horn of Africa food insecurity and health - Grade 3 emergency, 1 April – 30 June 2023', 22 August 2023.

decrease can largely be attributed to the DRR Oromia project, which was unable to report S1 2023 data and accounted for 28% of the S2 2022 output. Although the majority (84%) of EUTF food security beneficiaries received assistance related to livestock up to the end of 2021 (including livestock vaccinations and water access), since S1 2022 most food security interventions have focused on agriculture, which accounts for 55% of food security-related assistance beneficiaries in S1 2023. This includes the provision of farming inputs and/or tools (accounting for 30% of S1 2023 beneficiaries), irrigation or water access (15%) and training on agricultural practices (9%). Accordingly, most beneficiaries were farmers (43%), followed very distantly by pastoralists (6%).¹ Sudan has been the leading beneficiary country of food security-related assistance since 2022, accounting for 62% of the S1 2023 result, followed by Ethiopia (25%) and South Sudan (10%). In Sudan, this semester's output can be attributed to STARS MDTF (which provided 85,314 people with food transfers), BRICK Concern (which provided several types of support in West Kordofan State to 36,590 people, including 14,500 people benefitting from the vaccination of animals and the training of 2,600 farmers on climate-smart agriculture technologies for crop production) and Wadi el Ku UNEP (which provided 33,031 farmers and pastoralists in North Darfur State with improved access to water). In Ethiopia the largest output was reported by Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire (which provided 56,070 people with crop and vegetable seeds and farming tools) and in South Sudan SSRD IRC accounted for most of the result (by providing a range of support to 14,848 people, including the provision of assorted seeds to 7,461 household members in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States).

While food security-related assistance targets food availability, accessibility and efficient utilisation, it does not necessarily emphasise access to a healthy diet that provides all nutrients needed for an active life. For that reason, EUTF projects have complemented food security assistance with nutrition support. As of June 2023, 2,833,594 people have received nutrition assistance in the HoA, including 433,728 individuals in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.3). This semester's result represents the largest biannual nutrition support output ever reported, with S2 2022 accounting for the second-largest output (322,326). Most S1 2023 nutrition assistance beneficiaries received nutrition supplies (93%), followed very distantly by malnutrition screening and treatment (6%). 99% of this semester's achievement is attributable to projects in Sudan. The main contributors are Improving Nutrition WFP (which provided a range of services to 421,022 people, including distributing multiple micronutrient powder [MNP] to 243,393 refugee and host community children under five and providing 138,294 students with on-site school feeding in Al Qadarif and Kassala States) and BRICK Concern (which reached 8,664 children with malnutrition community screenings and provided 329 children with severe acute malnutrition [SAM] and moderate acute malnutrition [MAM] treatment services in West Kordofan State).

¹ 2% were classified as 'other' and the remaining 48% were of unspecified status.

FAO aims to promote agri-nutrition in the western part of Turkana County in Kenya through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project. The agri-nutrition project seeks to improve access to food and to improve the prevention and management of nutritional health-related conditions and diseases.

The project trains community health volunteers and community-based facilitators

to promote agri-nutrition in communities, health institutions, schools and homes. Facilitators are provided with training on topics such as meal planning and preparation, food processing, preservation, storage, sanitation, home gardening, and emergency response to nutrient deficiencies and food insecurity. In addition, the project supplied five primary schools and five health institutions with gardens to be used for demonstration and educational purposes. Beneficiaries at the health facilities include children under five years old, pregnant and lactating women and malnourished persons. As Turkana is a drought-prone county, the project also focuses on drought management and sensitises households and communities on drought cycles and management practices. The project aims to make it possible for communities to keep producing vegetables during droughts.

To date, FAO has provided 2,023 refugees and host community members with nutrition assistance through training on nutrient-dense foods (EUTF indicator 2.3), and 27,664 refugees and host community members with food security-related assistance through a combination of activities, such as improving access to farming tools and trainings on high-value crop production or on how to run an agricultural enterprise (EUTF indicator 2.4).

Photo 2: Gardens outside a health centre in Nanam, Turkana Sub-County, Kenya



Education

Many families in the Horn of Africa have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety, food, water and pasture for their livestock.² Moreover, floods during the first half of 2023 have led to the closure of schools across the region.³ These circumstances have had a negative effect on children's access to education in the region and has left around three million children out of school and four million at immediate risk of dropping out. Furthermore, the extreme weather conditions have forced families to adopt negative coping mechanisms for survival and exacerbated existing child protection risks in the region, including child marriage, child labour and forced recruitment.⁴

EUTF-funded projects have delivered 1,170,206 education-related basic social services to date, including 62,123 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The output in S1 2023 is more than three times as high as in S1 2022 (18,514), but represents a 25% decrease compared to S2 2022 (82,674). This can largely be explained by the fact that a large proportion of the activities of the second phase of the EQUIP programme, which accounted for 70% of the S2 2022 output, were implemented by the end of 2022.

¹ Photo credit: FAO.

² Save the Children, 'Horn of Africa: World leaders hold fate of 20 million children in the balance, 23 May 2023.

³ UNICEF, 'Horn of Africa: Over 7 million children under the age of 5 remain malnourished across Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia', 22 May 2023.

⁴ Assessment Capacities Project, ACAPS, 'Horn of Africa. Impact of drought on children', 24 April 2023.

Most of the outputs in S1 2023 were reported by projects in Sudan (88%), with the remaining 12% attributed to projects in Uganda. 44% of the outputs were reported by IRCSES UNICEF, which provided a range of services to 27,139 people, including delivering education supplies to 25,774 children in South Darfur and South Kordofan States. Other projects that reported education-related basic services in Sudan include EQUIP 2 SC (which provided 18,372 host community and IDP students with education material support in South Kordofan State, including school and Alternative Learning Programme [ALP] students) and BRICK UNICEF (which enrolled 7,200 out-of-school children in schools and provided 2,258 host community and refugee students with learning materials in West Kordofan State). In Uganda, CRRF Urban Development Koboko supplied 7,152 textbooks to primary and secondary schools and a technical institute in northern Uganda.

While there was a decrease in the delivery of education-related basic social services in S1 2023 compared to the previous semester, the number of trained members of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen education-related service delivery more than doubled compared to S2 2022. EUTF-funded projects have trained 24,713 education-related staff members from local authorities and basic service providers to date, including 2,040 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.8). As in S2 2022, all relevant outputs were reported in Sudan. EQUIP 2 SC trained 880 teachers on topics such as boosting literacy and numeracy, positive discipline and child protection in Khartoum, Red Sea and South Kordofan States, while IRCSES UNICEF trained 517 Parent-Teacher Association and school management committee members on implementing school improvement plans and 226 teachers and headmasters on learner-centred teaching methodologies and establishing and leading child clubs in South Darfur and South Kordofan States. In addition, 12% of the S1 2023 output was reported by EQUIP 2 EF (which trained 194 trainers on professional and disciplinary skills and 43 faculty staff on the preparation and supervision of internships) and 9% was reported by BRICK UNICEF (which trained 180 teachers and ALP facilitators on child-friendly services in West Kordofan State).

Lastly, 58 education-related infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated in S1 2023, which is similar to the S2 2022 output (53). A total of 621 education-related infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The leading beneficiary country in S1 2023 is Sudan (81%), followed distantly by Uganda (14%) and Kenya (5%). This semester's output includes the construction of 35 ALP centres for out-of-school children and the rehabilitation of three school units in South Darfur and South Kordofan States in Sudan by IRCSES UNICEF, the renovation of eight classroom blocks in northern Uganda by CRRF Urban Development Koboko and the construction of dormitories at three education facilities in Kalobeyei (Turkana County) in Kenya by UNHCR through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project.

Health and WASH

The previously described floods, in combination with large-scale displacement and damage to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and infrastructure, have increased the risks of vector and water-borne diseases in the region, such as malaria, cholera and dengue fever.¹ Since 2022, 29,000 cholera cases have been reported in the Horn of Africa, including a significant increase in the Manderla Triangle area in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia.²

Several EUTF-funded programmes aim to improve access to quality drinking water and sanitation facilities. So far, they have delivered 197,711 WASH-related services to households in the Horn of Africa, although this includes just 420 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The S1 2023 output is significantly lower than the S2 2022 output (47,345). This can mainly be explained by the activities implemented by the Sustainable Reintegration RRS project in Ethiopia, which was largely responsible for the S2 2022 output and finalised the implementation of most of their WASH-related services at the

¹ UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa: Regional flood snapshot', 30 June 2023.

² WHO, 'Multi-country outbreak of cholera', 1 June 2023.

end of 2022. The S1 2023 output can be entirely credited to Improving Nutrition WFP, which provided 420 people with latrines in Kassala State, Sudan.

In parallel, EUTF-financed projects improved access to WASH facilities for 2,655,104 people, including 18,731 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9). This was mostly achieved through the rehabilitation, equipment or construction of 6,550 WASH-related social infrastructures, including 248 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). The S1 2023 output for WASH-related social infrastructures is similar to S2 2022 (246). However, the S1 2023 output for the number of people with improved access to WASH facilities is significantly lower than the output reported in S2 2022 (317,572). There are several reasons for this – for example, there were no new beneficiaries to report (e.g. by BRICK UNICEF, which constructed 176 latrines in S1 2023 in West Kordofan State, Sudan, in addition to latrines previously constructed by the project for the same communities) or the project was not able to provide the number of beneficiaries due to the current situation in the area where they are implementing their activities (e.g. Wadi El Ku UNEP, which established and rehabilitated two community water harvesting structures in North Darfur State, Sudan). This semester's output can mostly be attributed to Improving Nutrition WFP, which delivered 55% of the result by ensuring access to WASH services for 10,245 people through the construction and rehabilitation of three community assets for human water use and three water tanks in Kassala State, Sudan. Large outputs were also reported by Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC (which ensured access for 4,890 people through the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures in Mandera County, Kenya and Gedo Region, Somalia) and IRCSES UNICEF (which ensured improved access to sanitation for 2,878 children through the rehabilitation of latrines in schools in South Darfur State, Sudan). Further, CRRF Urban Development Koboko provided 718 people with access to public toilets in northern Uganda.

Besides improving WASH conditions in local communities, the EUTF has also funded the implementation of projects that aim to support the health sector. EUTF-funded projects have delivered 7,407,899 health-related services in the Horn of Africa to date, including 387,047 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The S1 2023 output is significantly lower than those reported in the previous two semesters (677,719 in S2 2022 and 659,128 in S1 2022). One of the reasons is that *Solutions pérennes* IOM was one of the biggest contributors to the 2022 output (378,363), but did not support new health structures in S1 2023. In line with historical trends, most (33%) of the beneficiaries of health care treatments were children under five years old, followed by children over five and adolescents (24%).¹ Most of the S1 2023 output was reported in South Sudan (56%), mainly thanks to HPF III in South Sudan, which implemented through a variety of interventions in different states across the country, including outpatient consultations, vaccinations, post-partum and post-abortion care and medical treatment for diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia in children under five years old. Sudan accounts for 30% of the semester output, which can largely be credited to BRICK Concern, which provided 77,391 host community members, IDPs and refugees with Primary Health Care services in West Kordofan State. Finally, 14% of the semester output was delivered in Ethiopia, with RESET Plus Amref II providing 41,928 people with referrals and sexual and reproductive health (SRH), health, nutrition and family planning services and products in Afar, Amhara, Oromia and SNNP Region.

The EUTF also funds projects that have improved access to healthcare for 3,477,306 people to date, including 121,294 people in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9). 45% of this semester's output was reported in Ethiopia and 44% in Somalia. In Ethiopia, RESET Plus AMREF II improved access to youth-friendly services and SRH/RP for 54,204 people in several states thanks to improved outreach capacity, and in Somalia, the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project improved access to medical treatment for 50,000 adults and 3,000 children by distributing emergency health and SAM kits. Sudan accounts for a further 9,482 beneficiaries, which can be credited to HealthPro GOAL, which provided people with medication subsidies in North Darfur State. Uganda accounts for another 4,608 beneficiaries, thanks to

¹ 2% were adults (18 years and above), 2% non-youth, 1% youth and the age of the remaining 39% was unspecified.

CRRF Urban Development Koboko, which constructed a health centre and provided host and refugee communities with mental health and psychological support in northern Uganda.

In addition, five health-related infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated by EUTF projects in S1 2023, for a total of 166 to date (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). This semester's output includes four facilities in Turkana, Kenya that are provided with internet, IT hardware and National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) software by UNHCR through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project and the construction of one health centre in northern Uganda by CRRF Urban Development Koboko. Lastly, EUTF-funded projects trained 28,336 staff from health service providers to date, including 1,334 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.8). This semester's output is 45% lower than the S2 2022 output (2,444), but comparable to the S1 2022 output (1,309). 39% of the S1 2023 result was reported in Somalia (where COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO supported 516 community health workers in drought-affected districts to deliver essential health, nutrition, and vaccination services), 29% in Ethiopia (where RESET Plus AMREF II and Stability & Services Gambella IRC collectively trained 386 health staff or provided them with mentorship) and 25% in Sudan (where HealthPro AICS, HealthPro GOAL and Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS collectively trained 332 people on topics such as the protection and rehabilitation of sexual and gender-based violence [SGBV] survivors).

Energy

According to the World Bank, an estimated 50% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa lacked access to electricity in 2020¹ and only 18% had access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking.² Uganda, South Sudan and Somalia are among the worst affected countries with regard to the latter.³

EUTF-funded projects have reached 52,275 people with sensitisation campaigns on energy-related resilience building practices and basic rights to date, including 30,600 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.7). This semester's output is the largest biannual output reported to date, with the second-largest reported in S2 2022 (15,532). This achievement is entirely attributable to RED Save the Children in Uganda, which reached 30,485 refugees and host community members with awareness raising activities on renewable and sustainable energy and alternative technologies and 115 local government officials and members of CSOs on gender-responsive environmental planning in northern and western Uganda. RED Save the Children is also entirely responsible for the staff members from local authorities and basic service providers trained on energy-related topics in S1 2023 (125), with 229 staff trained to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). This is the largest biannual output reported to date, and twice as high as the second-largest biannual output (62), reported in S2 2022. The project trained 93 sub-county and district personnel and 32 community-based volunteers as ToT on approaches for effective participation of women in energy, environment conservation and climate change platforms in western and northern Uganda.

The EUTF has also delivered 73,048 energy-related basic services to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). This semester's result is entirely attributable to *Alianza Shire*, which provided 6,581 people with a solar home system and training on its usage in the Somali region of Ethiopia. *Alianza Shire* is also solely responsible for the S1 2023 energy-related contribution to EUTF indicator 2.9 (out of 60,140 people reported to date), having installed stand-alone energy systems in two schools in one of the Dollo Ado refugee camps in the Somalia region of Ethiopia, for the collective benefit of 2,564 refugees. The last time energy-related outputs were reported under this indicator was in 2020 (6,444), with no outputs reported in 2021 and 2022 following the end of the key contributing RDPP programmes in Ethiopia and Kenya.

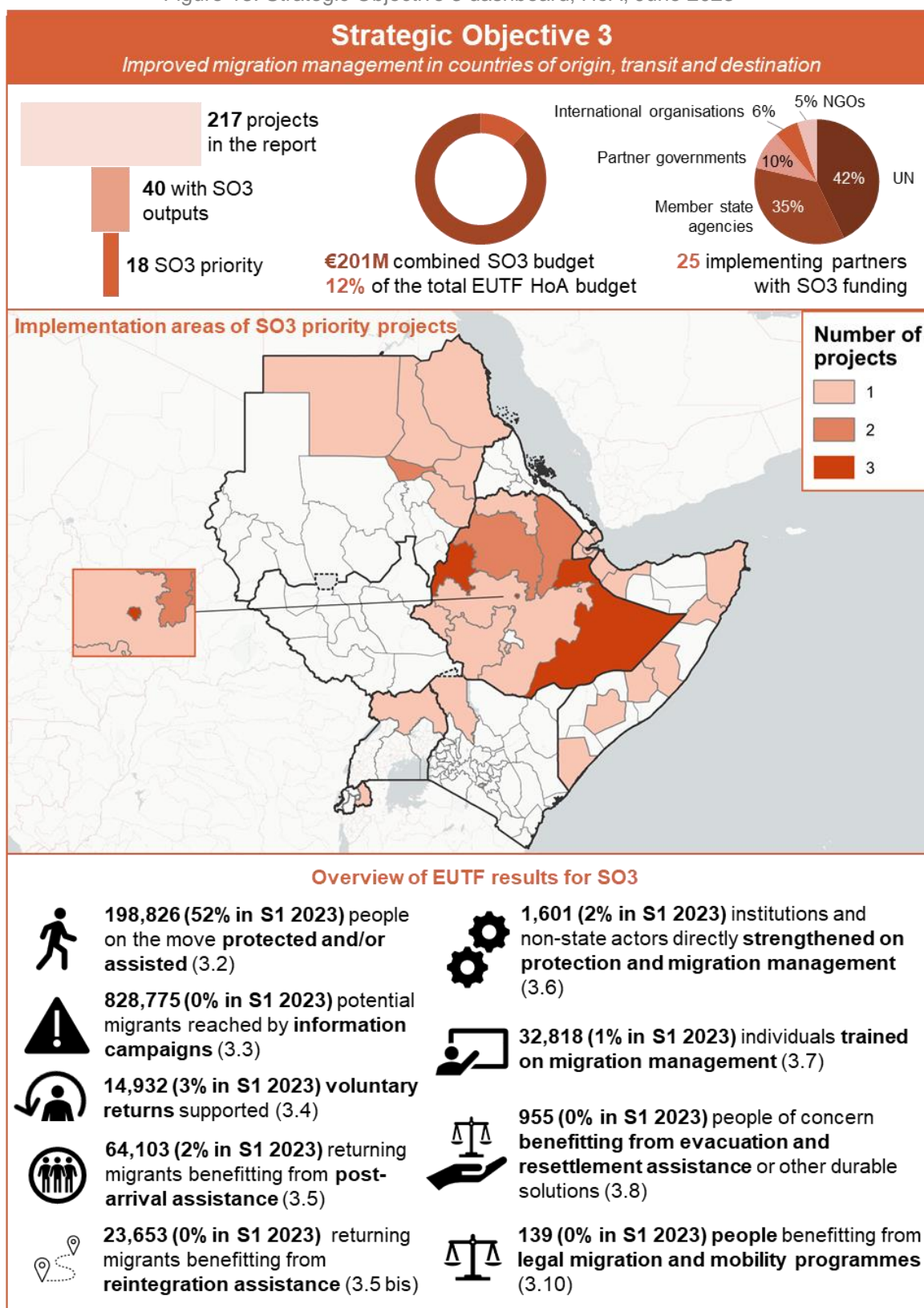
¹ World Bank, 'Access to electricity (% of population) – Sub-Saharan Africa'. Retrieved on 27 October 2023 at https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.ACCS.ZS?locations=ZG&name_desc=false.

² Ibid.

³ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 'Commodities at a glance. Special issue on access to energy in sub-Saharan Africa,' 21 March 2023.

4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 13: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, June 2023^{1,2,3,4}



The HoA remains the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, with conflict, insecurity, and climate-related challenges shaping complex national and regional migration patterns. While economic factors continue to rank as a key reason for people deciding to migrate in the HoA, 34% of 25,017 migrants assisted in IOM's seven Migration Response Centres (MRCs) in the region from January to June 2023 named 'armed conflict' as the primary driver of their migratory decision, a sharp increase from 4% in mid-2022.⁵ Part of this could be explained by the conflict that broke out in Sudan in mid-April 2023, which caused a considerably higher number of migrants to be assisted in Metema, an MRC in Ethiopia on the border with Sudan, between March (195 migrants) and May (12,964 migrants) 2023 due to cross-border movements from Sudan. Meanwhile, registrations fell in June as a result of increased humanitarian operations easing needs of people fleeing Sudan.⁶

Between January and June 2023, 334,437 migratory movements were observed within the HoA,⁷ representing an increase of 11% from the same period in 2022. More than half of migrants from the HoA move within the region (55%), followed by movement along the Eastern Route (42%), mainly towards Saudi Arabia (81%). The Southern (2%) and Northern (1%) Routes represent a relatively small number of migratory movements from the HoA.⁸ Both forced and voluntary migration within the HoA and along the Eastern route increased in the first half of 2023. Along the Eastern Route, arrivals in Yemen returned to pre-pandemic levels as 77,130 refugees and migrants from the HoA arrived in Yemen in S1 2023, compared to 31,266 for the same period last year.⁹

Migration management (SO3) accounts for the smallest SO portfolio in the HoA but remains significant, with €201M (12%) of contracted EUTF funds. Most of this funding is allocated to regional projects (70%), while Ethiopia represents the largest country-level portfolio (accounting for 14% of all SO3 funding). Historically, EUTF funding has supported both direct beneficiaries through assistance to migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination, immediate post-arrival assistance and long-term reintegration support, as well as institutional support to migration governance and management.

Key contributing projects include BMM I and II, Disrupting Criminal Networks (implemented by CIVIPOL) and EU-IOM JI, all of which came to an end in or prior to 2022. As such, migration management-related (SO3) interventions are slowly decreasing across the HoA portfolio and some of the smallest biannual outputs were reported for almost all migration management-related indicators in S1 2023, except for migrants protected or assisted for which the largest output was reported to date (EUTF indicator 3.2). Reflecting this overall trend, only seven projects reported SO3-relevant data for S1 2023, out of the 40 projects that have contributed to SO3 results to date. Two of these (EnJOY and Sustainable Reintegration RRS) only reported one result each. The five projects reporting multiple relevant outputs include two regional projects (CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance and GCR IGAD) and three country-level projects – namely, PROTECT Danish Red Cross (Sudan), *Solutions pérennes* IOM (Djibouti), and the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (Kenya).

Protection and evacuation

In part due to the eruption of conflict in Sudan in April and an increase in forced returns of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the January to June 2023 period witnessed a threefold increase in migrants seeking services from the IOM's MRCs along key migration corridors in the region,

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

² Projects with SO3 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO3 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

³ 10 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that report results at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level or that do not provide geographically disaggregated data to the MLS are not included.

⁴ The EU accounts for the remaining 2% in the 'implementation partners' pie chart.

⁵ IOM DTM, 'Migration response centres – Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The DTM tracks movements in seven HoA countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda).

⁸ IOM DTM, 'Displacement tracking matrix – East and Horn of Africa', 29 August 2023.

⁹ MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 1 2023', April 2023; MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2023', July 2023.

where these identify migrants in vulnerable situations and provide them with short-term support. More than 25,000 migrants sought services from these centres, compared to 7,581 in S1 2022.¹

The impact of the Sudan conflict is reflected in the number of migrants in transit, refugees and IDPs assisted or protected by EUTF projects in S1 2023, as more than half (52%, 103,436 people) of the 198,826 migrants in transit, refugees or IDPs assisted or protected to date (EUTF indicator 3.2) were reached in the current reporting period. Virtually all of the people assisted in S1 2023 were reached in Sudan, as PROTECT Danish Red Cross (implemented together with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) assisted 103,061² IDPs and migrants in transit (50% each³) through multiple forms of assistance (see *Sudan* section for further details). 96% of the IDPs and migrants in transit reached by PROTECT were assisted in Q2 2023, following the outbreak of violence. The final 375 people in S1 2023 were male migrants in transit provided with food and medical assistance in Djibouti (*Solutions pérennes* IOM).

To respond to the situation in Sudan, the PROTECT Danish Red Cross project expanded its original mandate in May 2023 to assist IDPs (and not only returnees and migrants in transit found in vulnerable situations) travelling through the HoA through outreach teams and the activation of emergency responses. As a result, IDPs constitute at least⁴ 26% of those assisted or protected to date (EUTF indicator 3.2). Thanks to the significant support mainly to IDPs and migrants in transit reported in S1 2023, Sudan now constitutes 60% of all support provided against EUTF indicator 3.2, compared to 17% prior to S1 2023. Following Sudan, the second- and third-largest numbers of people have been assisted in Somalia (21%) and Djibouti (13%). 46% of beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 3.2 to date have been migrants in transit, followed by IDPs (26%), returnees (19%) and refugees (8%) reached to date.

While S1 2023 accounts for the largest biannual output to date for EUTF indicator 3.2, smaller outputs (representing between 0% to 3% of the total outputs) were reported in S1 2023 for other migration-related (SO3) indicators. Namely, only 2,473 (or 0.3%) of the 828,775 people reached by migration-related campaigns to date were reached in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 3.3). The decrease in S1 2023 can largely be explained by the end of the EU-IOM JI in September 2022, which reported 71% of the beneficiaries of migration-related campaigns to date. In S1 2023, only one project, *Solutions pérennes* IOM, reported outputs against this indicator, having reached 2,473 people (virtually all migrants in transit, 94% of whom were men) through face-to-face information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration in Obock Region, Djibouti. Men represent the vast majority of migrants travelling through Djibouti, including 66% of the 21,630 migratory movements observed in June 2023.⁵ To date, the 828,755 people sensitised have mainly been reached in Somalia (61%), distantly followed by Ethiopia (16%). Most beneficiaries (73%) were sensitised on the topic of safe and legal migration, followed distantly by sensitisation on the risks of irregular migration (13%).

Return and reintegration

In 2017, the government of Saudi Arabia initiated a large-scale forced returns initiative for irregular Ethiopian migrants intercepted in the country. Since May 2017, almost 558,000 Ethiopian migrants have been forcibly returned up to June 2023, including 39,218 new persons in the first six months of 2023.⁶ Human Rights Watch has documented the dire and dangerous situations experienced by irregular migrants in Saudi Arabia, including the killing of hundreds of Ethiopian migrants by Saudi border guards between March 2022 and June 2023.⁷ Following a peace deal signed by the government and the Tigray

¹ IOM DTM, 'Migration response centres – Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023.

² To minimise the risk of double counting beneficiaries, PROTECT Danish Red Cross provided an estimate of beneficiaries that were assisted more than once and the number of beneficiaries was adjusted accordingly.

³ The project also assisted refugees and unaccompanied minors, which constituted less than 1% of beneficiaries each.

⁴ Projects in the HoA sometimes operate in areas where there can be uncertainty about the beneficiary status of different populations due to the fluidity of dynamics on the ground.

⁵ IOM DTM, 'Migration flows trends dashboard – June 2023', 23 July 2023.

⁶ IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023.

⁷ Reuters, 'Saudi border guards killed hundreds of Ethiopian migrants, Human Rights Watch says', 22 August 2023.

People's Liberation Front in late 2022, many Ethiopians are expected to return to areas still reeling from the effects of drought and conflict after the two-year war in the Tigray region.¹

In response to the vulnerabilities faced by migrants in countries of transit and destination, EUTF projects have supported voluntary migrant returns, post-arrival assistance and reintegration efforts across the HoA. In S1 2023, a slight increase was reported on the number of voluntary returns (EUTF indicator 3.4) compared to biannual results reported in 2022. However, the voluntary return of 425 migrants in S1 2023 only represents 3% of the 14,932 voluntary returns reported to date, a trend that can largely be explained by the end of EU-IOM JI in September 2022 (which reported 60% of all assisted voluntary returns to date). In S1 2023, *Solutions pérennes* IOM accounted for all 425 returnees assisted (95% of whom were men) – all of whom were Ethiopian migrants assisted with return transport from Djibouti.

Following the two largest biannual outputs reported on migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance in Q1 and Q2 2022 (14,967 and 11,122 migrants, respectively), S1 2023 saw a significant dip in migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (this being immediate and short-term assistance provided on arrival, such as small-scale cash transfers and health emergency assistance, EUTF indicator 3.5). Namely, S1 2023 represented one of the smallest outputs reported on post-arrival assistance to date (notwithstanding results reported in 2020, which were greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic). As previously mentioned, the comparatively small outputs can be attributed to the completion of key contributing projects prior to S1 2023, including RE-INTEG IOM, which ended in 2019 and contributed to 37% of results to date, and EU-IOM JI, which ended in September 2022 and accounts for 20% of all results. In S1 2023, PROTECT Danish Red Cross (together with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) reached all 1,275 returnees reported (6% of whom were children under the age of eighteen and all of whom arrived from Libya or Egypt), and assisted them with food and non-food items in Northern State, Sudan, through the project's activation of an emergency response plan for migration emergencies. As such, 64,103 returnees (including at least 320 unaccompanied minors) have benefitted from post-arrival assistance to date, mainly in Somalia (39%) and Burundi (34%), followed distantly by Sudan (15%) and Ethiopia (12%).

Institutional and staff capacity building

EUTF interventions also seek to build national and regional institutional and staff capacities on migration management, since the use of irregular migration channels leaves many migrants vulnerable to risks.² As with several other SO3 indicators, the end of key contributing projects in 2022 has led to the lowest biannual outputs reported to date on individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) and institutions and non-state actors strengthened on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.6).

In the first six months of 2023, four EUTF projects collectively trained 474 individuals to strengthen staff capacities on legal migration (93%) and protection including SGBV (7%, [EUTF indicator 3.7]). The S1 2023 result represents 1% of the 32,818 staff reached with capacity building on migration management to date. Most of the total result has been reported in Ethiopia (36%) and Kenya (24%), while 53% of individuals trained in S1 2023 were reached in Uganda. For the current reporting period, CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance contributed to 78% of staff trained by reaching 369 local community, refugee, local administration and government representatives, mainly from Uganda (69%) and other countries across the HoA (31%). The staff were reached through different events, workshops and peer-learning groups to disseminate knowledge on the role of secondary cities in managing and handling displacement responses. Meanwhile, GCR IGAD built the capacity of 42 government officials in Ethiopia to enhance complementarities and synergies between national and regional institutions on forced displacement, and UNHCR (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) trained 32 staff from Kenya's Department of Refugee Services to support the registration of refugees in the country. Lastly, *Solutions*

¹ IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023.

² Save the Children, 'Tipping points to turning points: How can programmes and policies better respond to the risks of child trafficking and exploitation on the central Mediterranean route', December 2022.

pérennes IOM built the capacity of 31 staff from the Ministry of Interior in Djibouti on migration governance.

Excluding *Solutions pérennes* IOM, the same three projects accounted for the 28 institutions strengthened on migration management in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 3.6), 26 of which were reported by the CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project across the HoA (see *Regional* section for further details on this support), while UNHCR (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) strengthened the Department of Refugee Services in Kenya and GCR IGAD supported the forced displacement capacities of one Ethiopian government institution. To date, EUTF projects have supported 1,601 institutions, mainly on general migration management (74%) and human trafficking and smuggling (15%). Almost half of the institutions (49%) have been strengthened in Ethiopia, followed distantly by Somalia (12%).

Focus box 3: Best practices on direct support approach and the role of data in refugee management – CRRF Inclusive Urban Development Programme^{1,2}

As cities act as the first point of entry for most migrants and displaced persons, the CRRF Inclusive Urban Development Programme **aims to increase the safety and wellbeing of displaced populations and their host communities living in urban or peri-urban settings, and to reduce inequalities between these groups.** Since January 2020, the programme has targeted seven refugee-hosting cities from four countries in the HoA,³ through three components. The CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project⁴ focuses on the first two components aimed at 1) creating a regional network to help cities facing similar migration-related challenges to share experiences and 2) strengthening policy development for greater social cohesion. The third component, aimed at piloting approaches to refugee management and integration, was piloted in Koboko municipality, Uganda, by the CRRF Urban Development in Koboko projects⁵ (implemented by Koboko Municipal Council [KMC] with technical assistance from ACAV), and in Assosa town, Ethiopia, by the CRRF Urban Development IRC project.⁶

One of the best practices identified by the CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project is the use of data to plan and budget for services on legal protection and inclusive urban planning. In 2020, Cities Alliance promoted the production of an accurate census of refugees and migrants in Arua's Central Division – one of Arua City's two geographical administrative zones – by bringing together AVSI Foundation, Arua city, and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Some of the key findings from the census included **that refugees constituted around 10% of people in the area and that they face a number of constraints**, including severely limited access to basic services (including to SRH for women), limited capacity and skills in financial literacy and access to loans, longer time in prison without access to justice or legal representation, and increased protection risks for women and girls (including risks related to forced marriage and transactional sex).

So far, **there is evidence that data from the census is being used for city planning: Arua has received additional funding and services have been expanded, including an extension of water services to underserved areas.** Other examples include the opening of a municipal court for refugees to access justice, additional resources dedicated to refugee-hosting schools and increased representation of refugees in school management committees. A member of Uganda's Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development reported that **'the census data informed the**

¹ Cities Alliance, 'Compendium of best practices: From the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF): Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility – Regional Network and Dialogue Action', 2023.

² ACAV, 'Technical assistance to Koboko Municipality to Implement [CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility] action in Koboko, Year three interim narrative report 2022', May 2023.

³ The seven cities are Gabiley and Borama (Somalia), Arua and Koboko (Uganda), Assosa and Jijjiga (Ethiopia) and Kakuma-Kalobeyei (Kenya).

⁴ CRRF Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility - Regional Networks and Dialogue.

⁵ The two projects are 'CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility in the Municipality of Koboko' and 'Technical assistance to Koboko Municipality to implement CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility Action'.

⁶ CRRF Urban Development and Mobility: Promoting Inclusive Urban Development in Assosa town, Ethiopia.

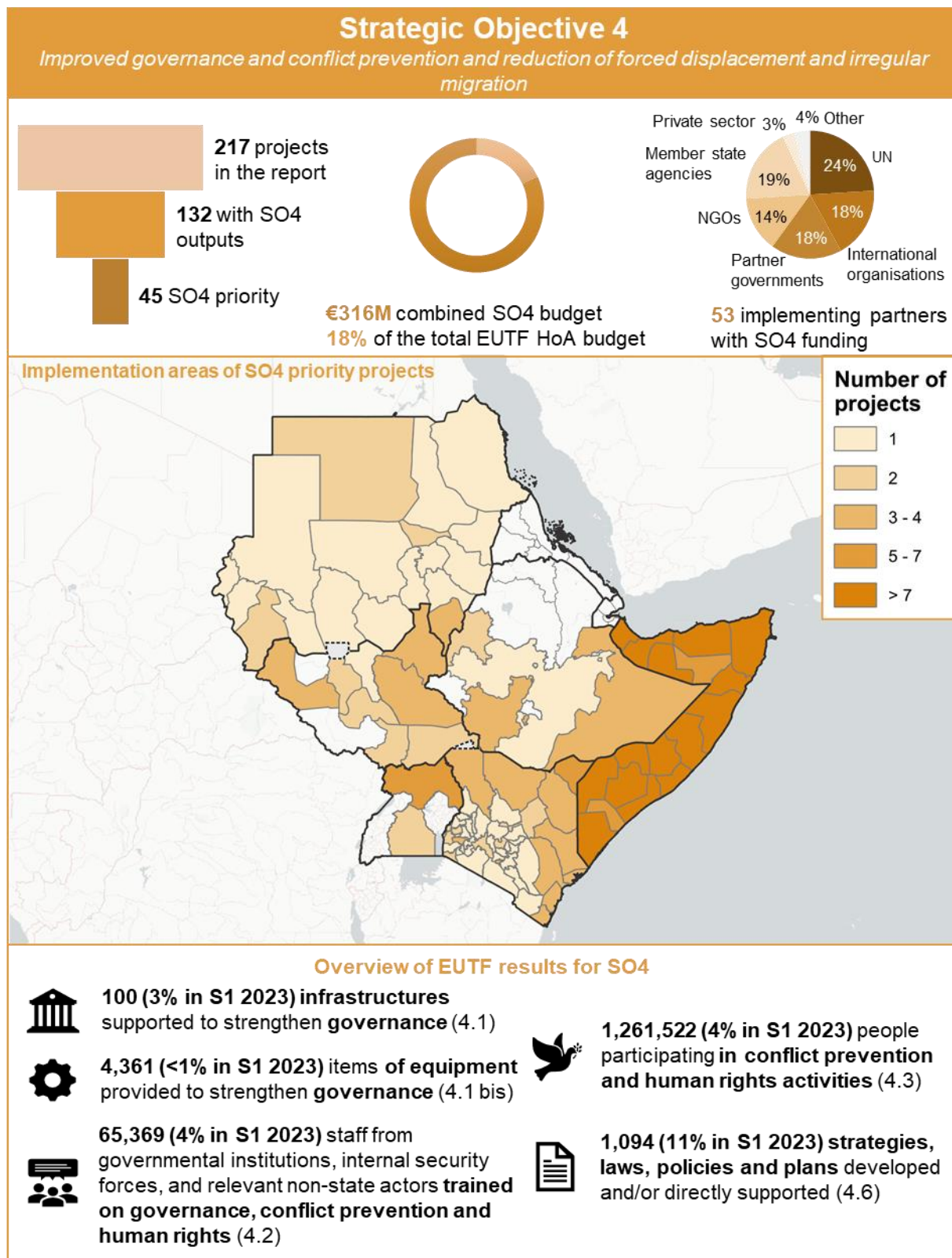
preparation of Arua’s physical development plan and encouraged the city planning department to establish a comprehensive digital database that is regularly updated.’

The direct support approach (especially in Koboko) is considered a successful pilot of inclusive development activities in urban areas affected by displacement. Some of the good practices include strategic coordination at national and local levels through the support of ACAV. The municipal development forum and other sector coordination structures established by the projects brought together the KMC, government line ministries and community-based organisations. This increased collaboration, political buy-in and ownership of the project activities.

The success of the projects inspired the EU to design a follow-up programme (SUIDAC) that scales up the direct support approach to other secondary cities and urban areas (including Koboko) with low coverage of basic services and a high concentration of displacement-affected populations across the HoA region. The programme is still in the early design stage.

