



# EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa:

QUARTERLY REPORT – Q3 2018

Altai Consulting for the European Union – February 2019



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*Cover photo: The 'Youth for youth peace van', bought and designed with EUTF funding, is used by the Kenya Red Cross Society (Youth KE KRCS project in Kenya) as a platform for youth dialogue where youths can air their grievances and offer solutions. Debates about issues of concern to the youth (for example police harassment) are conducted under the moderation of KRCS staff. The van design is inspired by the colourful Kenyan minibuses ("matatus") to appeal to the youth to join the dialogues both in the van and online.*

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This is the third quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF's Horn of Africa (HoA) window. It covers outputs from the third quarter (Q3) of 2018 (July to September 2018, hereafter Q3 2018) as well as cumulated outputs until the end of September 2018. As of January 2019, the EUTF HoA window has committed €1.14B over 58 programmes, of which 71%, or €806M, has been contracted to 101 projects across the region.

## Regional dynamics

Regional dynamics in recent months have been marked by positive signs of warming relations, especially with the re-opening of the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea for the first time in twenty years following the historic peace agreement between the two States in July, and the Peace Agreement signed between the President and rebel factions of South Sudan in September, which may have resulted in considerable numbers of South Sudanese refugees returning home from Uganda around the same time.

However, irregular population flows continued and in some cases, worsened. The opening of the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia led tens of thousands of Eritreans to seek asylum in Ethiopia. Internal conflicts and climate-related factors led to a rise in the number of IDPs in Ethiopia, which is now estimated to range between 2.3 and 2.8 million. The number of refugees and asylum-seekers continued to grow in Sudan (Syrians overtook Ethiopians as the third largest group), where growing internal tensions and heavy rainfall also led to further displacements within the country. The situation remained dire in South Sudan (some 2.3 million refugees out of a population of 11.4 million, although with a reported 9% decrease since September) and Somalia where, despite improvements in food security, 4.2 million people were reported as in need of humanitarian assistance (including 2.6 million IDPs, 1.5 million members of host communities, 92,200 returnees and 33,270 refugees and asylum seekers). Kenya saw a slight increase in its number of refugees and asylum-seekers while resettlement departures from the country diminished. Uganda continued to see an increase in its number of refugees and asylum-seekers. Finally, in Djibouti, migration remained an area of concern for the Government, which has been increasingly responsive and is looking for international support (several conferences were held in this regard).

## The EUTF Strategy in the Horn

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

An Operational Committee held in December 2018 approved an eighth pipeline of eleven actions and two addenda to existing actions totalling €139M, mostly responding to criteria ii. and v. (refugee management and stabilisation in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan).

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

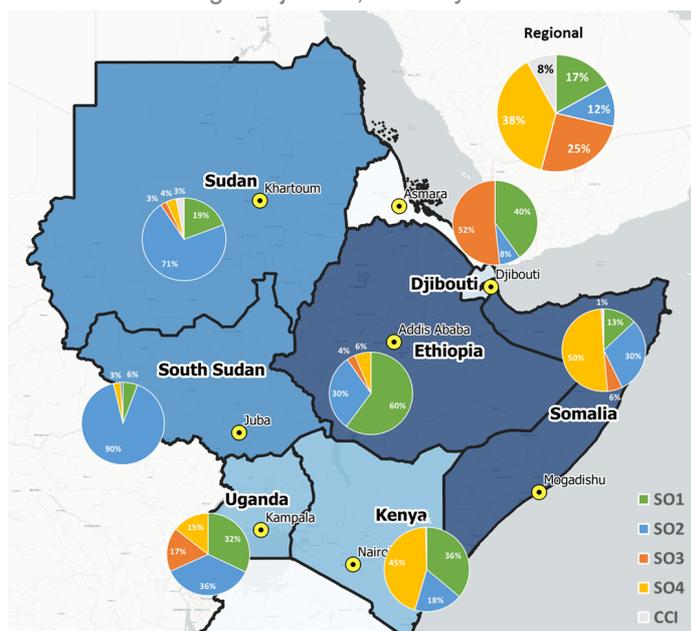
## Overview by geography and strategic objectives

Of the €806M contracted so far, the largest portion (€193M or 24%) has been contracted to regional projects, closely followed by Somalia with €190M (24%), followed by Ethiopia with €138M (17%), South Sudan (€98M or 12%) and Sudan (€95M, also 12%), Uganda (€34M) and Kenya (€33M), both of which have 4% of the contracted funds and Djibouti (€25M and 3%). The significant increase in Somalia's budget, among others, reflects well the prioritisation of criteria v) 'essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan'.

SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people' remains the largest SO in terms of contracted funds (37% of the contracted funds), especially in South Sudan (where 90% of funds are dedicated to that SO) and Sudan (where 71% are dedicated to that SO).

The next SO in terms of funds is now SO4 'Improved governance'<sup>1</sup> (25%) which has overtaken SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' since the last report, largely due to the signature of several large stabilisation-related contracts in Somalia (50% of contracted funds there respond to that fourth SO).

Figure 1: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, January 2019<sup>2</sup>



SO1 represents 24% of the so-far contracted resources and has a particularly strong resonance in Ethiopia (60% of contracts' value), where employment is identified as a key priority and several related contracts have recently been signed. SO3 'Improving migration management' has 11% of the overall funds and is particularly important in Djibouti (52%), where two new contracts addressing migrants, refugees and host community members are in their inception phase, and among regional contracts (25%). Finally, 3% of the funding is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

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

The largest outputs continue to be registered for EUTF indicator 2.9 (*number of people having access to improved basic services*), which reached 3,359,433 in Q3 2018, growing by 17% since the previous quarter. This is followed by EUTF indicator 2.2 (*number of people receiving a basic social service*) with a total of 2,341,278 services delivered up to Q3 2018 and a growth of 12%. EUTF Indicator 2.6 (hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management) saw a fourfold increase in Q3 2018.

<sup>1</sup> SO4's full name is 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration.'

<sup>2</sup> The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country. Excludes €15M contracted to "not operational" projects that are not being mapped to Strategic Objectives. CCI stands for cross-cutting issue.

Table 1: Targets and results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, September 2018<sup>3</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total Actual up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved	% Achieved up to Q3 vs Targets
1.1 Number of jobs created	4,224	3,636	4,366	12,226	23%
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	755	427	525	1,707	10%
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	26,650	28,128	17,235	72,013	52%
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	21,822	7,100	8,598	37,520	59%
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,715	1,458	747	30,920	94%
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3			3	60%
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	233	103	162	498	42%
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,753,062	340,888	247,328	2,341,278	96%
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	92,486	8,398	54,378	155,262	67%
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	171,883	135,299	138,088	445,270	51%
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	14	19	105	53%
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,646	9,846	39,845	53,337	70%
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	130,638	41,893	140,627	313,158	45%
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,252	5,584	5,079	18,915	61%
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,522,710	352,365	484,358	3,359,433	77%
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	656	988	46,541	253%
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,981	24,279	13,175	47,435	63%
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	3,134	4,323	14,641	44%
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,169	4,654	399	28,222	110%
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	18		130	77%
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,637	845	1,528	4,010	84%
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	920	1,525	5,244	49%
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55			55	100%
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	66	55	323	74%
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	7,463	1,369	1,130	9,962	38%
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,251	7,093	5,476	25,820	67%
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services			38	38	72%
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	7	17	30	120%
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	111	34	16	161	70%
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,302	53	70	1,425	71%
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	116	54	78	248	56%
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	14	39	93	49%

EUTF Indicator 2.3 (*number of people receiving nutrition assistance*) grew by 54% in Q3 2018, reaching a total of 155,262 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries under EUTF Indicator 2.7 (*number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights*) nearly doubled in Q3 2018, reaching 313,158 (82% growth). EUTF Indicator 4.4 (*number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services*) saw its first results in Q3 2018, when EUTF interventions assisted or referred 38 victims of trafficking, including 32 in Kenya.

It is to be noted that Q3 outputs under several indicators, notably EUTF Indicator 1.5 (*Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported*) show limited growth. Indeed, projects whose strategy is based on medium-term compounding of services to a limited number of beneficiaries to ensure sustainability are not the best represented by a system like the MLS, which strives to avoid double-counting of beneficiaries and instead focuses on incremental outputs. The importance of these projects will be better reflected through case studies or when looking at outcomes (work ongoing).

### Overview of results by country

Thirteen **regional projects** are covered in the report, including, for the first time, four Cross-Border projects and the Promoting Peace and Security project implemented by IGAD. A total of 68,265 beneficiaries received food security-related assistance through regional projects (15% of the total number), all of them in Q3 2018, mostly through the newly-started Cross-Border DRC project. Regional

<sup>3</sup> Indicators not represented have neither targets nor data so far. When some of the IPs did not provide targets and the results achieved are therefore much higher than existing targets, '% achieved' is capped at 100%.

projects also provided significant shares of the overall outputs under EUTF indicators 4.4 (*number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services*), with 32 of 38 victims of trafficking assisted; 3.4 (*number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported*), with 10,686 or 73% of the total figure; and 3.3 (*number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration*), where regional projects reached 25,614 people, or 54% of the total.

Work in **Ethiopia** continues to be mostly reflected by outputs from seven RESET II and five RDPP projects, joined by SINCE in the Q2 2018 report and now by RESET Plus Amref. Notably, the percentage increase since the previous report for the total number of **jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)**, **access to basic social services (2.9)**, and **individuals reached through information campaigns (2.7)** exceeded 100%. A total of 2,861 jobs (or 57% of the 4,986 created with EUTF funds in Ethiopia since the beginning) were created in Q3 alone. Nearly three quarters of these beneficiaries were female (72%) and 85% came from RESET II projects. The largest shares of jobs were created in the Oromia (28%), Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples (27%) and Amhara (21%) regions. The number of basic social services delivered to beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.2) increased to a total of 365,610, a 116% increase from the end of Q2, 95% of the progress coming from a significant growth in the number of services related to water, legal referrals, and health, largely through RESET II projects.

EUTF efforts in **South Sudan** continued to focus on SO2 (Strengthening **resilience** of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people). With the end of EUTF's funding to Health Pooled Fund II, outputs reported came from two projects: IMPACT and El Niño SS FAO. While IMPACT continued to provide rounds of incentive payments to over 28,000 teachers reached so far, El Niño SS FAO provided food security assistance to a total of 7,759 beneficiaries, including 1,033 in Q3 2018, in the targeted cross border areas of South Sudan with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, despite important security constraints.

Five new projects were added to the Q3 2018 report for **Sudan** bringing its number of projects in the report to ten: EQUIP SOFRECO, Resilience East SD AICS, Resilience Darfur SD CW, El Niño SD WHH and RDPP SD AICS. In addition, three new programmes were approved at the December 2018 Operational Committee: 'Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System'; 'Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State' and; 'Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan.'

Projects in Sudan reported mostly on indicators in SO1 (Economic opportunities<sup>4</sup>) and SO2 (Strengthening resilience). For instance, in total, 10,082 people were assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Sudan (77% female), almost all beneficiaries reported by Improving Nutrition WFP. 36,047 persons received nutrition assistance up to Q3 2018, also thanks to Improving Nutrition WFP. 41,042 persons received food security-related assistance up to Q3 2018 (45% female and 48% male),<sup>5</sup> almost all from the host community. In another area, 4,385 refugees and forcibly displaced persons received legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8), making Sudan count for 80% of the HoA figures for this indicator.

For **Somalia**, output results were still dominated by RE-INTEG although one RE-INTEG project, with UNHCR, was completed, while one Security and Rule of Law research project with Sahan Research was added to the Q3 2018 report. In addition, the Stabilisation and Peace Dividends (with NISF) and the Somali Stability Fund II (with DFID) were contracted. The Somalia State and Resilience Building (budget support) programme was also signed and its first disbursement was made. The following indicators saw significant growth rates: the number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF 1.2) went

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<sup>4</sup> The full name of SO1 is 'Greater economic and employment opportunities' and SO2 is 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people.'