4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 14: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, June 2023^{1,2,3}



Following a general decline in violence in the Horn of Africa region in the latter half of the 2010s, the outbreak of conflict in Tigray and intensification of Al-Shabaab activities in Somalia led to a renewed and significant increase from 2020 through 2022. Using conflict-related fatalities registered in the region by the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data project (ACLED) as a proxy measure for conflict itself, a clear increase can be observed from 9,909 in 2020 to 17,181 and 18,556 in 2021 and 2022 respectively. The first half of 2023 is on track to follow this recent pattern with 9,823 fatalities,⁴ thus virtually matching at mid-year the number of conflict-related fatalities reported for the entire year of 2020. The significant increase in violence in Sudan following the outbreak of war in April has played a key role in the continuation of this trend. Most fatalities registered by ACLED in S1 2023 were reported in Somalia (3,986), followed closely by Sudan (3,516) and more distantly by Ethiopia (1,043). (By contrast, in 2022 Ethiopia had the highest number of fatalities, followed closely by Somalia and distantly by Sudan and South Sudan.)

Between 2017 and 2022, civilian casualties in Somalia had generally been on the decline.⁵ However, partly in response to a government-led offensive against the group that began in August 2022 following the formation of a new Somali government, the group intensified its activities in 2022, with serious consequences for civilians. This dynamic continued in the first few months of 2023, with the government counter-offensive successfully recapturing strategic Al-Shabaab territory in central Somalia, and Al-Shabaab responding with suicide car bomb attacks and other assaults that mostly targeted military bases and police stations. However, the government's counter-insurgency efforts stalled following internal political disputes in April.

In Sudan, political disputes between the co-leaders of the 2021 military coup (the Sudanese Armed Forces, or SAF, and the paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces, or RSF) culminated in an outbreak of violence in Khartoum in April 2023, triggering a nationwide conflict. This has led to a large uptick in conflict-related casualties in the country, with 1,806 fatalities attributed to armed clashes and strikes involving the Sudanese military in S1 2023, compared to just 35 for all of 2022.

Finally, in Ethiopia, which reported the highest number of conflict-related fatalities in 2022 (6,797), fatalities decreased significantly in the first few months of 2023 following the formal end of the conflict in Tigray. However, this trend was temporarily reversed in May when the GoE's first ever formal attempt to secure an agreement with the Oromo Liberation Army failed, leading to a significant increase in violent events and consequent fatalities in the Oromia region.

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF has contracted a diverse range of projects related to peacebuilding, governance and institutional support (Strategic Objective 4), which are collectively worth €316M or 18% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Somalia, regional projects and Uganda have the largest portions of funding allocated to SO4-related activities relative to their overall budget, with 38%, 22% and 22%, respectively.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

As of 30 June 2023, 1,261,522 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). 4% of this output (47,798 people) was achieved in S1 2023. This represents a large decline compared to S2 2022, which accounted for 25% of the total output achieved up to that point, but is comparable with outputs from many other semesters. Historically, the largest semester outputs under this indicator were reported when the Kenya-EU Partnership NCTC project implemented large-scale awareness-raising campaigns on radicalisation and

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

² Projects with SO4 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO4 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

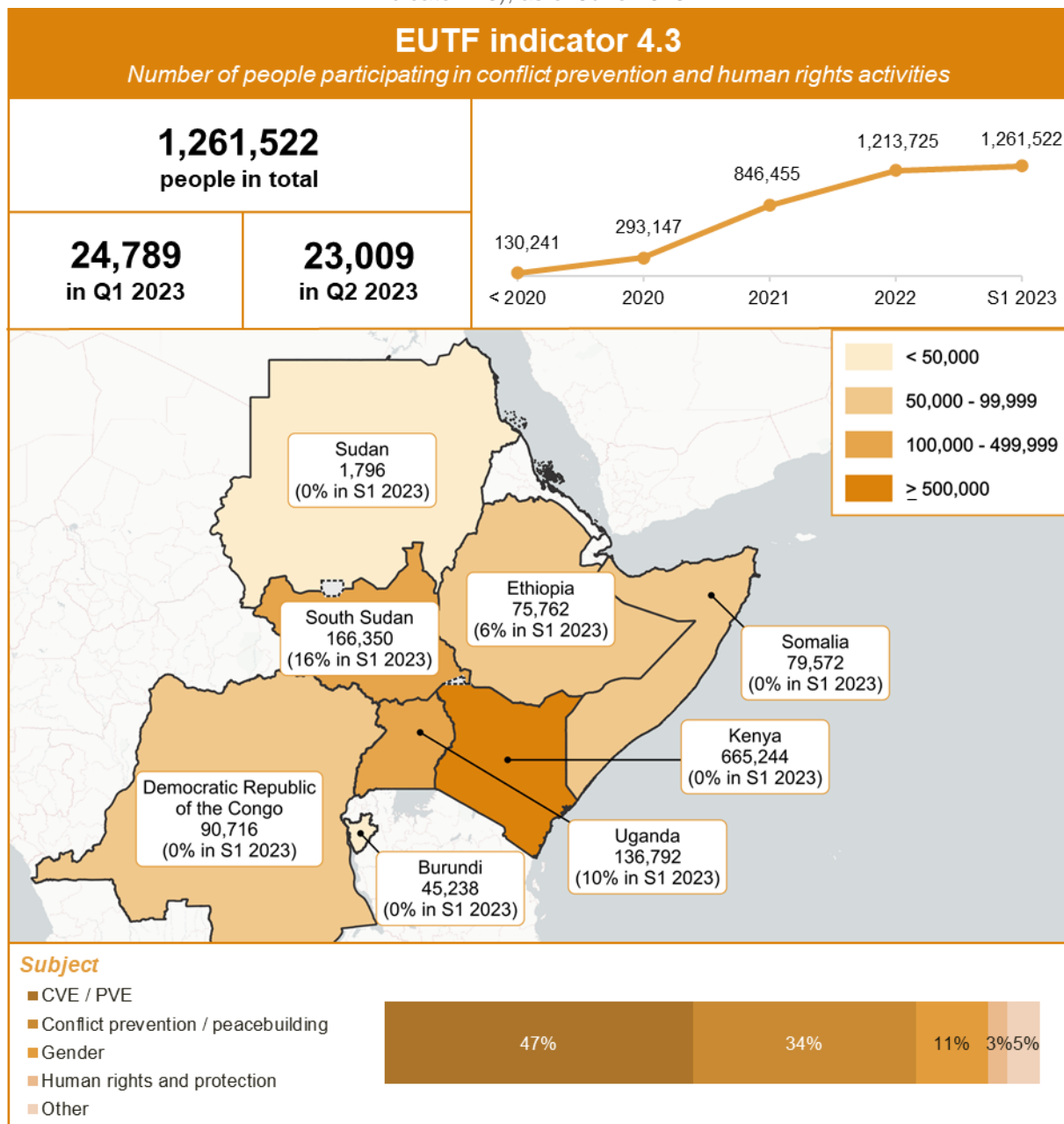
³ 24 projects are represented on the map in this visual. The map only includes projects that implement activities at the first administrative level (e.g. province, county or region). Projects that are implemented only at the national level are not included.

⁴ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 4 July 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

⁵ OHCHR, 'Somalia: Türk decries steep rise in civilian casualties amid surge in Al-Shabaab attacks', 14 November 2022.

extremism in areas of Kenya that are particularly vulnerable to recruitment. However, the project came to an end at the end of 2022, having reported a total of 561,730 people against EUTF indicator 4.3, or 45% of the total output to date.

Figure 15: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), as of June 2023¹



The main contributor to the S1 2023 output is SS Women Empowerment ZOA, which aims to enhance and promote the implementation of legislation on women’s rights at the community and subnational level in Greater Jonglei State, South Sudan. In S1 2023, the project used the ‘theatre for development’ model (whereby community-based or interactive theatre is used to promote development outcomes) as well as sensitisation workshops to address cultural barriers around gender and raise public awareness of existing legal protections for women and girls. These activities reached 23,677 people (54% female, 46% male), including boys and girls. Large outputs were also reported by the SUPREME programme,

¹ 1,261,470 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 52 beneficiaries are not represented on the map as the precise location of support is unknown.

which aims to promote peaceful and safe coexistence under the rule of law in refugee-hosting districts of Uganda. SUPREME JLOS KRC organised community awareness meetings, interactive radio talk shows, awareness-raising theatre sessions, mediation sessions, peace dialogue events and school debates on peace and human rights topics, which collectively reached 7,570 refugees and host community members (61% female, 39% male) in Yumbe, Lawo and Arua Districts in S1 2023. Meanwhile, SUPREME SPACE IRRI reached 4,863 refugees and host community members (50% male, 50% female) with trainings for women and girls on SGBV response and prevention, community peacebuilding sessions and other activities.

To date, most EUTF beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 4.3 have participated in activities targeting preventing and countering violent extremism ([P/CVE], 47% of the total output), followed by conflict prevention and peacebuilding (34%) and gender (11%). To achieve these outputs, EUTF projects have mainly relied on awareness-raising activities (which reached 82% of reported beneficiaries to date), followed by community dialogue (15% of beneficiaries), with cross-community activities, civil mediation activities and other types of interventions accounting for the remainder.

Institutional capacity building and infrastructure

The EUTF portfolio has provided a total of 65,369 staff from state and non-state actors with capacity building on peace-, security- and governance-related skills (EUTF indicator 4.2), including 2,392 beneficiaries (4% of the total output) in S1 2023. This is the smallest semester output reported to date, on the heels of the largest one ever reported in S2 2022 (with 10,685). However, it should be noted that 39% of the S2 2022 output was reported by SUPREME MoJCA, which trained 4,176 community police officers, Justice Law and Order Sector government officials, court staff and other relevant actors on topics such as justice for children, basic policing and refugee case management. Unfortunately, SUPREME MoJCA was unable to report data in time for S1 2023 reporting.

Stability & Services Gambella IRC reported the largest output in S1 2023, followed distantly by SS Women Empowerment ZOA and SSRD WV. Stability & Services Gambella IRC, which aims to promote stability and strengthen basic service delivery for DACs in the Gambella region of Ethiopia, organised peacebuilding workshops for 931 regional and zonal government officials (58% male, 42% female). SS Women Empowerment ZOA conducted sensitisation workshops for 'influential' leaders (paramount chiefs and religious leaders) on the promotion, protection and enforcement of women's rights, organised trainings for CSO leaders and staff on lobbying advocacy, trained ministry staff on gender analysis methodologies and advocacy skills, and trained law enforcement officers on women's rights, collectively reaching 250 people in total.

The countries that account for most of the total output reported under this indicator to date are Uganda (representing 28% of the overall result, and largely focused on training local community actors on conflict-sensitive approaches to land tenure and land rights, and on training local court councils on administration of justice), Somalia (representing 26%, with many interventions aimed at improving the legal assistance, protection and security provided by legal professionals and police officers) and Kenya (representing 18%, with many activities focused on either peacebuilding and social cohesion or on P/CVE). Overall, conflict prevention and peacebuilding accounts for 37% of the total output, followed distantly by justice (9%), gender (8%) and protection (8%). Community representatives represent 30% of the actors trained, followed by staff from local civilian institutions (14%) and national security forces (9%). In a likely reflection of the gender makeup of many government bodies and other relevant institutions, 60% of those reported under this indicator are men, and 35% are women (with the remainder being of unspecified gender).

In addition to capacity building of staff, EUTF projects have also supported institutions with material assistance, including 100 infrastructures supported to strengthen governance to date, of which three were reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 4.1). The S1 2023 output is entirely attributable to ILED RAAISE FAO, which renovated the offices of ministries dedicated to sustainable livestock and fishery management in Somalia. Overall, 80% of infrastructures supported under this indicator are security-related (such as border stations, police stations and prisons), 16% are formal governance

infrastructures (such as government offices), and 4% are informal governance infrastructures (such as meeting halls).

Furthermore, 4,361 items of equipment have been provided to strengthen governance to date (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis), of which just two were provided in S1 2023 in the form of two small tractors delivered by the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project to the sub-country authorities in the Kakuma/Kalobeyei settlement area in northwestern Kenya to support their agricultural extension services. Overall, the vast majority of equipment has been provided in Sudan (49%) by EU OPM Sudan and RDPP SD Landell Mills (with both projects delivering computer equipment to government offices), and in Somalia (47%) by PCFP UNOPS – Security (which provides non-lethal equipment such as solar panels and radio equipment to various police forces and coast guards across Somalia).

Outcome analysis 1: Supporting a Peaceful and Safe Environment in northern Uganda (SUPREME Justice LWF) – Endline evaluation¹

SUPREME Justice LWF		Main target groups
 Supporting a Peaceful and Safe Environment in northern Uganda  From January 2021 to January 2023  Budget: €600K	 IP: LWF in partnership with UJCC  Objective: Improve access to justice and the safety of refugees and host communities in northern Uganda	 Refugees  Host communities  Formal and informal justice actors
<p>The SUPREME Justice LWF project, implemented by Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) in partnership with the Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC), engaged community structures and formal and informal peacebuilding and justice institutions with interventions aimed at improving social cohesion and strengthening justice in refugee-hosting districts of Adjumani, Lamwo and Obongi in northern Uganda. The project's intervention logic was that if duty bearers have improved capacity to provide mediation services and ensure justice, law and order, and communities have increased knowledge and skills to access their justice rights, then respect of dignity and a sense of social responsibility will increase, leading to more just and peaceful communities.</p> <p>The project's endline evaluation employed a mixed research design involving quantitative and qualitative approaches (including document reviews, FGDs, KIIs and surveys). Findings from the final evaluation suggest that SUPREME Justice LWF improved the community members' understanding of their rights and access to justice, and reduced the prevalence of intra- and inter-community conflicts in the targeted districts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved safety: According to the baseline survey, SGBV, robbery and crime are the main contributing factors to a lack of safety in refugee settlements and host communities. The endline evaluation shows that the percentage of community members who self-report feeling safe increased from 55% at baseline to 81% at endline, against a target of 80%. This improvement could be attributed to the training provided by the project to community structures and justice actors, which enhanced their response to violence and conflict, such that relevant cases are now reported or referred to community leaders, police and health facilities (in the case of rape and SGBV). Moreover, mobile court sessions supported by the project have reportedly resolved many cases of theft and violence and sentenced offenders promptly. • Reduced incidences of intra- and inter-community conflicts: Beneficiary surveys conducted at baseline and endline suggest that the incidence of inter-community conflict occurring within six months prior to each survey significantly decreased, from 66% at baseline to 17% at endline. Meanwhile, the prevalence of intra-community conflict 		

¹ LWF, 'Supporting a peaceful and safe environment in northern Uganda project - baseline report', 2021; LWF, 'Supporting a peaceful and safe environment in northern Uganda project – endline evaluation report', June 2023.

decreased from 29% at baseline to 18% at endline. The early warning systems on conflicts established at the community level, thanks to the project's support, reportedly enhanced the ability of community leaders to respond appropriately (including mediating on the sources of conflicts such as land and other shared resources) before they escalate. In addition, community members report being increasingly engaged in conflict resolution activities and events. One community leader noted that 'bringing refugees and host community members together for dialogue meetings has brought harmony in the communities and they now share resources'.

- **Capacities of communities and justice actors on conflict prevention, justice rights and protection strengthened:** This component focused on empowering community members to uphold their justice rights and legal obligations, while in parallel training informal and formal justice actors to respond to these justice and protection needs. All justice actors (100%) participating in the project stated in the endline survey that they could identify and respond to communities' justice and protection needs. At baseline, only around half (54%) of the justice actors surveyed believed that they could attend to these needs. Moreover, the proportion of community members satisfied with the justice and protection services provided by justice actors improved from 21% at the beginning of the project to 84% at the end. Justice actors indicated that the skills and knowledge acquired from their training have improved their coordination with other partners and justice, law and order sector actors. During the FGDs, one community member commented that 'communities have gained confidence in informal structures because there are issues that can always be handled locally. Also, if a block leader (a representative of the smallest administrative unit in Uganda) fails, they can refer to the legal volunteers.'

The project also encountered some challenges. First, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the project's activities in 2021, pushing most activity implementation to 2022. Second, given the limited funding and duration, the project covered only a few locations and settlements. The endline evaluation highlights that the impact of the project could be more pronounced if the interventions were extended to other locations.

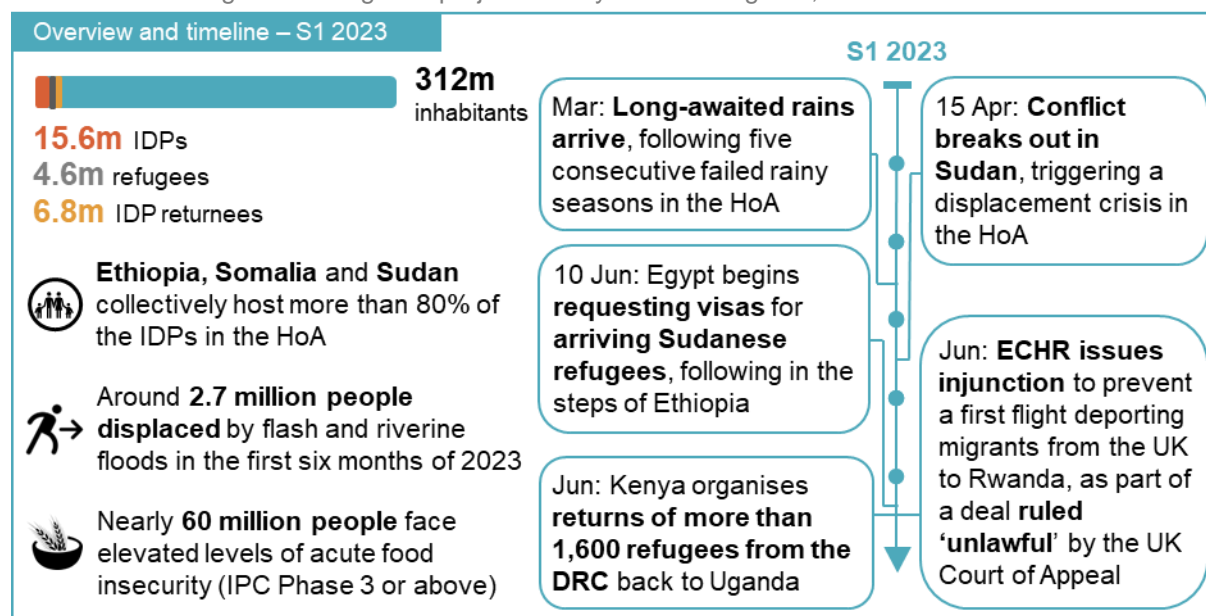
The evaluation recommends that future interventions could cover more districts and focus on climate change and environmental protection (which are current pressing concerns in refugee-hosting areas and are often the cause of resource-based conflicts) in order to scale up this integrated approach to justice.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1 REGIONAL PROJECTS IN S1 2023

Figure 16: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



As previously mentioned, more than 15.6 million IDPs and 4.6 million refugees are hosted in the HoA.² In the first half of 2023, several conflict-related events in the HoA had regional impacts on migration dynamics. These include the outbreak of conflict in April in Sudan, which displaced around 2.7 million people by July 2023, including almost 600,000 to neighbouring countries.³ Neighbouring countries such as Ethiopia and Egypt responded to the increase in Sudanese arrivals by implementing stricter immigration rules, including requiring visas for arriving Sudanese refugees.⁴ Outside the HoA region, conflict in the DRC has also led to mass displacements – particularly towards Uganda, although a number have fled further afield to Kenya due to restricted food rations and funding shortfalls in Uganda. The arrival of Congolese refugees prompted the Kenyan government to undertake a series of returns to Uganda affecting more than 1,600 Congolese refugees as of June 2023.⁵

On the political front, an IGAD-East African Community Regional Dialogue on Durable Solutions was hosted in Uganda in June. The dialogue aimed to assess the progress made towards operationalising durable solutions laid out in the Global Refugee Forum pledges made by member and partner states.⁶ The event was followed by the signing of the Munityonyo Declaration – a 'Ministerial Declaration on Durable Solutions for Refugees' – and a regional Global Refugee Forum multi-stakeholder pledge on durable solutions.⁷ Meanwhile, the future of the UK-Rwanda deal (which aims to send asylum seekers

¹ MMC, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update Q2 2023: East and Southern Africa', July 2023; UNHCR, 'Escalating violence leaves hundreds dead and hundreds of thousands on the move in eastern DRC', 24 January 2023.

² Ibid.

³ IOM DTM, 'Sudan situation report 11', 3 July 2023.

⁴ Africa News, 'Egypt introduces entry visa for all Sudanese as truce ends', 19 June 2023; The New Humanitarian, 'Sudan refugees struggle to exit to Ethiopia, while aid workers trying to enter are turned back', 7 June 2023.

⁵ MMC, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update Q2 2023: East and Southern Africa', July 2023.

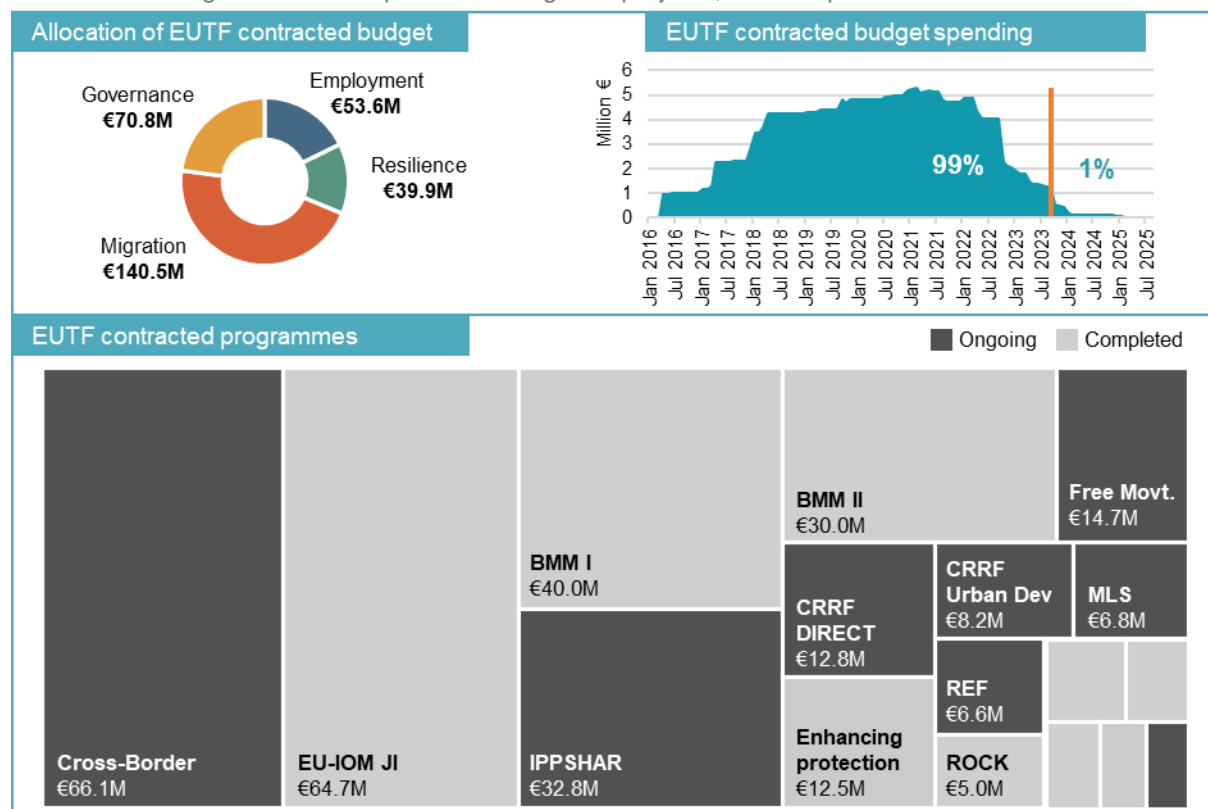
⁶ VoA, 'Ministers gather in Uganda to look for solutions to East Africa's refugee crisis', 14 June 2023.

⁷ UNCHR, 'Uganda factsheet – June 2023', 15 August 2023.

and migrants from around the world to Rwanda from the UK) remains uncertain following the UK Court of Appeal’s ruling of the deal as ‘unlawful’ on 29 June.^{1,2}

5.1.2 THE EUTF AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 17: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects, as of September 2023^{3,4,5,6}



The regional portfolio constitutes the third-largest portion (€318M) of the EUTF’s portfolio in the HoA, following Sudan (€442M) and closely behind Somalia (€319M). The regional portfolio is contracted to seventeen programmes covering 43 regional projects (including 16 in implementation and 27 completed⁷ projects) and is the portfolio with the smallest portion (1%) of contracted budget still to be spent.⁸ The majority (44%) of regional project funding is allocated to migration management (SO3, €140M), followed by governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, €71M), employment (SO1, €54M) and resilience (SO2, €40M).⁹ The regional nature of EUTF-funded regional projects enables the implementation of a comprehensive range of interventions, including strengthening migration management and conflict prevention capacities and coordination, and supporting regional integration and policymaking. Other activities target direct beneficiaries, including activities that target employment opportunities, resilience building, peacebuilding and migration-related support. In some cases, regional

¹ MMC, ‘Quarterly mixed migration update: Eastern and Southern Africa – Quarter 2 2023’, July 2023.

² At the time of writing, the UK Parliament voted ‘yes’ on 13 December 2023 to an emergency bill to revive the plan of deporting asylum seekers who arrive irregularly in the UK to Rwanda and aiming to override legal obstacles stopping deportations.

³ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and total country budget are due to rounding.

⁴ The programmes not labelled in the ‘EUTF contracted programmes’ chart are: Disrupting Criminal Networks (€4.9M, completed), Erasmus+ (€3.9M, completed), IGAD Resilience (€3.5M, completed), Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC (€3M, completed), and GCR IGAD (€2.8M).

⁵ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁶ An additional €13M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.

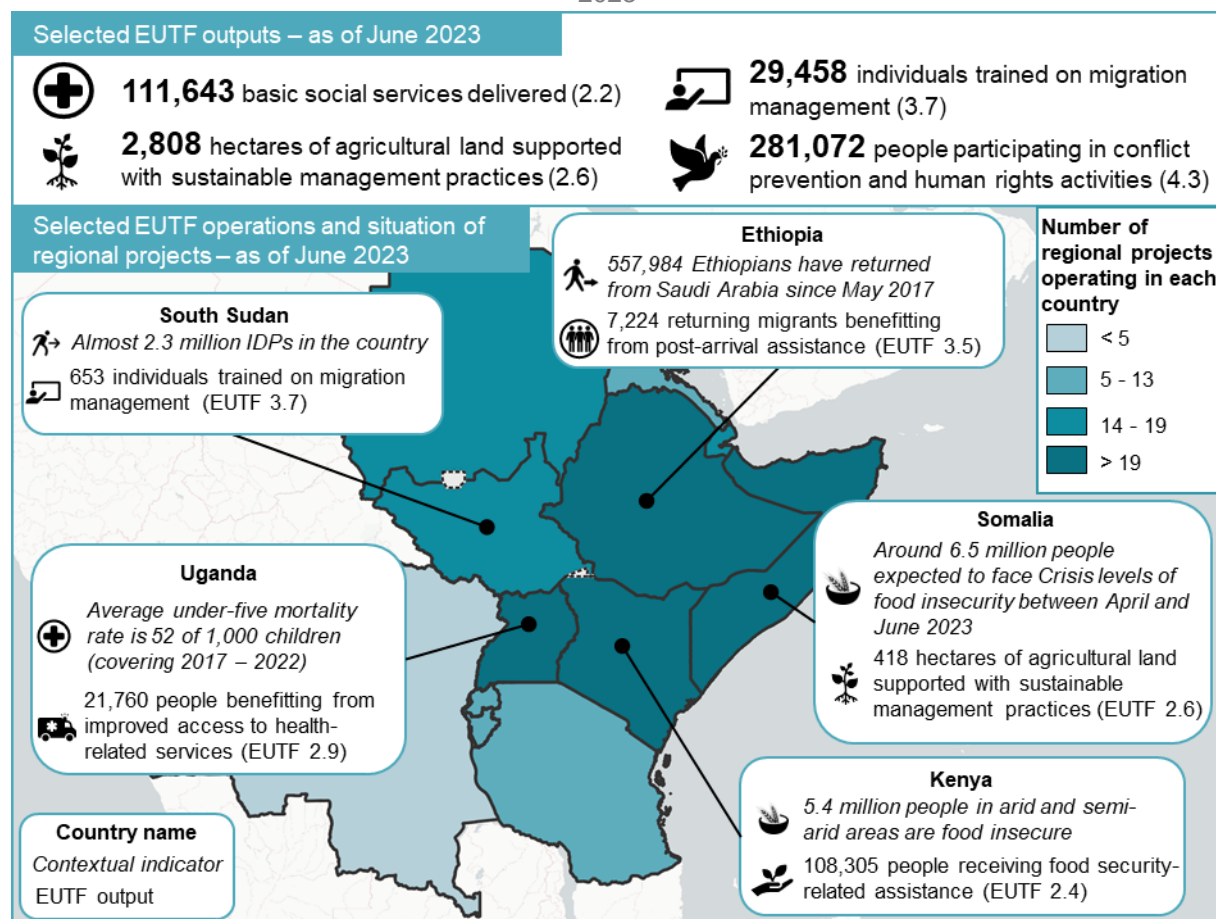
⁷ ‘Completed’ projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁸ This is an estimate based on the assumption that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁹ The remaining 4% (€13M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

contracts have been employed to target direct beneficiaries outside the EUTF's core intervention area in order to implement country-specific interventions (in Burundi, DRC and Rwanda) for beneficiaries that would not otherwise be reached through the EUTF's country portfolios.

Figure 18: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in the HoA – Regional projects, as of June 2023¹



Resilience and basic social service delivery

Regional projects reported some of the largest resilience-related outputs (SO2) to date in 2022, with several annual outputs delivered throughout the year accounting for more than half of the results reported thus far. However, much smaller results were generally reported in S1 2023. This is largely because more projects are coming to an end: of the thirteen regional projects reporting SO2-related outputs in 2022, five had ended either before 2023 or in January (and one was unable to submit S1 2023 data in time for reporting). Despite the significant drop in results, considerable outputs were still reported in the first six months of 2023, particularly with regard to the delivery of basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), hectares of land supported (EUTF indicator 2.6), and improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9).

In S1 2023, EUTF-funded regional projects delivered 7,154 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing 6% of the 111,643 basic social services delivered to date (more than half of which, 52%, have been reported in the DRC thus far). This result is comparable with most other semesters. The entire S1 2023 output is attributable to CRRF Urban Development Koboko in Uganda, which supplied










¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Dissemination workshop, 'Uganda demographic and health survey (UDHS) 2022 – Key findings', presented 8 September 2023; IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa flood snapshot: January – June 2023', July 2023; IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Mid-year overview 2023', July 2023; IPC, 'Kenya: IPC food security & nutrition snapshot – Acute food insecurity', 1 September 2023; IPC, 'Somalia: Acute food insecurity situation: January – March 2023 and projection for April – June 2023', 28 February 2023.

7,152 educational textbooks to primary and secondary schools and technical institutes in the refugee-hosting district of Koboko, and also supported two district offices with motorcycles to support their work in the municipality's COVID-19 preparedness and response plan.

CRRF Urban Development Koboko was also responsible for 57% of the 11,443 people benefitting from improved access to basic services in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9), having reached 6,553 refugee and host community members in Koboko District, Uganda, all of whom benefitted from improved access to constructed and equipped health and education facilities (89%), constructed public toilets (11%) and strengthening of mental health and psychosocial support services (less than 1%). The remaining 43% of the S1 2023 result were reached in cross-border areas of Mandera County, Kenya (56%) and Gedo Region, Somalia (44%) by the Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC project. All 4,890 people benefitted from the rehabilitation and expansion of water infrastructures such as boreholes and dams, in line with the Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC project's aim of improving access to key water sources, which are a significant factor in cross-border conflicts. This brings the total number of people benefitting from improved access to basic services thanks to regional projects to date to 612,720.

Both projects were also responsible for 23 social infrastructures built or rehabilitated in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). CRRF Urban Development Koboko constructed or equipped eight classrooms, seven latrines or toilets in communities or in schools, one health centres and one twin staff house. Meanwhile, Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC constructed six water infrastructures, including three livestock water structures, to improve the adoption of disaster risk reduction (DRR) approaches among communities in Mandera County, Kenya. To date, 2,148 social infrastructures have been constructed by regional projects, mainly in the DRC (60%) followed by Kenya (21%).

Outcome analysis 2: CRRF Urban Development and Mobility: Promoting inclusive urban development in Assosa town, Ethiopia – CRRF Urban Development IRC – Final evaluation report¹

CRRF Urban Development IRC		Main target groups	
 CRRF Urban Development and Mobility: Promoting inclusive urban development	 IP: IRC	 Host communities	 Refugees
 From July 2020 to January 2023	 Objective: to increase safety and well-being of displaced populations and its host community in Assosa urban and peri-urban settings, and reduce inequalities between these groups	 IDPs	 Assosa Municipality
 Budget: €3.8M	<p>From July 2020 to January 2023, IRC implemented the CRRF Urban Development IRC project in Assosa, a town in Ethiopia's Benishangul-Gumuz Region, which has received refugees from neighbouring communities in Sudan and South Sudan and IDPs from Ethiopia for several years.² Due to the high concentration of displaced people and the resulting stress on public resources, the project supported Assosa municipality to improve urban planning and service provision, with the aim of increasing safety and wellbeing. The project was implemented through two main objectives: Objective 1) strengthening public, private and civil society service delivery capacities, resources and infrastructure for host communities and displaced population, and Objective 2) strengthening the inclusion and participation of displaced populations in socioeconomic life in Assosa.</p> <p>The evaluation employed a mixed methods approach and sampled stakeholders from Assosa town, the local government, health institutions, schools and project participants. Findings were derived from 32 KIIs, eight FGDs (with 58 people participating), four physical observations of the town water supply, health institutions and school clubs, and a household survey (covering 400 people using a systematic random sampling approach). However, as with many project evaluations, the research</p>		

¹ Nairobi Strategy and Project Management Consult PLC, 'Final evaluation report of promoting inclusive urban development project in Assosa town', 25 March 2023.

² UNHCR, 'Refugee in Assosa sub-office and internally displaced persons in Benishangul Gumuz Region', 31 March 2022.

design did not include a control group, which, if accompanied by a robust methodology, could have increased the statistical reliability of the evaluation's results. **Nevertheless, the findings indicate good progress made against the project's two objectives** and suggest that the **planned outputs and targets were achieved in most cases.**

Objective 1 – Strengthened public, private and civil society service delivery capacities, resources and infrastructure: The household survey indicated that 84% of surveyed refugees, migrants and host community members reported having access to integrated services at endline, compared to 44% at baseline. **Positive and mixed improvements were specifically observed with regard to access to (and quality of) WASH, health and SRH services.**

- **WASH:** The percentage of households reporting that they have access to safe water services increased from 50% at baseline to 93% at endline, the number of health facilities with improved WASH facilities increased from zero to three, and the amount of water collected per person per day increased from nine litres at baseline to thirteen litres at endline. However, qualitative findings indicate that access to water is still a challenge in Assosa, where the population accesses water in shifts and only once per week.
- **Health:** Key informants from health institutions reported a significant uptake in patients and higher service standards. However, some FGD participants reported dissatisfaction with services offered at Assosa General Hospital.
- **Sexual and reproductive health:** The percentage of people receiving at least one supportive service within 72 hours of reporting their SGBV experience increased from 18% at baseline to 30% at endline, while the percentage of SGBV survivors receiving case management services with a satisfaction score of at least 80% was 93% at endline compared to 50% at baseline. Following the construction of delivery rooms in October 2022, the number of births attended by skilled health professionals at the Assosa General Hospital increased by 20% on average per month.

Objective 2 – Strengthened inclusion and participation of displaced populations in economic and social life in urban and semi-urban settings in Assosa: Some improvements were reported on conflict in the communities, but little change was observed with regard to inclusion.

- **Conflict:** During the endline household survey, 36% of respondents reported that conflict between host communities, IDPs and refugees had decreased since the start of the project, while 50% reported no change and 15% reported an increase in conflict among these communities. At the same time, findings from interviews and FGDs indicated that no major conflicts occurred over resources between host community members, IDPs and refugees.
- **Participation, inclusion and decision-making:** Although 41% of the target population believed that decision-making was inclusive and responsive at endline, 51% of respondents reported no progress on decision-making (in terms of community members' ability to contribute to participatory and responsive decision-making) between the start and end of the project. Relatedly, some IDP FGD participants voiced concerns about discrimination against individuals accessing services within government offices as well as about a lack of support for IDPs.