<sup>5</sup> The gender of 7% of total beneficiaries for this indicator is unspecified.

from 46 at the end of Q2 2018 to 273 by the end of Q3 2018; the number of job placements facilitated (EUTF 1.5) went from 181 to 313, people participating in peacebuilding activities (EUTF 4.3) rose from 841 to 1,850. Similarly, a total of 58,771 individuals have been reached through different types of awareness raising campaigns on resilience-building practices (EUTF 2.7) in Somalia, including 46,446 in Q3 alone largely due to radio campaigns on rights awareness carried out by RE-INTEG UN Habitat.

The **focus in Kenya** remained on the RDPP KE UNHCR project in Kalobeyei and the four Youth KE projects implemented in the Northeast and the coastal areas. The Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya with the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was signed and started its inception phase. Kenya greatly contributed to the significant growth in the hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF 2.6), largely thanks to the Youth SAIDC project. 22,510 people benefited from food security-related assistance up to Q3 2018 (62% female), most of whom were reported by the RDPP UNHCR project. Most of the beneficiaries were host community members (43%) followed by refugees (37%) and vulnerable people/potential migrants (20%). Finally, 761 staff from state- and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF 4.2) up to Q3 2018 (25% female).

**Uganda** was represented by the three RDPP/SPRS-NU projects and Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations project implemented by IOM in Kampala while the 'Response to increased demand on government services and creation of economic opportunities' project was in inception and the 'Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework programmes: Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment in Uganda (SUPREME)' programme was approved by the Operational Committee in December. Four indicators grew by over 40% between Q2 and Q3 2018: the number of MSMEs created and/or supported (1.2); number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (4.3); number of jobs created and (1.1); number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (1.3). 2,622 people benefited from professional training and or skills development (1.4) up to Q3 2018, with professional training (TVET) and/or skills development benefiting nearly equally host communities (55%) and refugees (45%). A total of 5,324 children benefited from improved access to education (2.9), including 4,152 refugees (78%) and 1,172 from host communities (22%), with an even gender ratio (51% female vs. 49% male), all due to SPRS-NU DRC.

Finally, in **Djibouti**, one sole project, Transform by AFD, reported outputs while two *Solutions Pérennes* projects were in inception. Transform started to report on the number of people benefiting from professional training (1.4) and/or skills and number of job placements supported (1.5).

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa, or EUTF) was launched in November 2015. It is composed of three geographical 'windows': 'North Africa', 'Sahel and Lake Chad' and 'Horn of Africa' (HoA), which includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania and Eritrea, although no project has been contracted in either of the last two countries.

This is the third quarterly report of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the HoA window. The first report covered the EUTF's HoA outputs from the signing of the first projects until the end of the first quarter (Q1) of 2018 (March 2018, also referred to as Q1 2018) inclusive, the second covered the outputs reported by EUTF-funded projects during the second quarter (Q2) of 2018 (April to June 2018, also referred to as Q2 2018) as well as cumulated project outputs until the end of June 2018. In a similar fashion, this report covers outputs from the third quarter (Q3) of 2018 (July to September 2018, hereafter Q3 2018) as well as cumulated outputs until the end of September 2018.

## 1.2. THE EUTF HoA IN Q3 2018

As of January 2019, the EUTF represented €4.2B, of which €3.32B had been committed. The Horn of Africa window remains second in size with €1.48B in resources, including €1.14B already committed over 58 programmes, of which 71% or €806M, have been contracted to 101 projects across the region. Of these, 64 projects – representing €455M – have entered their implementation phase and have data to report.<sup>6</sup> This report includes 62 projects, covering a contracted amount of €446M, therefore twelve projects and €66M more than the Q2 2018 report.

Funding and implementation continue to follow to the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives<sup>7</sup> and the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.<sup>8</sup>

An Operational Committee held in December 2018 saw an eighth pipeline of eleven actions and two addenda to existing actions totalling €139M approved, mostly along criteria ii. and v. (refugee management and stabilisation in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan).

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<sup>6</sup> This includes three completed projects.

<sup>7</sup> The four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

<sup>8</sup> Note that iii) is not seen as directly relevant to the HoA window.

## 2. THE MLS AND ITS METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. THE MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM (MLS)

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

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

For more detail on the MLS, see the Q1 2018 report annexes:

[https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/full-first-quarterly-monitoring-report-eutf-horn-africa-region-available-online\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/all-news-and-stories/full-first-quarterly-monitoring-report-eutf-horn-africa-region-available-online_en).

### 2.2. THE METHODOLOGY

The HoA MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform 41 EUTF common output indicators (hereafter called EUTF indicators)<sup>9</sup> that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team dives into the activity / output level with each implementing partner (IP) to collect the most detailed level of data common to all IPs. The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology (and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis for reporting). This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). The MLS has developed a reporting template that it has used with most IPs, with each reporting template tailored to specific projects through a drafting and feedback process with respective IPs. Given the complexity of the EUTF portfolio, with very different projects, IPs and M&E systems at different levels of project completion, the MLS has tried to offer as much flexibility as possible with regard to the quantity, disaggregation, and format of data collected from IPs.

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

Some points related to methodology are worth mentioning for a better understanding of the report:

1. **Conservative estimates:** in order to avoid double counting within activities (and indicators) and across time, some outputs are not counted. This is the case, for instance, for people who benefit from several activities covered by one EUTF common output indicator and are, therefore, only counted for one of these activities. In a similar way, beneficiaries who are trained in one quarter may benefit from other trainings in subsequent quarters but will not be included again in the MLS's numbers to avoid double counting. Similarly, services which may benefit a whole household, such as vaccination of livestock or provision of cooking stoves, only count the head of the household once (and not all the

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<sup>9</sup> The full list of 41 common output indicators can be found in annex.

members) since s/he is the direct beneficiary. The head of the household's gender is also used for the analysis.

2. **Incremental nature of the data.** The above point leads to some indicators having relatively 'smaller' outputs as time goes by. This may mislead the reader into thinking that the project has slowed down or reduced its number of beneficiaries while it may well continue at the same pace but is reaching the same beneficiaries (which is often the case as target numbers of beneficiaries are identified at the beginning of the projects). For example, a project like IMPACT, which aims to provide eighteen months of incentive payments<sup>10</sup> to 30,000 teachers in South Sudan within three years, will not record new outputs once it has reached 30,000 teachers, even if only for one round of payment.

3. **EUTF Indicator 2.2 is the exception:** When the MLS started reaching out to IPs, the scale of provision of basic services to vulnerable people in the HoA quickly became apparent. It was decided to take a different approach for this indicator partly to fairly represent the volumes of this activity and because of the M&E capacity limitations at the individual project level, which meant that the MLS could not adequately identify if one same person was actually receiving several basic services. For example, while the number of service provisions is accounted for, it is generally difficult to know if it was the same individual who benefited from both medical treatment and school tuition fee support provided by a given project. As such, all numbers related to EUTF indicator 2.2 should be considered in terms of 'number of basic services provided' as opposed to number of people, in order to avoid misinterpretation.

4. **Targets:** Since, in many cases, indicator targets were not obtained, it was decided to 'match' targets to the real output in order not to give a 'false' impression of significant overachievement. This was done in agreement with the IPs and the EUTF team. It should also be noted that cases do exist (generally highlighted in the report) in which targets have in fact been exceeded by a wide margin.

5. **Project data is continually updated:** In many instances, IPs have requested to make changes to past data after the publication of the report(s). This may include cancelling or changing activities but also changing the mapping of an activity from one EUTF indicator to another or even changing data (sometimes substantively). These changes are made constantly and affect data published in past reports. 'Reconciliation tables' are therefore included in the annexes of each new report to identify and explain changes.

One **change in methodology** since the previous report is worth reporting: while previously the MLS aimed to account for co-funding or multi-donor efforts by calculating the proportion of project results in relation to the share of EUTF funding received, it has now been decided to follow the EU's established approach which is to report on all the projects' results, independent of the proportion of EU contribution to the overall budget of a project. However, in the specific case of pooled funding in South Sudan (i.e. the Health Pooled Fund II), the results reported in the MLS reports are based on the EU's contribution alone.

For more detail on the MLS methodology, see the Q1 2018 report annexes.

## 2.3. CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

Most of the challenges and limitations related to EUTF reporting have been described in detail in the Q1 2018 report annexes and, in some cases reiterated in the Q2 report. While these challenges and limitations remain valid, a few additional ones should be mentioned.

1. **Every new quarter is a learning experience:** Although the MLS has been working with some 38 IPs since its first report, a number of factors, including staff turnover across projects, distance and competing priorities as well as the complex and ever-changing nature of development work in the HoA,

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<sup>10</sup> Payment intervals were adapted from bi-monthly to three-monthly as of August 2018.

combine to make each data collection and analysis effort a new challenge. As mentioned in the Methodology section above, there are frequent changes to mapping and data which, compounded by change in staff, mean that the approach has to be constantly reviewed with partners. This, added to incompressible time constraints on the IPs' parts, means that it has not been possible to shorten the process so far.

2. **Complex M&E systems of projects based in remote areas:** While this issue has already been raised to a certain extent, it is important enough to be reiterated. In some cases, it continues to be very difficult to reach projects located in extremely remote areas. When this is compounded by complex and sometimes overlapping M&E systems (e.g. when an IP decides to change its system), consortia with many partners or lack of data collection ability, it makes MLS data collection and quality control all the more difficult.

3. **The 41 EUTF common output indicators:** The EUTF common output indicators are the core of the MLS system. At the same time, as new projects are signed, priorities shift and geographies change, the indicators' relevance is challenged, thus affecting the delicate balance between comparability, harmonisation and practicality on one hand and relevance on the other hand.

4. **Growing interest leads to possible changes to the indicators (and therefore the system):** As mentioned above, the MLS system (including its database, methodology and analysis) is based on the 41 EUTF common output indicators. The complexity of the three windows' portfolios, the high number of participants in the system and the tight quarterly reporting deadlines require an important element of standardisation and harmonisation. However, as exposure and interest both grow, so do the indicators' links to other systems (e.g. EUTF Results Framework, EU DEVCO Results Framework, Sustainable Development Goals) and therefore, to a certain degree, their complexity. At the same time, as they are applied to an increasing number and variety of projects and IPs, the need for flexibility increases, thus creating a tension between the concurrent needs for standardisation/harmonisation, sophistication and flexibility.

## 2.4. MLS: OUTCOME MONITORING & HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS

### 2.4.1. OUTCOME MONITORING

In its first year of activity, the MLS focused on developing and implementing a methodology to aggregate the outputs of the EUTF HoA's portfolio. It is clear, however and as discussed in previous reports, that focusing on outputs and numerical data has significant limitations.

The MLS has therefore started to look at possibilities to gather outcomes for the whole window, by first analysing the current portfolio and studying what is currently being measured at the outcome level by the participating IPs. The aim of this analysis is to propose options for outcome monitoring, taking into consideration best practices but also practicality and IPs' workload.

A preliminary analysis of outcome and impact indicators was done, looking at how they inform their projects' Theories of Change (ToC), whether they have targets, how and how often data is collected for them etc. Based on this analysis, the MLS will identify and propose to the EUTF management options for the reporting of common outcome and impact indicators, along with associated advantages and disadvantages and potential mitigating actions.

## 2.4.2. HIGH-LEVEL INDICATORS

### Overview

The ‘high-level indicators’ component of the MLS aims at designing and piloting a system of indicators using sources of data external to the M&E systems of EUTF IPs. High-level indicators will **track major regional and national trends** relevant to EUTF-funded programmes: forced displacement and irregular migration (using data for example from IOM and UNHCR), stability (e.g. ACLED - Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project), socio-economic situation (e.g. FEWSNET- Famine Early Warning Systems Network) and governance, among others. The system should inform future EU programming and policy making allowing the MLS to identify correlations between EUTF HoA programming and relevant regional trends. This should allow the MLS to highlight potential contributions of specific programming through a top-down approach and complement the monitoring of outputs and outcome indicators informed by each project in their immediate perimeter and aggregated by the MLS in its monitoring function through a bottom-up approach.

### Objectives of the high-level indicators component

If implemented, the high-level indicators system designed and piloted by the MLS should:

1. Put the results identified by the monitoring component into **perspective** by tracking the regional trends that the EUTF is supposed to impact.
2. **Inform future EU programming and policy making** by identifying the geographical and thematic areas that experience improvements and those for which non-improving/worsening trends may highlight the need for targeted interventions.
3. Provide **data to inform impacts** (and outcomes) of EUTF-funded projects when IPs lack the data to do so. A small but significant proportion of impact indicators (and to a lesser extent of outcome indicators) listed in IPs’ logical frameworks cannot be informed using the M&E tools shared with the MLS team. They will require external data. High-level indicators could be used to fill these gaps.
4. Allow the MLS to **analyse possible contributions** of EUTF interventions to changes at the regional level, meaning that if the proposed high-level indicators system is implemented, the MLS team will analyse correlations between the presence of EUTF-funded activities in some areas and the evolution of relevant high-level indicators in the same areas.
5. Allow the MLS to **complement the existing literature** by providing further support for (or a reassessment of) key hypotheses underlying the EUTF ToC, through the use of econometric analyses that could complement qualitative case studies that started investigating such links using a qualitative approach.<sup>11</sup>

### Typology of high-level indicators

Proposed high-level indicators will be divided into three categories:

1. **‘Impact-level’ high-level indicators**, tracking dimensions corresponding to the high-level objectives of the EUTF (irregular migration, forced displacement and destabilisation);
2. **‘Outcome-level’ high-level indicators**, tracking thematic areas corresponding to the strategic objectives of the EUTF – the ‘root causes’ of irregular migration, forced displacement and destabilisation: unemployment, food insecurity, lack of access to basic services, human rights

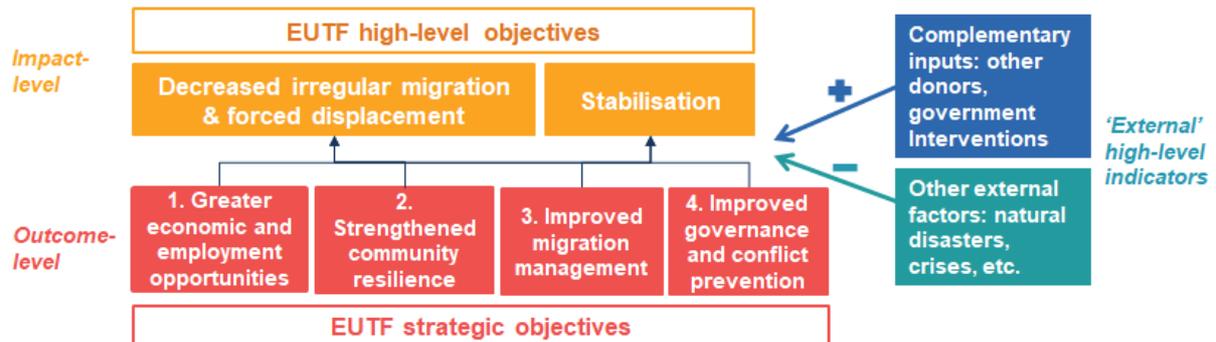
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<sup>11</sup> For example, the RESET II case study exploring the link between resilience and migration, or the Kenya Youth case study investigating the link between skills/livelihoods support and conflict prevention.

violations, migration management systems / policies, crises management, etc. Such indicators will be tracked at a level and with a granularity that are to be defined.

3. **‘External’ high-level indicators**, capturing external factors able to influence positively or negatively both the high-level and strategic objectives (e.g.: natural disasters, interventions from other donors).

Figure 2: Typology of proposed high-level indicators



### Next steps

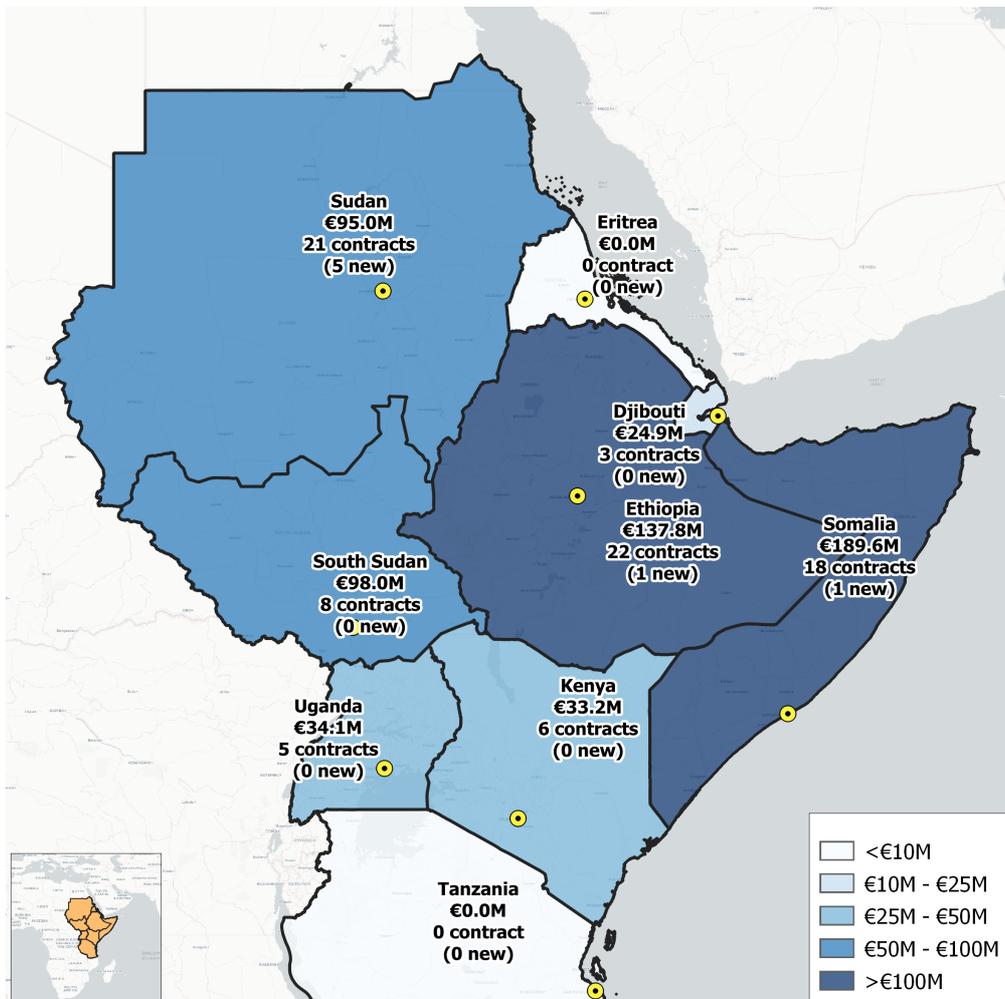
So far, the MLS has identified data sources relevant for the high-level indicators system, engaged in discussions with most organisations collecting this data, started analysing publicly available data and is in the process of getting access to non-public data. In the coming months, the feasibility and relevance of the high-level indicators system will be further investigated by setting up a pilot system covering one or two country/ies of the HoA window.

### 3. OVERVIEW

#### 3.1. OVERVIEW OF BUDGETS AND CONTRACTS BY COUNTRY

As of January 2019, the EUTF HoA window has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decision by the Operational Committee) €1.14B over 58 programmes, of which 71%, or €806M, has been contracted to 101 projects across the region. The largest portion (€193M or 24%) has been contracted to regional projects, closely followed by Somalia with €190M (23%), which overtakes Ethiopia and Sudan, respectively first and second in Q2 2018. The second largest country is Ethiopia with €138M (17% of contracted funds), followed by South Sudan (€98M or 12%) and Sudan (€95M and 12%). Uganda (€34M) and Kenya (€33M) both of which have 4% of the contracted funds. The last country is Djibouti, which saw its contracted funds more than double, with the signing of the *Solutions Pérennes* contracts (see Q2 2018 report), to reach €25M and 3% of the portfolio. The significant increase in Somalia’s budget, among others, reflects the prioritisation of criteria v) ‘essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan’ as dictated by the EUTF’s Strategic Board in April 2018.

Figure 3: Budget contracted and number of contracts by country, January 2019<sup>12</sup>



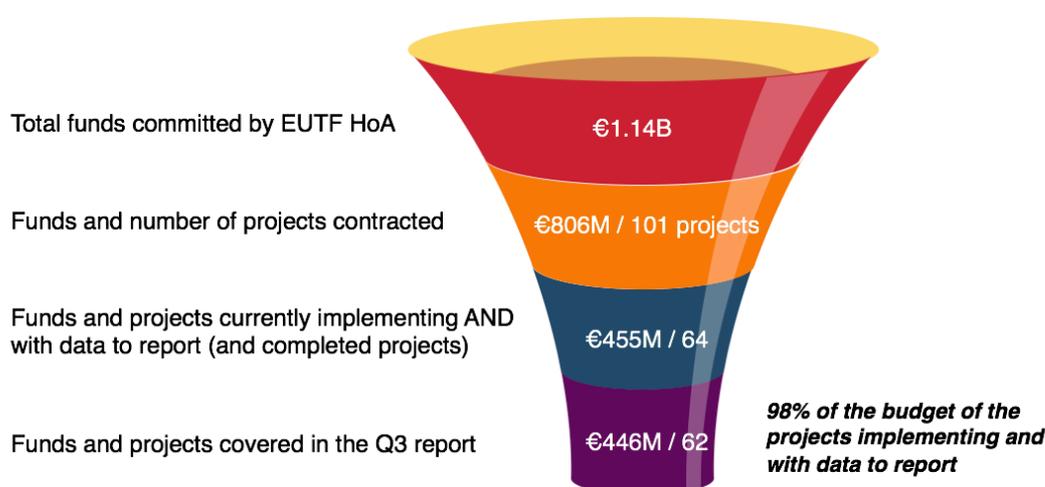
<sup>12</sup> Regional projects are not represented on the map.

## 3.2. OVERVIEW BY PROJECTS

As of January 2019, there are 101 contracted projects for €806M, including eighteen regional projects. Ethiopia still has the most contracted projects (22), followed by Sudan (21), Somalia (18), and then South Sudan (8), Kenya (6), Uganda (5) and Djibouti (3)<sup>13</sup>.

Of the 101 contracted projects, three have ended, two of which last appeared in the Q2 2018 report: the EUTF's funding to the Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan has finished as well as the RE-INTEG UNHCR project in Somalia. 64 contracts are being implemented and have data to report (leaving 37 contracts in inception). 62 projects are covered in this report, including the three that have completed their work, or a total of twelve additional projects compared to Q2 2018. Two projects in implementation have so far been unable to contribute to the MLS report.

Figure 4: Breakdown of funds and projects included in the Q3 report, January 2019<sup>14,15</sup>



The below table lists all the EUTF HoA projects that are currently implementing or have completed their activities or a total of 64 projects, 62 of which are included in the MLS database and therefore in this report.

<sup>13</sup> This excludes 41 contracts, worth €15M, deemed "not operational" and which cannot be monitored by the MLS. They are mostly evaluations and audits; air services; mappings and plans; reports; communications and events. Some of the largest of these contracts include: Technical assistance accompanying the Budget support in Somalia for \$6M; a third party M&E contract for Somalia worth €2M; Technical assistance to the EU Delegation for cooperation in Sudan for €1.8M and the Provision of air services to allow access for humanitarian and development actors in Sudan for €1.5M.

<sup>14</sup> In Q3 2018, there are no projects who are implementing but have no data to report.

<sup>15</sup> Numbers also include three completed projects. Between the Q2 and Q3 2018 reports, the MLS re-classified projects as operational or not-operational. This affected the total number of contracts, thus the apparent discrepancy between 102 signed contracts in Q2 and 101 in Q3 2018.