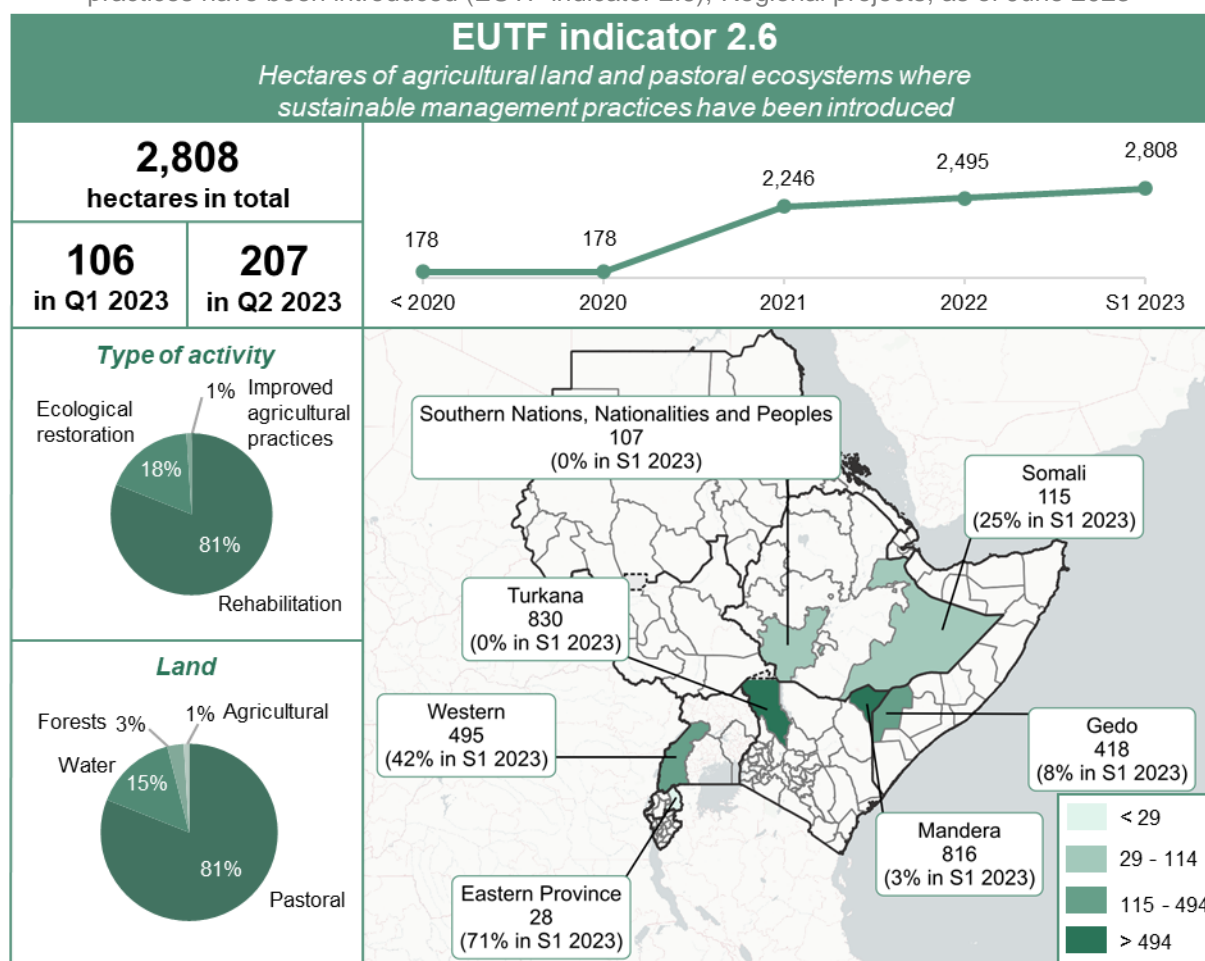
CRRF Urban Development IRC's final evaluation indicates that the project's approach to strengthening access to services has proven effective and the results of the intervention could be built on in the future. Some of the key challenges identified included weak follow-up mechanisms for SGBV survivors, limited evidence of concrete partnerships for advocacy exchanges, and weak participation in, and support to, the project from the Assosa municipality. Overall, the project evaluators noted that the capacity building activities showed evidence of continuation post-project as services providers were expected by project stakeholders to continue delivering improved services, especially on the WASH and health components. However, a lack of readiness was

observed on the part of local institutions to allocate budget or mobilise resources to key project activities (including support to SGBV survivors with dignity kits). Similarly, the project did not plan for how to maintain the provision of SGBV prevention and response services, and whether these efforts would be continued by local leaders, community-based structures on SGBV and service providers for SGBV services (including one-stop centres for SGBV survivors) remains unclear.

Food security and environmental restoration

In response to weather-related disasters and persistent food insecurity dynamics, the EUTF's regional portfolio has implemented food security-related interventions since the end of 2018. Completed projects such as Cross-Border BORESHA DRC I and II (completed before 2022) and VSFG (completed in April 2022) have been the main implementors of food security interventions and have contributed to 92% of regional project results to date. Outputs on people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) have therefore been declining steadily: while 2022 represents the smallest yearly output to date, S1 2023 accounts for the lowest biannual output. In S1 2023, 1,262 people benefitted from food security-related assistance, more than half of whom were reached by CRRF DIRECT CARE in Uganda. The project supported 668 resource user group members and landowners with seeds and soil fertility improvement materials to rehabilitate wetland and river catchments areas in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts. In total, 246,336 people have received food security-related assistance to date.

Figure 19: Hectares of agricultural land and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced (EUTF indicator 2.6), Regional projects, as of June 2023



In comparison, the second-largest output since S2 2021 was reported in S1 2023 on agricultural land supported through improved agricultural practices (EUTF indicator 2.6). Specifically, 313 hectares of land, out of the 2,808 reported to date, were supported with sustainable management practices in S1

2023. CRRF DIRECT CARE contributed to 66% of the S1 2023 output by restoring 207 hectares of land and river areas through gender transformative approaches to strengthen restoration interventions within the River Mpanga ecosystem in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts, Uganda. In response to Uganda's large refugee population and increased pressure on natural resources, the project targets natural resource management and degradation of wetlands and watersheds, with a particular focus on women and children, who are at greater risk when they have to travel long distances to fetch water. In S1 2023, the Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC project rehabilitated another 86 hectares of degraded rangelands through cash for work activities to improve food security for communities in cross-border areas of Somalia (40%), Ethiopia (34%) and Kenya (26%). Lastly, CRRF DIRECT Maison Shalom rehabilitated 20 hectares of land in Eastern Province, Rwanda.

In response to food insecurity and environmental degradation dynamics, the EUTF regional portfolio also trained 291 staff from local authorities in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.8), all of whom were trained on topics related to climate, sustainable land and water management, livestock health, and emergency responses. In Uganda, CRRF DIRECT CARE trained 186 district and sub-county staff and community actors on access to weather and climate information, emergency responses and rehabilitation of wetland and river catchments areas. Meanwhile, the Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC project trained 60 community-based animal health workers and community-based disease reporters (to promote a more coordinated and integrated response to animal disease outbreaks) and 45 community water committee members on sustainable water supply systems, all in Mandera County, Kenya. The S1 2023 result brings the total EUTF regional portfolio contribution to 7,993 staff trained, most of whom have been reported in Uganda (41%), followed by Ethiopia and Burundi (20% in each).

National and local-level capacity building

The HoA continues to be a place of complex migration patterns that include both migratory movements and mass forced displacement that occur internally, to other countries in the region and beyond the region. In response to these dynamics, regional projects have also focused on building the capacities of relevant local, national and regional actors by providing trainings, operational support and other interventions targeting migration management, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. As with other strategic areas of intervention, the comparatively low number of regional projects still implementing and the small amount of contracted budget still to be spent mean that some of the lowest biannual outputs on national and local-level capacity building to date were reported in S1 2023.

In S1 2023, the lowest output to date was reported on staff trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7). However, this still amounts to a considerable 411 staff trained (compared to 1,933 staff in the previous semester), mainly in Uganda (62%) and Ethiopia (24%). Throughout the EUTF's regional portfolio to date, 29,458 staff have been trained, mainly on general migration management (39%), legal migration (21%) and human trafficking and smuggling (14%).¹ In S1 2023, all 411 staff were trained on legal migration topics thanks to CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance (90%) across the HoA and GCR IGAD (10%) in Ethiopia. CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance supported 369 representatives from refugee and host communities, local and national governments, cities and local administrations to participate in peer learning events, regional networks and trainings, all of which focused on urban displacement and the role of secondary cities in managing and handling displacement responses.

The same two projects were also responsible for all 27 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 3.6), representing the second-lowest biannual output after S1 2018. 1,402 institutions have been strengthened through the regional portfolio to date, mainly in Ethiopia (45%).² 26 of the 27 institutions supported in S1 2023 were reached by CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance. The project strengthened nineteen local institutions through trainings on urban displacement, mainly in Uganda (fourteen), followed by Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya, and facilitated peer-learning on forced

¹ The remaining topic for 25% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

² The remaining institutions were supported in Sudan (9%), Uganda (7%), Djibouti (5%), South Sudan (3%), Eritrea and Tanzania (1% in each) and 5% are unspecified.

displacement events benefitting seven cities in the HoA. Meanwhile, GCR IGAD supported the CRRF Secretariat in Ethiopia on its forced displacement capacities.

With regard to peacebuilding and conflict prevention, 5,484 people participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding (86%) and natural resource management (14%) activities in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 4.3). The main contributor (84%) to the S1 2023 result was Cross-Border PACT SEEK II, followed by CRRF DIRECT CARE (14%) and Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC (2%). Cross-Border PACT SEEK II reached 4,542 individuals (59% of whom were women) and 75 police officers on community dialogues on peaceful coexistence for cross-border communities in Kenya (57%) and Ethiopia (43%). Meanwhile, the CRRF DIRECT CARE project reached 760 host community members (70%) and refugees (30%) in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts, Uganda, through awareness-raising workshops on national environmental laws and natural resource conservation.

Moreover, 256 staff were trained on human rights and governance topics in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 4.2), mainly on gender (35%) and security (34%)¹, through CRRF DIRECT CARE (35%), IPPSHAR (34%), CRRF DIRECT DRC (26%) and Cross-Border PACT SEEK II (5%). CRRF DIRECT CARE trained 90 district and sub-county leaders and government authorities on gender protection in emergencies and other gender-related topics in Kamwenge and Kikuube Districts, Uganda, while IPPSHAR trained 87 staff from IGAD and national institutions across the region on transnational security threats. CRRF DIRECT DRC trained another 66 local government staff and non-state actors on knowledge, understanding and monitoring of durable solutions in Burundi, and lastly, Cross-Border PACT SEEK II trained thirteen CSO and local civilian staff in Ethiopia and Kenya through intracommunity dialogues.

National and regional integration and policymaking

Reflecting the cross-boundary nature of the EUTF, the regional portfolio also contributed to strengthening or developing local, national and regional frameworks aiming to address dynamics of regional stability, integration and development in the HoA. In S1 2023, 21 new frameworks were developed or directly supported, of which eleven were regional frameworks, three were national and seven were local (EUTF indicator 4.6), representing 9% of the 223 frameworks supported to date, mainly on human trafficking and smuggling (26%) and legal migration (19%).

One of the key contributors to the S1 2023 output is GCR IGAD, which supported the development of three results frameworks and four regional or national policies on forced displacement. The project aims to support durable solutions to forced displacement in the IGAD region through political, financial and technical support to the Nairobi Process, with a particular focus on displacement situations in Sudan and South Sudan (which, unlike other countries in the region, were not considered as pilot sites for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, [CRRF]). The remaining fourteen frameworks supported in S1 2023 include four regional frameworks on early warning and response systems supported by IPPSHAR, three resource-sharing agreements developed by Cross-Border PACT SEEK II, three policies and cross-border strategies on durable solutions supported by CRRF DIRECT DRC in the Great Lakes Region, two local policies on conflict and SGBV mitigation supported by CRRF DIRECT CARE, one five-year plan on urban planning and forced displacement supported by CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance, and lastly, one regional pastoral code drafted through Free Movement IGAD.

¹ Another 5% were trained on conflict prevention and peacebuilding and the topic of 26% trainings are unspecified.

5.1.3 REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	5,863	1,974	2,596	152	13,066	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	3	26	115	95	1,956	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	13,075	8,477	8,346	3,520	535	38,276	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVEI) and/or skills development	0	1,090	334	4,073	1,339	111	6,947	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	12	40	5	57	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	549	811	582	182	23	2,148	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	14,833	19,338	15,717	54,601	7,154	111,643	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	58,519	67,183	20,786	1,262	246,336	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	8	5	0	13	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	2,068	249	313	2,808	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	426,935	87,484	72,903	1,740	663,219	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	407	3,427	2,235	291	7,993	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	115,833	29,659	94,076	361,709	11,443	612,720	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	11,670	1,447	1,061	252	0	20,890	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	505,040	123,676	24,721	13,690	51,980	0	719,107	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,709	1,946	1,748	1,743	654	0	9,800	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	4,856	3,266	945	2,370	23,459	0	34,896	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	4,931	2,739	2,747	2,739	5,713	0	18,870	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	310	414	370	118	27	1,402	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,762	7,087	1,981	7,313	6,904	411	29,458	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefiting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	317	119	0	955	
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	44	4	0	139	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	0	0	67	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	1,794	1,465	600	256	11,403	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	23,579	150,754	32,844	67,291	5,484	281,072	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	28	23	45	65	21	223	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	37	21	17	5	154	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	25	11	15	5	70	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	136	40	125	80	150	18	549	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	9	14	15	7	78	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	117,862	45,785	9,580	0	173,227	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	28,961	39,912	4,708	0	73,581	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	141	43	20	0	204	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

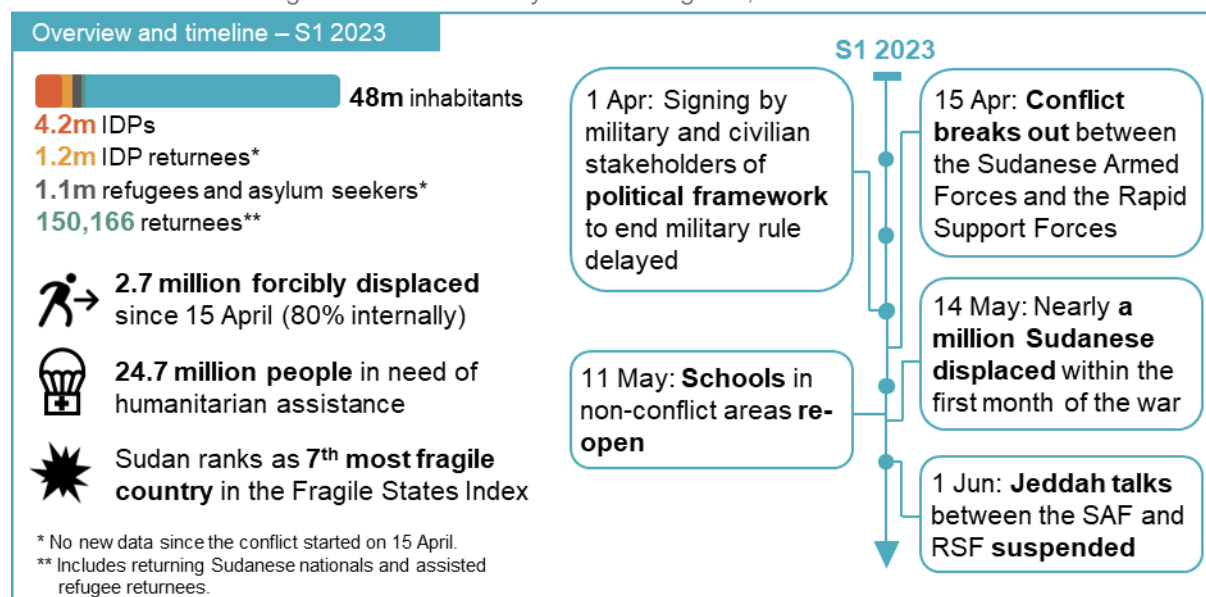
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.2. SUDAN

5.2.1. SUDAN IN S1 2023

Figure 20: Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



On 15 April 2023, violence broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), and the paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), triggering a full-scale and country-wide conflict in Sudan. The two groups seized power together during the October 2021 military coup, halting Sudan's transition to a democratic system of government. The coup triggered nationwide pro-democracy protests, including more than 1,600 demonstrations reported by ACLED in 2022.² While a new transition agreement reached on 5 December 2022 was scheduled to take effect on 1 April 2023,³ tensions arose over a security sector reform proposing to integrate the RSF into the regular armed forces. The RSF likely fears that this move would cause the group to lose its power.⁴

Despite multiple truce agreements and ceasefires following the initial outbreak of violence, none of these were ultimately upheld. This included a seven-day ceasefire mediated by the United States and Saudi Arabia in Jeddah on 20 May.⁵ The capital, Khartoum, where the violence erupted, remains the epicentre of the conflict and has experienced heavy shelling and gunfights. Fighting initially spread into Northern State and the Darfur region, a stronghold of the RSF (which played a role in the 2003 Darfur genocide with the government).⁶ Since 15 April fighting has intensified and expanded into other areas.

People across Sudan are facing the brunt of the crisis, with the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance increasing from almost sixteen million at the end of 2022 to 24.7 million people by June 2023.⁷ At least 1,000 civilians were killed between the start of the conflict and mid-June and a large displacement crisis has unfolded, not only in Sudan but in neighbouring countries.⁸ In the first 2.5

¹ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline January – March 2023', 19 April 2023; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April – June 2023', 14 July 2023; Fund for Peace, 'Fragile States Index'. Retrieved on 15 October 2023 at <https://fragilestatesindex.org/>; IOM DTM, 'Mobility tracking Sudan (Round five)', November 2022; UNICEF, 'Sudan – Humanitarian situation report', 11 July 2023; UNHCR CORE, 'Sudan emergency: Population movement from Sudan – as of 29 June 2023', 3 July 2023; UNHCR, 'Overview of refugees and asylum seekers distribution & internal movement in Sudan', 25 June 2023; UNHCR, 'Country – Sudan'. Retrieved on 12 April 2023 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>; Worldometer, 'World population – Northern Africa – Sudan population'. Retrieved on 12 October 2023 at <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/sudan-population/>.

² ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 27 March 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/>.

³ International Crisis Group, 'A critical window to bolster Sudan's next government', 23 January 2023.

⁴ Al Jazeera, 'Sudan unrest: What are the Rapid Support Forces', 16 April 2023.

⁵ ACLED, 'Situation update: Sudan – Conflict intensifies following the breakdown of Jeddah talks', 23 June 2023.

⁶ Al Jazeera, 'Darfur on edge as violence spreads amid Sudan power struggle', 18 April 2023.

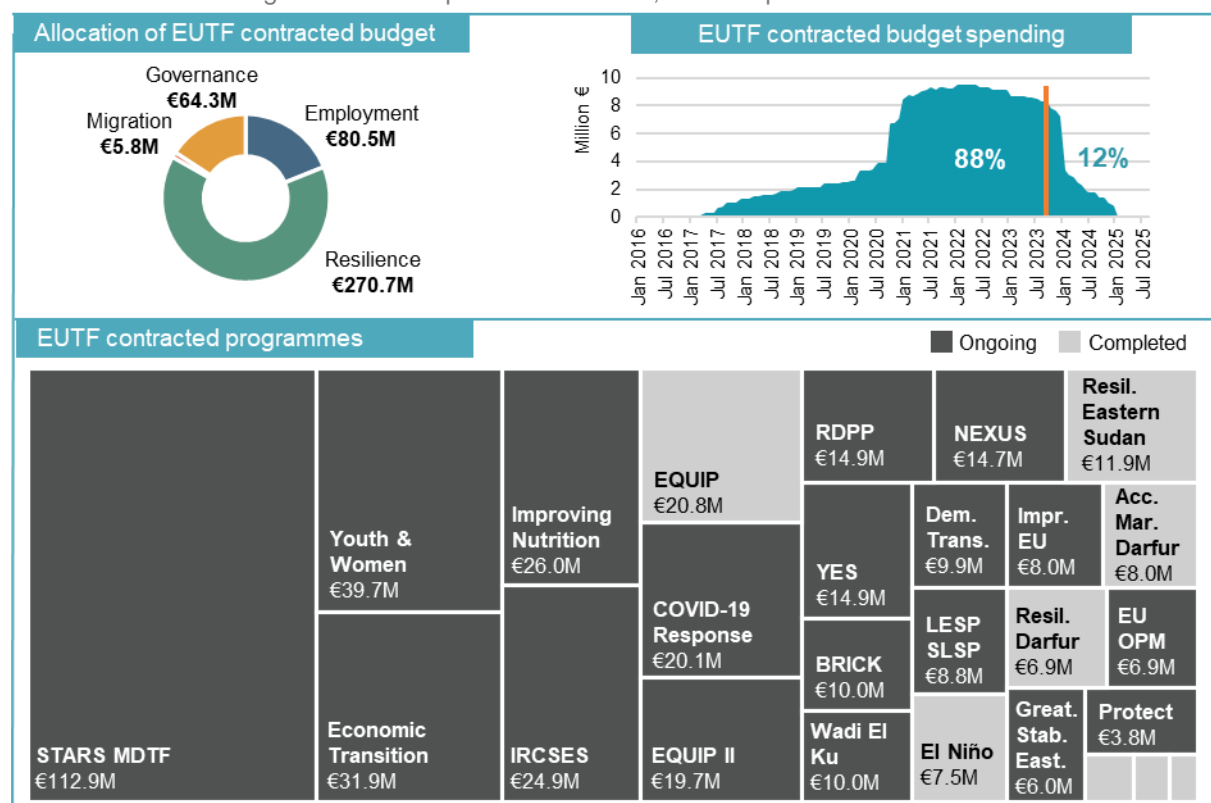
⁷ UNICEF, 'Humanitarian situation report', 11 July 2023.

⁸ ACLED, 'Situation update: Sudan – Conflict intensifies following the breakdown of Jeddah talks', 23 June 2023.

months of the conflict, an estimated 2.7 million people were forcibly displaced, including 2,152,936 IDPs and 586,285 people who fled to neighbouring countries.¹ Before the conflict, more than 3.8 million people were already forcibly displaced within Sudan and primarily concentrated in the Darfur region.² However, data collection efforts are seriously hindered by access constraints to several parts of Sudan and the ability to account for new or repeated displacements.³

THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Figure 21: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of September 2023^{4,5,6,7}



Sudan has accounted for the largest portfolio of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA since 2020, with €442M as of September 2023. This amount is distributed across a total of 49 projects, including one in inception, 25 in implementation, and 23 that are completed.⁸ As the Sudanese government has not signed the 2005 and 2010 revisions of the Cotonou Agreement, most EU funding to Sudan is channelled through the EUTF.⁹ Sudan still has a relatively large proportion (12%) of contracted budget still to be spent (only Somalia has more remaining funding as a proportion of its overall budget).¹⁰ Resilience-building interventions (SO2) account for 61% of the portfolio in Sudan, followed by improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 18%), governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 15%) and strengthening migration management (SO3, 1%).¹¹ In recent years, the EUTF has also sought to

¹ UNHCR, 'Sudan emergency: Population movement from Sudan', 29 June 2023.

² UNHCR, 'Country – Sudan'. Retrieved on 12 April 2023 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/sdn>.

³ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, iDMC, 'In Sudan, 10 years of displacements in 10 weeks', 10 July 2023.

⁴ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁵ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Social Protection System in Sudan ILO (€1.8M, completed), Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan (€1.3M, completed), and S3M (€1.0M, completed).

⁶ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁷ An additional €21M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.

⁸ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁹ However, civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes are funded separately from the EUTF.

¹⁰ This is an estimate based on the assumption that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

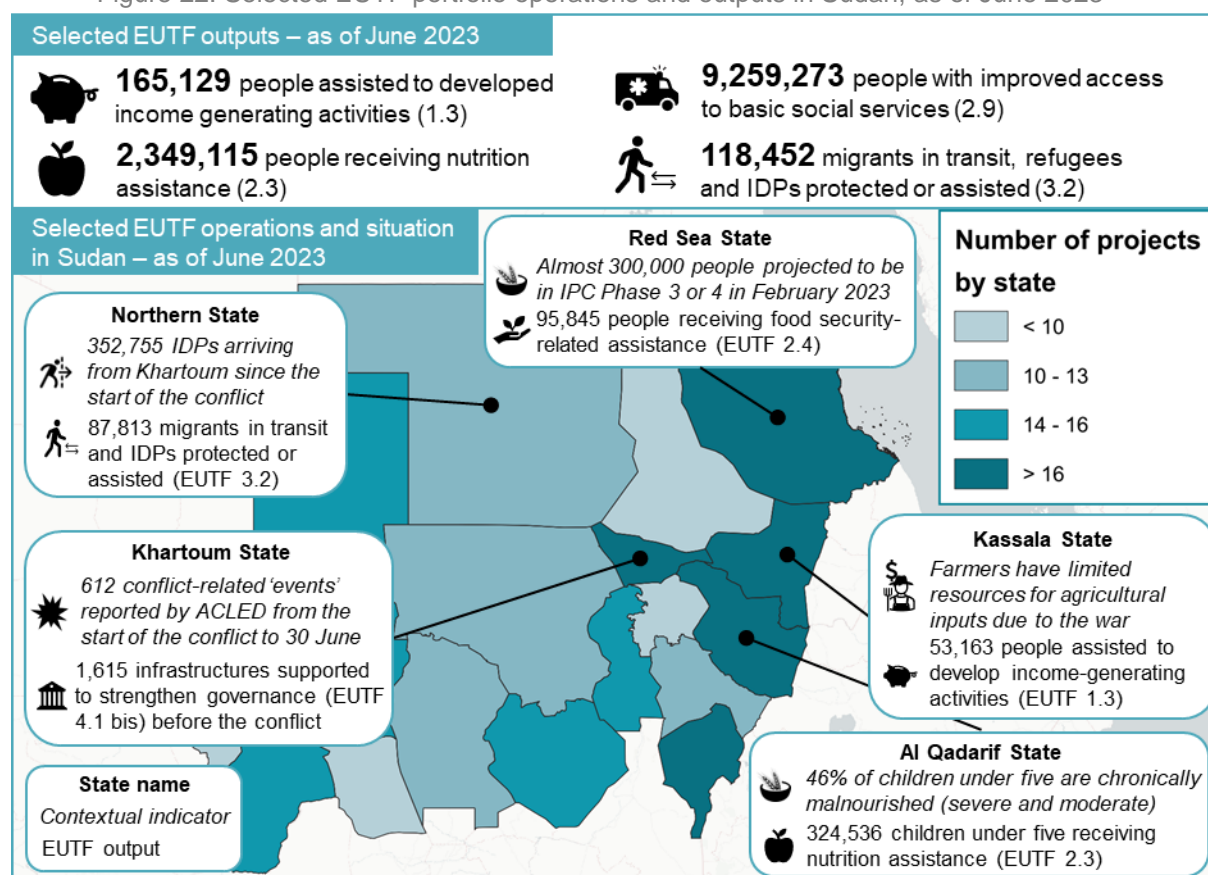
¹¹ The remaining 5% (€21M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

back Sudan's political and economic transition, but its efforts have been stalled by the 2021 coup and the 2023 conflict.

The EUTF's SO2 strategy in Sudan mainly focuses on food security and nutrition (through WFP's Improving Nutrition and Access to Markets projects, the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund (STARS MDTF) and BRICK Concern, amongst others), education (mainly through IRCSES, the two phases of the EQUIP programme, and BRICK UNICEF), and health (including through the COVID-19 Response and NEXUS programmes). Economic and employment interventions (SO1) are implemented by projects such as RDPP SD UNIDO, as well as the Youth & Women and YES programmes, both of which emphasise women and youths.

Despite the conflict, most projects were able to report S1 2023 data, although some faced challenges in verifying some of their outputs and submitted only partial data (or data for Q1 2023 only), such as RDPP SD UNIDO (no data), YES GIZ, EPKS GIZ, IMPROVE GIZ (only Q1 2023 data) and HealthPro GOAL (some data was not verifiable due to nationwide shutdowns of health reporting systems). At the same time, several projects such as the Sudan Democratic Transition EISA and the Economic Transition projects have been suspended since the 2021 coup and remain suspended as of S1 2023.

Figure 22: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of June 2023^{1,2}



¹ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 3 July 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/>; FAO, 'Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture - Country brief: Sudan', 14 August 2023; IOM DTM, 'Sudan – Displacement situation – Dataset 3 July 2023'. Retrieved on 16 October 2023 at <https://dtm.iom.int/datasets/sudan-displacement-situation-11-3-july-2023>; UNOCHA, 'Gedaref state profile', March 2023; UNOCHA, 'Red Sea state profile', March 2023.

² The ACLED data for Khartoum State includes 'events' such as explosions, violence, armed clashes, arrests, attacks, mob violence, violence against civilians and sexual violence.

Response to the crisis

In the first 2.5 months of the conflict in Sudan, the number of new internal displacements almost surpassed the number of people internally displaced over the last ten years in the country.¹ The conflict has also changed the main cause of displacement from localised intercommunal violence (mainly in Blue Nile and West Darfur States in 2022), to nationwide conflict driving millions of internal and cross-border displacements. People from Khartoum represented almost 70% of all IDPs displaced in the country between mid-April and the end of June 2023, compared to no reported displacements from the state in 2022.² River Nile and Northern (16% each), White Nile and West Darfur (11% each) States have received the majority of IDPs, most of whom originate from Khartoum and are seeking shelter with relatives in mostly urban areas. The IDP influx is exacerbating pressure on local food supplies and other basic needs, with IDPs requiring significant medical, psychosocial and other forms of support.³ Sources also report an increase in sexual and SGBV across Sudan, while a SGBV sub-sector assessment documented that the number of people in need of SGBV services rose from 3.1 million to 4.2 million within the first month of the conflict.⁴

The significant increase in IDPs and their imminent needs in the abovementioned states is also evident in the number of migrants in transit, refugees and IDPs protected or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) in S1 2023 through the EUTF portfolio in Sudan. Of the 118,452 beneficiaries assisted to date, 87% (or 103,061) were reached in S1 2023 alone, 96% of whom in Q2 2023. All beneficiaries reached in S1 2023 can be attributed to the PROTECT project implemented by the Danish Red Cross and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, which has also contributed to 92% of the result to date.

The project originally sought to improve the protection of Sudanese migrants in vulnerable situations along the Northern migratory route in Northern, Khartoum, River Nile and Red Sea States, and expanded its mandate in May 2023 to assist IDPs affected following the outbreak of the conflict. IDPs represented 50% of those protected or assisted in S1 2023. In S1 2023, most of those assisted were reported in Northern State (81%), followed by Red Sea State (19%) and River Nile State (less than 1%), and mainly with a package of support items and services (91%, including humanitarian and psychosocial support and food and non-food items such as clothes, blankets and dignity kits) and food (9%). The project also extended protection assistance to host communities and reached 3,069 host community members in IDP-hosting areas of Northern and Red Sea States with protection services (EUTF indicator 2.2). In addition, the project reached another 3,134 host community members, IDPs, migrants in transit and refugees with healthcare services, health insurance services and referrals to specialised healthcare in S1 2023, most of whom (56%) were assisted in Q1 2023 as part of the project's originally planned interventions.

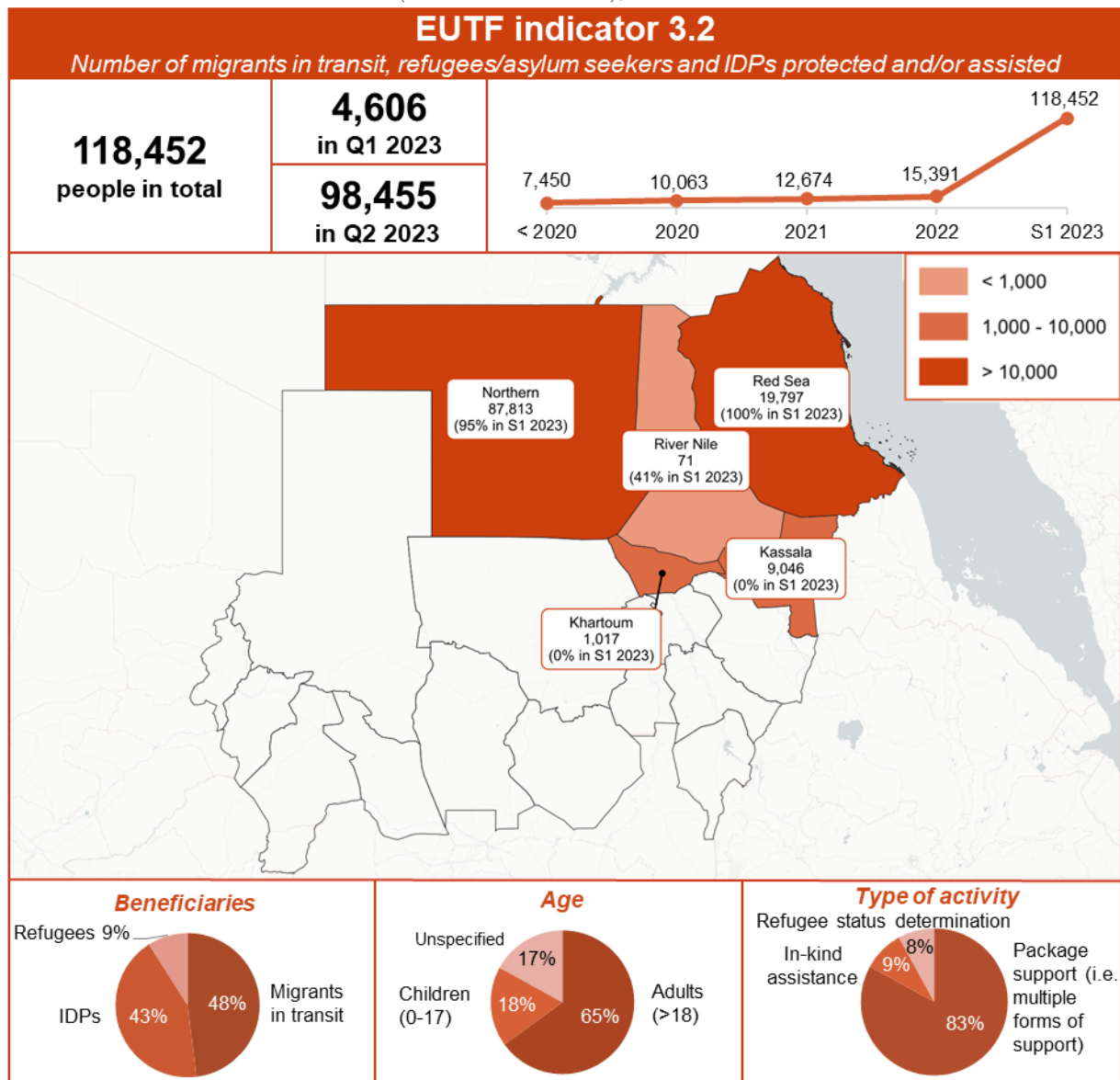
¹ iDMC, 'In Sudan, 10 years of displacements in 10 weeks', 10 July 2023.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ UN Women, 'Initial rapid gender assessment – Sudan', May 2023.

Figure 23: Number of migrants in transit, refugees / asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2), as of June 2023¹



Improving economic opportunities

Even before the conflict, Sudan's economic outlook was poor in 2023 due to low foreign currency reserves, political instability, weak exchange rates and a high inflation rate,² against the backdrop of the 2021 military coup and resulting loss of foreign funding (at least USD 4.6B in 2022).³ However, the conflict has exacerbated all of these challenges and placed further strain on the population. Key economic infrastructures and financial institutions (including banks) have been destroyed, which has negatively affected cash flows – particularly in Khartoum.⁴ Meanwhile, input shortages and insecurity have negatively affected access to agricultural areas, thereby constraining agricultural operations in Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan Regions. On the other hand, in usually high-performing crop-producing areas in Al Qadarif, Sennar, Blue Nile, White Nile and Kassala States, the security situation remains stable and therefore access to fields has been maintained. However, even in these areas, the

¹ This map excludes 708 for which the state is unspecified.

² FEWSNET, 'Key message update Sudan – Staple food prices are declining but remain significantly above the five-year average', January 2023.

³ WFP, 'WFP market monitor – Sudan: July 2022', 14 August 2022.

⁴ ACAPS, 'Sudan – Implications of financial blockages in Sudan', 11 August 2023.

collapse of Sudan's banking system has curtailed access to financial resources to purchase agricultural inputs (seeds, fertiliser, fuel, labour and machinery) for both large- and small-scale farmers. Across Sudan, households face increased costs and reduced purchasing power amid a stark decrease in available employment opportunities and difficulties in accessing banks and mobile money accounts.¹

EUTF projects in Sudan collectively reported their largest ever biannual output on people assisted to develop income-generating activities in S1 2023. This semester, 27,345 people were assisted to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3), or 17% of the 165,129 people assisted to date. However, 97% of these beneficiaries (26,655 people) were reported in Q1 2023 before the conflict, and only 690 were reported in Q2 2023. It should be noted that several SO1-focused projects such as RDPP SD UNIDO and GIZ projects (YES, EPKS, and IMPROVE) were unable to communicate with partners on the ground to obtain or verify their data and as such, either could not report data for S1 2023 or only reported partial data (for Q1 2023 only).

Four projects contributed to the 27,345 people assisted to develop IGAs in S1 2023 – namely, Improving Nutrition WFP (76%), Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS (20%), Acacia – Arabic Gum Value Chain in Sudan – Support (4%) and BRICK Concern (less than 1%). The main contributor, Improving Nutrition WFP, trained or provided 20,819 people (of whom 57% were female) with agricultural tools to improve small-scale farming and enhance women's access to vocational and skills training in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States. In the same states, Youth & Women WE-RISE AICS established VSLAs and economic cooperatives, including a revolving fund benefitting 4,980 people, and reached another 490 women with agricultural inputs and training on leadership and business management. The project aims to create a conducive environment for the economic empowerment of women in vulnerable situations.