Table 2: EUTF HoA projects in implementation / completed (64 projects), January 2019<sup>16</sup>

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional	Better Migration Management Programme (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme (BMM GIZ)	GIZ	€40,000,000
	<b>Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1 (Cross-Border)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-01</b>	<b>Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mendera triangle-RASMI (Cross-Border Pact II)</b>	<b>Pact</b>	<b>€2,850,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-02	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa – BORESHA (Cross-Border DRC)	DRC	€13,300,000 (new project in report)
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-03	SElam, Ekisil – SEEK (Cross-Border Pact I)	Pact	€2,992,500 (new project in report)
		<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-26-04</b>	<b>Omo Delta Project: Expanding the Rangeland to achieve Growth &amp; Transformation (Cross-Border VSFG)</b>	<b>VSFG</b>	<b>€12,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF IOM)	IOM	€25,000,000
	<b>Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-36-01</b>	<b>Supporting the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security (Peace and Security IGAD)</b>	<b>IGAD</b>	<b>€5,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ (IGAD Resilience GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD (IGAD Resilience IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000
	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Direct Grant to IGAD (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02	Free Movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility (Free Movement ILO)	ILO	€6,000,000
	Research and Evidence Facility (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS Altai)	Altai	€3,897,550
	Djibouti	Enhancing Youth's professional skills (Transform)	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-29-01	Projet TRANSFORM - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire (Transform AFD)	AFD
Ethiopia	Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	Save the Children	€5,300,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrle and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan International	€3,500,000
	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01	Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia (RESET II ACF)	ACF	€6,000,000

<sup>16</sup> Projects in **bold** are new projects and projects in grey *italics* are not in the report. Projects considered “not operational” (and therefore not relevant to be measured according to the output indicators) as per the above footnote are not represented.

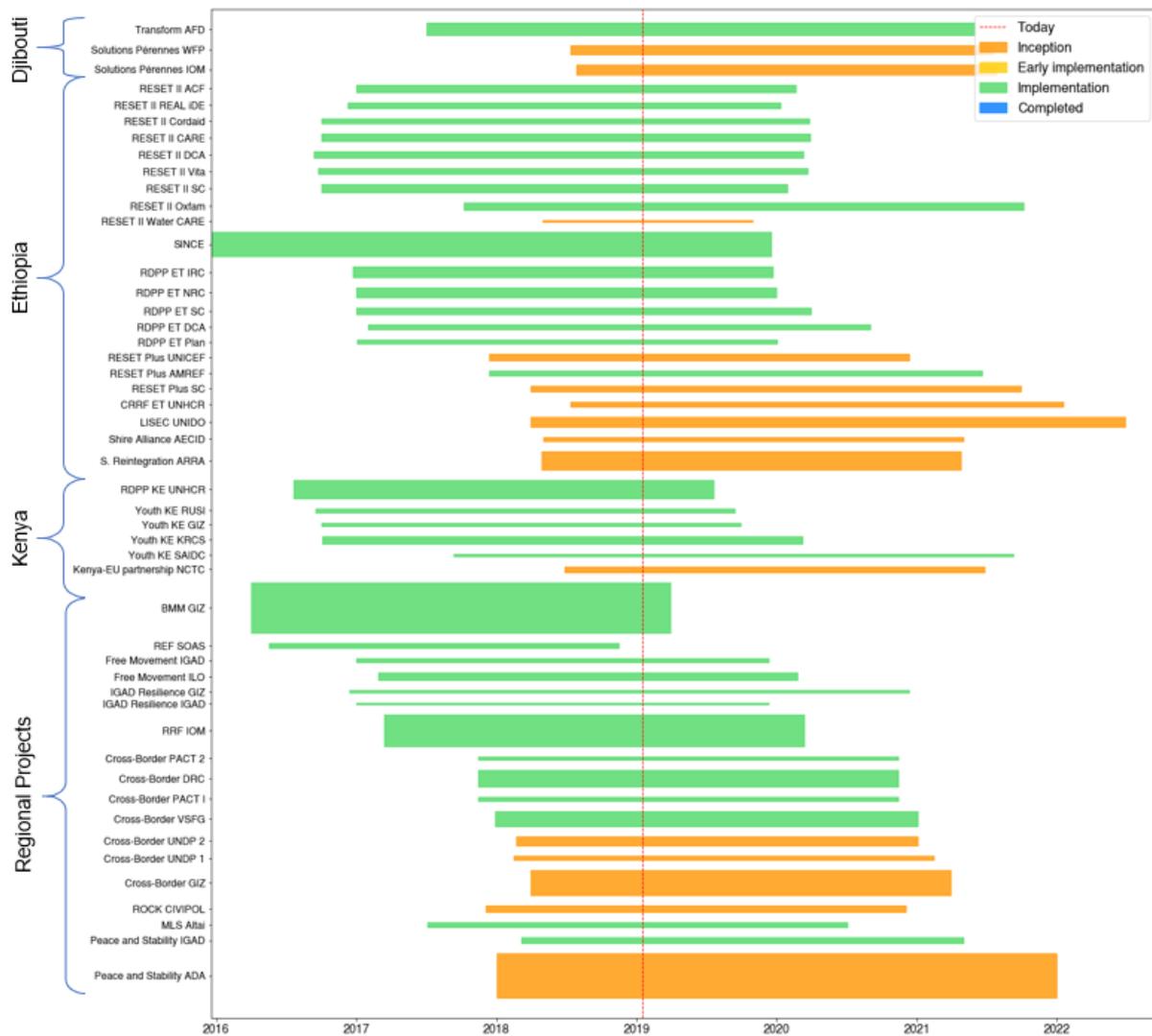
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods - REAL (RESET II REAL IDE)	iDE UK	€4,949,244
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03	Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster under RESET II (RESET II Cordaid)	Cordaid	€4,252,073 (not in report)
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05	Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)	DCA	€5,500,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster, (RESET II Vita)	Vita	€4,230,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State (RESET II SC)	Save the Children	€7,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam)	Oxfam	€5,580,000
	<b>Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02</b>	<b>Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)</b>	<b>Amref</b>	<b>€4,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa	€19,845,000
Kenya	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP Kenya)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-17-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Kenya: Support to the Kalobeyei Development Programme (RDPP KE UNHCR)	UNHCR	€14,700,000
	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth Kenya)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-01	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II (Youth KE RUSI)	RUSI	€2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-03	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE KRCS)	KRCS	€5,920,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-04	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE SAIDC)	SAIDC	€1,900,000
Sudan	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP Sudan)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01</b>	<b>Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation -Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD AICS)</b>	<b>AICS</b>	<b>€2,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNIDO)	UNIDO	€3,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	Regional Development and Protection programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)	UNHCR	€3,000,000
	Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01</b>	<b>EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO)</b>	<b>SOFRECO</b>	<b>€3,600,000 (new project in report)</b>
	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01	Improving Nutrition and Reducing Stunting in Eastern Sudan through an Integrated Nutrition and Food Security Approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000
	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01</b>	<b>Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH)</b>	<b>WHH</b>	<b>€2,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
	<b>Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01</b>	<b>Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host</b>	<b>AICS</b>	<b>€11,900,000 (new project in report)</b>

	<b>communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD)</b>		<b>Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS)</b>		
	<b>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01</b>	<b>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)</b>	<b>CW</b>	<b>€2,220,800 (new project in report)</b>
		<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02</i>	<i>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD IMC)</i>	<i>IMC</i>	<i>€4,719,200 (not in report)</i>
Somalia	Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01	Enhancing security & rule of law (Security and rule of law Sahana)	Sahan Foundation	€2,699,370
	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
		<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03</i>	<i>Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)</i>	<i>UNHCR</i>	<i>€5,000,000 (completed)</i>
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)	CARE NL	€9,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	"Wadajir" - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-06	Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services (RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT)	UN-HABITAT	€12,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (RE-INTEG CW)	CW	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (RE-INTEG IDLO)	IDLO	€2,967,280
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW 2)	Concern Worldwide	€1,000,000
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000	
South Sudan	Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan ( <i>Economic Stabilisation</i> )	<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01</i>	<i>Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabilisation Ecorys)</i>	<i>Ecorys</i>	<i>€999,924 (completed)</i>
	Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01	Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS FAO)	FAO	€28,000,000
	Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)	<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01</i>	<i>Health Pooled Fund II - South Sudan (HPF II DFID)</i>	<i>DFID</i>	<i>€20,000,000 (completed)</i>
	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
Uganda	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM)	IOM	€4,300,000
	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel)	Enabel	€4,900,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC)	DRC	€10,000,000

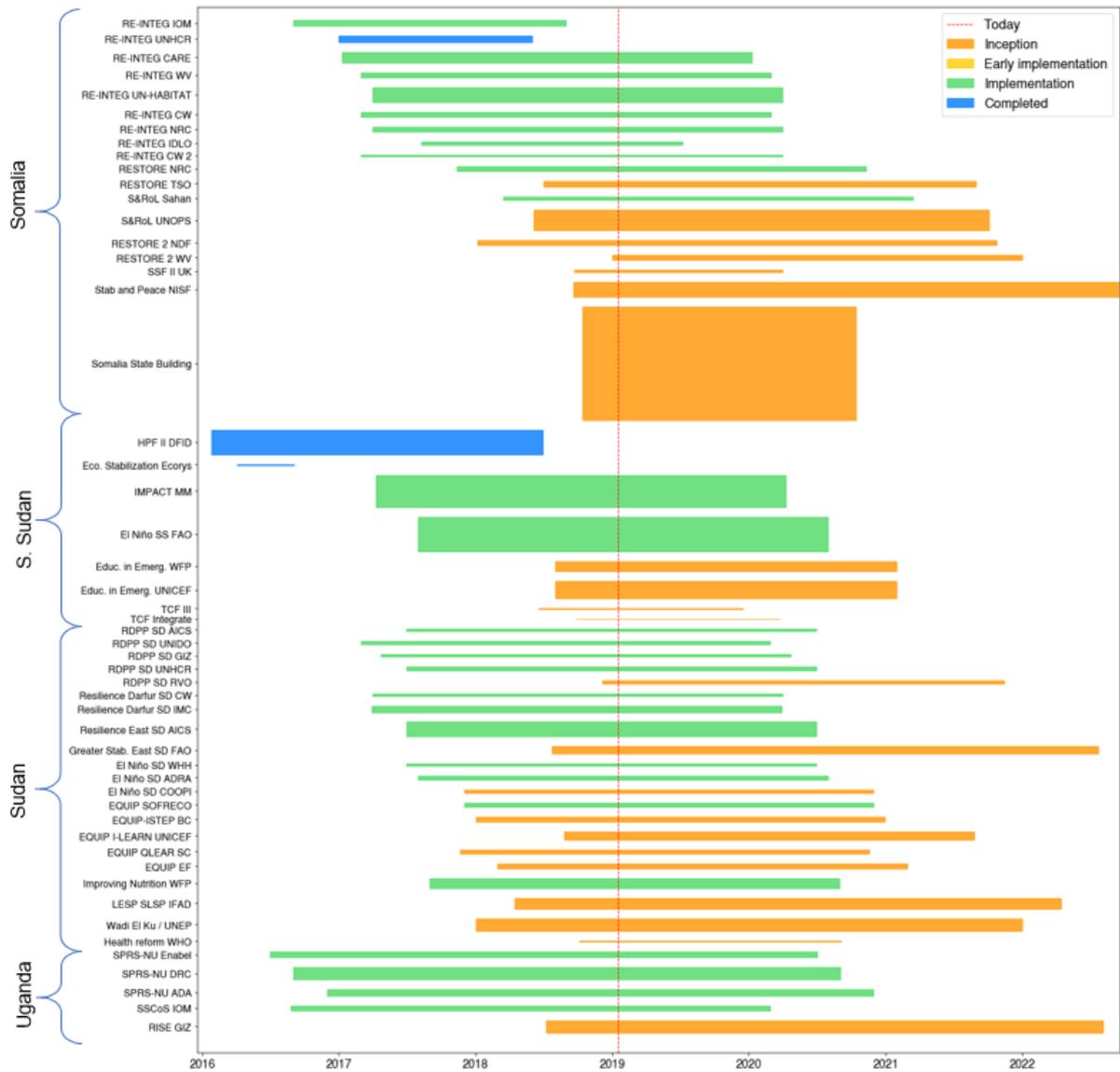
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA)	ADA	€4,900,000
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The below graph showcases all the contracted EUTF HoA projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation. Compared to Q2 2018, one can notice an increase in the number of completed projects to three and the signature of some large projects, particularly in Somalia, such as the 'Somalia State Building' and the 'Stabilisation and Peace Dividends' contracts, the latter extending the lifespan of the portfolio into late 2022.

Figure 5: All signed EUTF HOA contracts by budget and status of implementation (101 projects – includes projects in inception, implementation and completed), January 2019<sup>17</sup>



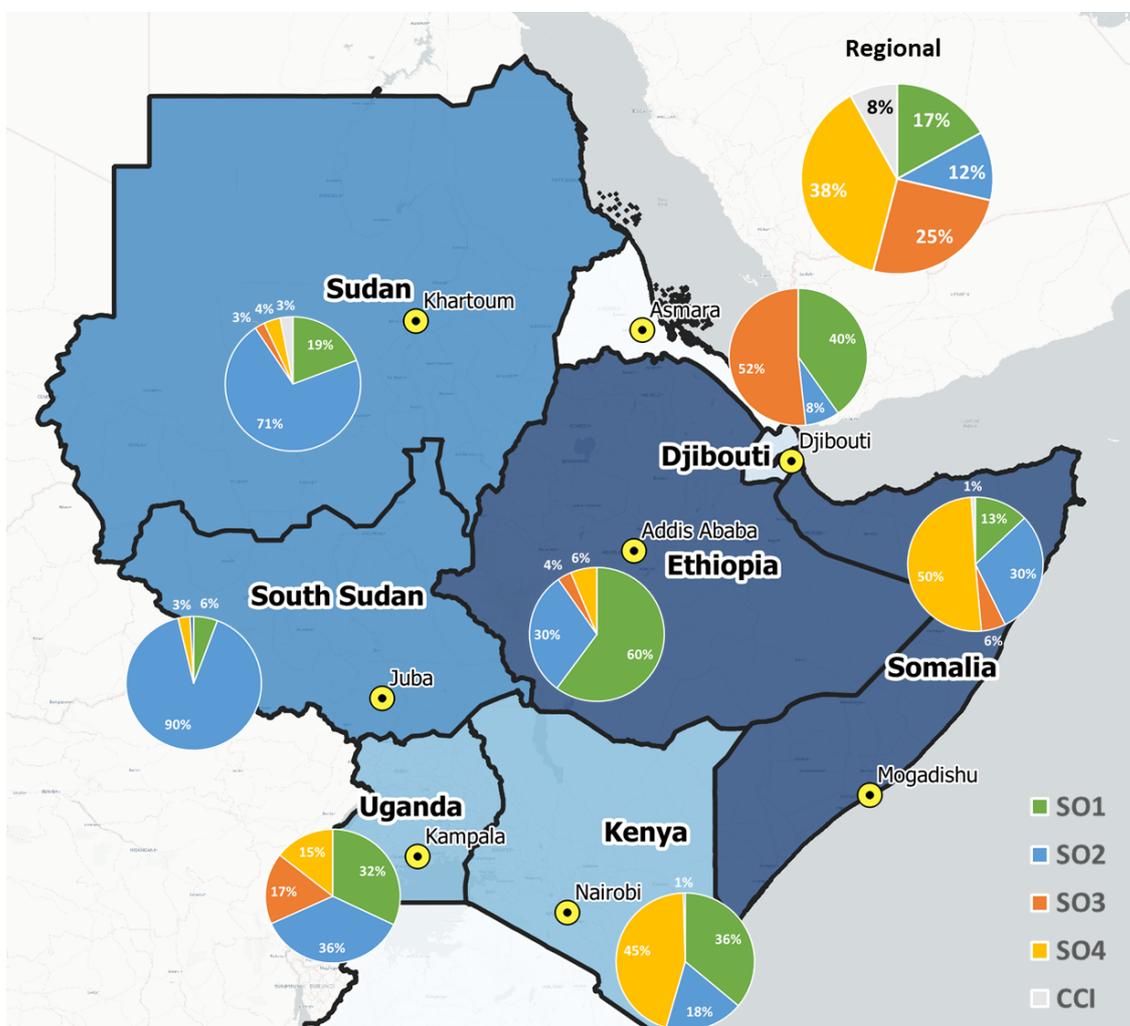
<sup>17</sup> 40 'not operational' projects omitted (See footnote above). Shortened names were used for simplicity's sake in the legend. Budgets are solely EUTF contribution. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height/width the EUTF budget per project.



### 3.3. OVERVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

SO2 ‘Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people’ remains the largest in terms of allocated funds (with 37% of the contracted funds). Indeed, this SO is particularly significant in South Sudan (90% of funds) and Sudan (71%). The next Strategic Objective in terms of funds is now SO4 ‘Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration’ (25%) which has overtaken SO1 ‘Greater economic and employment opportunities’ since the last report, largely due to the signature of several large stabilisation-related contracts in Somalia, where it represents 50% of the funds. SO1 represents 24% of the overall resources and a particularly strong presence in Ethiopia (60%), where employment has been identified as a key priority and several related contracts have recently been signed, Djibouti (40%) and Kenya (36%). SO3 ‘Improving migration management’ has 11% of the overall funds and is particularly important in Djibouti (52%), where two new contracts addressing migrants, refugees and host community members are in their inception phase, and among regional contracts (25%). Finally, 3% of the funding is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 6: Breakdown of contracted budget by country and strategic objective, January 2019<sup>18</sup>

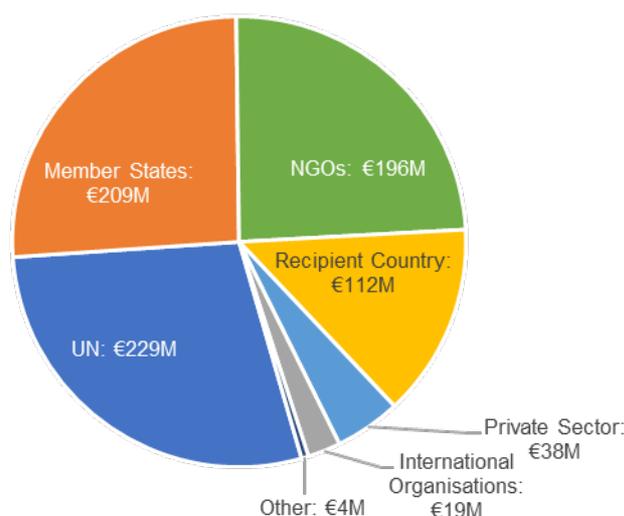


<sup>18</sup> The darker the country map the more funds spent in the country. Excludes €15M contracted to “irrelevant” projects that are not being mapped to Strategic Objectives (including mostly evaluations, audits, reports, communications and air services contracts). CCI means cross-cutting issues.

### 3.4. OVERVIEW BY IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

Contracts have been signed with close to 70 IPs. The main change since the last report is the growth in the share of contracts signed directly with recipient states, which has gone from 3 to 14% of the budget (€112M), in large part due to the approval and signature of the Somalia State Building contract. United Nations agencies have overtaken Member States agencies as the main group of implementers with 28% of funds (€229M), though the latter remain close behind at 26% (€209M). Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) represent 24% of resources (€196M). The rest of the portfolio is largely implemented by other international organisations, members of the private sector and universities.

Figure 7: Breakdown of contracted funds by type of implementing partner, January 2019<sup>19</sup>



### 3.5. OVERVIEW BY INDICATOR

This section offers an analysis of the collective progress made by the EUTF HoA portfolio against the EUTF common output indicators<sup>20</sup>. It must be noted, however, that multiple caveats apply to the analysis, as explained in more detail in the Q2 2018 report:

- first, some EUTF indicators are significantly easier to report on and obtain data for than others, therefore some numbers should be seen more as estimations than exact data (e.g. number of people benefiting from improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9));
- second, many project outputs cannot be adequately expressed through numbers alone;
- third, neither the EUTF common output indicators nor individual project outputs should be considered directly comparable to one another and context must be taken into consideration when drawing conclusions;
- fourth, and as explained in the Challenges and limitations section above, apparent decreases in output are to be taken especially carefully given the incremental nature of the process (e.g. no addition to 'number of institutions trained' in 4.2bis does not mean that no institutions were trained but that no 'new' ones were);
- fifth, as previously mentioned, since in many cases, targets have been hard or impossible to obtain, it was decided in the latter case to 'match' targets to the real output in order not to give

<sup>19</sup> 'Other' refers to REF SOAS (€ 3,965,424).

<sup>20</sup> The list of 41 common output indicators can be found in the annexes to this report.

a false impression of significant overachievement. For this reason, no analysis is done on the targets (apart from exceptional cases in which targets have in fact been exceeded by a wide margin).

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

In addition, it is worth highlighting the limitations related to measuring outputs for EUTF indicator 2.2 (number of people receiving a basic social service). Due to M&E capacity limitations at the individual project level, the MLS cannot account for the same people receiving basic services across sectors. For example, there is usually no way of knowing if an individual has benefited from both medical treatment and school tuition fee support provided by a given project. As such, all numbers related to EUTF indicator 2.2 should be considered in terms of 'number of basic services provided' as opposed to number of people, in order to avoid misinterpretation.

Table 3: Targets and results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, September 2018<sup>21</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total Actual up to Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved	% Achieved up to Q3 vs Targets
1.1 Number of jobs created	4,224	3,636	4,366	12,226	23%
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	755	427	525	1,707	10%
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	26,650	28,128	17,235	72,013	52%
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (IVET) and/or skills development	21,822	7,100	8,598	37,520	59%
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,715	1,458	747	30,920	94%
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3			3	60%
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	233	103	162	498	42%
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,753,062	340,888	247,328	2,341,278	96%
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	92,486	8,398	54,378	155,262	67%
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	171,883	135,299	138,088	445,270	51%
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	72	14	19	105	53%
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	3,646	9,846	39,845	53,337	70%
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	130,638	41,893	140,627	313,158	45%
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	8,252	5,584	5,079	18,915	61%
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	2,522,710	352,365	484,358	3,359,433	77%
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	44,897	656	988	46,541	253%
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	9,981	24,279	13,175	47,435	63%
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	7,184	3,134	4,323	14,641	44%
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	23,169	4,654	399	28,222	110%
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	112	18		130	77%
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	1,637	845	1,528	4,010	84%
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	2,799	920	1,525	5,244	49%
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	55			55	100%
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	202	66	55	323	74%
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	7,463	1,369	1,130	9,962	38%
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	13,251	7,093	5,476	25,820	67%
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services			38	38	72%
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	6	7	17	30	120%
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	111	34	16	161	70%
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,302	53	70	1,425	71%
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	116	54	78	248	56%
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	40	14	39	93	49%

Having said that, and while it is still too early for trend analyses, some interesting results can be pointed out:

- Unsurprisingly, the largest outputs continue to be registered by EUTF indicator 2.9 (number of people having access to improved basic services), which reached 3,359,433 in Q3 2018,

<sup>21</sup> Indicators not represented have neither targets nor data so far. When some of the IPs did not provide targets and the results achieved are therefore much higher than existing targets, '% achieved' is capped at 100%.

growing by 17% since the previous quarter, largely due to RESET II SC in Ethiopia (for more detail, see section with analysis by indicator below).