Improving food security for vulnerable households and communities

As a result of the ongoing conflict, combined with the abovementioned economic challenges and weather-related challenges (such as droughts and floods), around 20.3 million people across Sudan were estimated to be severely and acutely food insecure (fourteen million in IPC Phase 3 [Crisis] and 6.3 million in Phase 4 [Emergency]) heading into the second half of 2023. This amounts to 42% of the population analysed by the IPC, compared to only 24% in the S1 2022 period.² According to FAO, the highest prevalence of food insecure populations can be found in conflict-affected areas of the Greater Darfur and Greater Kordofan regions and Khartoum State. Around 43%-62% of the populations in these areas are estimated to be severely food insecure.³

Since July 2022, the Sudan Safety Emergency Nets project implemented by WFP and managed by the World Bank, through the EUTF's contribution to the Sudan Democratic Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund (STARS MDTF), has provided cash transfers and food support to food-insecure households in selected areas of Sudan. In March and April 2023, the fund distributed cash transfers to 1,570,122 beneficiaries across ten states in Sudan (EUTF indicator 2.9), mainly in North Darfur (27%) and South Darfur (21%). This represents 97% of the 1,612,755 beneficiaries with improved access to basic services reported in S1 2023, for a total of 9,259,273 beneficiaries to date. Lastly, Improving Nutrition also provided 13,823 beneficiaries (71% of whom were women) with conditional cash transfers in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States in S1 2023.

The Sudan Safety Emergency Nets project, through the EUTF's contribution to the STARS MDTF, also contributed to the majority (53%) of people receiving food security-related assistance in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.4), which is the main reason that S1 2023 represents the second-largest semester output to date. The project distributed unconditional in-kind food distributions to 85,314 people in the conflict- and food insecurity-affected states of Blue Nile (51%), Al Qadarif (35%) and Red Sea (14%). The project seeks to assist communities and mitigate the short-term effects of food insecurity, and it remains operational and flexible in its design despite the conflict between the SAF and RSF in Sudan. Three

¹ FAO, 'Global information and early warning system on food and agriculture - Country brief: Sudan', 14 August 2023.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

other projects contributed to the S1 2023 output: BRICK Concern (23%), Wadi El Ku UNEP (20%) and Improving Nutrition WFP (4%). Of these, BRICK Concern assisted 36,590 pastoralists, farmers, vegetable garden group members and women's groups, through activities such as trainings on agricultural technologies and farming techniques and services related disease surveillance and livestock and farming inputs in Abyei (68%) and Lagawa (32%) localities, West Kordofan State. Wadi El Ku UNEP improved agricultural and natural resource management approaches, extension packages and cooperation mechanisms for 33,031 farmers (51%) and pastoralists (49%) in Al Fasher locality, North Darfur.

At the national and regional levels, Greater Stability EAST SD FAO seeks to strengthen food security information systems and LESP SLSP IGAD to support livestock trade and exports by ensuring that appropriate animal disease surveillance and control is operational in southeastern Sudan. To that end, the two projects contributed to 52 of the 54 frameworks developed or supported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 4.6), all related to nutrition, food security and agriculture. LESP SLSP IFAD contributed to 24 standard operating procedures for good laboratory and quarantine practices and quality assurance to strengthen technical and diagnostic capacities for coordinated efforts on trade-sensitive animal diseases and harmonisation with national frameworks across eight states in Sudan. Meanwhile, Greater Stability EAST SD FAO revised ten state-level action plans and food security and nutrition strategies (covering six states), and two national-level operational procedures and guidelines for food security and nutrition information and policy products. It also strengthened eight M&E and food security and nutrition systems and situation assessments (EUTF indicator 5.2) to improve capacities for data management and communication for state and line ministries.

Improving nutrition of children and communities

Malnutrition rates are high in Sudan, with four million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women acutely malnourished.¹ The conflict has exacerbated the humanitarian situation for children across the country, with 13.6 million children estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance.² WHO estimates that more than 100,000 children under five are at risk of suffering from medical complications related to SAM³ – a situation that is aggravated by the suspension of malnutrition treatment programmes for at least 50,000 children within the first month of the conflict.⁴

Given that Sudan constitutes the largest portion of EUTF funding in the HoA and the country focus on resilience-related interventions, it has reliably accounted for some of the largest resilience-related outputs compared to other country portfolios. Most prominently, Sudan accounts for 83% of all nutrition assistance beneficiaries across the entire EUTF portfolio in the HoA (EUTF indicator 2.3), rising to 99% in S1 2023 alone. In S1 2023, 430,015 people, 65% of whom were children under five and 32% were children under eighteen, received nutrition assistance in Sudan, bringing the total number of nutrition beneficiaries in the country to 2,349,115 people to date. Nutrition supplies such as feeding programmes and micronutrient powders continued to be the most popular form of support, with 94% of beneficiaries reached by these services in S1 2023 compared to 78% historically.

The S1 2023 output is largely attributable to Improving Nutrition WFP assisting mostly children under the age of eighteen (97%) through interventions such as the provision of micronutrient powders to 243,393 people, of on-site school feedings to 138,294 students and of MAM treatment to 39,335 people, all in Kassala and Al Qadarif States. The project aims to improve the nutritional and food security status of women and children in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States. The BRICK Concern project accounted for the remaining results in the first half of 2023 and reached 8,664 children with malnutrition community screenings and 329 children with SAM and MAM treatment services, all in West Kordofan,

¹ WHO, 'Sudan health emergency – Situation report no. 2: 15 June – 16 July 2023', 16 July 2023.

² UNICEF, 'Humanitarian situation report', 11 July 2023.

³ WHO, 'Sudan health emergency – Situation report no. 2: 15 June – 16 July 2023', 16 July 2023.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Revised humanitarian response plan 2023', 17 May 2023.

where the project (completed in June 2023) aimed to improve the quality and accessibility of healthcare and nutrition services among communities.

In the first six months of 2023, 71,401 people were also reached by awareness-raising campaigns on nutrition (97%) and on agriculture and livestock ([3%], EUTF indicator 2.7), representing more than half (52%) of all resilience-related campaign beneficiaries reported in S1 2023. The considerable number of people reached by nutrition-related campaigns (69,361 people) were all attributed to HealthPro AICS sensitising protracted host community members and IDPs in North Darfur on nutrition, in keeping with the project's aim of improving knowledge on nutrition and strengthening the quality of, and access to, basic health and nutrition services. Meanwhile, LESP SLSP IFAD reached the remaining 2,040 people through awareness-raising sessions on animal health, production and trade to improve livestock production for rural populations across five Sudanese states, though mainly in Al Qadarif (59%). To date, 3,711,511 people have been reached by resilience-related campaigns in Sudan.

Improving access to basic services in the health sector

Projects continued to implement key activities related to healthcare, education and WASH in S1 2023. The number of basic social services delivered remained steady compared to other semesters (176,052, EUTF indicator 2.2), bringing the total to 2,703,155 services delivered to date in Sudan. In S1 2023, basic social services were delivered in the fields of healthcare (65%), education (31%), social protection (3%) and WASH (1%). While the aforementioned 1,583,945 cash transfer beneficiaries were reported against EUTF indicator 2.9 (people with improved access to basic social services), the remaining 28,810 people reported under this indicator benefitted from improved access to WASH (46%), healthcare (33%) and education (22%).

The first three months of the conflict had a significant negative impact on the healthcare system in Sudan. Much of the country, though particularly the conflict-affected states of Khartoum, West and Central Darfur and North and South Kordofan (where 67% of hospitals are not functioning),¹ has limited access to medicine, medical supplies, electricity and water, which pose major challenges to the delivery of healthcare. Meanwhile, violence hinders patients and health workers from accessing healthcare facilities. In addition, Sudan's National Medical Supplies Fund, Public Health Laboratory and Central Blood Bank are all under military occupation in Khartoum, and WHO has verified more than 50 attacks on healthcare facilities involving hospitals, ambulances, laboratories, warehouses and health workers between 15 April and 16 July 2023.²

As previously mentioned, 65% of basic social services delivered in S1 2023 were health-related (EUTF indicator 2.2), versus 82% of all services delivered. In the first six months of 2023, 114,692 services were delivered by BRICK Concern (67%), HealthPro AICS (28%), PROTECT Danish Red Cross (3%) and IRCSES UNICEF (2%). The main contributor, BRICK Concern, provided 77,391 primary healthcare services to host community members (70%), refugees (20%) and IDPs (10%) in West Kordofan State. Meanwhile, HealthPro AICS enabled 26,911 people to access primary healthcare through outpatient services, vaccinated 4,633 children under five and provided 121 women with emergency obstetric services in North Darfur (75%) and South Darfur (25%) States. Finally, COVID-19 Response Sudan WHO supported three national multi-sectoral coordination forums to strengthen inclusive leadership, coordination and monitoring on health in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 5.1).

Improving access to basic services in the WASH sector

The conflict is not only impacting access to healthcare facilities but also to safe drinking water. With more than one million people relying on unsafe drinking water from the River Nile,³ there is an increased risk of water-borne diseases, such as acute flaccid paralysis (71 cases) and measles (1,313 cases and

¹ WHO, 'Sudan health emergency – Situation report no. 2: 15 June – 16 July 2023', 16 July 2023.

² Ibid.

³ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Revised humanitarian response plan 2023', 17 May 2023.

26 deaths). However, the military occupation of the National Public Health Laboratory means that it is difficult to verify the true extent of people affected.¹

EUTF projects also reported significant WASH-related interventions in S1 2023. Namely, 13,123 people benefitted from improved access to WASH-related services (EUTF indicator 2.9), out of the 270,768 people benefitting to date. Two projects were responsible for all of the S1 2023 beneficiaries: Improving Nutrition WFP and IRCSES UNICEF. Improving Nutrition WFP provided 10,245 people with improved access to water in Kassala State, through the construction of three water tanks and water-related infrastructures for communities in Kassala State (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Meanwhile, IRCSES UNICEF provided 2,878 children in South Darfur State with improved access to sanitation through the rehabilitation of latrines in five schools in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). In fact, 238 structures were constructed or rehabilitated in S1 2023, of which 191 were WASH-related, although in most cases the IP will report the number of beneficiaries under EUTF indicator 2.9 in the next reporting period or have previously reported the same beneficiaries in the targeted communities. BRICK UNICEF reported the majority of these infrastructures by constructing 176 latrines in certified open defecation free (ODF) communities in West Kordofan (beneficiaries of these infrastructures were already reported in 2021 and 2022 under related activities).

Improving access to basic services on education

Besides WASH- and health-related challenges, the conflict also led to the closure of numerous educational institutions, and while these started to reopen in areas not affected by hostilities on 11 May 2023, they remained closed in conflict-affected areas, such as Khartoum, Al Jazirah, South Darfur, West Darfur and West Kordofan States.² While many schools were shut down (at least 10,400 schools according to Save the Children), others were repurposed to host displaced people, and most end-of-year exams have been cancelled across the country. With around 6.9 million children out of school pre-conflict,³ Sudan's learning crisis has deepened with at least nine million children out-of-school at the start of July 2023.⁴ Children also face additional threats, including that of recruitment to armed groups.⁵

The majority of education-related outputs on basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) and educational staff trained (EUTF indicator 2.8) were reported in Q1 2023 before the start of the conflict, representing 67% and 85% of the biannual results respectively. 54,969 basic social services on education were delivered in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2), of 377,238 to date. The S1 2023 output was delivered by three projects: IRCSES UNICEF (49%), EQUIP 2 SC (33%), and BRICK UNICEF (17%). IRCSES UNICEF, which seeks to integrate refugees into Sudan's education system, provided 25,774 education supplies to students, delivered Arabic language training to 800 refugee children to eliminate language barriers, provided 355 students with remedial education following COVID-19 school closures, and distributed school materials to 210 teachers for the benefit of refugees, IDPs, host community members and nomadic schools, all in South Darfur (85%) and South Kordofan (15%) States. EQUIP 2 SC, the only project reporting in Q2 2023, delivered 18,372 services in the form of educational material support to school and ALP students in South Kordofan, of whom 700 were IDPs. BRICK UNICEF enrolled another 7,200 children in schools and provided 2,258 learning materials to students in West Kordofan State.

Other education-related support reported in S1 2023 involved the capacity building of 2,040 service provider staff, community actors and other local civilian staff to improve the delivery of education services (EUTF indicator 2.8), representing 12% of the 16,475 staff trained on education service delivery and related topics to date. The semester result can be attributed to four projects: EQUIP 2 SC (43%), IRCSES UNICEF (36%), EQUIP 2 EF (12%), and BRICK UNICEF (9%). EQUIP 2 SC trained 784 teachers (300 of whom in Q2 2023) on literacy boost methodologies, and 96 teachers on child-

¹ WHO, 'Sudan health emergency – Situation report no. 2: 15 June – 16 July 2023', 16 July 2023.

² UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Revised humanitarian response plan 2023', 17 May 2023.

³ UNICEF, 'Joint statement: Urgent action needed as 6.9 million children are out-of-school and 12 million face learning disruptions', 12 September 2022.

⁴ Reuters, 'Schools shut, exams cancelled: War shatters Sudan's education sector', 10 August 2023.

⁵ UNOCHA, 'Sudan: Revised humanitarian response plan 2023', 17 May 2023.

centred and inclusive teaching methods in Red Sea, South Kordofan and Khartoum States. Meanwhile, IRCSES UNICEF trained 743 teachers, headmasters and parent-teacher association and school management committee members on learner-centred methodologies to support social cohesion in South Kordofan and South Darfur States.

Two other projects under the EQUIP 2 programme were responsible for several cross-cutting interventions on education in S1 2023. EQUIP 2 EF produced three training manuals to support induction trainings of intermediate level teachers, one assessment tool to assess the quality of teaching and one methodology for training observatories, while EQUIP 2 SOFRECO developed one training module to strengthen institutional capacities among state- and federal-level education staff.

Governance

As described in previous reports, EUTF-funded governance-related projects have faced constraints since the military coup on 25 October 2021 in Sudan. The political events led the EU to cease all engagements with the government,¹ and the conflict has only further undermined the potential for re-engagement. Several projects remain suspended or discontinued, while others have been redesigned.

For these reasons, the only governance-related projects that reported S1 2023 outputs to the MLS were the RDPP SD Landell Mills (completed in January 2023) and Social Protection ILO projects (completed in April 2023). In its final month of implementation, RDPP SD Landell Mills reached 78 senior government officials through workshops in Kassala State (EUTF indicator 4.2) to improve the capacity and functioning of state authorities. Before its completion in April 2023, Social Protection ILO also produced three reporting systems (EUTF indicator 5.2), including one that delivers ongoing reports to the NHIF on income and expenditure analysis, one that conducts ongoing technical studies on the design of social protection extension mechanisms to informal economy workers, and one that regularly maps training institutions operating on social protection in Sudan. The project also carried out an institutional assessment of the NHIF in Sudan (EUTF indicator 5.3) while also providing strategic support. The project originally aimed to strengthen government channels to support the 2019 transition government, but project activities were reoriented to research studies and systems on social protection following the coup.

¹ EU External Action, 'Sudan: Statement by the European Union and the Troika', 4 January 2022.

5.2.2. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	2,299	6,338	5,356	1,469	22,223	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	5	23	74	0	262	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,530	11,549	28,302	34,602	39,802	27,345	165,129	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	303	981	3,135	197	5,246	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	0	201	0	201	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	548	1,177	1,064	238	3,185	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	376,602	1,016,376	394,177	176,052	2,703,155	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	263,583	349,895	414,219	430,015	2,349,115	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	29,443	45,019	254,354	161,146	590,442	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	5	53	21	79	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	3,371	2,086	32,439	50	46,356	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	218,538	590,614	656,268	2,048,410	137,807	3,711,511	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575	13,093	9,396	12,476	9,694	3,901	50,134	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	136,939	87,780	4,860,937	2,133,466	1,612,755	9,259,273	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,613	2,611	2,717	103,061	118,452	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	0	0	1,038	2,630	1,275	4,943	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	0	0	7	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	5	0	0	0	122	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	360	1,770	0	0	2,130	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	87	303	524	78	1,339	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	278	27	0	379	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	10	16	19	54	122	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	5	195	180	41	678	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	15	22	32	66	17	164	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	15	34	25	11	6	105	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7,526	13,977	8,772	0	30,275	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	0	0	2,102	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	1,427	2	0	1,597	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

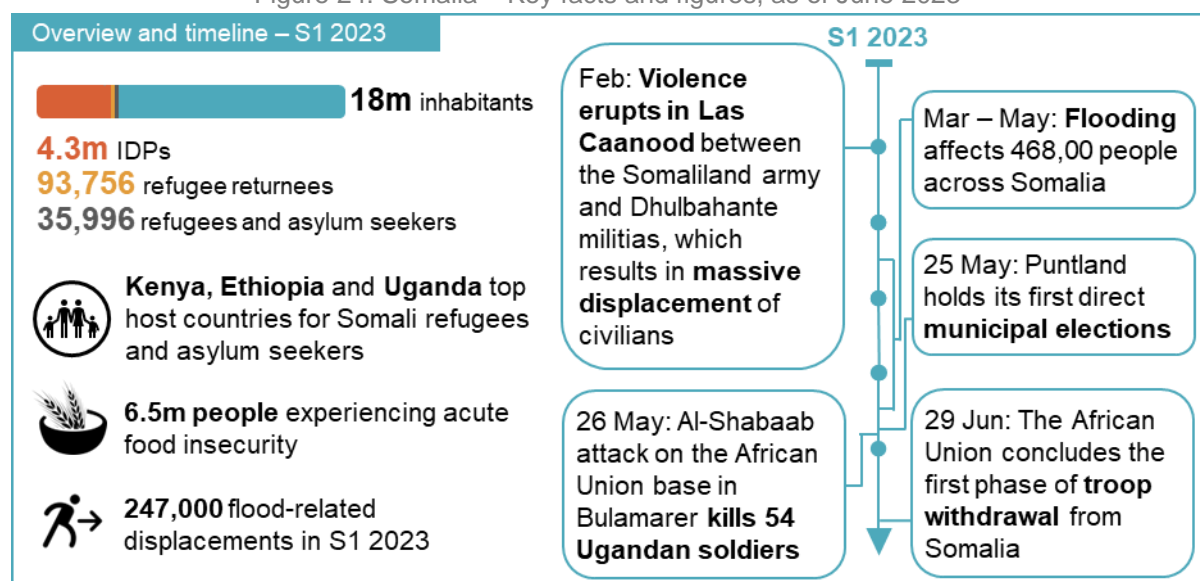
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.3. SOMALIA

5.3.1. SOMALIA IN S1 2023

Figure 24: Somalia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



Following the establishment of a new federal government in Somalia in August 2022, a new offensive against Al-Shabaab was launched, with support from various clan militias. In the beginning of 2023, the government achieved several notable successes, recapturing multiple strategic Al-Shabaab strongholds in central Somalia.² However, the offensive provoked an intensification of Al-Shabaab activity in response,³ including at least twelve suicide car bombs in January alone,⁴ and a major attack on the African Union base on 26 May that killed 54 Ugandan soldiers.⁵ Moreover, the second phase of the counter-insurgency offensive, which started in March 2023, has stalled due to internal political disputes. This led to a decrease in fighting between Al-Shabaab and the federal government's security forces, although the Al-Shabaab attacks on African Union forces have continued. Meanwhile, the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) concluded their first phase of troop withdrawal from the country in June 2023.⁶ This is in line with the expiration of ATMIS' mandate at the end of 2023⁷ and UN Security Council Resolutions 2628(22) and 2670(22), which authorised ATMIS to withdraw 2,000 soldiers by the end of June 2023. However, security experts have raised concerns that the withdrawal of troops could have negative consequences for the country, and the governments of Somalia and other neighbouring countries have also requested a delay of the withdrawal given the fragility of the current situation.^{8,9}

¹ UNFPA, 'World Population Prospects: 2022'. Retrieved on 22 August 2023 at [https://data.humdata.org/dataset/somalia-idp-site-master-list-2nd-quarter-2022](https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SO; CCCM Cluster Somalia, 'List of IDP sites in Somalia – Q2 2023'. Retrieved on 15 September 2023 at <a href=); UNHCR, 'Somalia refugee crisis explained', 17 July 2023; UNHCR, 'Somalia operational update'. Retrieved on 24 October 2023 at <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/som>; UNICEF, 'Somalia humanitarian situation report', June 2023; UNHCR, 'Operational update – EHAGL (April - June 2023)', 11 August 2023; International Crisis Group, 'CrisisWatch digest Somalia', May 2023; UNOCHA, 'Somalia: 2023 flash and riverine floods situation report No. 2', 8 June 2023; ACLED, 'Somalia: Political crisis deepens amid transition to direct elections', 28 July 2023; ACLED, 'Somalia: Political turmoil threatens the fight against Al-Shabaab', 30 June 2023.

² International Crisis Group, 'Sustaining gains in Somalia's offensive against Al-Shabaab', 21 March 2023.

³ ACLED, 'Context assessment: Heightened political violence in Somalia', 3 March 2023.

⁴ International Crisis Group, 'CrisisWatch digest Somalia', January 2023.

⁵ International Crisis Group, 'CrisisWatch digest Somalia', May 2023.

⁶ ACLED, 'Somalia: Political turmoil threatens the fight Against Al-Shabaab - Situation update | June 2023', 30 June 2023.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ allAfrica, 'AU troops begin withdrawal from Somalia', June 2023.

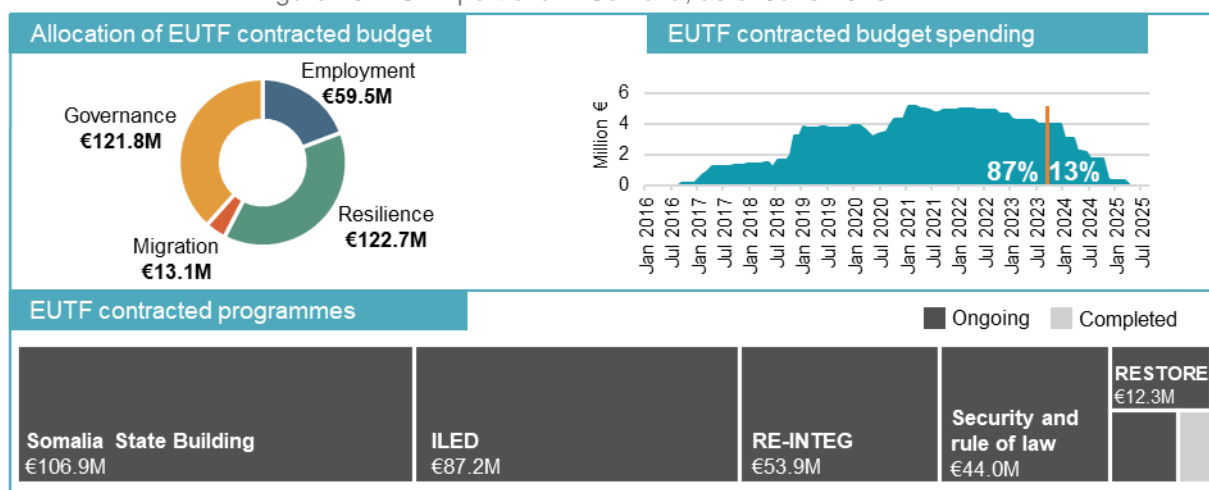
⁹ African Union Peace and Security Council, Communiqué PSC/PR/COMM.1177, 1177th meeting, 30 September 2023.

In February 2023, violence erupted in the northern city of Las Caanood between the Somaliland government's army and Dhulbahante militias. This resulted in an estimated 192,000 displaced people in the Sool region, including 91,000 people who fled across the border to the Dollo zone of the Somali region in Ethiopia.¹ Other violent events in the first half of 2023 were often related to elections. In May, the federal government of Somalia announced that a direct voting system will be introduced in the next national and local elections. This implies a significant change from the current indirect electoral system, in which members of the senate and parliament elect the president and clan delegates elect lawmakers in the regional member state and federal governments. The announcement coincided with the first direct municipal elections in the semi-autonomous state of Puntland, becoming the second state to do so after Somaliland. Subsequent debates over electoral reform in Puntland were accompanied by several outbreaks of violence in Garowe, the state's administrative capital, in June 2023.² Opposition parties accused Puntland's president of seeking constitutional changes to extend his term in office.³

Five consecutive failed rainy seasons have resulted in the longest drought the country (and the region more broadly) has witnessed in more than 40 years, along with a devastating food crisis. On the other hand, this year's Gu rainy season resulted in flooding in many areas across Somalia.⁴ As of June 2023, around 468,000 people have been affected by the floods, including 247,000 who have been displaced from their homes. Most displacements were reported in the Hiraaan Region, but flooding was also reported in the Bari, Banaadir and Mudug Regions, among others. Besides causing displacement, the floods damaged schools, wells and water pumps, inundated farmland and killed livestock. At the same time, the rainfall also brought relief to pastoralists by replenishing groundwater sources and enabling vegetation to regenerate. However, a lot more rainfall is needed to effectively relieve the impact of the prolonged drought.⁵ Water insecurity also continues to increase the risks of disease outbreaks, with a spike in water-borne diseases reported in the first half of 2023. There were at least 9,768 cases of cholera reported in drought-affected areas and 3,006 suspected measles cases across the country.⁶

5.3.2. THE EUTF IN SOMALIA

Figure 25: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of June 2023^{7,8,9,10}



¹ UNHCR, 'Operational update - EHAGL (April - June 2023)', 11 August 2023.

² ACLED, 'Somalia: Political crisis deepens amid transition to direct elections', 28 July 2023.

³ Al Jazeera, 'Dozens killed in Somalia's Puntland after parliament debate', 20 June 2023

⁴ IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa drought response - Situation report (1 - 31 July 2023)', 31 August 2023.

⁵ UNOCHA, 'Somalia: 2023 Flash and riverine floods situation report no. 2', 8 June 2023.

⁶ UNICEF, 'Somalia humanitarian situation report', June 2023.

⁷ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁸ An additional €1.9M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.

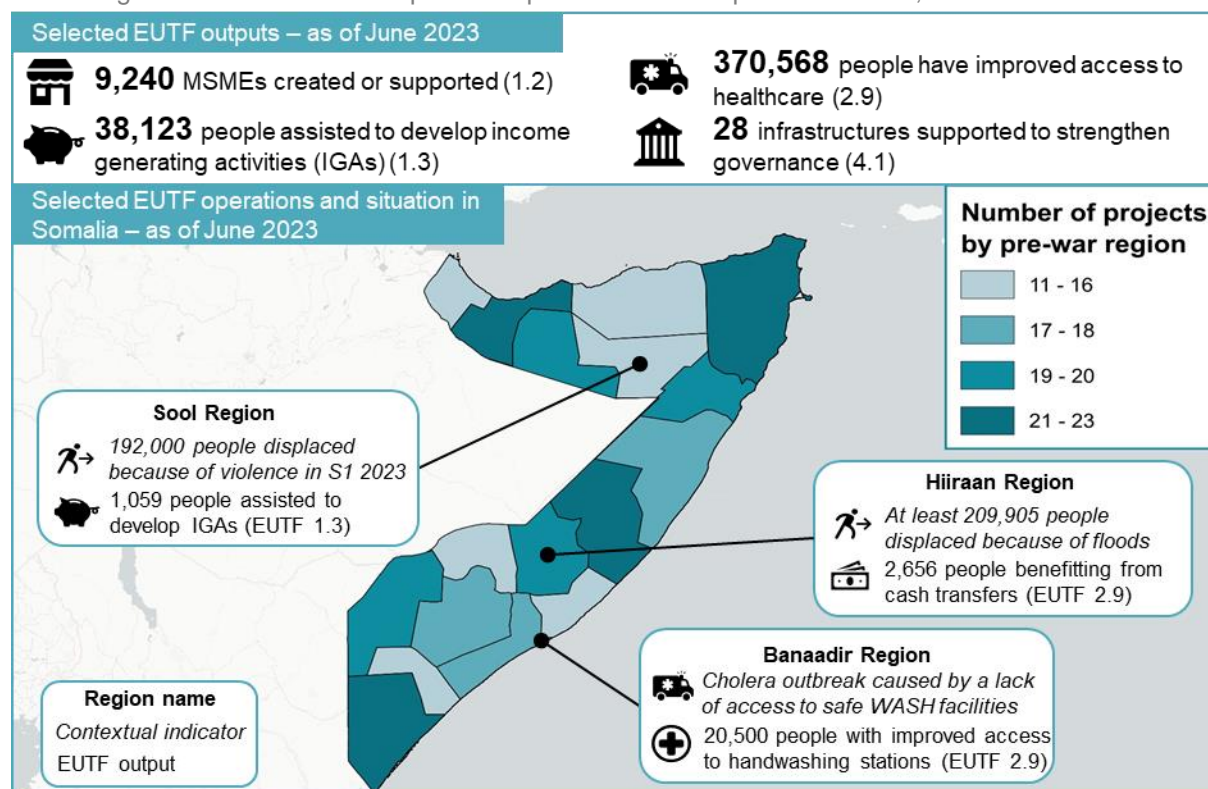
⁹ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: RESTORE 2 (€9.9M) and Promoting a culture of tolerance and dialogue (€4.7M).

¹⁰ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

18% of EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa has been contracted to 44 projects in Somalia (of which 20 are in implementation and 24 are completed¹), for a total of €319M. Almost all programmes include projects that are still in implementation. 38% of the country's budget is dedicated to governance, security, and conflict prevention activities (SO4). These consist mostly of institutional support and capacity building activities (mainly through the Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract), as well as conflict mitigation efforts and support to the security sector (notably through the Security and Rule of Law programme). Even though the largest part of EUTF funding for Somalia is allocated to SO4, the outputs reported against this SO in S1 2023 were considerably low. There are several explanations for this: one is that the Strength through Tolerance project, which was responsible for a large part of the 2022 output, reports on a yearly basis at the end of the year. Thus, their S1 2023 output could not be included in this report. Furthermore, other projects that contributed to the SO4 output during the previous two semesters were not able to report their S1 2023 output data in time as their data verification and approval processes were still ongoing at the time of data collection (such as JPP UNOPS) or the project ended in 2022 (such as JPP UNDP UNDMPTF and JRol Somaliland UNDP). For this reason, there is no section dedicated to SO4 outputs in Somalia in this report.

Another 38% of EUTF funding in Somalia focuses on strengthening resilience (SO2) – particularly through activities related to health, education, housing, legal assistance and protection implemented by the RE-INTEG programme and the provision of regular unconditional cash assistance by the ILED SAGAL CW project. 19% of the Somalia budget is allocated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), mostly via the ILED programme, which aims to stimulate and expand the local economy with a focus on job creation, livelihood enhancement and inclusive growth. Lastly, 4% of the EUTF funding for Somalia is dedicated to activities related to migration management (SO3).² In S1 2023, data for one project that had not previously reported to the MLS was added retroactively.³

Figure 26: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of June 2023⁴



¹ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

² The remaining 1% (€1.9M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

³ ILED RAAISE FAO.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Somalia: 2023 flash and riverine floods situation report no. 2', 8 June 2023; UNHCR, 'Operational update - EHAGL (April - June 2023)', 11 August 2023; WHO, 'Somalia: Health cluster bulletin July 2023', 10 September 2023.

Social protection and resilience

Humanitarian assistance in Somalia is already insufficiently funded to meet population needs, and is expected to decline during the second half of 2023 if additional funding is not secured, which will almost certainly lead to increased food insecurity and nutrition risks.¹ Although the famine threshold that was projected for the end of 2022 in several parts of the Bay and Banaadir Regions was ultimately averted,² an estimated 3.7 million people in the country are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Despite improvements in nutrition outcomes compared to the same period in 2022, the prevalence of acute malnutrition remains high, with around 1.5 million children below five years old projected to face acute malnutrition between August 2023 and July 2024, according to the IPC.³ In light of the simultaneous crises, the total funding requirement for humanitarian assistance in Somalia in 2023 is USD 2.6B, according to UNOCHA. As of 29 June 2023, only 31% of that appeal had been funded.⁴

Strengthening resilience is a key focus of EUTF funding in Somalia, including through unconditional cash transfers and other types of support related to health, education and protection. Of the 20 ongoing projects, four projects (COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO, ILED SAGAL CW, ILED RAAISE FAO and ILED Youth UNFPA) reported SO2 data in S1 2023, against four of the ten SO2 EUTF indicators.

As of June 2023, EUTF-funded projects have provided 698,474 people with improved access to basic social benefits, including 53,298 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.9). This semester's output is significantly higher than those reported in S1 2022 (0) and S2 2022 (7,359). The COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project is largely responsible for the S1 2023 result, having increased access to health treatment for 53,000 people, including 3000 children, by distributing interagency emergency health and SAM kits. In addition, the ILED SAGAL CW project, which was solely responsible for the S2 2022 output, reported providing 298 new beneficiaries with cash transfers in Hiiraan, Shabeellaha Dhexe and Shabeellaha Hoose Regions in S1 2023, in addition to others who had previously been reported and continue to receive regular cash transfers.

The EUTF also invests in the improvement of infrastructure to facilitate or improve access to basic social services, of which 1,306 have been reported to date against EUTF indicator 2.1 bis (including sixteen in S1 2023). This semester's output is significantly lower than those reported during the previous two semesters (256 in S1 2022 and 47 in S2 2022). This can be explained by the ending of the ILED SPD NIS, RESTORE 2 WV and RESTORE 2 DFN projects in 2022, which were collectively responsible for 99.7% of the 2022 output. The S1 2023 output can almost entirely be attributed to the ILED RAAISE FAO project, which reported data to the MLS for the first time, and constructed and rehabilitated fifteen livestock productive infrastructures.

To date, EUTF-funded projects provided 6,188 staff from service providers or local authorities with capacity building, including 630 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.8). This represents a 33% increase compared to S2 2022 (474). This result can largely be credited to the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project, which supported 516 community health workers in 26 drought-affected districts across Somalia to deliver nutrition, health and vaccination services. Furthermore, ILED RAAISE FAO trained 114 civil servants, government staff and others on fishery- and livestock-related topics.

Lastly, the EUTF also supports sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights, reaching 500,878 people to date (EUTF indicator 2.7), including 1,535 in S1 2023. This is a significant increase compared to S2 2022 (35) and can largely be credited to ILED Youth UNFPA, which engaged with 1,500 young people in Somaliland during a social media campaign that used poetry to promote positive messages related to peace, SGBV and unemployment.







¹ IPC, 'Somalia: IPC acute food insecurity and malnutrition snapshot | August – December 2023', 18 September 2023.

² IPC, 'Somalia: IPC acute food insecurity and malnutrition snapshot | March – June 2023', 25 April 2023.

³ IPC, 'Somalia: IPC acute food insecurity and malnutrition snapshot | August – December 2023', 18 September 2023.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Somalia 2023 humanitarian funding overview', 29 June 2023.

Outcome analysis 3: Strengthening the resilience of communities in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia – RESTORE 2 WV project – Endline evaluation

RESTORE 2 WV		Main targets
 <p>Strengthening the resilience of communities in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia</p> <p>Objective: to contribute to the resilience of vulnerable communities, and reduce the effects of forced displacement and irregular migration in the region.</p> 	<p>From January 2019 to December 2022</p> <p>Budget: €4M</p> <p>IP: World Vision</p>   	<p>Vulnerable pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban communities</p>  <p>Local authorities</p> 
<p>From January 2019 to December 2022, World Vision (the lead agency) implemented the RESTORE 2 project in Puntland, Somaliland and South Central Somalia. The project aimed to sustainably improve food security and livelihoods and build resilience through effective risk management, protection of productive assets and governance of natural resources for pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban communities. The endline evaluation compares the results of household surveys conducted at endline in 2022 with surveys conducted at baseline in 2019, the findings of which indicate that the project achieved mixed results across the different components of the intervention. The negative results are mainly explained by the environmental shocks and hazards (the drought in particular) that continue to negatively affect the supported households and pose a threat to the progress made by the project. These environmental factors had an especially negative impact on the implementation of key water supply and natural resource management activities and outcomes related to food security and livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience: The household survey showed positive results with regard to enhanced risk management and disaster preparedness, including an increase from 7% at baseline to 57% at endline with regard to the involvement of women or marginalised groups in local planning and decision-making processes, an increase from 5% to 19% of targeted communities indicating improved knowledge, attitudes and practices on contingency planning, and an increase from 0% to 74% of community initiatives supported by sub-national and national institutions and authorities. These positive results were attributed to the project’s efforts to promote gender and social inclusion during its activities and prioritising cooperation with local government authorities in the design and implementation of initiatives. • Food security: Among the targeted communities, the percentage of people with an acceptable food consumption score (FCS) decreased from 61% during baseline to 45% at endline. The decrease is explained by the negative effects of the drought on pastoral and agro-pastoral based livelihoods in northern Somalia, for whom environmental factors play a key role. Acceptable FCSs were highest among fishing communities (65%) and lowest among pastoral communities (34%). The project also assessed beneficiaries according to the Reduced Coping Strategy Index, which measures the use of coping mechanisms to deal with food insecurity, with a high score indicating a negative food security situation. At baseline, 22% of the households had a high Reduced Coping Strategy Index score, compared to 71% at endline. • Livelihood: Although the project promoted improved agricultural and livestock management practices, the results of the endline survey show a decrease in the proportion of households adopting diversified strategies from 20% at baseline to 15% at endline. Moreover, the average household income among project beneficiaries decreased from USD 140.45 in 2021 to USD 72.1 in 2022. These results are explained by the negative impact of the worsening global economy and the prolonged drought in the country on economic opportunities. 		

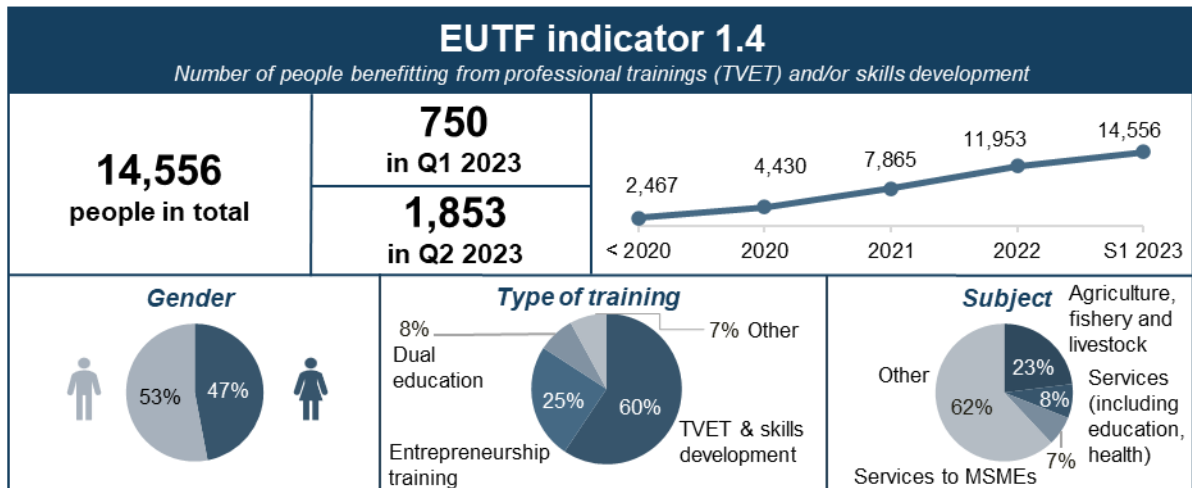
- Natural resources, soil and water:** The households with access to multi-use water (for domestic use, livestock and irrigation) increased from 60% at baseline to 76% at endline. According to the evaluation, this could be attributed to the rehabilitation and construction of multi-use irrigation canals and water infrastructures by the project. Moreover, 67% of the surveyed households stated that their water management committee was functional at endline, from 15% at baseline. This result has been attributed to the project's support to the establishment of these committees.

Economy and employment

The World Bank estimates the poverty level in Somalia to be at 73% in 2023, and concludes that the current economy does not provide enough jobs to have a positive impact on poverty rates.¹ However, the slowing down of inflation and improved agricultural conditions – thanks to this year's Gu rainy season – are expected to lead to a modest recovery of the economy. Furthermore, the country is expected to attain debt relief via the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative at the end of 2023. As of October 2023, a gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 2.8% is expected in 2023 and 3.7% in 2024.²

EUTF-funded projects in Somalia aim to provide economic relief and pave the way to economic recovery through various activities related to livelihood creation and employment. The largest biannual result for people benefitting from professional training (TVET) was reported in S1 2023 (2,603), with 14,556 reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.4). The gender distribution of TVET beneficiaries was virtually equal in S1 2023 (49% of the beneficiaries were female and 51% were male) and at least 75% of the beneficiaries were youths, as in the previous two semesters. ILED Youth UNFPA, the project that was responsible for 74% of the semester's output, aims to ensure that youths have access to safe spaces where they can realise their full potential as productive and independent agents of positive change in the country. The project trained 1,920 youths across Somalia on creating social impact ideas, soft life skills and software skills in S1 2023. Furthermore, ILED FIG AECF trained 657 people on what the project calls 'appropriate financial products' and ILED RAAISE FAO provided 26 students with a scholarship for long-term specialised academic or vocational training in the fishery sector.

Figure 27: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.4), Somalia, as of June 2023



Since 2022 there has been a significant increase in the number of MSMEs created or supported by EUTF-funded projects, with 9,240 reported to date and 2,658 in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.2). This semester's output is again attributable to three components of the ILED programme, with ILED FIG AECF being the biggest contributor and responsible for 95% of the output. The project provided loans

¹ WHO, 'Macro poverty outlook. Country-by-country analysis and projections for the developing world', 4 October 2023.

² Ibid.

for 2,525 MSMEs working in trade, agriculture, livestock and fisheries, and is followed by ILED Youth UNFPA, which supported 132 youth-owned businesses.

Furthermore, to date 38,123 people have been assisted to develop IGAs, including 10,479 people supported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3). This is the largest biannual output ever reported and is entirely attributable to the ILED programme. ILED FIG AECF was responsible for 56% of the S1 2023 result and provided 5,919 people working in agriculture, fisheries, livestock and trade with loans for their MSMEs (of which 39% were female and 40% were male¹, and at least 51% were youths²). Furthermore, ILED RAAISE FAO provided 1,923 households with livestock inputs and trained 875 people on a range of topics related to fisheries and livestock, such as the production of fodder, honey and innovative value-added products (in addition to 2,353 people who were assisted before the reporting period but reported for the first time in S1 2023). Lastly, ILED Youth UNFPA trained 1,762 youths on entrepreneurship, social enterprises and financial literacy/management.

Alongside these activities targeting specific beneficiaries, the EUTF is also providing high-level support to Somalia's economy, mainly through the €92.9M Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract, which reports qualitative information (rather than quantitative output data) to the MLS.

Focus box 4: Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract

Years into the country's state- and nation-building process, Somalia's current administration faces a wide range of challenges, including combatting insecurity, developing a viable system of federal government, adequately resourcing the core functions of the state, and reducing corruption. To support Somalia in responding to these challenges, the EUTF is funding a **budget support operation: the Somalia State and Resilience Building Contract (SRBC)**.

The SRBC aims to reinforce trust in the **Federal Government of Somalia (FGS)** at three levels:

1. **with the Federal Member States by strengthening political and policy links through increased and improved intergovernmental fiscal transfers;**
2. **with international creditors and partners in view of building a strong reform track record for International Financial Institutions arrears clearance and the HIPC decision point;³**
3. **with the Somali population by gradually increasing the role of the Somali authorities in the provision of basic services.**

In S1 2023, the SRBC enabled a final disbursement of €20.5M (out of a total of €92.9M to the FGS – including €10M from a debt relief allocation, set aside in 2020 to help Somalia settle its arrears with international financial institutions). The programme also includes a €14M allocation for a complementary measures component, up from an original budget of €8M following the reinjection of funds associated with unmet variable tranche indicators. These measures include technical assistance to Somalia's Ministry of Finance, Office of the Auditor General⁴ and the Financial Governance Committee,⁵ a contribution to the Multi-Partner Fund for Somalia managed by the

¹ The gender of the remaining 21% was unspecified.

² 27% were non-youths and 21% were of unspecified age.

³ The decision point is the moment when the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank decide on a country's eligibility for debt relief, and the international community commits to reducing debt to a level that is considered sustainable. The decision point allows countries to immediately begin receiving interim relief on its debt service falling due. The second step is the completion point. IMF, 'Debt Relief Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative', 23 March 2021.

⁴ TA Budget Support ASI (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-03).

⁵ The Financial Governance Committee (FGC) was established in early 2014 by mutual agreement between the FGS, donors and International Financial Institutions to provide a forum for dialogue and advice on strategic financial governance issues. The FGC provides advice on macro-critical financial governance issues. Amongst other products, the FGC issues an annual report on Financial Governance known as the Financial Governance Report. The FGC was supported through the Support to the Financial Governance Committee ASI (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-01) contract.

World Bank,¹ and support to the preparation, operations and post-election phases of the 2021 federal elections.² Together, these interventions **aim to guide the government in meeting the budget support eligibility criteria and reach relevant benchmarks to trigger the release of variable tranche disbursements.** For example, the technical assistance contract has helped to strengthen Somalia's public finance management capacity and external audit function.

Due to the political and constitutional crisis in 2020-21 that delayed federal elections by almost two years, budget support payments were postponed until after the conclusion of the elections in 2023. In terms of indicators linked to the variable tranche,³ five (out of ten) targets were met in August 2021, namely:

- Incorporation and publication in the 2022 Pre-Budget Statement Framework Paper of a) specification of the indicative financial envelope for fiscal transfers, and b) transparent criteria for horizontal allocation;
- A cash-basis IPSAS-compliant set of annual financial statements of the FGS for the financial year of 2020 was submitted to the Office of the Auditor General;
- A cash forecasting model was used to inform management of allotments, available balances and expected revenues with regular monthly management reports produced by the Accountant General;
- Transparency in the regulatory process of the Telecommunications and Mobile Money Sectors was enhanced;
- The content for grades five to eight in science, mathematics, social studies, Somali and English textbooks was updated to be in line with the approved curriculum framework.

Following the assessment of these indicators in 2022, the corresponding disbursement of fixed and variable tranches took place during the first semester of 2023.

¹ The Multi-Partner Fund (MPF) for Somalia has been the primary source of financing for the World Bank Group's early reengagement in Somalia after more than two decades of disengagement. The MPF was established in 2013, and since then has supported the process for normalising Somalia's relations with international finance institutions, while building and strengthening core government systems at both federal and state level.

² PCFP II UNOPS (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-05). The remaining contracts under the SRBC complementary measures are: SRBC Contribution to MPF WB (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-06) and Somalia State Build. MTR (T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-04).

³ Budget support payments are made in the form of either fixed or variable tranches. Variable tranches are used to create incentives for partner countries to improve policy design and implementation, and are paid based on performance achieved in relation to specified performance indicators and targets, if the general conditions are all met. Fixed tranches are paid either in full (if all conditions are met) or not at all (if one or more conditions are not met). European Court of Auditors, 'Data quality in budget support: weaknesses in some indicators and in the verification of the payment for variable tranches', 2019.

5.3.3. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,303	2,811	2,096	267	635	50	10,162	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	120	935	5,300	2,658	9,240	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,369	2,442	4,383	9,818	10,479	38,123	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,342	1,125	1,963	3,435	4,088	2,603	14,556	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	5	1	0	30	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	14	12	12	0	56	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	440	270	303	16	1,306	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,977	42,936	14,044	4,077	0	223,981	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	90	930	0	0	4,179	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	10,388	10,989	3,902	0	33,791	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	61	0	0	0	89	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	13	0	0	0	13	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,161	284,511	84,853	35	1,535	500,878	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	895	838	676	630	6,188	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,539	127,213	216,088	44,977	7,359	53,298	698,474	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	0	0	0	36,970	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	0	0	4,887	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	0	0	0	3,955	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	0	0	0	24,031	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	39	0	0	0	4,028	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	0	0	201	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	5	6	12	3	28	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	37	32	1,087	906	0	2,064	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	2,298	3,714	2,198	3,953	3,216	141	15,519	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	17,429	4,219	27,388	14,162	200	65,779	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	98	90	38	10	4	303	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	56	24	25	42	16	0	163	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	41	15	37	14	17	0	124	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	17	11	19	8	0	70	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	72,007	65	0	0	72,072	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	50	0	0	50	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

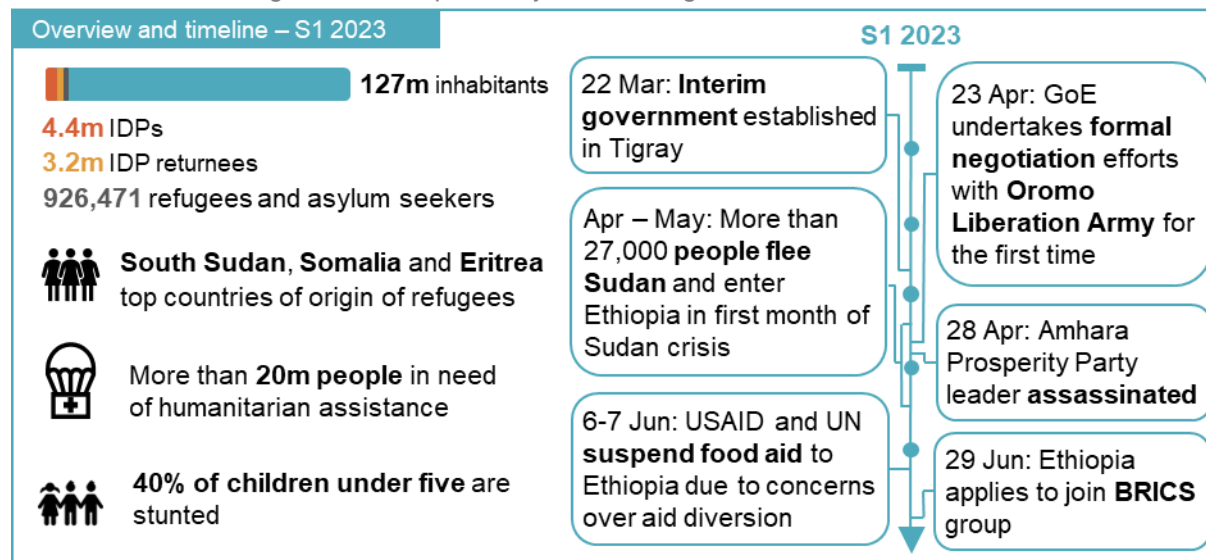
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.4. ETHIOPIA

5.4.1. ETHIOPIA IN S1 2023

Figure 28: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023^{1,2}



Developments affecting migration and displacement in Ethiopia are often related to ongoing conflict dynamics across the country. For example, after two years of conflict in the Tigray and surrounding regions of northern Ethiopia, and despite the signing of a peace agreement in November 2022 and concrete steps in its implementation (including the establishment of an interim administration in Tigray in March 2023), widespread human rights violations among non-signatories of the agreement reportedly continued to occur in the region throughout the first half of 2023.³ The International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, under the UN Human Rights Council, has warned that the continued absence of a robust process to ensure accountability and justice among perpetrators of abuses during and after the formal end of the conflict greatly increases the risk of future atrocities in Tigray.⁴

After a comparatively violent 2022, levels of violence in Ethiopia progressively declined over the first few months of 2023. However, this trend was reversed when the GoE's first ever formal efforts to reach an agreement with the Oromo Liberation Army ended without success in early May. The end of these diplomatic efforts was followed by a significant increase in violent events in the Oromia region, with 203 reported conflict-related fatalities in the month of May alone.⁵

The Amhara region also experienced marked instability and violence in the first half of the year, including the assassination of the head of the Amhara branch of Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed's Prosperity Party in the face of rising Amhara ethnonationalism and the consolidation of Amhara's Fano youth militias.

Ethiopia has also been affected by the ongoing crisis in Sudan. Tens of thousands of people (mainly Ethiopian nationals but also Sudanese, Eritreans and Turks) fled across the border into Ethiopia in the months following the outbreak of conflict, mostly via the Metema border crossing point in the Amhara

¹ UNFPA, 'World population dashboard Ethiopia', 2023; UNHCR, 'Operational overview: Ethiopia', 30 June 2022; IOM DTM, 'Ethiopia — National displacement report 16 (November 2022 - June 2023)'; UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian response plan', 2023; UNICEF Ethiopia, 'For every child, nutrition!', 2023.

² BRICS is a grouping of fast-growing economies that currently includes Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

³ International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, 'The acute risk of further atrocity crimes in Ethiopia: an analysis', 3 October 2023.

⁴ Ibid.

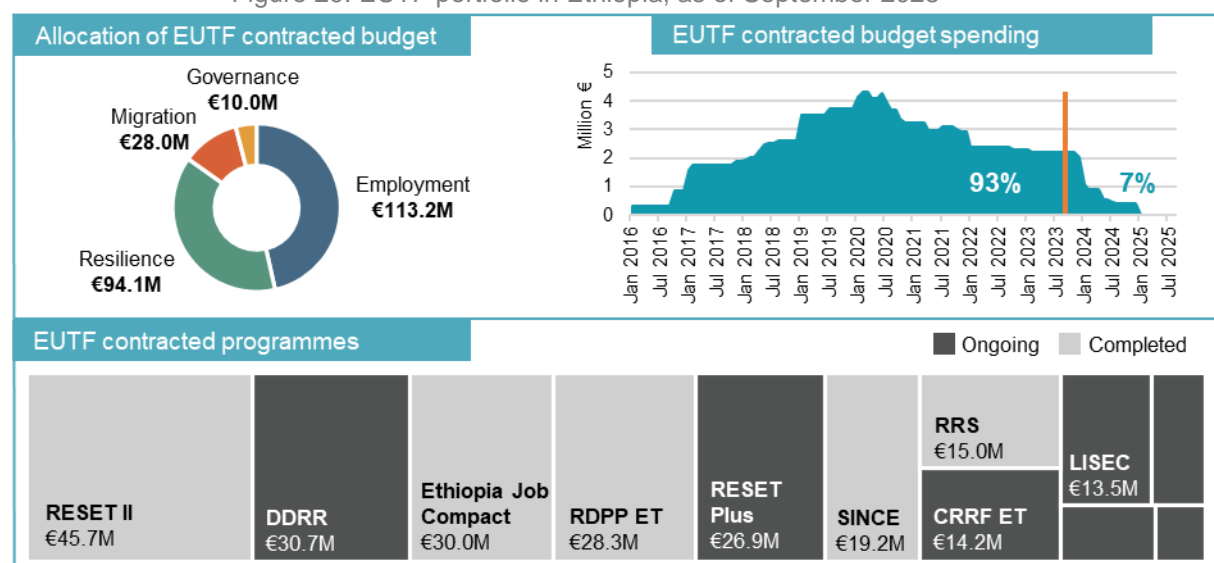
⁵ ACLED, 'Ethiopia peace observatory May 2023 monthly: Violence returns to Oromia despite attempted peace talks', 22 June 2023.

region, with smaller numbers using the border points at Kurmuk (in Benishangul-Gumuz Region) and Pagak and Burbiey (in Gambella Region). Needs among this population for emergency assistance such as water, food and clothing are reportedly ‘overwhelming’.¹

Finally, following the resumption in December 2022 of the forced returns operation agreed upon by the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the GoE, 39,218 migrants were returned to Ethiopia in S1 2023.² Cumulatively, this represents a surpassing of the target originally agreed in March 2022 (102,000) by more than 30,000. In total, 558,000 Ethiopians have been forcibly returned from Saudi Arabia since May 2017.

5.4.2. THE EUTF IN ETHIOPIA

Figure 29: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of September 2023^{3,4,5,6}



The EUTF’s strategy in Ethiopia aligns largely with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which just under half (€113M, or 46%) of the total EUTF contracted budget in Ethiopia (€245M) is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 38%. Support to DACs (particularly refugees and host communities) is a key cross-cutting component of SO1 and SO2 interventions. Outputs related to migration (primarily facilitating returns and reintegration) and governance have also been reported (SO3 and SO4, representing 11% and 4% of the Ethiopia budget respectively), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio. In total, there are 36 projects in the Ethiopia portfolio, of which 16 are in implementation and 20 are completed.⁷ (It should be noted here that the Urban Development IRC project, which exclusively intervenes in Assosa, Benishangul-Gumuz Region, is a regional contract and is therefore analysed in the *Regional projects* section.)

¹ European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, ECHO, ‘On the border: Sudan conflict forces thousands to flee to Ethiopia’, 1 June 2023.

² IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa, ‘Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: mid-year overview 2023’, 21 August 2023.

³ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁴ The programmes not labelled in the ‘EUTF contracted programmes’ chart are: Stability and Services Gambella (€12.8M), Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire (€5.9M), and *Alianza Shire* (€3.1M).

⁵ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

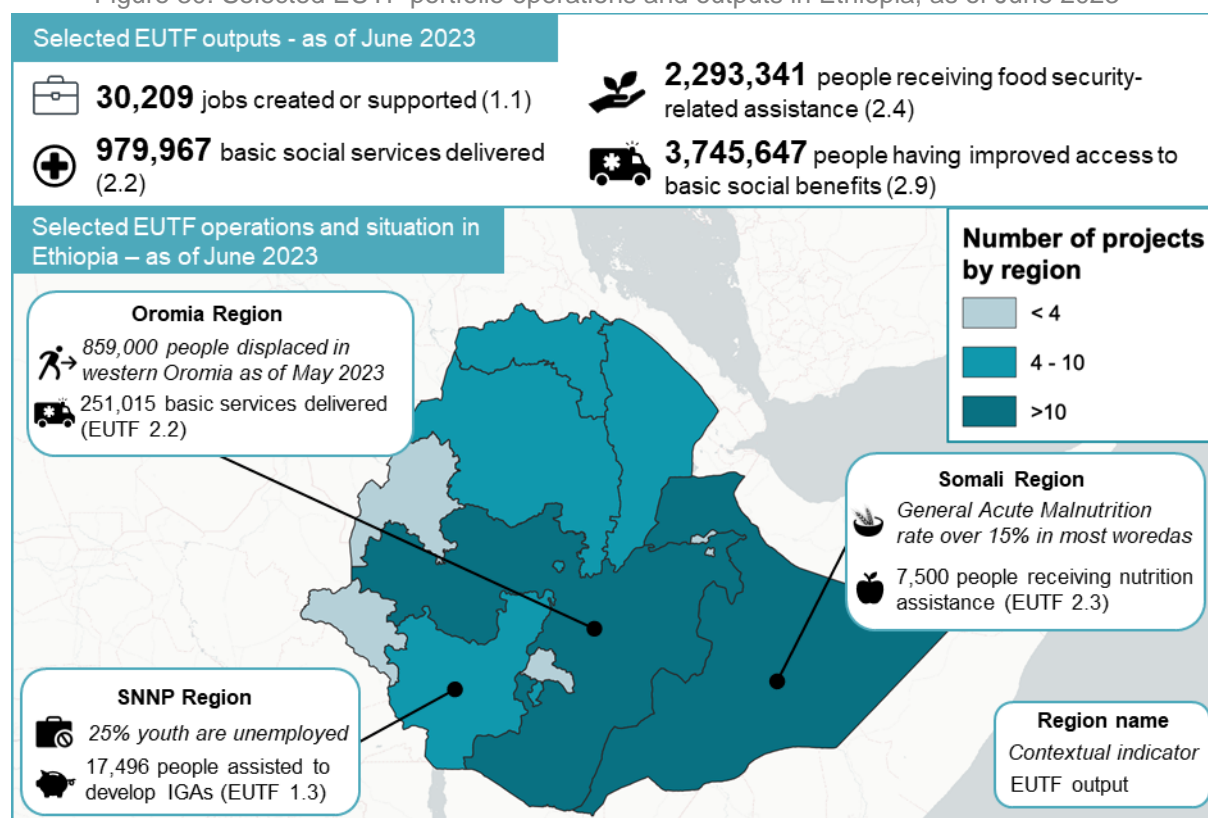
⁶ The total contracted funding amount of Ethiopia has decreased by about €1.5M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

⁷ ‘Completed’ projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended in 2022.

Ethiopia accounts for some of the oldest projects in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and so many of the country's flagship EUTF programmes came to an end in 2020, including RESET II, most of RDP and SINCE.¹ Since then, the Ethiopia portfolio has unsurprisingly reported significantly smaller outputs, as they are collectively delivered by smaller interventions such as the 'Decentralised Disaster Risk Reduction' programme, the CRRF ET programme, LISEC and the two 'stability' programmes in Gambella and Tigray. As reflected in the contracted budget spending graph in the preceding visual, only approximately 7% of the EUTF's budget in Ethiopia has yet to be spent as of September 2023.²

With regard to S1 2023 data for Ethiopia in this report, it should be noted that four of the projects under the DRR programme (DRR Oromia, DRR Amhara, DRR EDRMC and DRR Sidama) were only able to share retroactive data from 2022 for S1 2023 data collection and thus did not contribute S1 2023 output data to this report. Moreover, RESET Plus UNICEF only reported S1 2023 outputs that could not be reported under any EUTF common output indicator. On the other hand, RESET Plus Amref II reported data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2023, retroactively reporting outputs delivered from S2 2022 as well as from the current reporting period. It should also be noted here that the second Stability & Services in Gambella IRC contract (Stability & Services in Gambella IRC II) directly supports the activities implemented under the first (Stability & Services in Gambella IRC), and in this report the data for both contracts are reported together to avoid data reconciliation challenges for the IP.

Figure 30: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Ethiopia, as of June 2023³



Forced displacement

With 926,471 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of 30 June 2023 (up from 884,294 at the end of 2022),⁴ Ethiopia hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa. The country plays an important

¹ The SINCE contract ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

² This calculation is based on project start and end dates and assumes that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

³ UNOCHA, 'Ethiopia - Situation report', 29 May 2023; UNOCHA, 'Ethiopia - Situation report', 7 September 2023; BTI Transformation Index, 'Ethiopia country report', 2022.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 3 April 2023 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

role as a model for progressive refugee policies and as one of the fifteen pilot countries for the roll-out of the CRRF. Despite significant positive momentum in 2019 (as described in previous reports), translating these progressive policies into action largely stalled for several years due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the crisis in Tigray, general elections, and government reshuffling, among other factors. However, a few positive developments in the first half of 2023 may give cause for renewed optimism. Perhaps most notably, in May the GoE's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), UNHCR and the Somali regional state authorities signed a pioneering agreement to create the first ever integrated 'camp-town' in Ethiopia. As a result of this agreement, the Kebribeyah refugee camp (one of the oldest camps in the country, with a population of approximately 18,000) will officially become part of the surrounding Kebribeyah Town, thereby facilitating local integration and improved access to services for both the refugee and host communities.

In S1 2023, the EUTF supported refugees and host communities in Ethiopia through a range of interventions targeting job creation and income generation, basic social services in the energy and justice sectors, and social cohesion. Three projects contributed to outputs benefitting refugees in S1 2023: the 'Strengthened socioeconomic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in the Jigjiga area' (CRRF ET Job Creation MC) project implemented by Mercy Corps, *Alianza Shire* and Stability and Services Gambella IRC. With the significant exception of job creation (EUTF indicator 1.1), the size of most refugee beneficiary outputs in S1 2023 compared to previous semesters is relatively modest, reflecting the above-described winding down of the country portfolio.

CRRF ET Job Creation MC aims to increase refugee self-reliance through improved economic and employment opportunities in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region. In S1 2023, the project created 516 jobs for refugees (39% female, 61% male) through financial and legal support to MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.1), constituting by far the largest biannual job creation output for refugees in Ethiopia.¹ The project also provided 132 refugees (38% male, 62% female) with non-TVET skills development training (EUTF indicator 1.4), provided 48 refugees with business loans (EUTF indicator 1.3), and supported 18 refugees to graduate from TVET training (EUTF indicator 1.4). As reported in later sections, host community members were also supported under all of these activities. Aside from its core economic and employment activities, the project also provided mobile legal aid services to 93 refugees during the reporting period (EUTF indicator 2.2).

The *Alianza Shire* project has faced successive logistical challenges in its efforts to improve livelihood opportunities and self-reliance among refugee populations through increased access to energy, including a relocation from Tigray to Dollo Ado in Somali Region in 2021 following the outbreak of war in northern Ethiopia. However, in S1 2023 the project distributed solar home systems to 792 heads of household for the benefit of 6,581 refugees (EUTF indicator 2.2) and implemented stand-alone energy systems in two schools in one of the Dollo Ado refugee camps for the collective benefit of 2,564 refugees (EUTF indicator 2.9). The project also trained 12 entrepreneurs in the camp on business management and technical skills (EUTF 1.4).

Finally, Stability and Services Gambella IRC, which as its name suggests aims to promote stability and strengthen basic service delivery for DACs in Gambella Region, supported 489 refugee youths (61% male, 39% female) with community-based socio-therapy activities in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 4.3).

Economy and employment

Despite being 'one of the most dynamic economies' in the Horn of Africa region,² Ethiopia faces persistent challenges around employment, including high rates of youth under- and unemployment in a country where 55% of the population is marginally or underemployed, over 70% are under the age of

¹ Notwithstanding the cumulative output covering the 2016-2018 period, which was collected by the MLS without quarterly disaggregation.

² Shiferaw, Yegnanew A., 'An understanding of how GDP, unemployment and inflation interact and change across time and frequency', *Economies*, Volume 11, Issue 5, 25 April 2023.

30 years old,¹ and approximately 2 million people reach working age each year.² Human capital is also a thorny issue: Ethiopia scores 0.38 on the 2020 Human Capital Index, which means that the average child born in Ethiopia today can only expect to reach 38% of their productivity potential (compared to if they had benefitted from full health and complete education).³ This places Ethiopia in the lowest-scoring category alongside several other HoA countries such as Sudan and Uganda, which also score 0.38. Moreover, high inflation (many times higher than the world average, at 30%) and a lack of access to foreign currency have increased the cost of living in Ethiopia, while the ongoing drought has exacerbated food insecurity in much of the country. All of these factors have significant economic consequences for the poor, vulnerable and marginalised in Ethiopia.

Just under half of EUTF funding in Ethiopia is allocated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), making it the predominant strategic objective in the Ethiopia portfolio. However, many key job creation and livelihood interventions (such as SINCE,⁴ most RESET II and RDPP projects, and the Ethiopia Job Compact⁵) ended in 2020. Since then, many SO1 outputs (with the exception of TVET training) have significantly decreased in size, and this trend has largely continued in S1 2023.

EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 30,209 jobs in Ethiopia to date (EUTF indicator 1.1). Of these, S1 2023 accounts for 1,374, or 5%, which is comparable with recent semesters. Indeed, since the end of 2020, these outputs have remained extremely stable, with between 1,300 and 1,400 jobs created or supported each semester (notwithstanding a slight increase to 1,553 jobs created in S1 2022). By contrast, nearly 5,000 jobs were created or supported at the peak of the EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia in S1 2020.

Jobs created or supported in S1 2023 were largely contributed by CRRF ET Job Creation MC, accounting for 59% (812 jobs) of the semester output. As described in the *Forced displacement* section, these jobs were largely supported through legal assistance to MSMEs and business grants, all benefitting refugees and host community members (63% male, 37% female) in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region. EnJOY, which aims to enhance job opportunities and employability for women and youth, reported the remaining 562 jobs (41% of the semester output), which were created by supporting youths⁶ (54% male, 46% female) to establish MSMEs (mainly in the agricultural sector) in Oromia, SNNP and Sidama Regions.⁷ (Relatedly, 1,958 MSMEs have been created or supported by EUTF projects in Ethiopia, of which 169 were reported in S1 2023, under EUTF indicator 1.2.)

Many EUTF interventions have sought to actively compensate for disparities experienced by women in the labour market, and therefore the gender distribution of people benefitting from job creation in Ethiopia is generally balanced in favour of women, who account for 54% of all job creation beneficiaries in Ethiopia (but only 41% in S1 2023, versus 55% in S2 2022). Similarly, in a reflection of the EUTF projects' collective effort to respond to the challenges faced by young people seeking to enter the job market, youths account for at least⁸ 53% of all job creation beneficiaries, and at least 45% of S1 2023 beneficiaries.

¹ USAID, 'Ethiopia: Education and youth'. Retrieved on 29 May 2023 at <https://www.usaid.gov/ethiopia/education>.

² World Bank, 'Ethiopia Overview'. Retrieved on 18 October at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ethiopia/overview>.

³ Ibid.

⁴ The SINCE contracted ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

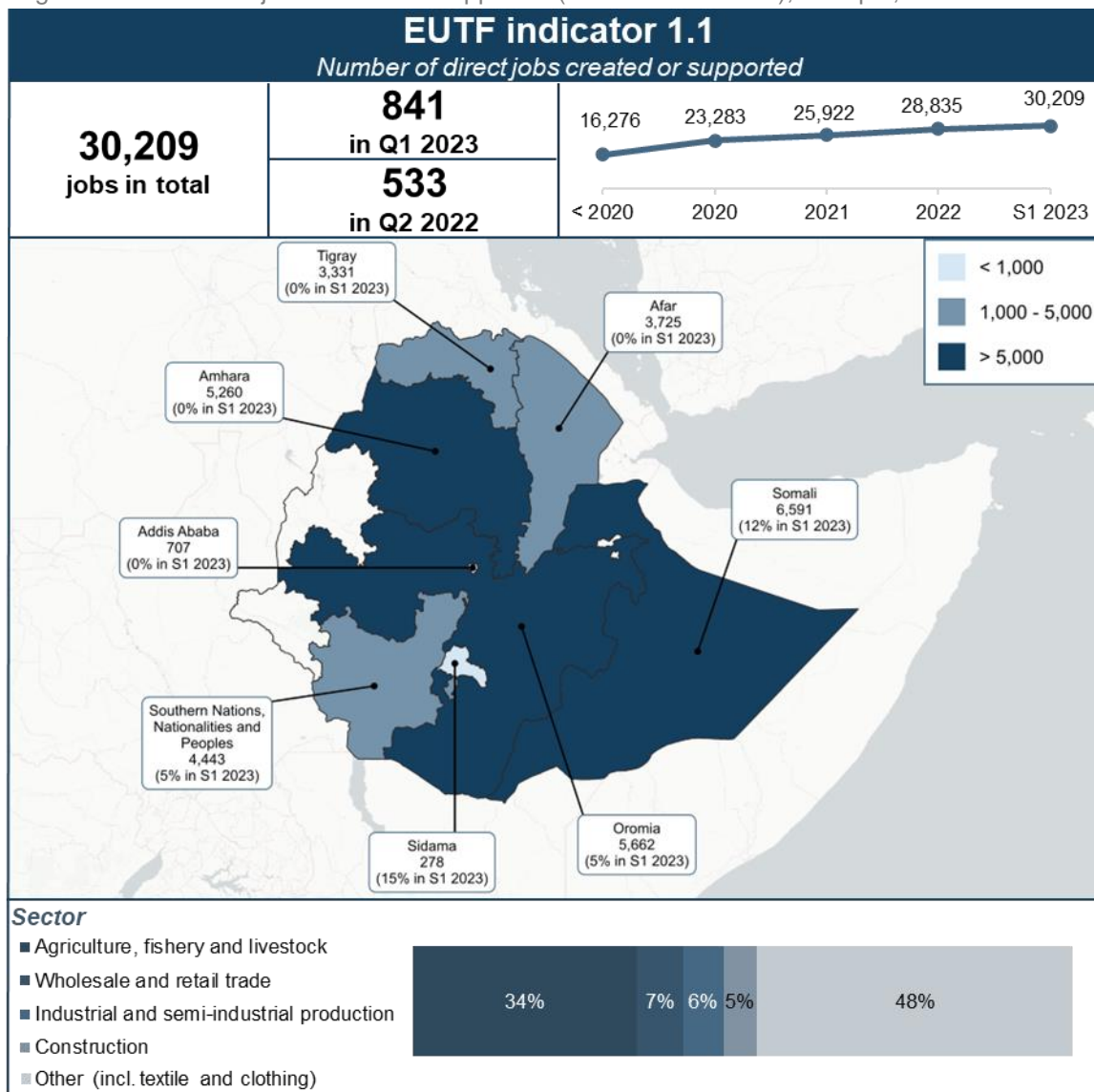
⁵ The Ethiopia Job Compact was suspended in November 2020 and subsequently terminated in December 2021.

⁶ One female non-youth returnee was also reported.

⁷ 'Long-term employment' is defined here as being at least six months in duration.

⁸ The age of 41% of beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.1 to date is unspecified.

Figure 31: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Ethiopia, as of June 2023¹



Furthermore, 31,435 people in Ethiopia (51% male, 49% female) have been supported with TVET and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 2,054 (or 7%) were supported in S1 2023. While this represents a decrease compared to 2022 (when more than 3,500 TVET beneficiaries were reported in each semester), it remains a significantly larger output than those reported at the end of 2020 and throughout 2021. Reflecting the EUTF strategy of targeting youth employability and skills to improve their economic and employment opportunities, at least² 68% of S1 2023 TVET and skills development beneficiaries are youths. Non-TVET skills development accounts for 63% of the S1 2023 output reported under EUTF indicator 1.4, with formal TVET accounting for 17%, entrepreneurship training for 16%, and training of trainers³ for 4%.

Six projects contributed to EUTF indicator 1.4 in S1 2023: CRRF ET Job Creation MC (49%), LISEC Job Creation (39%), EnJOY (15%), RESET Plus Innovation Fund (1%) and *Alianza Shire* and LISEC UNIDO (less than 1% each). CRRF ET Job Creation MC provided 950 refugees and host community

¹ This map excludes 212 jobs for which the region is unspecified.

² The age of 8% of beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.4 in S1 2023 is unspecified.

³ The activity of training TVET trainers is also counted under EUTF indicator 1.4 with a specific marker.

members with non-TVET skills training and supported a further 50 people to graduate from TVET training in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region.

Meanwhile, LISEC Job Creation, implemented by People in Need (PIN), seeks to improve socioeconomic conditions around Modjo Leather City, a so-called 'leather district' based on a network of tanneries in the Modjo area in Oromia Region. It aims to achieve this in part by supporting youths to access TVET training, apprenticeships and youth leadership programmes focused on the leather sector, and by conducting trainings of trainers in the field of leather production. It reported 695 people across these activities in Modjo in S1 2023. As such, although the sector of training for most S1 2023 TVET and skills development beneficiaries is unspecified, 34% were trained in the textiles sector. In addition, EnJOY supported 265 people with counselling, mentoring or coaching to improve their self-employment opportunities and provided 42 TVET teachers with advanced skills training in SNNP, Oromia and Sidama Regions.

Finally, S1 2023 accounts for 1,430 (or 2%) of the 81,637 people benefitting from support to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3). This represents a significant decrease compared to 2022 (16,347 in S1 and 17,190 in S2). It should however be noted that the DRR projects account for 76% of the 2022 output, but it was not possible to collect their S1 2023 output data in time for this report. The IGA beneficiary data for S1 2022, S2 2022 and S1 2023 are therefore not directly comparable. However, S1 2023 represents a notable decrease compared to 2022 even if the DRR projects are excluded from the calculation altogether (3,709 in S1 2022 and 4,343 in S2 2022).

Relevant outputs reported under EUTF indicator 1.3 in S1 2023 include 966 people supported by the RESET Plus Innovation Fund in SNNP, Oromia and Amhara Regions through trainings and start-up inputs for work in the agricultural and handicraft sectors, 250 youths receiving business loans from EnJOY in Sidama, SNNP and Oromia Region, and 214 refugees and host community members receiving business loans from CRRF ET Job Creation MC in the Jigjiga area of Somali Region.