- This is followed by EUTF indicator 2.2 (number of people receiving a basic social service) with a total of 2,341,278 services delivered up to Q3 2018 and a growth of 12%. The outputs registered in Q3 were however smaller than in Q2, which can be linked to the end of EUTF's funding to Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan (which contributed more than half of the outputs accounted for in Q2 2018).
- EUTF Indicator 2.6 (hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management) saw a fourfold increase in Q3 reaching 53,337, which was mostly attributable to the Youth KE SAIDC project (60% of total progress) in Kenya as it scaled up activities to register 15,000 farmers to allow them to complete at least one training in improved soil management and agronomic practices.
- EUTF Indicator 2.3 (number of people receiving nutrition assistance) grew by 54% in Q3 2018, reaching 54,378 beneficiaries in Q3 alone, largely through Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan (it accounted for 66% of reported progress in Q3 alone).
- Numbers of beneficiaries registered under EUTF Indicator 2.7 (number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights) nearly doubled in Q3, reaching 313,158 (82% growth), largely due to three projects: RESET II ACF in Ethiopia and RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT and RE-INTEG CW in Somalia.
- EUTF Indicator 4.4 (number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services) saw its first results in Q3 2018, when 38 victims of trafficking were assisted and/or referred to assistance services, including 32 in Kenya.
- EUTF Indicator 3.5 (number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance) saw little growth in Q3 (+1%). This was partly because RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia had previously been faced with a very high, unexpected caseload (it represented over 80% of outputs under this indicator in both Q1 and Q2 reports) which considerably depleted its resources (and made it overachieve its targets by far). EUTF Indicator 3.2 (number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted) grew by 2% for the same reason.
- EUTF Indicator 1.3 (Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities) also saw its growth slow down: while it grew by 31% from Q2 to Q3 2018, 17,235 beneficiaries were reported in Q3, representing a 39% decrease from the figures achieved in Q2 alone, a fact that can be explained partly by the reduced focus of some projects on this activity and the fact that less new beneficiaries are reached as support continues and targets are close to being reached by older projects.
- Finally, although outputs under EUTF Indicator 1.5 (number of job placements facilitated and/or supported) only grew by 2% between Q2 and Q3, with half as many beneficiaries in Q3 as in Q2, it should be noted, as mentioned in the Challenges and limitations section, that projects whose strategy is based on medium-term repetition or compounding of services to ensure sustainability are not the best represented by a system like the MLS: for instance, IMPACT in South Sudan, which aims to promote access to education for children by paying regular incentives<sup>22</sup> to a target 30,000 primary teachers (28,252 reached so far) in over 2,800 (2,492 achieved) schools across all states in the country, is unlikely to produce much higher outputs since it is close to reaching its targets in number of teachers and is now focusing on multiplying the rounds of payments.

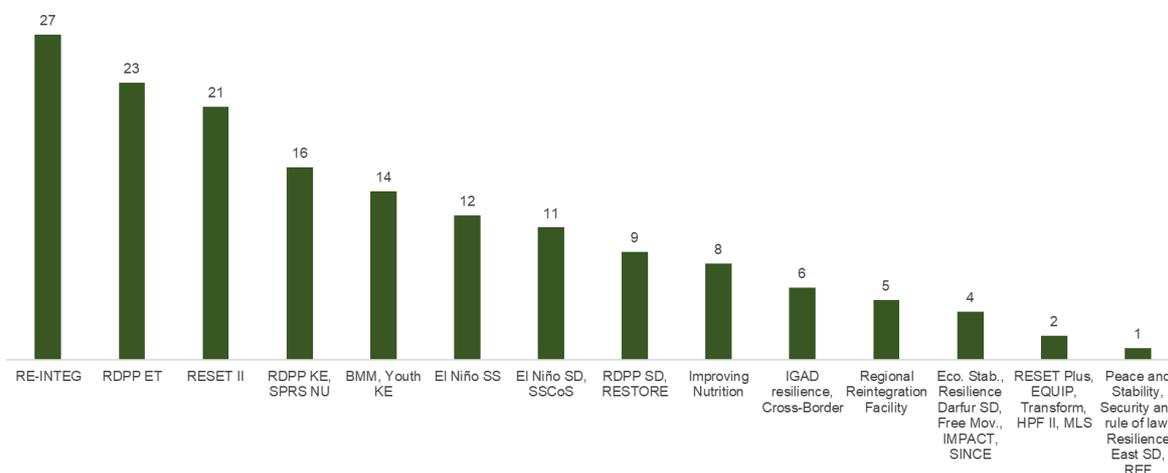
Unsurprisingly, there is little change to report in the tally of programmes by number of indicators, which continues to separate on one hand programmes with broader scopes (such as RE-INTEG, RDPP ET

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<sup>22</sup> Payment intervals were adapted from bi-monthly to three-monthly as of August 2018.

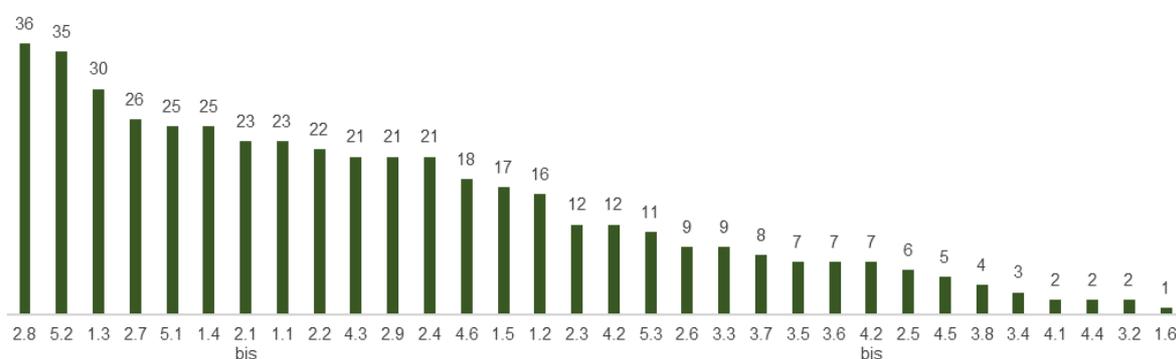
and RESET II, who all report on over 20 indicators each) compared to, on the other hand, more specialised programmes and new arrivals who are just starting their implementation such as Promoting Peace and Stability, Security and Rule of Law in Somalia or Resilience East Sudan, which all report on a single indicator.

Figure 8: Number of EUTF indicators by programme (30 programmes), September 2018<sup>23,24</sup>



There are some interesting changes in the order of indicators below. For instance, in Q3 2018, EUTF 2.8 (number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery) became the indicator most projects reported on, with 36 projects compared to 27 in Q2, showing the significant accent placed on capacity building of basic service providers in the HoA. Similarly, EUTF 1.3 (number of people assisted to develop IGA) went from 23 to 30 projects. On the lower end of the spectrum, only one programme – RE-INTEG – reports on EUTF 1.6 (Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved) so far, and two report on EUTF 3.2 (number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted), EUTF 4.1 (number of border stations supported to strengthen border control) and 4.4 (number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services).

Figure 9: Number of projects that inform each EUTF indicator, September 2018



<sup>23</sup> 'Eco. Stab.' stands for Economic Stabilization and 'Free Mov.' for Free Movement.

<sup>24</sup> The graph includes all the programmes covered in this report.

### 3.5.1. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 (GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES)

#### 3.5.1.1. Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

As of the end of Q3 2018, 12,226 jobs had been created under EUTF HoA. The 4,366 jobs (representing 36% of the total) created in Q3 alone are more than what was achieved in any previous reporting periods individually. Of all the jobs created in Q3 alone, a larger portion originated from IGA support (62%) than in Q2 (14%) and in the total up to Q1 (21%). In addition, in Q3, less jobs were created through cash for work (CFW) initiatives (12% vs 60% in Q2 and 27% in the total up to Q1).

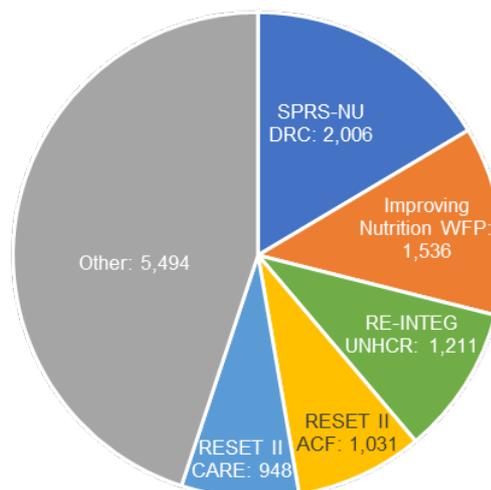
As had been noted in the past report, CFW tends to have limited potential for long-term employability of beneficiaries; it is, therefore, significant for the EUTF that its job creation activities are shifting towards more sustainable forms of employment.

The increase in jobs from IGA support is owed to the large number of livelihood interventions (particularly under RESET II ACF, CARE, Vita and REAL iDE, RE-INTEG WV, SSCoS IOM and RDPP ET Plan) under EUTF indicator 1.3 in both previous and current quarters now bearing their fruits.

Women benefited far more than men from activities related to job creation in both Q3 2018 alone (74% for women; 26% for men) and in the total up to Q3 (63% women and 36% men).<sup>26</sup> The prevalence of women in the figures for Q3 alone is explained by the fact that the activities that created the most jobs in this quarter, IGA support and creation of micro, small & medium enterprises (MSME), tend to target more women. This is the case for most projects providing this type of support, with extremes such as RE-INTEG WV which has so far created employment for 311 women and two men through IGA. While jobs created from CFW and support to job placement present a balanced gender ratio, successful IGA support and establishment of MSMEs have an overall female-male ratio of 80-20 and 61-37,<sup>27</sup> respectively.

The beneficiary types in Q3 reflect the same patterns observed in previous quarters: Ethiopia targeted mostly vulnerable people/potential migrants through the RESET II and the RDPP ET programs, Kenya targeted mostly refugees through the RDPP KE UNHCR project, Somalia's RE-INTEG program targeted mostly IDPs and returnees, Sudan's Improving Nutrition WFP project targeted solely host community members and Uganda targeted a mix of host and refugee communities.

Figure 10: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), total up to Q3 2018, by project, September 2018<sup>25</sup>

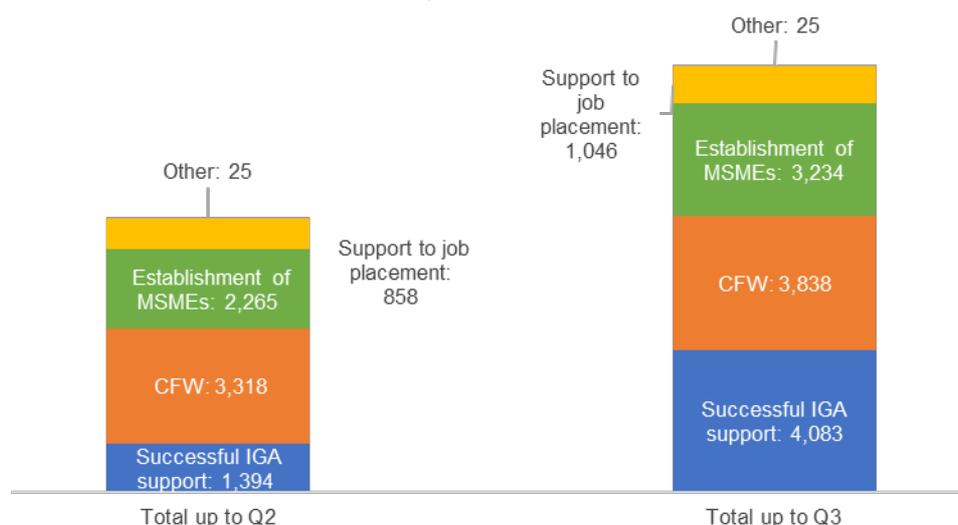


<sup>25</sup> 'Other' projects include RE-INTEG IOM, RESET II Vita, RESET II REAL iDE, RDPP KE UNHCR, SSCoS IOM, RESET II DCA, RE-INTEG WV, RDPP ET NRC, RESET II SC, RDPP ET Plan, RESET II Oxfam, RDPP ET DCA, SINCE, RRF IOM, RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT, RE-INTEG CARE, RE-INTEG NRC, Youth KE SAIDC.