Resilience

The severe drought conditions affecting much of the country represent one of the most significant ongoing challenges to building and maintaining resilience among Ethiopia's most vulnerable communities. In the first half of 2023, record assistance needs prevailed in much of the country, particularly in the Tigray region as it began to recover from the recently ended conflict, as well as among pastoralist populations in the drought-affected south and southeast. Food security concerns intensified in early June when WFP and USAID announced that they would suspend food assistance in the country, citing 'widespread and coordinated' aid diversion as the motivating cause.¹ The interconnected cycle of climate-related crises, conflict and insecurity has left more than 20 million people in Ethiopia in need of humanitarian aid,² illustrating that promoting resilience among Ethiopia's most vulnerable populations remains as vital as ever.

Nearly 40% of all EUTF funding in Ethiopia is dedicated to strengthening community resilience, largely through improved access to basic services, food security interventions and DRR. Outputs delivered against SO2 indicators in S1 2023 are significantly smaller than those reported in S2 2022 across all SO2 indicators, with the modest exception of EUTF indicator 2.6. Indeed, the S1 2023 output is the smallest ever delivered for some indicators, in a reflection of the comparatively small size of the EUTF portfolio budget still to be spent in Ethiopia compared to its peak in 2018-2020. However, it should perhaps be reiterated here that the DRR programme, with its strong DRR and resilience focus, was unable to provide S1 2023 output data in time for this report. (It also retroactively reported resilience-related outputs for 2022, including supporting 218,693 people with irrigation and livestock water supply schemes, that were not included in the previous MLS report.) Moreover, for two key indicators (EUTF

¹ Al Jazeera, 'Like US, UN suspends Ethiopia food aid over diversion of supplies', 9 June 2023.

² UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Response Plan 2023', 2023.

indicators 2.2 and 2.4), S1 2023 outputs remain higher than for most recent semester outputs preceding S2 2022.

For example, out of the 979,967 basic services delivered by EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia to date, 59,801 were delivered in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.2). Although fewer than the 94,476 services delivered in S2 2022, this is considerably higher than any semester output reported before that going back to S2 2019. Most of the services delivered in S1 2023 were reported by RESET Plus Amref II, which provided SRH services to 41,928 people (53% female, 47% male) in SNNP, Oromia, Afar and Amhara Regions. Stability and Services Gambella IRC also provided SRH consultations to 11,075 host community members (56% female, 44% male) in Agnuak Zone, Gambella Region. Smaller outputs were reported in S1 2023 by *Alianza Shire* (with 6,581 refugees receiving solar home systems in Dollo Ado, Somali Region), LISEC Job Creation (119 women accessing SGBV support services in the Modjo area in Oromia Region) and CRRF ET Job Creation MC (96 people, mostly refugees, supported with legal aid in Jijjiga area, Somali Region).

Similarly, 64,758 people received food security assistance from EUTF projects in Ethiopia in S1 2023, out of 2,293,341 supported to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). This is a smaller semester output than those reported in S1 and S2 2022 (thanks largely to the DRR programme), but significantly higher than those reported in S2 2020 and throughout 2021. Most S1 2023 food security beneficiaries were reported by Stability & Development Tigray Trócaire, which aims to promote peacebuilding, conflict prevention and socioeconomic opportunities among local populations in Tigray Region, and which distributed crop and vegetable seeds and farming tools to 56,070 people (51% male, 49% female). The remaining 8,688 beneficiaries were reported by RESET Plus Innovation Fund in SNNP, Oromia and Amhara Regions, through various forms of assistance including livestock vaccinations, tools and seeds, index-based livestock insurance subsidies and training.

On the other hand, the EUTF also collectively delivered its smallest semester outputs to date for several SO2 indicators in S1 2023. Only 56,768 people benefitted from improved access to basic social benefits in S1 2023, just 2% of the 3,745,647 reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.9). The overwhelming majority of the S1 2023 beneficiaries can be attributed to RESET Plus Amref II, whose outreach services to remote communities (using community backpacks containing basic medical equipment) and establishment of youth-friendly services at health facilities and youth centres in SNNP, Amhara, Oromia and Afar Regions allowed 54,204 people to benefit from improved access to SRH services and products. *Alianza Shire* reported the remaining 2,564 beneficiaries, all refugees, who benefitted from stand-alone energy systems built by the project in two schools in Dollo Ado, Somali Region.

Similarly, just 473 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery in S1 2023, or 1% of the 38,909 supported to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). This is the smallest output delivered under this indicator thus far. By contrast, 1,946 staff were supported in S2 2022, and even the second-lowest output ever delivered (700 in S1 2022) is considerably higher than that reported in S1 2023. RESET Plus Amref II trained 199 health staff¹ in Amhara, Oromia, SNNP and Afar Regions, Stability and Service Gambella IRC trained 187 health facility staff in Agnuak Zone, Gambella Region, and RESET Plus Innovation Fund trained 37 village-level insurance promoters in Borena Zone, Oromia Region, and 50 female water user committee members in SNNP Region.

Finally, just two social infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated in S1 2023 – these being the two abovementioned stand-alone energy systems installed by *Alianza Shire* in schools serving refugee students in Dollo Ado, Somali Region (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). This is significantly less than the average of 76 infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated per semester (although even smaller outputs were reported S1 and S2 2021).

¹ To minimise the risk of double counting beneficiaries, only those who had not previously received training under the first phase of RESET Plus Amref are included in this number.

5.4.3. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,725	7,551	7,007	2,639	2,913	1,374	30,209	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	248	249	370	169	1,958	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,832	12,812	5,855	9,171	33,537	1,430	81,637	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,314	8,498	4,394	2,601	7,574	2,054	31,435	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	11	2	26	15	35	59	148	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	1	0	6	0	7	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	231	3	140	2	913	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	84,604	31,921	96,385	59,801	979,967	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	5,528	0	0	0	132,990	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	88,951	10,383	239,818	64,758	2,293,341	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	22	27	3	0	198	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	164	18	78	14,467	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,988	263,402	4,853,906	159,845	121,518	17,553	5,679,212	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,486	3,850	3,574	2,646	473	38,909	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,011	508,446	569,020	515,976	254,427	56,768	3,745,647	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	0	0	0	2,433	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,885	1,266	1,837	0	77,972	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	58	108	0	0	233	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	637	39	41	25	2	754	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	31	27	0	91	0	151	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	720	265	91	0	2,676	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	0	0	29	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	90	673	1,517	1,007	5,398	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	835	3,317	2,416	7,546	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	42	22	13	1	119	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	56	66	147	55	31	385	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	53	41	32	13	36	4	179	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	39	58	44	9	242	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	651,879	37,692	20	0	689,592	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	46,596	2,423	351,655	0	400,674	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	96	26	21	0	143	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

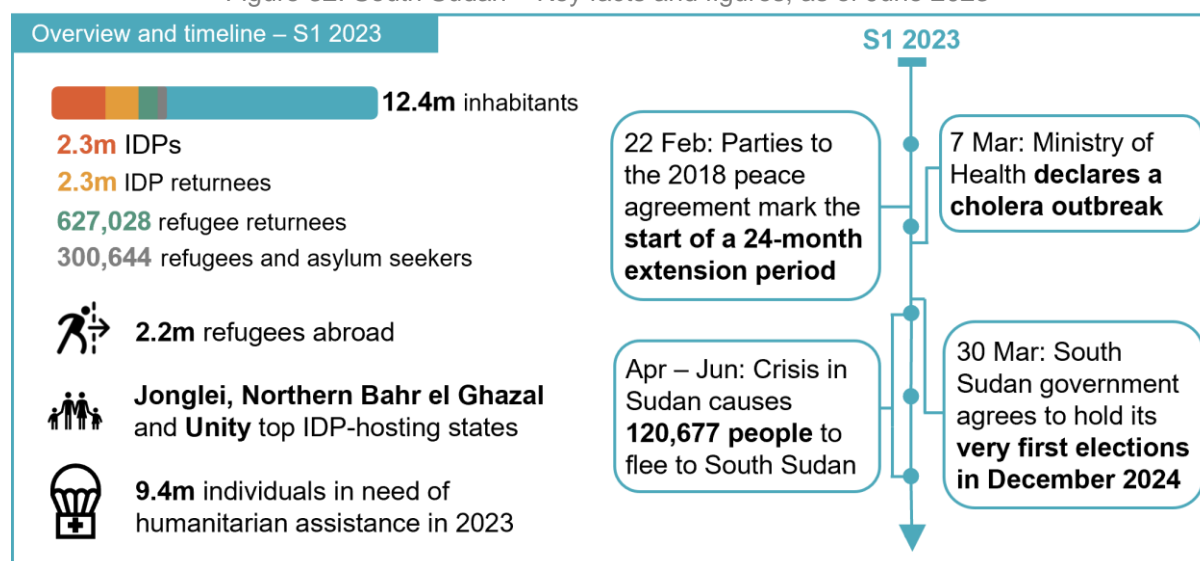
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN IN S1 2023

Figure 32: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



The signing of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in 2018 brought promises of strengthened service delivery and improved governance.² However, following delays in the implementation of the agreement, a roadmap extending the transitional period by two years was agreed upon in August 2022. This roadmap details plans for the implementation of outstanding provisions of the R-ARCSS, including the permanent constitution-making process, the reconstitution of the National Elections Commission (NEC), and the conduct of national elections. In August 2023, President Kiir announced that the country would hold its first democratic elections in 2024 to mark the completion of the democratic transition,³ and in November, the National Constitutional Review Commission (NCRC), National Elections Commission (NEC), and the Political Parties Council (PPC) was reconstituted and officials to lead the three institutions were appointed. However, there are still significant delays with regard to meeting key milestones in the roadmap ahead of the planned elections in December 2024. Moreover, there is a significant risk that in the leadup to the elections, political defections may lead to disputes between political parties, which could in turn escalate into violence against civilians and registered voters.⁴

Since the outbreak of fighting in Sudan on 15 April 2023, 120,677 individuals have fled across the border to South Sudan,⁵ of whom 90% are South Sudanese returnees, and over 75% are women and children.⁶ The conflict in Sudan has already negatively affected South Sudan's economic outlook, particularly in the northern states which rely heavily on imports from Sudan. This has placed further strain on an economy that is already severely affected by inflation, as well as by recurrent floods that leave people without food or viable land for cultivation.⁷ On 4 May, the UN and partners in South Sudan launched an appeal for USD 96 million for an emergency response plan to assist people arriving in South Sudan and provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable, including support for the onward

¹ FAO, 'South Sudan: IPC food security & nutrition snapshot - Acute food insecurity: February - July 2022', 2022; UNHCR, 'Operational data portal - South Sudan', 30 June 2023; UNHCR, 'UNHCR regional overview', 30 June 2023; IOM DTM, 'South Sudan mobility tracking round 14 initial data release', 30 June 2023; UNHCR, 'Regional overview of the South Sudanese refugee population', 30 September 2023.

² United Nations, 'Meetings coverage security council', SC/15329, 20 June 2023.

³ United Nations Mission in South Sudan, 'UN News - Peace and security press conference', 2 August 2023.

⁴ Amnesty International, 'South Sudan's conflicts are not just between communities', March 2023.

⁵ IOM DTM, 'Sudan situation report 9', 18 June 2023.

⁶ UNOCHA, 'Impact of Sudan crisis on South Sudan – Flash update 2', 8 June 2023.

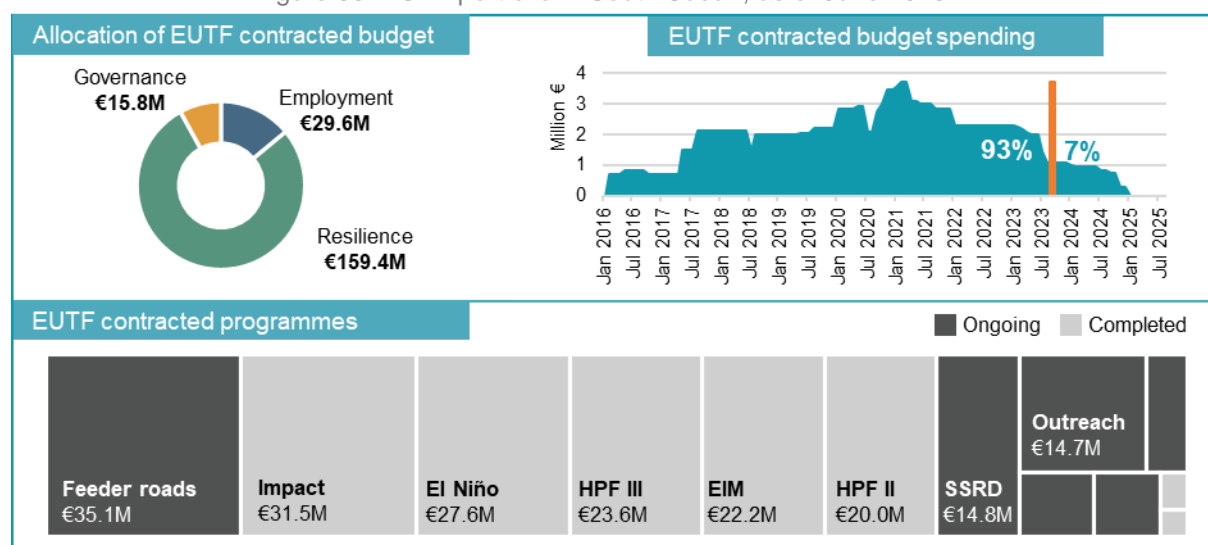
⁷ Ibid.

movement of returnees, refugees, asylum seekers, and third-country nationals (individuals who are generally not refugees but who are stranded in a country that is not their own)¹ to avoid congestion at border crossing points.²

UNOCHA reported that as of 31 May 2023, an estimated 9.4 million people in South Sudan, including approximately 300,644 refugees, need humanitarian assistance and protection services. This represents 76% of the country's population, and an increase of 5% compared to 2022.³ Humanitarian efforts have also been set back by conflict-related challenges in the first half of 2023, including the targeting of humanitarian and commercial convoys, and 49 reported instances of violence against humanitarian staff.⁴

5.5.2. THE EUTF IN SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 33: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of June 2023^{5,6}



EUTF funding in South Sudan has not changed since the last report. As of the end of September 2023, South Sudan has received a total of €205M (i.e., 12% of the total EUTF HoA budget) contracted across 29 projects, which includes ten in implementation and nineteen already completed.⁷ Due to the intensity of the humanitarian crisis and needs in the country, a large percentage (78%) of EUTF funding focuses on SO2 (strengthening resilience of local communities), much of which aims to support basic service provision and resilience interventions among smallholder farmers. For example, the HPF III intervention provides support to public health systems through improving access to quality health services, hospitals, and health centres across the country. A further 14% of the budget is allocated to SO1 (ensuring greater economic and employment opportunities), providing support to income generation activities and economic growth. For example, the SS Job Creation programme aims to improve the competitiveness of MSMEs operating within the fruits and vegetables subsector, in order to increase employment opportunities for South Sudanese youths and women. Meanwhile, the Feeder Roads project rehabilitates feeder roads in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal to improve connectivity, market access and economic opportunities in rural areas. Finally, interventions focused on improving

¹ UNHCR, 'Emergency handbook – Third country nationals' definition, 2023.

² Ibid.

³ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan humanitarian response plan 2023', December 2022.

⁴ United Nations Security Council, 'Situation in South Sudan', 13 June 2023.

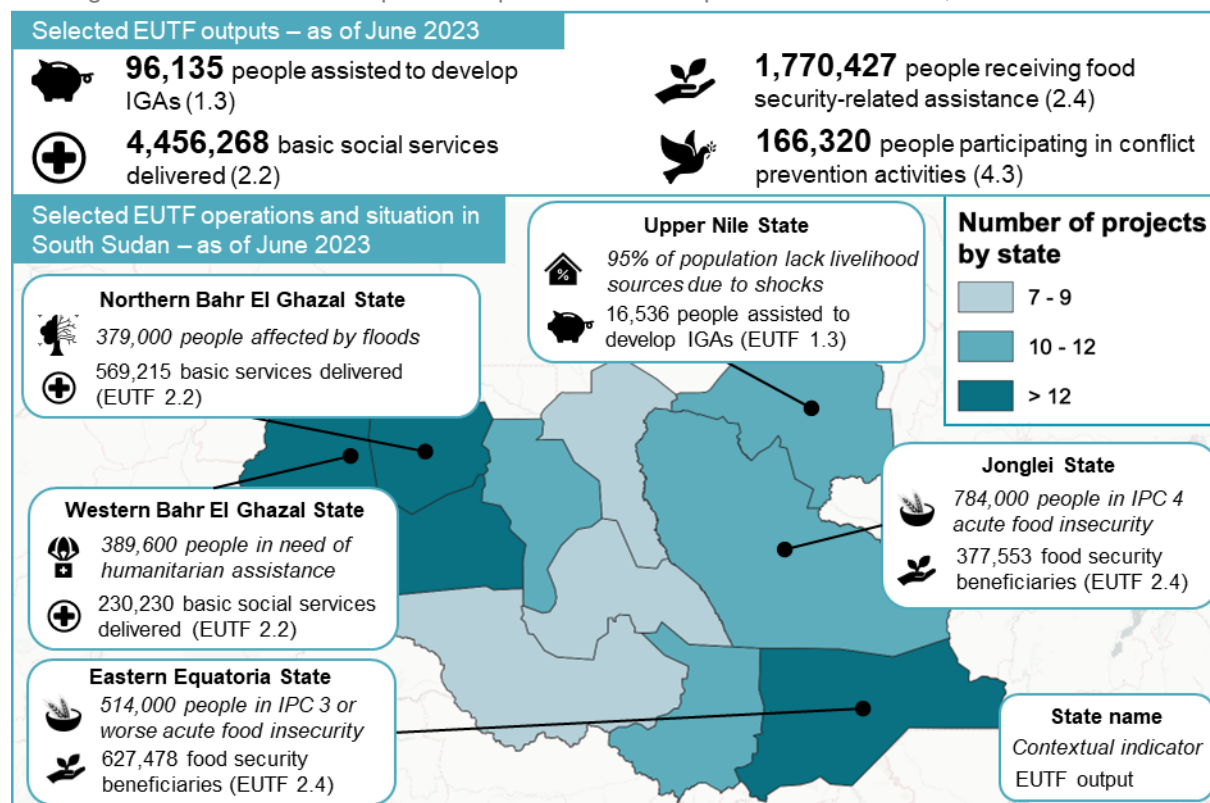
⁵ EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁶ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: the Jobs Creation programme (€4.8M), the Women Empowerment programme (€4.8M), the Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation programme (€4.2M), the Technical Cooperation Facility (€1M) and the Economic Stabilisation programme (€0.7M, completed).

⁷ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

governance and supporting peacebuilding mechanisms (SO4) – mainly the Conflict Resolution, Women Empowerment and SSRD programmes – account for 8% of the total budget. These interventions aim to strengthen sustainable local peacebuilding initiatives and assist the national peace process by supporting female livelihoods, women’s rights and inclusion, disaster risk and natural resource management, peace development and income diversification.

Figure 34: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of June 2023¹



Strengthening agricultural food chains, rural economies and income generation

The conflict in Sudan has disrupted the flow of commodities along the main border crossings of South Sudan, leading to reduced imports and a hike in food prices, as well as affecting food production. These negative effects have contributed to deteriorating food security outcomes and higher poverty rates.² The overall food insecurity situation has worsened across the country due to recurrent shocks, including floods, persistent conflicts, displacement and high costs of living, which has led to more than half (63%) of the country’s population experiencing high levels of food insecurity and loss of livelihoods in vulnerable communities.³ UNOCHA reports that an estimated 16,500 hectares of arable land have been affected by floods, negatively affecting livelihood activities and exacerbating food insecurity.⁴

Agriculture is the primary livelihood for 80% of rural households in South Sudan, with the majority engaging in forestry and fishery activities.⁵ The EUTF portfolio for South Sudan focuses on activities that aim to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations to shocks, food insecurity and loss of livelihoods, and to promote agricultural sector development, revenue generation and job creation opportunities. To date, 49,743 jobs have been created in South Sudan, of which 1,109 were reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.1). It is worth noting that 57% (28,252) of the jobs created or supported in South Sudan to date were reported prior to 2020 – all of which are attributable to the IMPACT MM

¹ FEWSNET, ‘South Sudan food security outlook update’, December 2022; UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian needs overview 2023 – South Sudan’, November 2022.
² UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian needs overview - South Sudan’, June 2023.
³ South Sudan Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, ‘Protecting children in South Sudan’s food security crises’, July 2023.
⁴ UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian needs overview - South Sudan’, 2023.
⁵ FAO, ‘South Sudan humanitarian response plan’, 2023.

project, which provided incentive payments to 28,252 teachers in order to strengthen the country's education system. The main contributor to the S1 2023 output is the SS Women Empowerment Dorcas project, which accounts for 88% of the output delivered this semester. The project created employment opportunities as well as MSME businesses (which have been sustained for at least six months) for 974 women in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. The Feeder Roads UNOPS project created 97 short-term jobs via the construction of 23 km of roads to facilitate connectivity and access to markets in Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal States.^{1,2}

South Sudan's agricultural land is subject to recurring shocks and conflicts, and therefore EUTF livelihood interventions often aim to provide farmers with improved coping mechanisms to mitigate the negative impact of these occurrences. To that end, the EUTF has supported a total of 96,135 individuals from the start of the EUTF to develop IGAs in South Sudan. 4,709 of these beneficiaries (5% of the total output) were reported in the first half of 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom 74% are female and 26% are male. Income-generating interventions in South Sudan tend to have more female beneficiaries because they often have the explicit aim of empowering women to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities through activities such as savings for transformation groups (S4T) and VSLAs, both of which are mostly women-led. The SSRD FAO project (the main contributor to the S1 2023 output, accounting for 26%) mainly focuses on women, and supported 969 women to establish VSLA groups and provided them with vegetable production kits in S1 2023, as compared to 231 male beneficiaries.

Other key contributors to this output include the Job Creation ITC project, which reached 1,036 people (58% female and 42% male) with entrepreneurship and VSLA training on livelihood diversification through non-agricultural activities and support to small enterprise development and management in Central and Western Equatoria States. Additionally, the Women Empowerment DCA project reached another 960 women and female youths by supporting them with vegetable production and VSLA kits to improve agricultural food chain production in Upper Nile State. Finally, SSRD IRC and SSRD WV respectively provided 629 (67% female and 33% male) and 536 individuals (60% female and 40% male) with trainings on agricultural, fishery and livestock production.³

In South Sudan, some EUTF projects aim to improve agricultural livelihoods by providing TVET and skills development opportunities. Since the beginning of the EUTF, a total of 22,436 individuals (84% of whom are female) have benefitted from EUTF-funded professional trainings and skills development activities (EUTF indicator 1.4), with the first half of 2023 accounting for 1,832 individuals trained to secure employment opportunities, mainly in the agricultural sector, through the Job Creation ITC (78% of the output), SSRF FAO (18%), and SSRD IRC (4%) projects. Job Creation ITC supported 1,041 beneficiaries with mentorship and incubation facilities for entrepreneurship, and a further 386 with training on small-scale business and entrepreneurship management in Central and Western Equatoria States. Meanwhile, 300 beneficiaries received training on agricultural value chain development and cash support in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State from the SSRD FAO project.

EUTF projects providing food security-related assistance generally also aim to improve livelihood income among target communities. To date, 1,770,427 individuals (52% female and 48% male) have been supported with food security-related assistance in South Sudan (EUTF indicator 2.4), with 25,086 people reached in the first half of 2023. Of the beneficiaries receiving food security-related assistance in S1 2023, 91% were farmers and 8% were agropastoralists.⁴ The three projects in the SSRD programme collectively account for 82% of the semester output, having reached 20,584 beneficiaries in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States with agricultural inputs, farming tools,

¹ Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work. In this case, 97 full-time equivalent jobs were created, but this does not correspond to the actual number of people employed.









² These roads are not yet included in the total output reported against EUTF indicator 2.1 bis. They will be added once works are completed.

³ The gender of 50% of beneficiaries is unknown.

⁴ The status of 1% of the beneficiaries is unspecified.

and training on agricultural techniques and practices. The Feeder Roads WFP project, which provided 4,502 smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs in Upper Nile State, accounts for the remaining 18%.

Outcome analysis 4: Food Security and Resilience in Transitioning Environments ([FORESITE], referred to by the MLS as SSRD WV) – Endline evaluation

SSRD WV		Main target groups
 Food Security and Resilience in Transitioning Environments (FORESITE)	 IP: World Vision	 Smallholder farmer households
 From July 2019 to March 2023	 Objective: To strengthen resilience of communities, improve governance, prevent conflict, and reduce forced displacements	 Vulnerable households  Traditional and local government peace organizations
 Budget: €6.4M		

The SSRD project implemented by World Vision (WV) aimed to support displacement-affected households in Cueibet, Gogrial East and Jur River Counties of Lakes, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States in South Sudan to recover from conflict-related shocks by improving agricultural productivity and strengthening livelihoods. The project sought to increase the gender-equitable resilience of smallholder farming households and communities by strengthening access to markets, supporting livelihood strategies, and promoting new resilient practices and technological innovations. The project’s final evaluation was carried out through the implementation of mixed quantitative and qualitative methods consisting of case studies, beneficiary household surveys, KIIs, FGDs, document reviews, and interviews with beneficiaries who have achieved outstanding outcomes to document significant change stories.

The final evaluation report found that the project **improved food production, food security, income and adaptive capacity among the targeted communities and households** through various interventions such as climate-smart agricultural practices, inclusive market systems development and financial inclusion.

- **Reduced barriers for women and youths to engage in resilience building, food security and IGAs.** The final evaluation report found that the percentage of respondents who reportedly believe that the majority of their family, friends and community members agree with key gender attitude statements recognising women’s and female farmers’ contribution to food production had increased by nineteen percentage points between the project baseline and endline surveys. Activities that may have contributed to this change in perceptions include community-level sensitisation on gender and women’s rights, training of women in the arbitration and management of household conflicts, and the promotion of women’s leadership in local government structures, which increased from 7% at baseline to 26% at endline. The final evaluation report also found an increase of 20 percentage points in the proportion of respondents who reported believing that their communities are a safer place for women and youths, thanks to activities that directly target youth participation in peacebuilding, resilience strengthening and income generation activities, which enable women to engage in economic and productive activities (such as farming, small-scale trading and enterprises) with fewer security risks.
- **Improved food security, resilience, and income generation, especially for women and youths.** The results of the final evaluation suggest that the project improved food production and income generation among targeted beneficiaries through the diversification of income sources such as crop harvest sales and the initiation of micro-businesses using loans from S4T groups. For example, the final evaluation report found an increase in households’ average income, from SSP 10,054 (USD 41.95) at baseline to SSP 41,000 (USD 103.95) at endline. This result could be attributable to positive women empowerment outcomes leading to increased economic productivity of target communities, improved and functioning local

markets, the establishment of MSMEs using loans from S4T groups implemented by the project, and household income diversification.

- **Increased adaptive capacity and anticipatory response to climate change and shocks, including natural disasters and conflicts.** The final evaluation report highlights the increased anticipatory, adaptive, and absorptive capacity of communities, as well as improved social cohesion, knowledge, use of early warning systems and better financial inclusion systems, all of which is likely attributable at least in part to the project's interventions. The report indicates an increase of 13 percentage points (from 11% at baseline to 24% at endline) in the proportion of individuals and target communities who now possess increased knowledge of community institutional structures as well as the necessary skills to manage, anticipate and respond to shocks. The final evaluation suggests that the FORESITE project positively contributed to improved social cohesion among targeted communities and households, which has enabled them to work more effectively together to address challenges related to cattle raiding, managing shocks and conflicts. This was achieved through activities such as the creation of peace development committees (comprising women, community leaders and youths) and cattle camp clubs for youths, which have fostered intra- and inter-community peace through dialogues. Furthermore, the evaluation report found evidence of increased knowledge among target communities of how to manage and respond to shocks following the 2022 floods, whereby affected communities responded by migrating to higher ground and cultivating crops to mitigate farm losses.

Some of the best practices highlighted include the adoption of diverse measures to optimise project resources, such as the use of cost-sharing arrangements for ox-ploughs. This initiative ensured that more beneficiaries could access appropriate land tilling technology, with the number of farmers benefitting from the cost-sharing arrangement greatly exceeding the number of beneficiaries of other similar projects that provided free ox-ploughs. Lastly, the final evaluation also reported some positive unintended impacts of the projects, such as increased access to education for children thanks to proceeds from the project-supported enterprises and access to micro-credit from S4T groups.

Healthcare and nutritional needs

Basic healthcare provision across the country has been disrupted due to floods, with more than 45 health facilities in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Warrap States reportedly damaged or forced to move to higher ground, affecting access to community healthcare and quality services. On 7 March, the Ministry of Health declared an outbreak of cholera in Malakal County, with a total of 569 cases and two deaths recorded as of 28 March, and suspected cases of measles were also reported in 62 counties in all ten states in the country, with over 5,433 confirmed cases of affected persons reported between 1 January and 5 March 2023.¹

The EUTF portfolio for South Sudan supports activities that aim to strengthen service delivery, with a particular focus on healthcare interventions to mitigate the frequency and impact of disease outbreaks in the country. As of June 2023, a total of 4,456,268 basic social services have been delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), focusing primarily on women and children. 218,667 of these services were delivered in S1 2023, of which healthcare accounts for 99%. The HPF III programme, which is the main contributor to this output in S1 2023, aims to promote equal access to quality nutrition, health, medical treatment and consultation services, and reached 218,416 individuals in S1 2023, or 99.9% of the semester output (43% female and 29% male).² The remaining 252 beneficiaries were reached by the Women Empowerment programme.

Similarly, EUTF-funded interventions have implemented a diverse set of nutritional assistance activities in South Sudan, with 205,724 people benefitting from such assistance to date (EUTF indicator 2.3), of

¹ Ibid.

² The gender of 27% of beneficiaries is unknown.

whom at least 76% of beneficiaries are children.¹ Education in Emergencies WFP contributed more than half (64%) of the nutrition beneficiaries reached to date, by providing food-related assistance in the form of on-site school meals consisting of cereals, vegetable oils and pulses to 132,438 children under the age of eighteen. The project's completion at the end of 2021 largely explains why only 2,201 people were reached with nutrition assistance in S1 2023, during which time HPF III treated and discharged 1,971 children under five years of age for malnutrition across South Sudan.

Peacebuilding, security, and women's rights

Clashes between communities and cattle-related communal violence continue to exacerbate insecurity in many parts of South Sudan, including Jonglei, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria States and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.² ACLED³ reported a total of 256 violent events and 748 consequent fatalities in S1 2023, mainly targeting civilians and aid workers, and mostly either perpetrated by militia groups or the result of spillover from pastoral and communal conflicts.⁴ (Slightly fewer events and fatalities were reported in S2 2022.) UNOCHA also reported 27 access-related incidents involving humanitarians and humanitarian operations in S1 2023, significantly impacting humanitarian operations across the country.⁵

Although gender equality is gaining traction on the South Sudanese government's agenda as well as among the country's population,⁶ women and girls remain marginalised and subject to traditional and cultural constraints. The UNFPA 2020 Human Development report ranked South Sudan 188th out of 189 countries on the Human Development Index, with the rate of child marriage estimated at 52%, negatively impacting the resilience, productivity and health of women and girls and thereby exacerbating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion among South Sudan's female population.⁷ Barriers to movement imposed by insecurity have also affected the ability of vulnerable groups to access basic services in affected areas – particularly for women and girls, who are often forced to adopt negative coping strategies such as early and forced marriages, transactional sex, and engaging in begging for food or monetary assistance.⁸

The EUTF portfolio for South Sudan funds interventions aimed at improving governance and strengthening peacebuilding initiatives to minimise insecurity, protect women's rights and reduce the number of domestic and SGBV incidents against women and girls. As of June 2023, a total of 166,320 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities implemented by EUTF-funded projects in South Sudan (EUTF indicator 4.3), with 16% of the total output achieved in the first half of 2023, when 26,701 beneficiaries were reached. 89% of beneficiaries reported in S1 2023 were sensitised on theatre for development activities, which aim to encourage the eradication of cultural barriers affecting women and girls.

The main contributor to the S1 2023 output is the Women Empowerment ZOA project, which accounts for 23,677 individuals reached with sensitisation programming on laws and legislation protecting the rights of women and girls. The SSRD WV project reached a further 1,708 beneficiaries with sensitisation activities on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, and the SSRD FAO project reached 800 individuals with sensitisation workshops on natural resource management. Lastly, the Conflict Resolution NCA project reached 486 individuals (65% males and 35% female) with training activities to facilitate socio-cultural initiatives on peacebuilding and reconciliation processes, and the Feeder Roads WFP project reached 30 beneficiaries in Upper Nile State with awareness raising activities aimed at supporting gender rights and conflict mitigation practices.

¹ 24% of beneficiaries are of unspecified age.

² WFP, 'WFP South Sudan country brief', April 2023.

³ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 6 October 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/>.

⁴ United Nations Security Council, 'Situation in South Sudan', 13 June 2023.

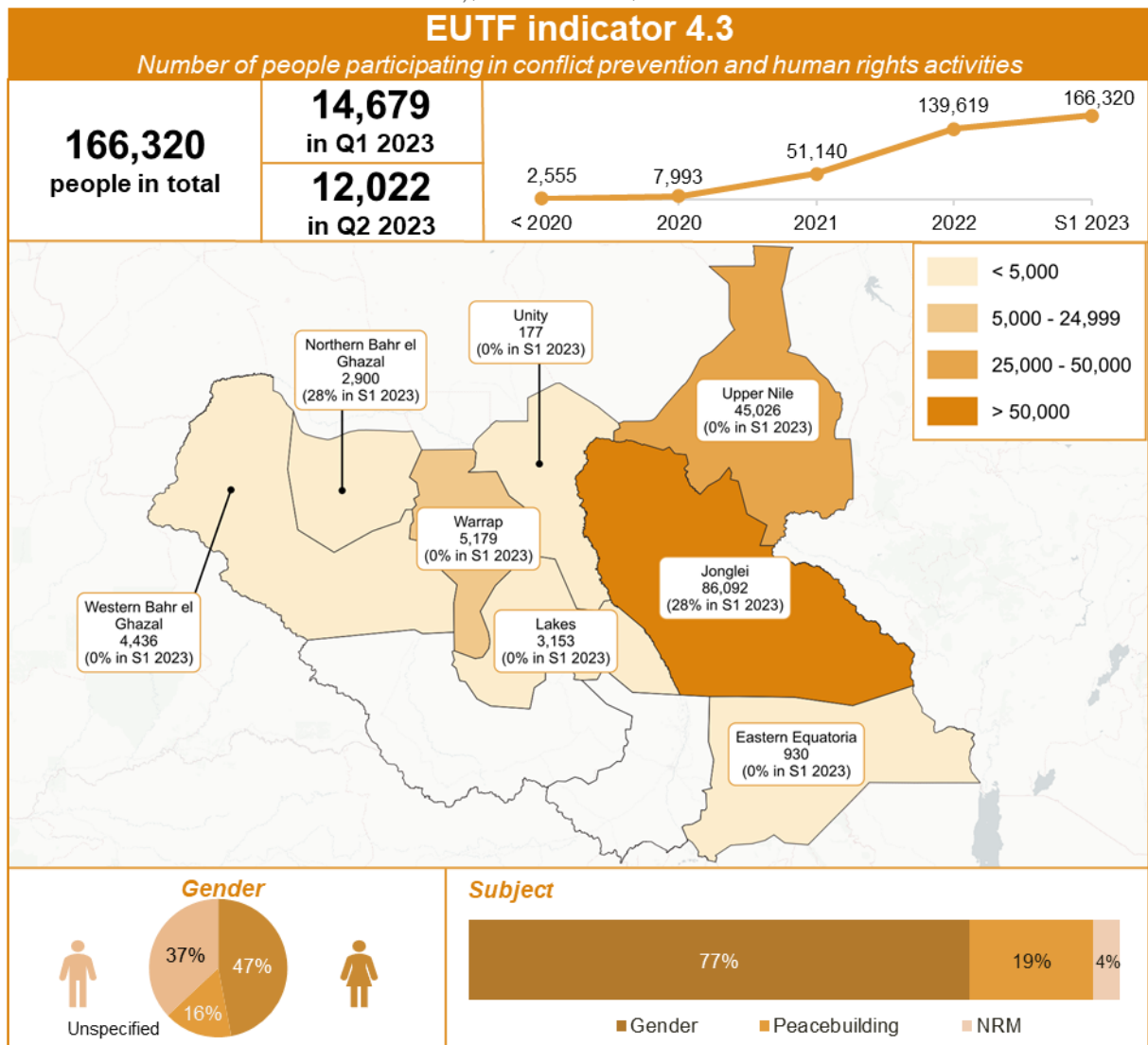
⁵ UNOCHA, 'South Sudan: Humanitarian access snapshot', June 2023.

⁶ UN Women, 'Situational analysis of access to justice for victims and survivors of violence', October 2022.

⁷ UNFPA, 'South Sudan – Gender and social inclusion', 2023.

⁸ Ibid.

Figure 35: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), South Sudan, as of June 2023



Some EUTF-funded projects support staff from government institutions, non-state actors and security personnel with human rights, governance, and peacebuilding initiatives. To date, a total of 7,683 staff (55% female and 34% male)¹ have been reported, with 614 of these reached in the first half of the year (EUTF indicator 4.2). In S1 2023, the Women Empowerment ZOA project reached 250 individuals in Jonglei (75% male and 25% female) with sensitisation workshops for influential leaders and law enforcement officers on supporting women’s rights in their communities. Furthermore, the SSRD WV-led project trained 233 staff from local government structures (90% female) on promoting gender inclusion and women’s leadership in local government. Finally, the Conflict Resolution NCA-led project trained 108 community representatives in Jonglei and Upper Nile States on conflict mediation and reconciliation mechanisms.

¹ The gender of 11% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

5.5.3. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	293	2,210	17,879	1,109	49,743	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	73	603	759	527	3,834	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	18,443	25,229	26,981	4,709	96,135	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	148	11,593	8,862	1,832	22,436	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	7	1	0	8	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	8	9	0	0	17	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	31	60	181	42	437	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	1,009,456	807,803	539,093	218,667	4,456,268	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	20,447	76,170	6,402	2,201	205,724	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,453,233	42,907	30,272	25,086	1,770,427	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	8	20	32	20	80	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	247,082	179,069	147,802	81,418	704,024	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	6,132	3,468	1,610	1,465	15,231	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	31,407	45,656	61,694	4,005	1,616,149	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	0	0	180	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	621	1,286	4,057	614	7,683	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	5,438	43,148	88,478	26,701	166,320	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	10	109	38	11	232	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	54	104	34	24	267	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	20	308	8	2	366	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	13	19	6	3	82	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	12	0	0	0	43	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31,549	6,184,068	0	0	6,215,617	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20,889	0	0	0	20,889	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6	117	0	0	123	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

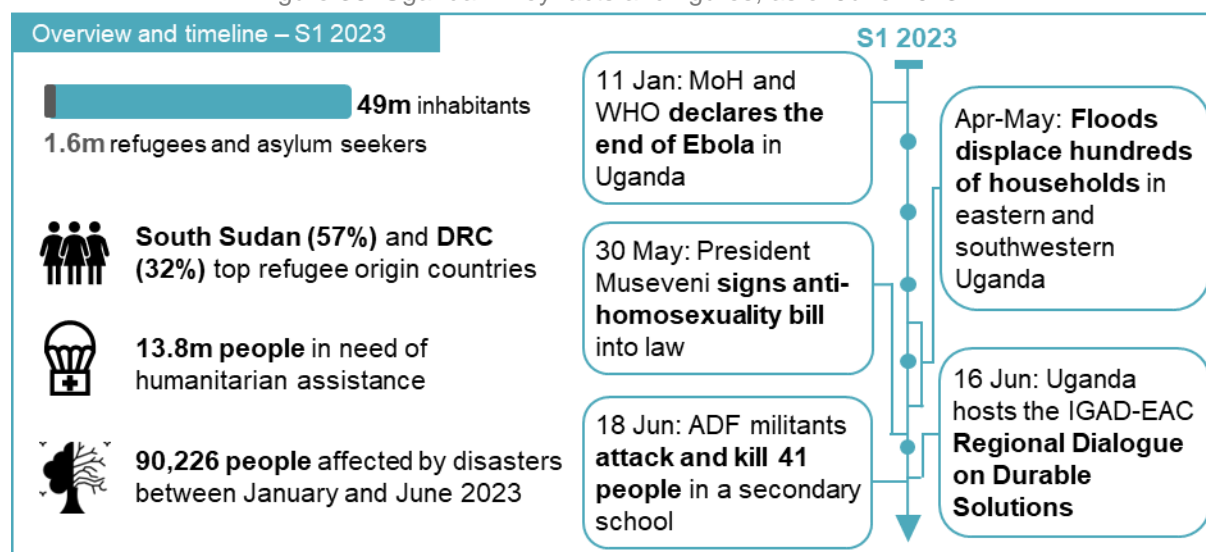
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.6. UGANDA

5.6.1. UGANDA IN S1 2023

Figure 36: Uganda – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



The CRRF in Uganda entered its fifth year of implementation in 2023. Notable progress has been made so far on the inclusion of refugees in the country’s sectoral plans, service delivery and resource allocation across five sectors (namely education, health, water and environment, sustainable energy and livelihoods).² For instance, Uganda’s Third National Development Plan 2020-25 and the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities 2020-25 commits to responding to the needs of refugee (including integrating them into the local economy).³ Additionally, as a co-convenor of the Global Refugee Forum, the Government of Uganda successfully led a range of inclusive preparatory activities, and will endeavour to use the platform for sensitisation and fundraising, guided by the over-arching theme ‘*Uganda, the world’s model for the refugee response: Let’s make it sustainable*’. However, although the country is often praised for being a global model for welcoming and hosting refugees, overstretched resources and shortfalls in funding are constraining Uganda’s refugee response.⁴

The government of Uganda is facing criticism from civil society groups, international organisations and human rights defenders following President Museveni’s signing of a new anti-homosexuality bill into law, which spells out harsh repercussions for the LGBTQ community⁵ including the possibility of the death penalty.⁶ Civil society groups and human right defenders have criticised the law for violating fundamental rights (including the right to freedom of expression and association, privacy and non-discrimination). Although this did not impact the status of EU support to the country, the World Bank suspended lending to Uganda in response to the law, in a move that may negatively affect the country’s operations while additional measures are negotiated.

¹ IOM, ‘Uganda – Info sheet: Multi-hazard response/DRR platform (June 2023)’, 5 July 2023; UNHCR, ‘Uganda: UNHCR operational update (June 2023)’, 3 August 2023; UNICEF, ‘Uganda humanitarian situation report no. 3, January – June 2023’, 9 August 2023; World Population Review, ‘Uganda population 2023 (Live)’. Retrieved on 22 October 2023 at <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/uganda-population>.

² UNCHR, ‘Uganda factsheet – June 2023’, 15 August 2023.

³ REACH, ‘The realities of self-reliance within the Ugandan refugee context’, April 2023.

⁴ By end of September, the 2023 UCRRP was only 31% funded out of a total requirement of USD 846M. Presently, UNHCR’s budget in Uganda is 39% funded (USD 132.6M), leaving a substantial gap of 61% (USD 210.8M). Due to underfunding, health and education services for refugees will be challenging to maintain until December.

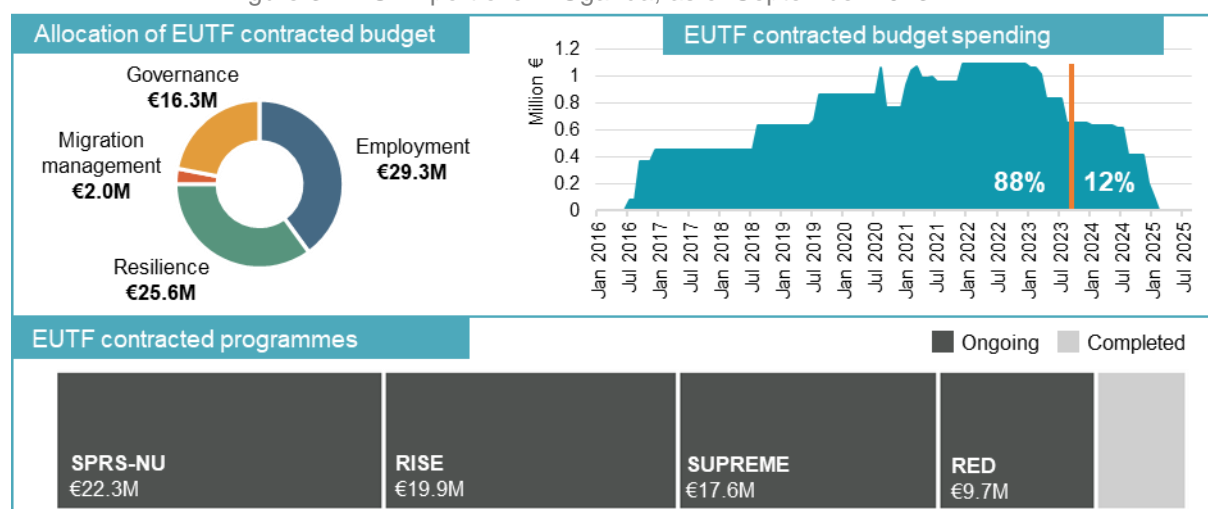
⁵ Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or questioning persons or the community (LGBTQ).

⁶ Human Rights Watch, ‘Uganda’s president signs repressive anti-LGBT law’, 30 May 2023.

Cases of insecurity were also reported in Uganda in the first half of 2023, mostly linked to threats from terrorist groups and radicalised individuals. On 17 and 18 June 2023, militants attacked a secondary school in Mpondwe town in Kasese District, near the DRC-Uganda border, killing 41 people (including 38 students) and abducting six other students. The government of Uganda blamed the incident on the Allied Democratic Forces rebel group, which is linked to Islamic State.¹

5.6.2. THE EUTF IN UGANDA

Figure 37: EUTF portfolio in Uganda, as of September 2023^{2,3,4,5,6}



The EUTF strategy for Uganda focuses on strengthening the resilience and self-reliance of communities, as well as on integrating refugees into mainstream service delivery. As of September 2023, the EUTF had contracted a total of €74M to Uganda, distributed across sixteen projects, including eight in implementation and eight that are completed.⁷ Around 40% (or €29M) of the contracted budget is allocated to SO1 (improved economic and employment opportunities). EUTF-funded interventions under this SO include IGA support, TVET and skills development trainings and job placements implemented by the RISE and SPRS-NU programmes and the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project. Given the importance of the agricultural sector in rural economies, EUTF-funded projects in Uganda also provide trainings on modern agricultural practices to improve agricultural value chains and promote agricultural IGAs. SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience) accounts for 35% (or €26M) of the contracted budget in Uganda. Interventions under SO2 include food security-related support and provision of basic services (mostly education, health services, legal representation and psychosocial support) implemented by the now ended SPRS-NU ADA and DRC projects, as well as by the RISE and SUPREME programmes. Interventions by the RED programme under this SO exclusively focus on environmental conservation and protection, including the promotion of alternative energy sources. An additional €16M are allocated to SO4 (conflict prevention and peace building), with the aim of strengthening justice, rule of law and order in Uganda, of raising awareness on conflict prevention and of promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities. Most of these interventions are

¹ Al Jazeera, 'Grieving families mourn for Uganda school attack victims', 18 June 2023.

² EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁴ The total contracted funding amount of Uganda has decreased by less than €1M compared to the last report because some completed project budgets have been retroactively adjusted downward since the last report, in order to reflect the actual amount paid after final accounting.

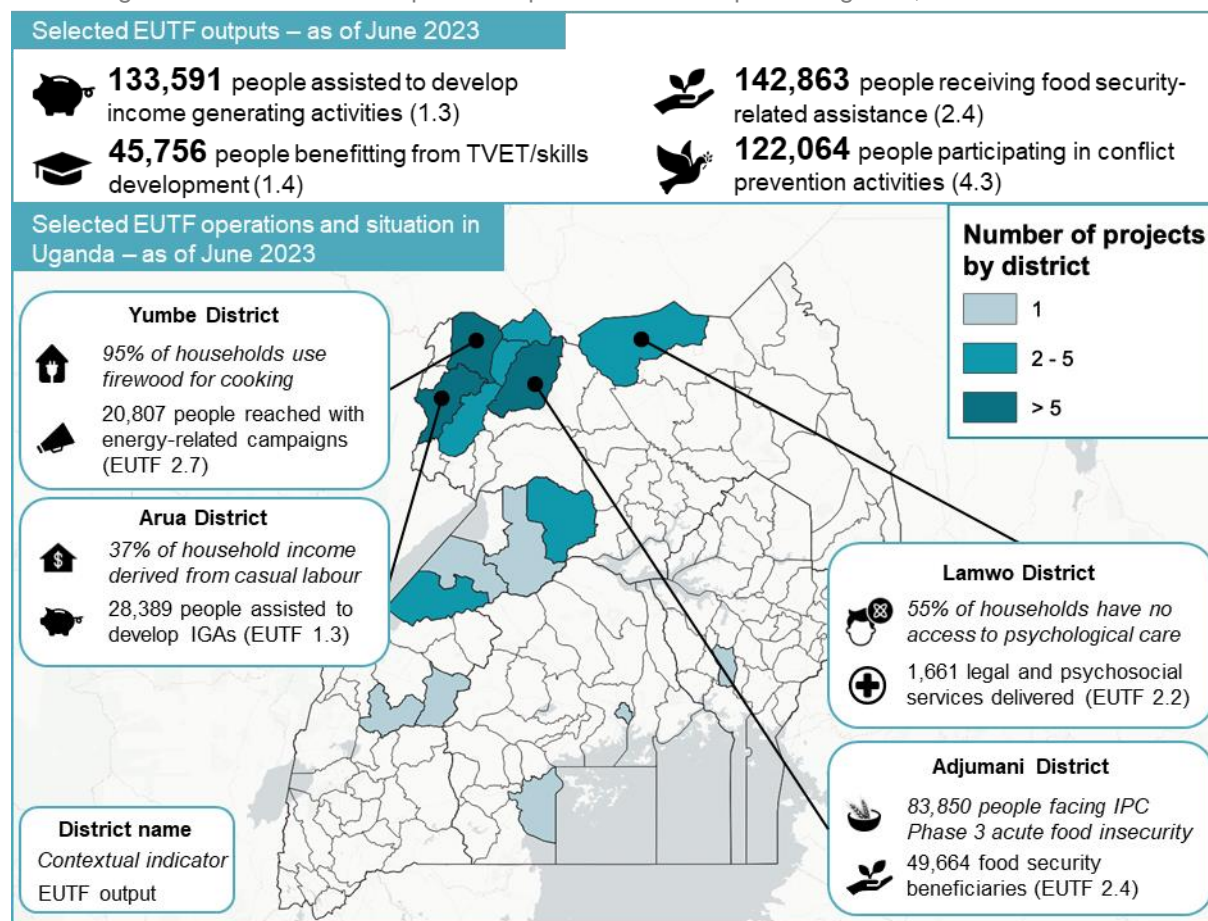
⁵ The programme not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart is SSCoS (€4.1M).

⁶ An additional €0.3M allocated to cross-cutting issues are not represented in the EUTF contracted budget visual.

⁷ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

implemented by the SUPREME programme and the now ended SSCoS IOM and SPRS-NU DRC projects. The remaining €2M is dedicated to SO3 (migration management).¹

Figure 38: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of June 2023²



Economy and employment

Uganda's economy recorded a strong growth rate in the first half of 2023 (6.8%), compared to 3.7% during the same period last year. This impressive improvement is driven by activities in the agriculture and forestry, fishing and services sectors.³ Despite this positive outlook, the country faces various risks to its economy, including last year's Ebola outbreak and climate-related shocks, which have disrupted economic activities and adversely affected household livelihoods. In addition, youth unemployment in Uganda is estimated to stand at an elevated level of 78%.⁴ For refugee youths who are facing additional barriers to access decent work, this pushes them to critical levels of food insecurity. According to a Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) field assessment conducted in September 2023, refugees are increasingly engaging in agricultural activities and casual labour, and some are even migrating to other countries in search of food and income.⁵

In response to the economic needs of refugees and their host communities, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 11,780 jobs (46% hosts and 44% refugees)⁶ in Uganda to date (EUTF indicator

¹ <1% (€0.3M) of the EUTF portfolio in Uganda is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

² Enabel, 'Response to increased environmental degradation: Inclusive market systems report', 12 April 2022; IPC, 'Uganda: Acute food insecurity situation June - August 2022 and Projection for September 2022 - January 2023', 24 November 2022; REACH, 'Multi-Sector needs assessment: Arua District, Uganda', 31 August 2018; REACH Initiative, 'Multi-Sector needs assessment: Lamwo District Uganda (August 2018)', 18 September 2018.

³ Reuters, 'Uganda's GDP grows 6.8% in first half of 2022/23 fiscal year,' 17 April 2023.

⁴ UN-Habitat, 'Uganda country brief 2023: A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world', July 2023.

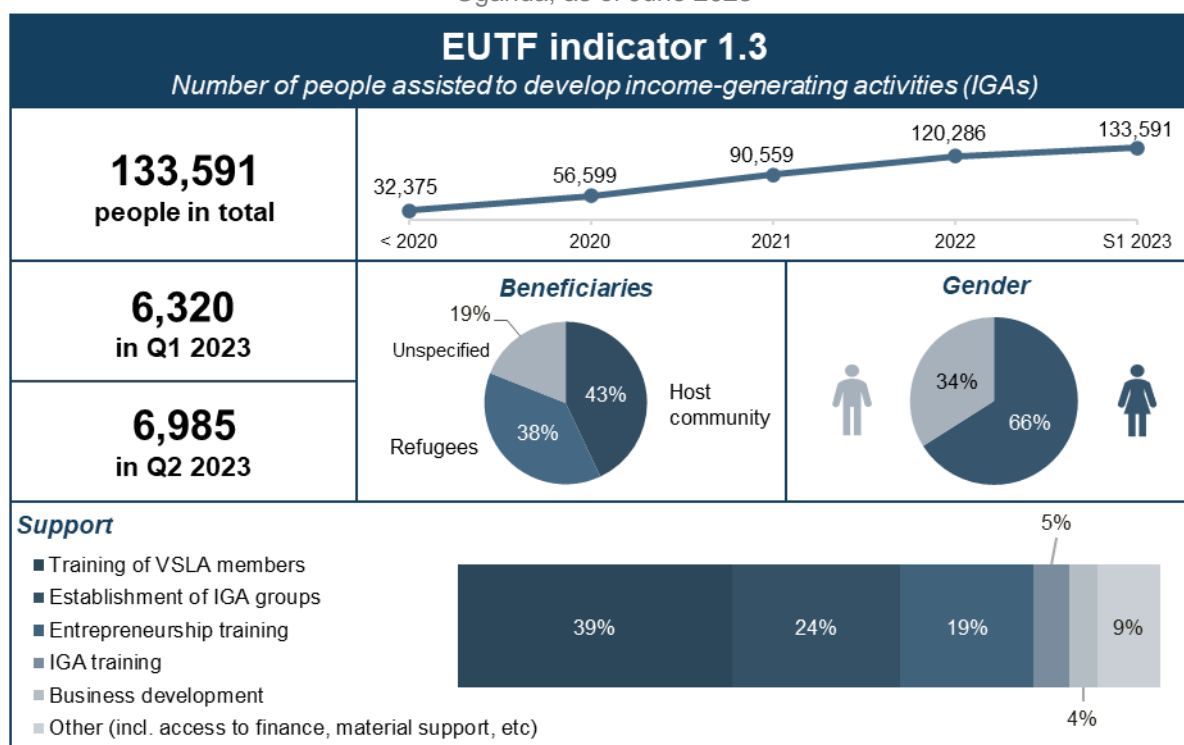
⁵ FEWSNET, 'Uganda key message update: Worsening food insecurity and crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes among refugees in settlements', 30 September 2023.

⁶ The displacement status of the remaining 10% is unspecified.

1.1), including 1,935 reported in S1 2023. Despite the ending of key contributing projects to this output this semester, such as RISE GIZ, S1 2023 represents the second-largest semester output achieved to date after S1 2019 (2,011 jobs). The SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which is the main contributor to the S1 2023 output, linked 1,590 youths to internships and job placements in the private sector in Arua, Moyo, Terego, Obongi and Madi Okollo Districts in northern Uganda. Another 282 short-term jobs were created as a result of cash for work activities related to the construction of energy-efficient stoves (implemented by RED Save the Children),¹ while 63 youths were employed in businesses supported by RISE ACF. To date, 43% of all jobs reported have been created through support to MSMEs or livelihoods groups, TVET support (22%), IGA support (14%) and cash for work (11%).

A total of 45,756 people (50% host community members and 35% refugees)² have benefitted from EUTF-funded TVET and skills development interventions to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), 4,582 of whom were supported in S1 2023 alone. Projects reporting outputs in S1 2023 include RED Save the Children, which trained 1,467 people (mainly youths and women) as local artisans in sustainable and renewable energy and efficient technologies and provided them with apprenticeship and mentorship support. In addition, SPRS-NU Enabel provided short BTVET trainings to 1,411 youths in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe Districts. The rest of the S1 2023 outputs were reported by RISE ACF (which trained 877 members of farmer field schools on agricultural production and facilitated internship placements for another 102 youths) and SUPREME Livelihoods WV (which provided market-oriented skills training and mentorship to 725 youths).

Figure 39: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), Uganda, as of June 2023



EUTF-funded projects in Uganda have also supported 133,591 people (66% female and 34% male) to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), 13,305 of whom were reached in S1 2023. The large share of female IGA beneficiaries thus far is mainly attributable to the fact that most EUTF-funded projects in Uganda tend to target IGA/livelihood or VSLA groups (whose memberships have always been dominated by women) with IGA interventions. 47% of the S1 2023 output is attributable to RISE ACF, which trained 5,571 VSLA group members on financial literacy and VSLA methodology and provided

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

² The displacement status of the remaining 15% is unspecified.

business mentorship and coaching to another 723 beneficiaries. This is followed by RED Save the Children, which reached 5,270 beneficiaries (mostly women and youth) with entrepreneurship/IGA training, linked them to financial providers and supported viable businesses to participate in youth innovation labs. Other projects reporting outputs in S1 2023 include SUPREME SPACE IRRI, which provided entrepreneurship and IGA trainings to 1,392 women and youths in northern Uganda, and SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which distributed business development grants to 349 members of savings and development committees.

Finally, a total of 2,337 MSMEs have been established or supported in Uganda through EUTF funding to date (EUTF indicator 1.2), of which 138 were reported in S1 2023. Nearly all of the S1 2023 outputs are attributable to RED Save the Children, which provided 118 startup businesses with seed funding in Kiryandongo and Yumbe Districts. The project aims to promote environmentally friendly businesses in refugee-hosting districts of western and northern Uganda. The remaining S1 2023 outputs were reported by the RISE ACF and SUPREME Livelihoods WV projects, which collectively supported 20 businesses with development grants or credits.

Resilience

The deteriorating food security situation in Uganda is attributable to below-average food production in the past three years due to climate-related shocks and natural disasters. In the first half of 2023 alone, natural disasters were reported to have affected more than 90,000 people (37% of whom are children) in more than ten districts.¹ For instance, between April and May 2023, floods displaced hundreds of households in southeastern and western Uganda.^{2,3} Although the prices for staple foods are predicted to decline in the second half of 2023 thanks to the July-August harvest, FEWSNET notes that these prices will remain above their corresponding five-year averages.⁴ In some areas, such as Karamoja, the food security situation has been exacerbated by other challenges, such as conflicts. In refugee-hosting areas, reductions in humanitarian food assistance and the scarcity of livelihood opportunities are pushing many refugees into Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or even worse food security outcomes. In response, many refugee households are relying on negative coping mechanisms, such as selling household or productive assets to buy food.⁵

Given the food security situation in refugee-hosting districts, the EUTF-funded projects have provided 142,863 people (52% refugees and 48% host community members) with food security-related assistance (mainly agricultural training and farm inputs) in these areas to date (EUTF indicator 2.4), including 2,680 supported in S1 2023. The S1 2023 output is the second-lowest semesterly result achieved to date, and is considerably lower than the number reported in S2 2022 (14,360). This is attributable to the fact that RISE ACF (the main contributor to this indicator historically, accounting for 53% of the collective output to date) slowed its activities before ending in July 2023. In addition, SUPREME Livelihoods WV (24% of the total output) implemented its food security-related interventions in 2021 and 2022, and therefore did not report any outputs under this indicator in S1 2023. This semester's results were mainly achieved by RISE ACF, which trained 2,392 heads of households on agricultural production and provided them with seeds and animals in Adjumani and Yumbe Districts. The remaining outputs were reported by RED UBF, which trained 288 farmers on climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices in Terego, Kamwenge and Kyegegwa Districts. 74% of the total beneficiaries to date have been supported with farming tools and inputs, and the rest (26%) have been trained on agricultural practices (including land rehabilitation techniques).

In S1 2023, a total of 819 basic services were delivered through EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 2.2), all of which were reported by the three SUPREME projects. The S1 2023 result is lower than the S1 2022

¹ UNICEF, 'Uganda humanitarian situation report no. 3, January – June 2023', 9 August 2023.

² FEWSNET, 'Uganda key message update: Worsening food insecurity and crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes among refugees in settlements', 30 September 2023.

³ FloodList, 'Uganda – Deadly floods and landslides in Kasese, Mbale and Rukungiri', 3 May 2023.

⁴ FEWSNET, 'Uganda key message update: Worsening food insecurity and crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes among refugees in settlements', 30 September 2023.

⁵ Ibid.

and S1 2022 (1,303) and S2 2022 (1,135), which can be attributed to the fact that two of the SUPREME projects (SUPREME JLOS IRC and SUPREME Justice PRI) ended in S1 2023, while SUPREME JLOS MoJCA (which supports the resolution of criminal justice cases involving refugees) did not share their data with the MLS in S1 2023. Basic services delivered in Uganda to date have focused on improving the population's access to justice as well as on the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-offenders into society. In S1 2023, the SUPREME JLOS KRC project investigated and documented 250 cases of violations and provided 531 people with legal aid (including documentation, litigation and legal representation) and counselling or psychological support in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe Districts. The rest of the output was reported by the SUPREME Justice PRI and SUPREME JLOS IRC projects, which collectively provided legal aid and psychological support to 38 people (mostly ex-offenders and SGBV victims) in Lamwo, Obongi and Yumbe Districts. The S1 2023 output brings the total number of basic services delivered in Uganda to date to 4,372.

EUTF-funded projects in Uganda have sensitised 119,352 people on resilience-building practices and basic rights thus far (EUTF indicator 2.7), of whom nearly 28% (or 34,000) were reached in S1 2023 alone. The S1 2023 result is the largest semesterly output achieved to date, in large part thanks to RED Save the Children. The project reached 30,485 community members with awareness raising on renewable and sustainable energy and trained 115 staff from CSOs and local governments on gender-responsive environmental planning in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Madi Okollo, Terego and Yumbe Districts. RISE ACF sensitised another 3,395 people on good nutrition in Adjumani and Yumbe Districts. EUTF-funded projects have so far also supported 2,142 hectares of land through improved agricultural practices (EUTF indicator 2.6), including 371 hectares in S1 2023, in response to the increased pressure on natural resources (especially land, water and vegetation) in refugee-hosting districts. The RED UBF project, which is the main contributor to this output (accounting for 2,079 of the 2,412 hectares rehabilitated to date), restored 300 hectares of wetlands and riverbank ecosystems in Kamwenge District, and assisted the regeneration of a further 71 hectares of forest in Kikuube District.

Access to justice

In Uganda, the administration of justice faces multiple challenges including a backlog of cases, high rates of pre-trial detention, low access to legal services and low numbers of legal staff. For women and girls, limited knowledge of their rights and legal pathways, along with high costs of legal services, further constrain their access to legal services.¹ In response to these conditions, the EUTF-funded SUPREME projects target the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) with interventions aimed at improving security, access to justice and protection for refugees and host communities. However, the SUPREME MoJCA project, which reported a large share of the S2 2022 output, did not share its data with the MLS in time for S1 2023 reporting. At the same time, three other SUPREME projects (SUPREME JLOS IRC, SUPREME Justice LWF and SUPREME Justice PRI) ended in S1 2023 and did not report significant outputs under the relevant indicators. As a result, S1 2023 experienced a significant decline in outputs related to governance (EUTF 4.2) and conflict prevention and peacebuilding (EUTF indicator 4.3) compared to S2 2022.

In S1 2023, a total of 12,863 people (56% female and 44% male) were reached with awareness-raising campaigns and events related to conflict prevention, peacebuilding and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.3), bringing the total result to date to 122,064 individuals. Projects contributing to the S1 2023 output include SUPREME JLOS KRC, which reached 7,570 people with debates, dramas and mediation sessions and peace dialogue events in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe Districts, and SUPREME SPACE IRRI, which sensitised 4,863 people on conflict prevention and management, community peacebuilding, and SGBV response and prevention in Madi Okollo, Obongi and Lamwo Districts. The rest of the S1 2023 output was reported by SUPREME Justice PRI and RED Save the Children, which collectively reached 430 people with community dialogue sessions in Adjumani, Lamwo, Obongi and Yumbe

¹ United Nations Development Programme, 'Uganda: Enhancing access to justice for women and girls through technology', 6 March 2023.

Districts. SUPREME projects have collectively contributed to 92% (or 112,1270) of the results (122,064) to date, while 69% of all the people reached so far have been sensitised on conflict prevention and peacebuilding and another 20% were trained on human rights and protection.

In order to ensure equitable access to justice, EUTF projects under the SUPREME programme seek to strengthen the capacities of JLOS actors in the criminal justice system (mostly formal and informal justice and security players) with trainings on conflict prevention and governance. To date, 17,544 government staff and members of informal justice structures (56% male and 39% female¹) have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), of whom 192 were reached in S1 2023. SUPREME JLOS KRC trained 168 community paralegals and traditional and local council leaders on various topics such as conflict sensitivity, human rights, land laws and transitional justice in Arua and Yumbe Districts, while the remaining 24 are formal and informal criminal justice actors trained on service delivery and the use of non-custodial alternatives by SUPREME Justice PRI in Lamwo and Obongi Districts.

Focus box 5: SUPREME JLOS IRC - Project endline evaluation²

The ‘Strengthening integrated systems to accelerate access to gender, child and youth justice’ (SUPREME JLOS IRC) contract was a two-year project (February 2021 to February 2023) implemented in Lamwo and Yumbe Districts by the International Rescue Committee in partnership with the Centre for Justice Studies and Innovations and the Uganda Law Society. The project sought to strengthen the capacities of formal and informal justice actors to address gender, child and youth justice and protection needs and vulnerabilities. The project also targeted refugees and host communities with support aimed at improving access to legal aid, securing remedies for injustices, mitigating conflict risks, and peacefully resolving conflicts.

An evaluation of SUPREME JLOS IRC found that the project was successful in all three of its results areas. On the first result area (**strengthening the capacities of formal and informal justice actors to respond to justice needs**), KIIs with relevant actors indicated that the training and mentorship provided by the project equipped them with the necessary skills to handle cases while observing human rights. Respondents also noted that the project created linkages between formal and informal justice actors, thereby increasing efficiency in handling issues that are particularly relevant for women, girls and youths (including SGBV and crime). Other benefits attributed to the project interventions include the actors’ ability to record and file cases, guide victims on referral pathways and mediate simple cases.

On the second result area (**strengthening the capacities of refugees and host communities to access justice**), the endline evaluation found that the project’s community meetings, legal awareness, and sensitisation sessions improved the community’s knowledge around various issues related to their justice and protection needs. For instance, FGDs with women and youths strongly suggest that while prior to the project they had limited awareness of (and access to information about) their rights, they are now aware of their rights (including those of children) and of referral pathways that they can use to exercise them. A reduction in child labour, child-to-child sexual engagement and crime among the youth was also noted by the study participants.

The endline evaluation also identified positive improvements in the third result area (**targeted support to communities to mitigate conflict risks, peacefully resolve conflicts and increase access to justice**). In the FGDs and KIIs, respondents mentioned that the project increased refugees’ and host communities’ access to justice through legal representation, drafting of documentation, legal counselling, mobile courts, and referral to services, among other forms of support. For instance, many respondents mentioned that their family members or close relatives had benefitted from the project’s legal support.

¹ The gender of the remaining 5% is unspecified.

² International Rescue Committee, ‘Strengthening integrated systems to accelerate access to gender, child, and youth justice in Bidibidi and Palabek refugee settlements - Endline assessment report’, February 2023.

5.6.3. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	1,108	697	2,415	1,935	11,780	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	31	1,704	138	2,337	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	24,224	33,959	29,727	13,305	133,591	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	10,993	13,772	9,645	4,582	45,756	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	1	5	1	12	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	5	5	21	9	55	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	0	1,115	2,438	819	4,372	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	0	0	36,541	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	54,346	28,919	27,232	2,680	142,863	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	15	30	1,726	371	2,142	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	18,748	20,353	43,611	34,000	119,352	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,858	1,000	826	183	10,943	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	307,743	2,653	5,282	848	389,410	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	357	1,117	5,914	192	17,544	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	2,260	28,030	71,367	12,863	122,064	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	8	10	12	23	70	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	91	465	501	0	2,636	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	10	10	11	211	311	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	25	236	31	0	305	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	0	398	0	0	398	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	28	0	0	28	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	157	0	0	157	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

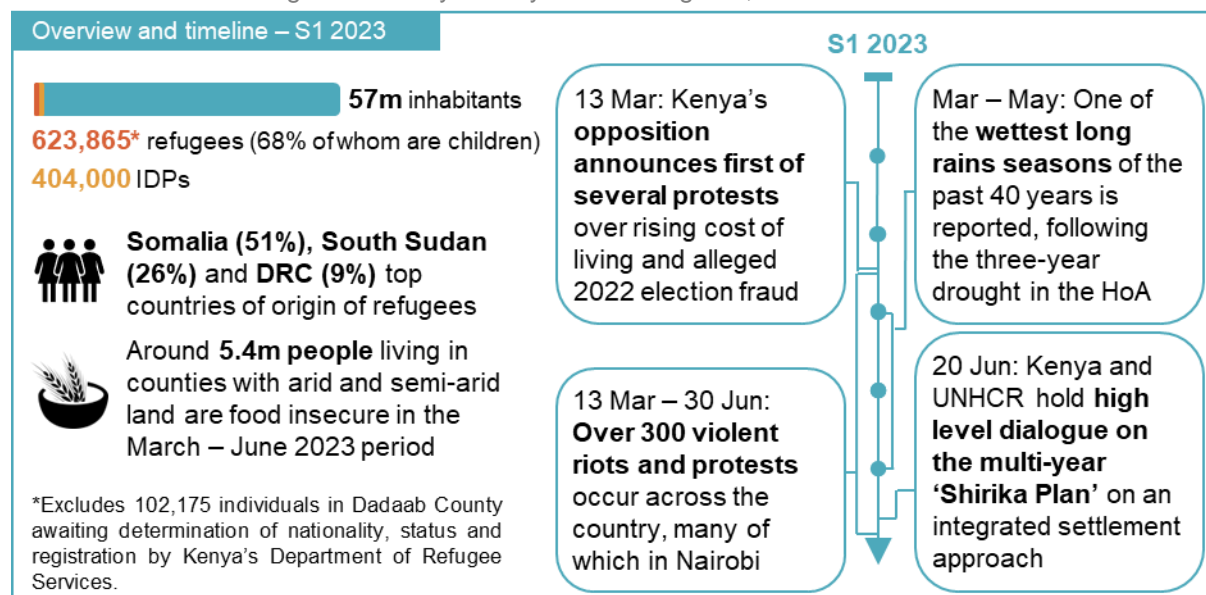
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.7. KENYA

5.7.1 KENYA IN S1 2023

Figure 40: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



In the first half of 2023, Kenya witnessed a surge in political violence driven by anti-government protests led by the Azimo la Umoja One Kenya Coalition Party. On 13 March 2023, the party announced a nationwide protest against the rising cost of living and alleged election fraud,² despite a largely peaceful transition of power following the August 2022 election.³ The announcement marked the first of several violent political protests and riots over the next few months, during many of which excessive force by police officers was reportedly used to suppress the demonstrations. Between 13 March and 30 June 2023, at least 312 violent protests and riots, resulting in 94 deaths, were recorded by ACLED across Kenya, compared to 254 violent protests and riots throughout the entire year in 2022.⁴ In June, the government's highly contested Finance Bill was signed into law, triggering further protests into the second half of 2023 over the expected tax and cost of living implications of the bill.⁵

Alongside the political circumstances impacting people's livelihoods, communities across Kenya continued to be affected by the three-year-long drought in the HoA in S1 2023.⁶ However, one of the wettest seasons of the past 40 years was observed during the March to May long rains, particularly in pastoral and marginalised agricultural areas of northern and northeastern Kenya. The rains, combined with ongoing humanitarian assistance, led to significant improvements in forage and water resources and shorter travel distances required to access water, all of which are drivers of conflict.⁷ The long rains season is expected to gradually improve the food security situation across Kenya, and while 5.4 million people were in IPC Phase 3 or above in March to June 2023, this is projected to decrease to 2.8 million in the July to September 2023 period.⁸ Refugee-hosting areas in Turkana and Garissa Counties, where

¹ International Displacement Monitoring Centre, iDMC, 'Countries – Kenya', June 2023; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', 30 June 2023; Worldometer, 'World population – Eastern Africa – Kenya population'. Retrieved on 2 October at <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/kenya-population/>.

² The Africa Report, 'Mass action – Kenya: Raila announces anti-Ruto protests, with major demo in Nairobi', 14 March 2023.

³ The Commonwealth, 'Kenya elections largely peaceful and transparent say Commonwealth observers', 11 August 2022.

⁴ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 30 June 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/>.

⁵ ACLED, 'Kenya – Police use excessive force in response to anti-government demonstrations', 26 September 2023.

⁶ IPC, 'Kenya: IPC acute food insecurity & malnutrition snapshot – February – June 2023', 20 February 2023.

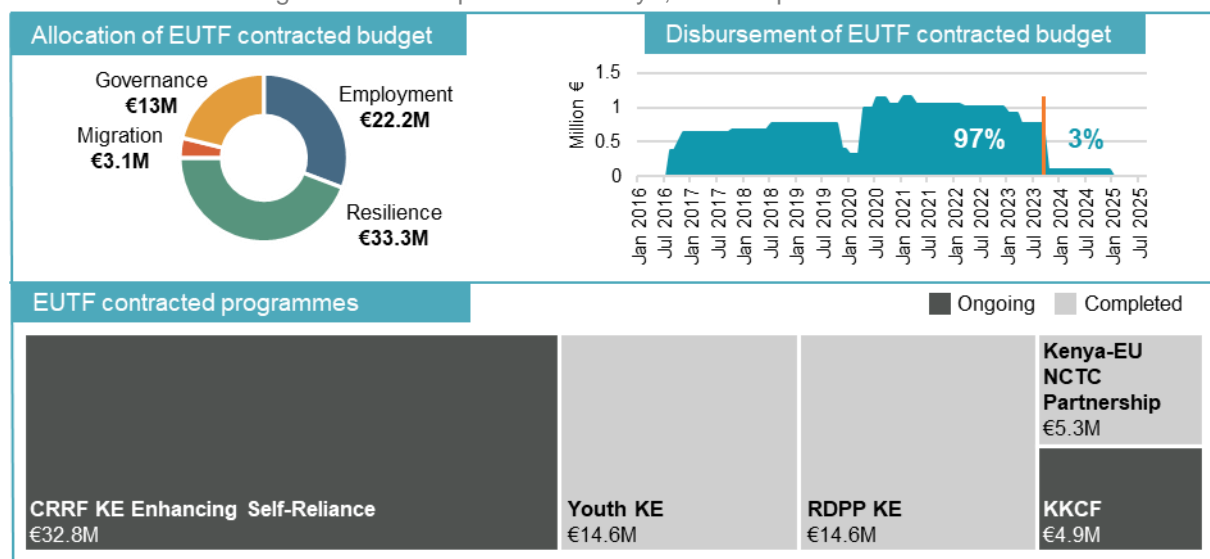
⁷ FEWSNET, 'Kenya: High fuel and food prices are limiting household purchasing power', May 2023.