<sup>26</sup> The gender of 1% of beneficiaries up to Q3 is unspecified.

<sup>27</sup> The gender of 2% of beneficiaries having jobs as a result of MSMEs being established is unspecified.

Figure 11: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1), total up to Q2 2018 vs total up to Q3 2018, by type of job, September 2018



### 3.5.1.2. Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

1,707 MSMEs have been created or supported under EUTF projects since the beginning of activities. Of these, 525 were reported in Q3 2018, representing a 44% increase from the total up to Q2. In Q3, RE-INTEG WV reported a large portion of the MSMEs (43% of the total in Q3 alone) by helping women self-help groups in Hargeisa, Somalia, access seed funding. The rest came from Ethiopia (27%) through RESET II and RDPP and Uganda (23%) through SSCoS IOM's business cooperatives and SPRS-NU DRC's financial support to business plans.

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

A total of 72,013 beneficiaries have been assisted in IGA development, with as many as 30 projects in six countries contributing to this figure. Two thirds of the total beneficiaries up to Q3 are female.

SPRS-NU DRC is one of the main contributors to this indicator, having supported around a fourth of the total beneficiaries up to Q3 through the creation of Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLAs) and formal linkages to financial services. Under RDPP KE UNHCR a similar portion of beneficiaries participated in business-oriented agricultural trainings while other groups were trained and certified in sustainable charcoal production. Furthermore, 8,962 beneficiaries received various trainings under Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan. The most targeted beneficiaries include members of the host communities (53% of the total up to Q3), vulnerable people and potential migrants (23%) and refugees (18%).

17,235 beneficiaries were reported in Q3, representing a 39% decrease from the figures achieved in Q2, a fact that can be explained partly by the reduced focus of projects on this activity, as well as by the fact that less new beneficiaries are reached as support continues each quarter. It is important to highlight again, that many of those who received IGA support in both current and previous quarters seem to have been able to translate it into an actual self-employment activity in Q3, which is reported in EUTF indicator 1.1.

Figure 12: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), total up to Q2 2018 vs total up to Q3 2018, by project, September 2018<sup>28</sup>

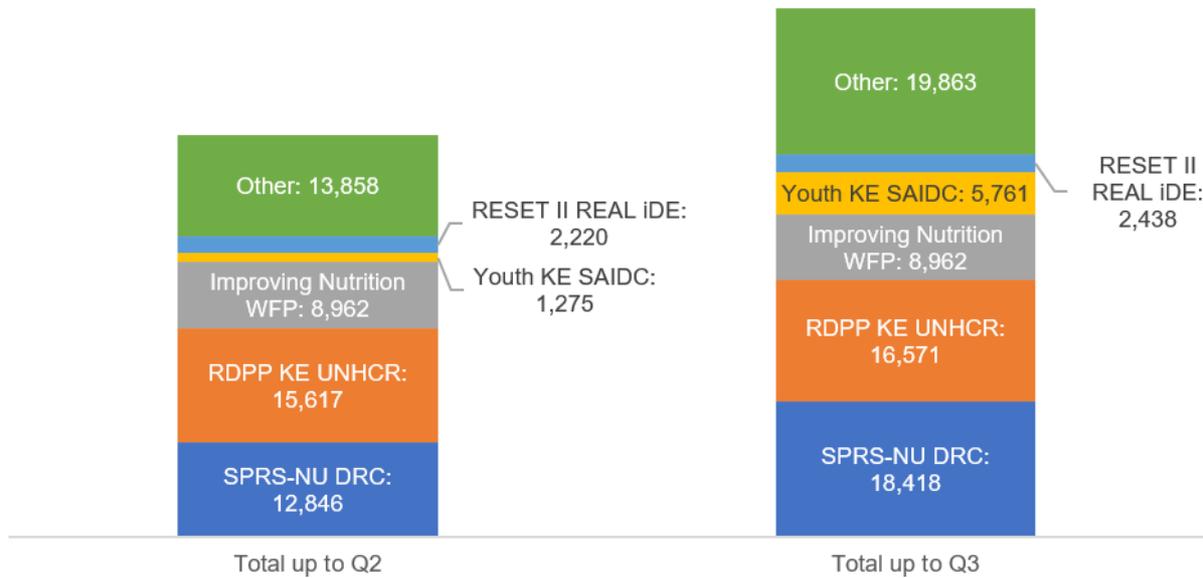
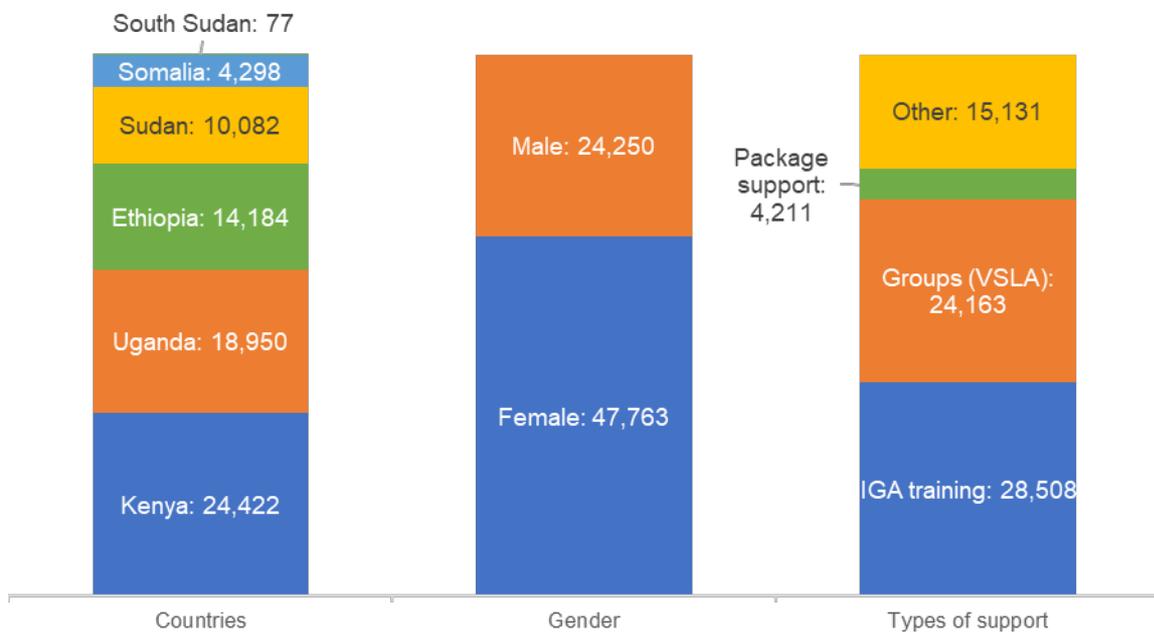


Figure 13: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), total up to Q3 2018, by country, gender and type of support, September 2018



<sup>28</sup> 'Other' projects include Cross-Border DRC, El Niño SD ADRA, El Niño SD WHH, El Niño SS FAO, RDPP ET DCA, RDPP ET IRC, RDPP ET NRC, RDPP ET Plan, RDPP ET SC, RE-INTEG CARE, RE-INTEG CW, RE-INTEG NRC, RE-INTEG UNHCR, RE-INTEG WV, RESET II ACF, RESET II CARE, RESET II DCA, RESET II Oxfam, RESET II SC, RESET II Vita, RESTORE NRC, SSCoS IOM, Youth KE GIZ and Youth KE KRCS.

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

A total of 37,520 individuals have benefited from professional (TVET) and skills development trainings under EUTF HoA activities up to Q3, with 55% of the total beneficiaries being women. 76% of the total beneficiaries up to Q3 are from host communities, followed by 13% refugees, 10% vulnerable people or potential migrants and 1% IDPs.<sup>29</sup>

#### **3.5.1.5. Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported (EUTF indicator 1.5)**

Under EUTF indicator 1.5, a total of 30,920 individuals have been supported with incentives and stipend payments. The largest portion of this result was achieved by the IMPACT project implemented by Mott MacDonald in South Sudan, which aims to promote access to education for children by paying regular incentives<sup>30</sup> to a target 30,000 primary teachers (28,252 reached so far) in over 2,800 (2,492 achieved) schools across all states in the country. The aim is to reach 30,000 teachers.<sup>31</sup>

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

No additional progress was made on this indicator in Q3 2018. Its sole contribution came from the now completed RE-INTEG UNHCR project, which supported the construction and rehabilitation of three trading centres and markets to stimulate business activities and professional opportunities for local communities in areas of return in Somalia.

### **3.5.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 (STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES AND IN PARTICULAR THE MOST VULNERABLE INCLUDING REFUGEES AND OTHER DISPLACED PEOPLE)**

#### **3.5.2.1. Number of social infrastructures built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1bis)**

498 social infrastructures have been built or rehabilitated with EUTF funds. This represents a 48% increase in Q3 2018, from 336 social infrastructure units built or rehabilitated in total up to Q2 2018. Most reported progress in Q3 can be attributed to Ethiopia (54%), Somalia (38%), Sudan (6%) and Kenya (2%). In Somalia, RE-INTEG CARE and RE-INTEG NRC are responsible for 33% of the reported progress in Q3 alone. The RE-INTEG CARE project constructed and/or rehabilitated seventeen schools, equipped ten schools with teaching and learning materials and improved facilities in three TVET training institutions. Additionally, in Q3, the RESET II SC project in Ethiopia made notable progress by building or rehabilitating 34 social infrastructures (compared to three in the total up to Q2) including fourteen rehabilitated water schemes.

Most built or rehabilitated infrastructure units in the total up to Q3 are water-related infrastructures (53%) followed by education-related infrastructures (20%) and sanitation-related infrastructures (9%).<sup>32-33</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> The status of 18 beneficiaries is unspecified.

<sup>30</sup> Payment intervals were adapted from bi-monthly to three-monthly as of August 2018.

<sup>31</sup> The number of teachers supported, in a particular 'pay round', will continue to rise until the 30,000 mark is reached. However, subsequent pay rounds do not wait for previous rounds to hit 30,000 before commencing.

<sup>32</sup> Other infrastructure units that were built or rehabilitated related to TVET (8%), health (3%), protection (3%), energy (2%) etc.

<sup>33</sup> Sanitation refers, in most cases, to latrines while water tends to relate to the connection of a place to water systems.

### **3.5.2.2. Number of people receiving a basic social service (EUTF indicator 2.2)**

2,341,278 basic services have been provided with EUTF funds up to Q3 2018. Health services dominate with 94% of this indicator's outputs, including 88% from medical treatment and 6% from vaccination campaigns. Other services rendered include distributing school materials and the payment of tuition fees (2%) and provision of household water purification (2%).

Most reported progress in Q3 occurred in Ethiopia (79% of all reported progress for the quarter). For instance, the RESET II ACF project (accounting for 54% of the progress in Q3) provided technical and logistics support to health facilities in the Wag Himra Zone during immunization campaigns, resulting in 133,351 persons immunised. The RESET II SC project in Ethiopia reached 36,780 beneficiaries who received water treatment chemicals (e.g. water guard and aqua tab) in three separate woredas.<sup>34</sup>

Total progress for the number of people receiving a basic social service is still impacted by the achievements of the Health Pooled Fund II (HPF II) project in South Sudan, which represents 76% of the overall results even though EUTF funding for this intervention ended in Q2 2018.

### **3.5.2.3. Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)**

155,262 persons have received nutrition assistance up to Q3 2018 (53% were female and 35% male).<sup>35</sup> Among those receiving nutrition assistance, 53% are from host communities, 25% were vulnerable people/potential migrants and 22% were refugees.