⁸ IPC, 'Kenya: IPC food security & nutrition snapshot – Acute food insecurity', 1 September 2023.

more than four in five of the 623,865 refugees in Kenya were hosted at the end of June 2023, have been hit especially hard by the drought and by the consequent depletion of agricultural land.¹

5.7.2 THE EUTF IN KENYA

Figure 41: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of September 2023^{2,3}



Kenya represents the third-smallest portfolio (€72M) of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, and after the regional portfolio, it is the portfolio with the least amount of contracted funding left (3%). While six projects are completed,⁴ only three are in implementation. Overall, the EUTF portfolio in Kenya is mainly dedicated to strengthening resilience (SO2, 46%) and improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 31%), and to a lesser extent to conflict prevention (SO4, 18%) and migration management (SO3, 4%).⁵

Refugee self-reliance interventions include the ongoing CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance programme and the KKCF IFC project. The former implements activities in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (Turkana County) and in the Dadaab camps (Garissa County) through two separate projects: 1) the DRC-implemented CRRF KE ABLI-G project, which aims to promote income generation and entrepreneurship, and 2) the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project (implemented by FAO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP), which aims to support peaceful coexistence, improve food security and health infrastructure, strengthen local refugee management capacities, promote the integration and coordination of service and infrastructure delivery for refugee and host communities, and support the roll-out of the CRRF. Meanwhile, the IFC-implemented KKCF project⁶ supports economic opportunities (SO1) by supporting private companies and social enterprises, strengthening entrepreneurship, and supporting policy dialogue in Turkana County.

In response to conflict and violence-related dynamics shaped by continued attacks by Al-Shabaab militants and intercommunal clashes in cross-border areas and among herder and farmer communities, EUTF funding has made considerable contributions to peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts

¹ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 30 June 2023.

² EUTF funding data is valid as of September 2023, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

³ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

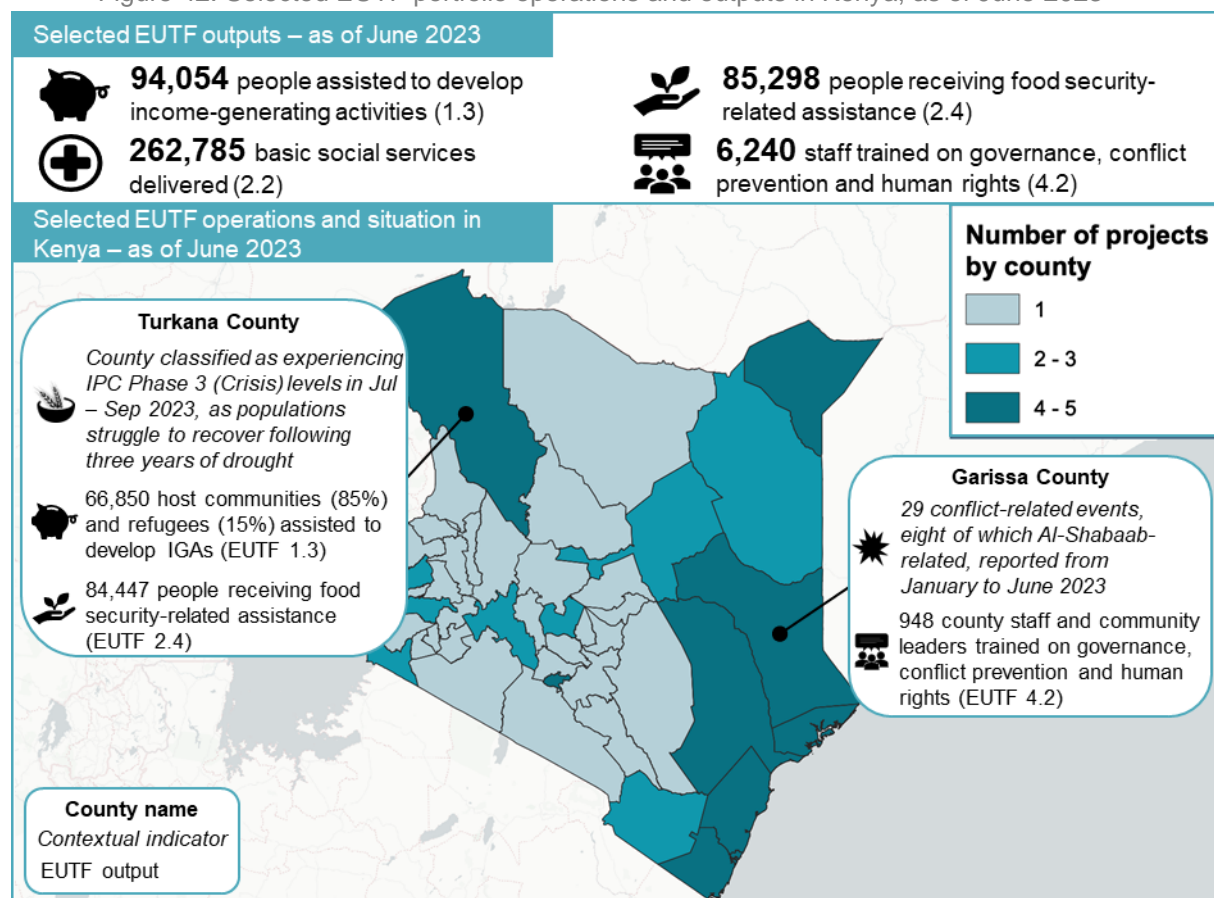
⁴ 'Completed' projects refer to projects whose contracts have ended.

⁵ The remaining 1% (<€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

⁶ The project has additionally received a top-up of €1M through NDICI (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe) funds.

(under SO4) in Kenya up to the end of 2022, such as through the Youth programme and the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project (both of which ended in 2022).

Figure 42: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya, as of June 2023^{1,2}



Resilience in refugee-hosting areas

Since the start of 2023, more than 50,000 new refugees and asylum seekers have arrived in Kenya, mostly from neighbouring countries such as the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan.³ From Somalia alone, more than 110,000 had been displaced into Kenya over the two years preceding the start of 2023, due to chronic conflict and drought.⁴ A large proportion of arrivals are children under eighteen who face additional protection risks; in fact, 68% of refugees hosted in Kenya were children as of June 2023.⁵ The refugee influx comes as host communities already face pressure from the lasting impacts of the drought, renewed floods displacing 22,569 households in S1 2023, and disease outbreaks, including an outbreak of cholera with 6,873 new cases between February and June 2023.⁶

Since the start of the EUTF in Kenya, programmes such as RDPP UNHCR (completed in 2019), CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance and the KKCF IFC have been implementing a nexus approach to improve the self-reliance of refugees and host communities. Since the start of 2020 and the completion of one of the key contributing projects (RDPP UNHCR) to basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), only the biannual output for S1 2022 (50,847 services of which 88% was attributed to UNHCR registering

¹ ACLED, 'ACLED data'. Retrieved on 30 June 2023 at <https://acleddata.com/>; IPC, 'Kenya – IPC food security & malnutrition snapshot', 1 September 2023.

² ACLED analysis includes 'events' registered in Kenya such as battles, explosions / remote violence, protests, and riots.

³ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 30 December 2022; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 30 June 2023.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Kenya's Dadaab camp swells with Somalis feeling drought, conflict', 28 February 2023.

⁵ UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 30 December 2022; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – Registered refugees and asylum seekers', 30 June 2023.

⁶ UNICEF, 'Kenya humanitarian situation report no. 6 (January to June 2023)', 10 August 2023.

refugees in Kenya's NHIF through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) surpasses the 5,210 basic social services delivered in S1 2023. Registration in the NHIF continued in S1 2023, whereby UNHCR provided monthly premiums as incentives to register 912 new host community members (78%) and refugees (22%). The project also provided 3,716 refugees with ID cards through the Department of Refugee Services and 582 sexual and SGBV survivors with medical and psychosocial support and legal assistance, all in Turkana County. As such, UNHCR delivered all of the basic social services delivered in S1 2023, 86% of which benefitted refugees, who have also made up 93% of beneficiaries of social services delivered in Kenya to date. In S1 2023, UNHCR also ensured that 923 refugee and host community learners were supported to access education facilities (EUTF indicator 2.9) through the construction of dormitories and other infrastructures to improve three education facilities for host communities and refugees in the Kalobeyei settlement area (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). Other facilities and infrastructures reported in S1 2023 (all of which through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) include four health facilities supported (by UNHCR) and four water pans and horticultural farms maintained (by WFP) – all in Turkana County. In total, thirteen new social infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), out of 52 to date.

Food security in refugee-hosting areas

Despite the promising return of above-average rainfall in S1 2023, Kenyans still faced significant food security challenges during the reporting period, including flash floods damaging livestock populations, infrastructure and farmland, and human-wildlife conflict over resources.¹ In response to these dynamics, the nexus interventions funded by the EUTF have embedded key nutrition and food security-related activities into their programming. Namely, 5,143 people (53% host community members and 47% refugees) received food security-related assistance in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 2.4), representing the second-largest output since 2019 and bringing the total to 85,298 food security-related assistance beneficiaries to date. FAO, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, was responsible for the entire semester result, having trained 3,389 farmers, community members and producer group members on high-value crop production and agricultural enterprises, distributed livestock to 981 people and provided farming tools to 773 people, all to improve agricultural production in the Kakuma, Kalobeyei and surrounding host community areas. In the same areas, FAO also trained 952 refugees and 560 host community members on nutrient-dense foods (EUTF indicator 2.3) to improve their food and nutrition security. This represented the entire S1 2023 nutrition assistance output and brings the total result in Kenya to 105,044 nutrition assistance beneficiaries.

Other interventions included cash-based transfers to 7,405 refugees (EUTF indicator 2.9) provided by WFP through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project to improve food security and economic resilience in and around Kakuma-Kalobeyei in S1 2023, constituting 89% of the 8,328 people benefitting from improved access to basic services in S1 2023, for a total of 267,707 people reported to date. Through the same project, the capacities of 432 government officers and community-based farmers were strengthened on food security and agricultural structures and systems by FAO (EUTF indicator 2.8), bringing the total number to date to 7,168. Lastly, around 70,000 farmers were reached with climate-related information (EUTF indicator 2.7) through the CRRF KE ABLI-G project's use of mobile phone technology, all in Q1 2023. As such, 81,965 people were reached through resilience-related campaigns in S1 2023, representing the third-largest output to date (out of 3,588,150 people reported thus far).

Economic resilience in refugee-hosting areas

While households were slowly recovering from the historic drought in S1 2023, communities in marginalised agricultural areas were still reliant on other means of income as crops were recuperating.² Meanwhile, particularly poor households in urban areas felt the impacts of high fuel and electricity costs compounded with historically high prices for staple foods and the depreciation of the Kenyan shilling.³

¹ IPC, 'Kenya: IPC food security & nutrition snapshot – Acute food insecurity', 1 September 2023.

² FEWSNET, 'Kenya: High fuel and food prices are limiting household purchasing power', May 2023.

³ Ibid.

These challenging economic conditions are especially felt in marginalised refugee-hosting areas, where EUTF interventions have capitalised on recent political commitments to the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), CRRF and the newly enacted 2021 Refugees Act (which promises to improve the integration of refugees into the national economy) to target economic self-reliance for refugees.

To date, EUTF interventions in Kenya have contributed to 6,875 jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), 1,132 MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), 94,054 IGA beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 29,176 TVET beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4). As the portfolio in Kenya is winding down, some of the smallest biannual outputs to date were reported for economic interventions in S1 2023. Nevertheless, considerable support was still provided to MSMEs and IGA beneficiaries in S1 2023. For example, 65 new MSMEs were supported this semester (EUTF indicator 1.2). Through the EUTF's contribution to the KKCF project, IFC, together with partners such as the African Enterprise Challenge Fund, the Turkana County government and UNHCR, supported three new entities to expand or start operations and 32 entities with advisory services to support a conducive business environment in the Kakuma-Kalobeyei area. Another 30 MSMEs were supported through grants, business planning and other types of assistance by the CRRF KE ABLI-G project in Turkana County.

In addition, the second-lowest biannual output was reported to date on IGA beneficiaries, with 1,870 new IGA beneficiaries reported in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.3). In Turkana County, 1,517 people benefitted from IGA support through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance and KKCF IFC projects. Through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, WFP trained, mentored and coached 908 market actors such as fishermen and farmers to provide quality goods and services, and FAO assisted 240 people to set up community-based savings and loans schemes. In both cases, the interventions aim to strengthen beneficiary engagement in agricultural businesses and their ability to provide quality consumer goods. Meanwhile, through the EUTF contribution to the KKCF IFC, the project provided loans to 369 host community members (63%) and refugees (37%) to improve their access to finance. In Dadaab, CRRF KE ABLI-G assisted 353 refugees and host community members through entrepreneurship and financial literacy trainings to promote self-reliance, income generation, and business development.

Through KKCF IFC, a one-stop-shop has also been established in Kakuma and finalised in S1 2023 (EUTF indicator 1.5) to create a conducive business environment in Turkana West Sub-County, which can offer refugee and host community entrepreneurs and individuals with increased access to business services and policy information, such as permits for operating a business.

Forced displacement management

Humanitarian and political circumstances in Somalia, South Sudan and the DRC are expected to continue to fuel the refugee influx to Kenya. In light of the abovementioned commitments to refugee protection and reliance, the Kenyan government has taken several steps to change its approach to refugee management, including through a multi-year transition plan called the 'Shirika Plan' (previously referred to as the Marshal Plan). Hailed by UN agencies and partners as a progressive plan to promote durable solutions, the plan aims to support the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees through a proposed integrated settlement approach, while also helping to build resilience among the Kenyan population.¹

In S1 2023, the CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance programme undertook several interventions to strengthen capacities on refugee management. UNHCR, through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, supported the Kenyan Refugee Appeals Board to expand activities in the Kakuma camps (EUTF indicator 3.6), where it also trained 32 Refugee Appeals Board staff on registration and UNHCR's database (EUTF indicator 3.7). UNHCR trained another 105 government and county officers in Dadaab and Kakuma camps (EUTF indicator 4.2) to strengthen the implementation of an integrated settlement approach in line with international commitments such as the GCR and CRRF.

Through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, UN-Habitat also strengthened the capacity of 43 county officers on spatial planning to improve current settlement conditions in Kakuma-Kalobeyei and Dadaab

¹ UNHCR, 'Kenya – Figures at a glance', 2023.

as well as to help inform a more sustainable and inclusive settlement system (EUTF indicator 2.8). UN-Habitat also formulated two Spatial Regeneration Strategies together with Garissa and Turkana Counties as part of a wider framework to strengthen sustainable and resilient settlement processes and socio-economic and environmental conditions (EUTF indicator 4.6). Finally, the CRRF KE ABLI-G project produced one study on opportunities for durable solutions in Dadaab (EUTF indicator 5.3).

Social cohesion and conflict prevention

As the key conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts in the EUTF portfolio in Kenya came to an end in 2022, few conflict-related outputs were reported in the first six months of 2023. Indeed, the S1 2023 output represents a very small proportion of the 618,362 people participating in conflict prevention activities in Kenya to date. However, 133 people (63% refugees and 37% host community members) participated in conflict prevention activities (EUTF indicator 4.3). All were reached through the CRRF KE ABLI-G project's intergenerational dialogues to promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, which has reached 1,014 people in and around the Dadaab refugee camps (Garissa County) since the project started in July 2020. The vast majority of the historical output (91%) is attributable to the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project, which was completed in December 2022.

Focus box 6: Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the Kenya P/CVE strategy¹

The Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project (completed in December 2022) was implemented for 3.5 years through a direct grant to the National Counter Terrorism Centre in Kenya. It was **the first Kenyan government institution to directly receive EU funds to carry out P/CVE activities**. The grant aimed to strengthen the agency's capacity to fulfil its mandate of coordination on, and the operationalisation of, Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism.

The grant reportedly enabled the **NCTC to strengthen its technical and financial capacities to address violent extremism (VE) cases and improve interagency cooperation**. The grant **not only contributed to 91% of the 618,362 people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) in Kenya thanks to EUTF projects**, but its nationwide social media hotlines and text-based campaigns on radicalisation and risks **also constituted 45% of all people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities for the whole EUTF HoA portfolio**.

At endline, stakeholders reported **improved practices on P/CVE** for: 363 disengagement specialists and 1,273 frontline officers trained, more than 850 national and regional actors reached through county engagement forums, and community actors (including youth and women groups). Reports highlighted improved awareness and inclusion of P/CVE messages in public activities, including sermons, and an increased ability among key stakeholders to cope with VE challenges. Stakeholders also reported a **reduction in negative media narratives amplifying VE messages**, as some media actors revised editorial guidelines, promoted stronger source verification methods and consulted with the NCTC on sensitive cases before publishing.

The **direct grant** was highlighted as an effective mechanism that helped foster a flexible approach and local ownership, guided by the project's **whole-of-society** approach targeting multiple actors and evidence-based interventions, including an in-house research department on P/CVE embedded in the NCTC. The NCTC also worked closely with national and local governments and reportedly coordinated effectively with other countries' P/CVE efforts in the HoA.

It appears that some key stakeholders have not allocated adequate financial resources to sustain the gains achieved, and some of the partnerships promoted have yet to be formalised. However, an NDICI-funded conflict, peace and security action is expected to be implemented by the NCTC and other partners to ensure the continuity of the support provided through the EUTF to the NCTC.²

¹ Global Management Pathways LTD, 'End-term evaluation report: Kenya – EU partnership of the NSCVE in Kenya', June 2023.

² Interview with the EU Delegation in Kenya.

5.7.3 KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	561	722	1,536	14	6,875	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	4	309	65	1,132	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	45,785	16,805	8,411	8,778	12,405	1,870	94,054	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	1,239	1,273	158	29,176	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	8	13	14	13	52	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	3,447	5,756	57,531	5,210	262,785	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	5,404	29,460	1,512	105,044	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	4,512	11,298	14,673	5,143	85,298	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	31,552	6	3	67,668	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	3,111,126	111,232	221,074	81,965	3,588,150	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	1,552	1,185	2,788	475	7,168	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	144,439	4,914	67,481	8,328	267,707	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	63	25	32	120	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	78	50	2	130	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	1,168	986	1,318	105	6,240	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	236	420,786	122,627	133	618,362	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	2	1	2	2	8	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	43	115	80	29	292	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	3	25	4	0	85	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	2	12	7	3	36	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	97,278	179,548	27,050	0	303,876	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	12,410	0	0	0	12,410	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	109	0	0	0	109	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

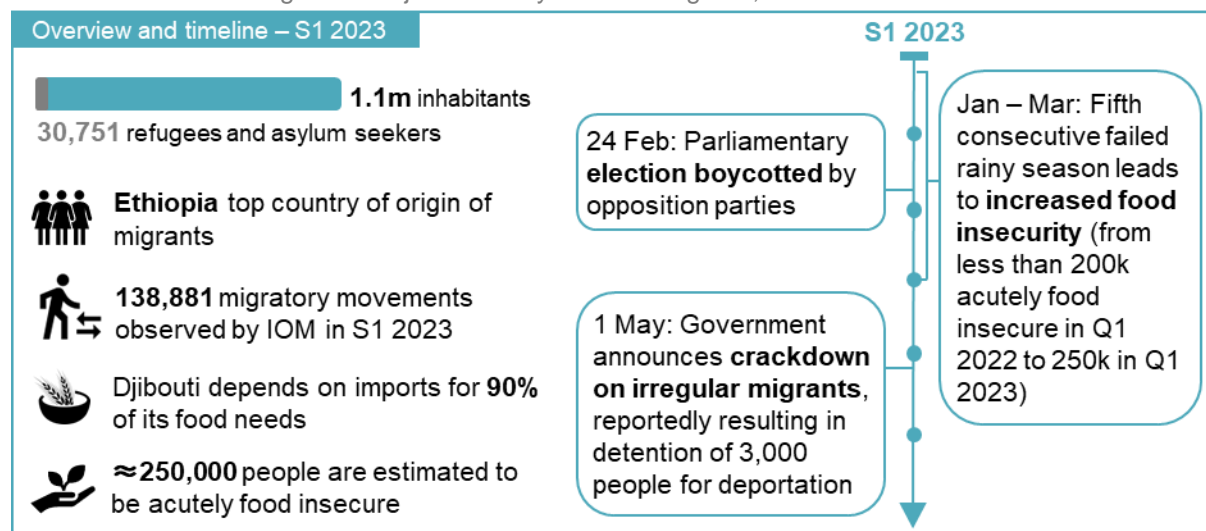
² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

5.8. DJIBOUTI

5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN S1 2023

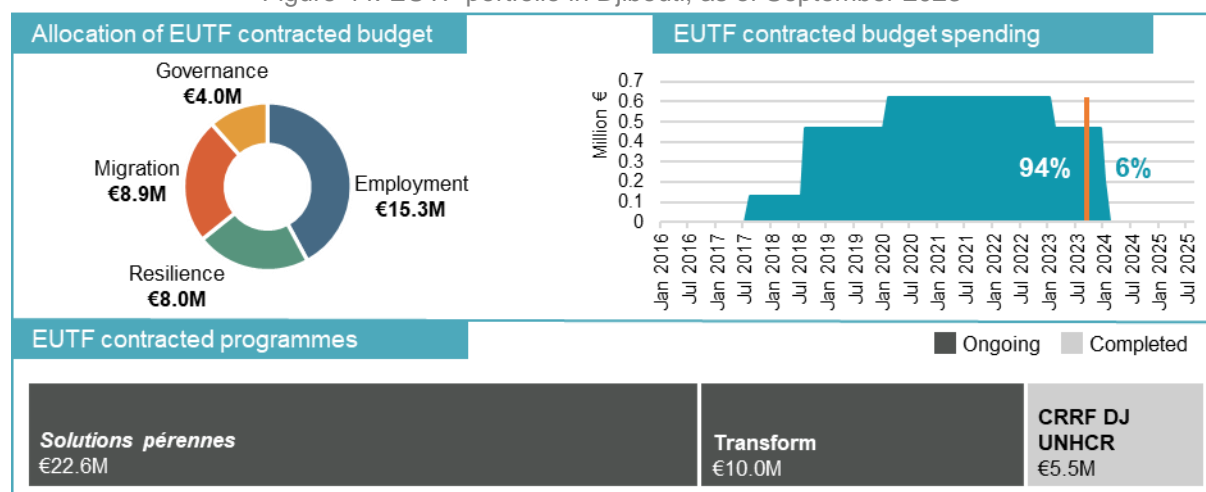
Figure 43: Djibouti – Key facts and figures, as of June 2023¹



Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa in both area and population. It is an important country of transit along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries. In S1 2023, parliamentary elections held in February were largely boycotted by opposition parties, and in May the government announced a ‘crackdown’ on irregular migrants, which according to local media resulted in the detention and transfer to deportation centres of 3,000 people following a one-day emergency operation. Meanwhile, the ongoing drought in the region has contributed to higher levels of food insecurity among Djibouti’s poorest households.

5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 44: EUTF portfolio in Djibouti, as of September 2023



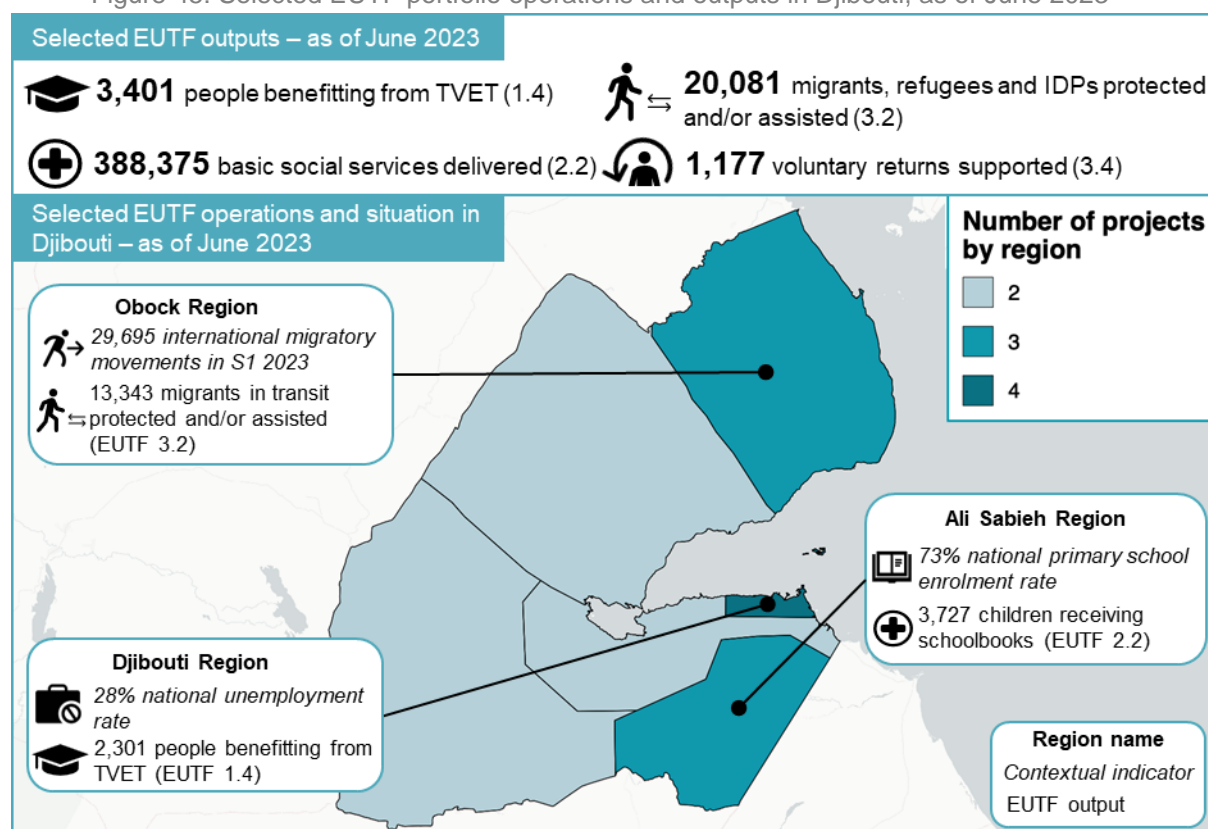
¹ ACAPS, ‘Djibouti country overview’. Retrieved on 6 April 2023 at <https://www.acaps.org/country/djibouti/crisis/country-level/>; IPC, ‘Djibouti: Acute food insecurity situation March - June 2023 and projection for July - December 2023’, 2023; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ‘World population prospects 2022 - Population estimate as of 1 July 2022’, 11 July 2022; UNHCR Djibouti, ‘Operational update’, June 2023; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM’s ‘Migration trends dashboard – Djibouti’ between January and June 2023.

Djibouti accounts for the second-smallest portion of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €38M spread over four contracts, of which three are still in implementation.¹ In Djibouti, most funds (40%) are allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed distantly by SO3 (improving migration management, 23%), SO2 (strengthening resilience, 21%) and SO4 (improved governance, security and conflict prevention, 11%).²

The EUTF’s strategic focus on employment is largely a reflection of the fact that although Djibouti’s geopolitically strategic and sophisticated port complex represents an exceptional economic opportunity for the country, ensuring that this opportunity leads to poverty reduction requires concerted efforts to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of labour markets related to the port. The Transform AFD project, for instance, seeks to address this gap by improving skills and employability among youths for employment in the port and transport sectors.

Djibouti has embraced the CRRF approach to the refugee response. Supporting this approach represents the second pillar of the EUTF’s strategy in Djibouti. Together, the *Solutions pérennes* programme and the CRRF DJ UNHCR project (which ended in January 2023) aim to support education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF.

Figure 45: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of June 2023^{3,4}



¹ Eritrea’s funding allocation observed a significant decrease in S1 2021 following the de-commitment of the funds for two projects, making it the recipient of the smallest amount of EUTF funding in the HoA.

² The remaining 5% allocated to cross-cutting issues correspond to €1.9M.

³ ILO, 'ILOSTAT database – 2021'. (Via World Bank data). Retrieved on 6 April 2023 at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 'ILOSTAT database - 2021'. (Via World Bank data). Retrieved on 6 April 2023 at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM’s 'Migration trends dashboard – Djibouti' between January and June 2023.

⁴ A substantial proportion of output data reported by *Solutions pérennes* IOM is not disaggregated by region and is thus underrepresented on the map.

Migration and forced displacement

Djibouti is a country of just over one million people, through which more than 200,000 migrants pass every year.¹ Those crossing the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti are vulnerable to numerous protection risks as they often rely on smugglers operating buses and boats in unsafe conditions. Serious incidents are common, though no fatal incidents were reported in the first half of 2023. As mentioned above, in May 2023 the government announced a migrant 'crackdown', in which thousands of migrants in Djibouti City were arrested and temporarily held in detention centres before being deported by truck back to their countries of origin. Migrants in Djibouti thus face a multitude of challenges and require a range of support to ensure their wellbeing, safety and awareness of their rights.

The *Solutions pérennes* IOM project, which aims to support the Djibouti government's CRRF commitments through durable solutions for refugees, migrants and their host populations, has assisted tens of thousands of migrants in transit to date. In S1 2023, the project assisted 375 vulnerable migrants (all male), mainly in Obock Region, with food and medical assistance (EUTF indicator 3.2). The project also continued its information campaigns, sensitising 2,468 migrants (94% male, 6% female) and five female host community members on risks related to irregular migration, primarily in Obock Region (EUTF indicator 3.3), as well as raising awareness among 219 migrants and 765 host community members on sanitary practices across all regions of Djibouti (EUTF indicator 2.7). The project did not report any outputs under EUTF indicator 2.2, following its largest ever biannual service delivery output in S2 2022, when 24,371 services were provided to migrant beneficiaries by health facilities supported by the project.

Djibouti also hosts 30,751 refugees as of June 2023,² up slightly from the 29,563 registered in December 2022.³ Most refugees in Djibouti are either Somali (43%) or Ethiopian (41%), followed by Yemenis (11%) and Eritreans (5%). The CRRF DJ UNHCR project has historically accounted for most of the EUTF's efforts to support refugees in Djibouti, but in 2022 the *Solutions pérennes* projects accounted for the largest refugee beneficiary outputs, and moreover the CRRF DJ UNHCR project ended in early January 2023 with no new outputs to report. In S1 2023, *Solution pérennes* WFP, which also aims to support the Djibouti government's CRRF commitments as well as to reinforce the national social security system, delivered monthly cash transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9) to 1,210 new refugee beneficiaries (52% female, 48% male) as well as 5,160 host community members (also 52% female, 48% male). These numbers exclude beneficiaries who were previously reported to the MLS but who also continue to receive monthly transfers. The project also sensitised 3,360 refugees (58% female, 42% male) and 2,450 host community members (61% female, 39% male) on their eligibility to participate in the national social protection system and how to use it (EUTF indicator 2.7).

Economy and employment

Despite a relatively positive outlook in the short-term future,⁴ Djiboutians face numerous economic challenges, including a heavy reliance on food and energy imports that leaves them particularly vulnerable to global economic shocks. Most importantly in the context of the EUTF, the national unemployment rate stands at approximately 40%,⁵ in part because educating and training Djibouti's youths to meet the labour needs of the country's expanding economy remains a persistent challenge.

3,401 people have benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom 141 (or 4%) were reported in S1 2023 alone. The entire S1 2023 output can be attributed to Transform AFD, which trains people (thus far all men) to work in the transportation and logistics sector for Djibouti's port. Apart from S2 2018, when Transform AFD had just launched its activities, and the two semesters in 2020 during which the project's training capacity

¹ IOM, 'More than 24 migrants reported missing following shipwreck off Djibouti coast', 18 August 2023.

² UNHCR Djibouti, 'Operational update', June 2023.

³ UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti factsheet', December 2022.

⁴ World Bank, 'Djibouti's economic update – April 2022', 14 April 2022.

⁵ International Federation of Red Cross, 'Disaster relief emergency fund operation update – Djibouti – Hunger crisis', 10 March 2023.

was severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, this is the smallest semester output reported by Transform AFD to date as the project has exhausted its budget allocation for training dock workers. CRRF DJ UNHCR and *Solutions pérennes* WFP have previously reported beneficiaries of professional trainings, but did not implement relevant interventions in S1 2023 (in the case of CRRF DJ UNHCR because the project ended in early January).

1,555 beneficiaries of IGA support have also been reported in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.3), as have 15 jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1) and two MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2), but no outputs were reported against these indicators in S1 2023.

5.8.3. DJIBOUTI 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 11: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of June 2023^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	S1 2023	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	5	5	0	0	0	15	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	289	1,030	236	0	1,555	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	122	253	821	777	1,287	141	3,401	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	1	30	1	22	0	54	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	434	3,310	602	383,683	346	388,375	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	224,190	0	17,274	6,794	254,929	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	166	0	66	168	100	500	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	22,864	4,162	436	3,182	6,370	37,013	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	7,398	6,117	5,159	375	20,081	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	13,453	5,137	2,473	26,809	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	715	37	425	1,177	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	21	0	0	9	31	61	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	17	45	0	0	243	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	2	4	7	1	17	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	3	2	2	8	0	15	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	1	1	11	0	14	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	0	0	16,380	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,041	0	0	0	4,041	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	

¹ Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of methodological changes (more information on this process can be found in the S1 2020 report). However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

² The sum of Q1 and Q2 2023 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S1 2023 values due to rounding.

³ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The Horn of Africa region continued to experience political, environmental, humanitarian and security challenges throughout the first half of 2023. While the region is still affected by three years of drought, excessive rainfall patterns caused disastrous flooding in some areas during the first half of the year. The HoA also continues to face challenges related to protracted and renewed conflicts in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan. As a result of these circumstances, the HoA continues to be the source of Africa's largest displacement crisis, with the region hosting around 4.6 million refugees (according to UNHCR)¹ and 15.6 million IDPs (according to IOM).² Refugee-hosting countries in the region continue to host some of the largest caseloads worldwide, despite being among the least developed countries in the world.

THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the fifteenth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. This is the seventh semester report drafted by the MLS team, following the decision taken in 2020 to shift from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule. This new reporting timeline has allowed the team to dedicate more time to the learning component of the MLS. For example, in 2021 the MLS team conducted a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA. In mid-2022, the team completed the pilot study for a new learning module that aims to document large-scale changes that the EUTF may have contributed to in its areas of implementation.

This report includes data from 217 projects, which represents an increase of 31 from the 2021 annual report and an increase of 2 from the 2022 annual report.

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN S1 2023

No new operational projects were signed between March 2023 and September 2023, as the EUTF contracting period closed at the end of 2021. As described in the annual 2022 report, the EUTF's operational³ portfolio includes 231 operational projects, worth €1.73B.

Two projects collectively worth €20M reported data to the MLS for the first time in S1 2023. These projects intervene under three of the EUTF's Strategic Objectives; one aims to scale up a programme that builds resilience among women and youths through family planning in drought-affected and food insecure regions in Ethiopia (SO2 and SO4) and the other aims to improve the fisheries and livestock value chain in Somalia (SO1, SO2 and SO4).

Funding allocation across the four Strategic Objectives has remained virtually unchanged since the last reporting period. Resilience-building activities aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services (SO2) continue to receive the largest share of funding (44% of the total contracted budget), followed by support to the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 24%), governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4, 18%) and migration management activities (SO3, 12%). The remaining 2% of contracted EUTF funding is dedicated to cross-cutting issues. It is worth highlighting that 54% of EUTF HoA funding is allocated to projects that are in implementation.⁴

¹UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 17 October 2023 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

² IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 17 October 2023 at <https://dtm.iom.int>.

³ Operational projects are projects implementing activities directly contributing the EUTF's specific objectives in the region. The analysis does not include 'non-operational' contracts, such as evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

⁴ One of these projects is still considered as being in inception.

S1 2023 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite continued instability in most HoA countries throughout the first half of 2023, substantial outputs were reported against all Strategic Objectives throughout this semester. In S1 2023, key employment-related achievements under SO1 include 6,102 jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1) and 59,673 beneficiaries of support to income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). Under resilience-related interventions (SO2), S1 2023 results include 62,123 education-related basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), 433,728 people benefitting from nutritional support (EUTF indicator 2.3), 260,075 individuals receiving food security assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) and 121,294 people benefitting from improved access to healthcare (EUTF indicator 2.9). With regard to migration management (SO3), 103,413 migrants were assisted or protected (EUTF indicator 3.2) and 425 migrants were supported during their voluntary return (EUTF indicator 3.4). Lastly, through its conflict prevention and governance interventions (SO4), the EUTF supported peacebuilding activities reaching 47,798 individuals (EUTF indicator 4.3) and funded capacity-building exercises on conflict resolution and management for 2,392 staff from state and non-state actors (EUTF indicator 4.2) in S1 2023.

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