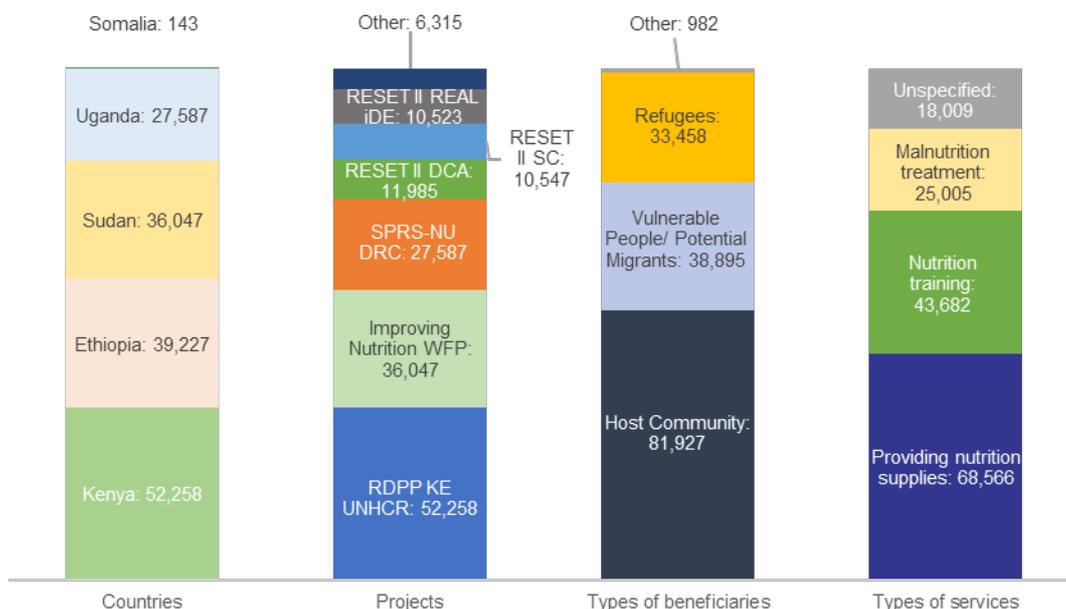
There was an increase of 54% between the total up to Q2 2018 and the total up to Q3 2018, which is mostly attributable to the Improving Nutrition WFP project, which accounts for 66% of reported progress in Q3 alone. Improving Nutrition WFP targets host community members in the Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States in Sudan, focusing on children under 5, as well as pregnant and lactating women to whom it provides treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), preventing micronutrient deficiencies and preventing the onset of MAM. The remaining values achieved in Q3 can mostly be attributed to RESET II REAL iDE (16% of reported progress in Q3) with 8,453 pregnant and or lactating women treated for malnutrition. Finally, 9% of reported progress in Q3 was achieved by the RDPP UNHCR Kenya programme through two interventions: farmers were trained on nutrition practices and additional students benefited from the home-grown school meals Programme (the Q2 report contains further detail regarding this WFP-led programme).

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<sup>34</sup> Woredas are the third-level administrative divisions in Ethiopia that are equivalent to districts in other countries.

<sup>35</sup> The gender of 12% of total beneficiaries was not specified.

Figure 14: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), total up to Q3 2018, by programme, country, beneficiary and type of service, September 2018

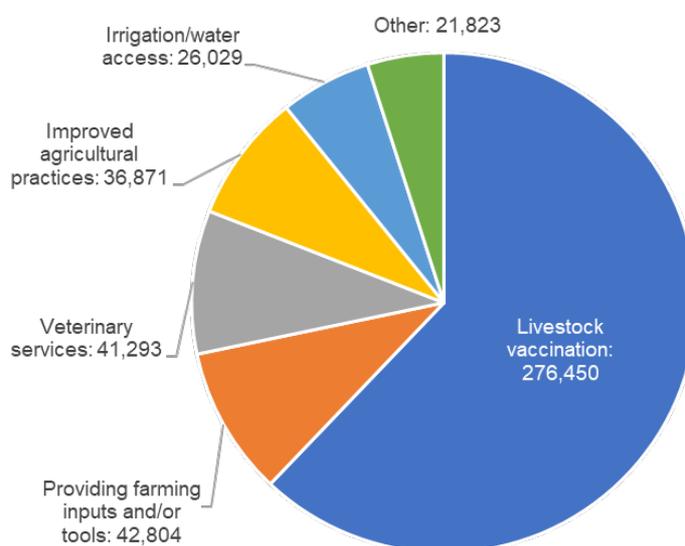


### 3.5.2.4. Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

A total of 445,270 persons have received food security-related assistance up to Q3 2018 (41% are female and 58% male).<sup>36</sup> Most beneficiaries of food security-related assistance remain vulnerable people/potential migrants (64%) as observed in previous reporting periods, followed by host community members (16%).

The 45% increase between the total up to Q2 2018 and total up to Q3 2018 can be attributed to a large extent to the Cross-Border DRC project (accounting for 49% of reported progress in Q3 alone) which has conducted Rift Valley Fever awareness and surveillance activities reaching a total of 34,067 households (34% female headed and 66% male-headed) and community-based livestock vaccination campaigns that reached 32,345 households in Q3 (33% of beneficiaries were female and 67% male).

Figure 15: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), total up to Q3 2018, by type of support, September 2018



<sup>36</sup> The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

Most persons receiving food security-related assistance up to Q3 have been assisted through livestock vaccination (62%), the provision of farming inputs and/or tools (10%), veterinary services other than vaccination (10%) and training on improved agricultural practices (8%).<sup>37</sup>

### **3.5.2.5. Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (EUTF indicator 2.5)**

105 local governments and/or communities have been supported to adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies thus far. Reported progress can be mostly attributed to RESET II projects in Ethiopia. For instance, the RESET II DCA project, that accounts for 51% of total reported progress helped 54 community-managed disaster risk reduction committees adopt DRR policies or strategies in line with national DRR directives.

### **3.5.2.6. Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management (EUTF indicator 2.6)**

53,337 hectares of land have benefited from improved agricultural management up to Q3 2018 because of EUTF funding, with a fourfold increase in Q3.

The high growth in Q3 is mostly attributable to the Youth KE SAIDC project (66% of progress in Q3 alone) in Kenya which scaled up activities to register 15,000 farmers in order to allow them to complete at least one training in improved soil management and agronomic practices. The project has improved land through the pruning of cashew nut trees on one hand and by introducing organic soil management techniques to farmers on the other hand. They will be able to improve soil health while having access to land that will regenerate more swiftly. In subsequent quarters, trainings to improve soil quality will continue being imparted but few additional hectares of land are expected to be improved. The RDPP UNHCR Kenya programme, which accounts for 22% of reported progress in Q3 alone, improved land by training farmers in the district of Loima. Previously reported progress for the RDPP UNHCR Kenya project up to Q2 referred to trainings conducted in the district of Turkana West, which is highly dependent on rainfed agriculture. Trainings continued being implemented in Turkana West but no new beneficiaries have been registered in the third quarter. Finally, the El Niño WHH Sudan project (accounting for 5% of reported progress in Q3) improved 2,038 hectares of land in Q3 by building water catchment structures to irrigate land.

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

In total, 313,158 persons have been reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights thus far (51% are female and 40% male).<sup>38</sup> There was an increase of 82% in the number of people reached between the total up to Q2 2018 and the total up to Q3 2018. This is largely attributable to three projects which account for 62% of reported progress in Q3 alone, reaching a total of 87,002 beneficiaries: RESET II ACF in Ethiopia, RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT and RE-INTEG CW in Somalia. RESET II ACF reached 45,680 individuals in Q3 alone (32% of reported progress in Q3), in part by conducting a mass awareness campaign on health and nutrition education in the Wag Himra zone in Ethiopia using health development army members and health extension workers.<sup>39</sup> RE-INTEG

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<sup>37</sup> Other beneficiaries have been supported through land rehabilitation, livestock distribution, nutrition-sensitive agriculture training and veterinary services (excluding vaccination). Many projects acting in the areas of agriculture-based support often implement a variety of activities that contribute to several of the above objectives.

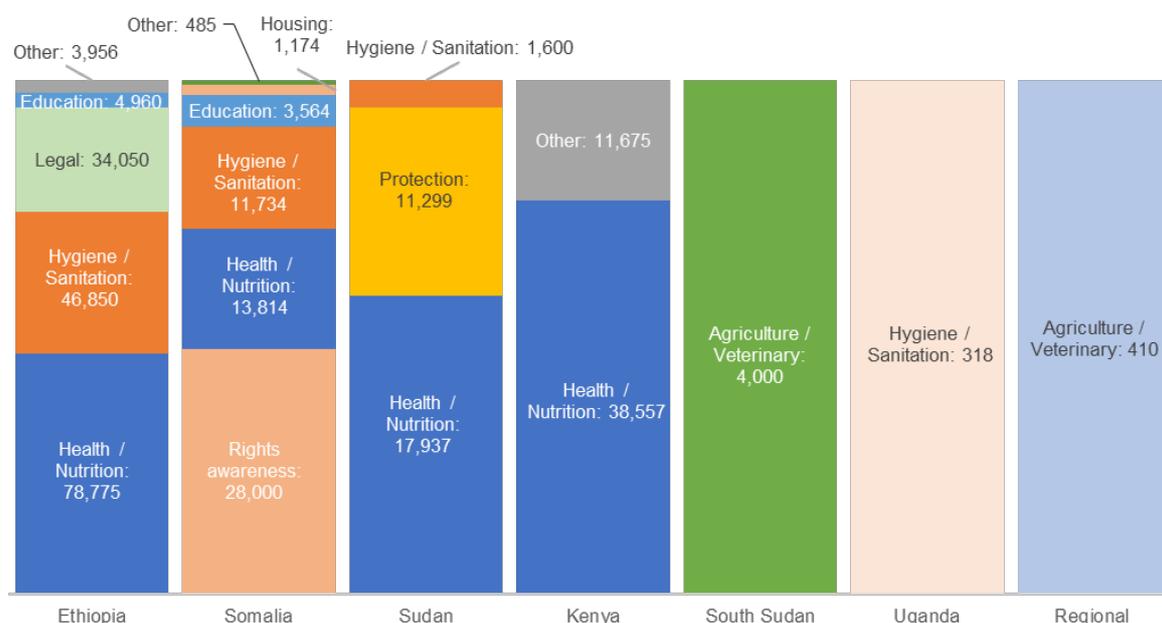
<sup>38</sup> The gender of 9% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

<sup>39</sup> Health extension workers (HEWs) are generally young women with at least a grade 10 education that are recruited at the *kebele* or *woreda* level. After undergoing one year of pre-service training in 16 health care packages, HEWs promote health, including through education, screening and prevention at the community level (these persons are paid a formal salary). Health development army (HDA) members are community health volunteers whose principal role is to increase utilization of primary health services working less than two hours a week in their respective communities (they receive non-financial incentives).

CW in Somalia had two large campaigns: one campaign directly trained 7,800 people on water, environment and sanitation committees to monitor water quality and management tasks in coordination with district-level authority personnel while 5,273 people were reached by a health outreach and education campaign at community level in Q3. In Q3 also, the project reached another 193 people through school enrolment campaigns, and offered 25 people information sessions on housing rights.

Overall, vulnerable people/potential migrants account for 38% of those estimated to be reached by information campaigns, followed by refugees (29%), host community members (14%), IDPs (10%) and returnees (1%).<sup>40</sup> Most information campaigns focus on health and/or nutrition (48%), hygiene and/or sanitation (19%) and legal issues (11%).

Figure 16: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7), total up to Q3 2018, type of campaign by country, September 2018



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

In total, 18,915 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery up to Q3 2018 (49% female and 51% male): 37% of them are community or volunteer service providers<sup>41</sup>, 38% are classified as service providers and 19% come from local civilian institutions.<sup>42</sup>

In Q3 alone, RESET II CARE in Ethiopia trained 773 people (15% of reported progress in Q3), most of whom were provided with capacity building to support community mobilization on nutrition and health education (531 individuals). Cross-Border DRC accounts for 13% of reported progress in Q3 alone,

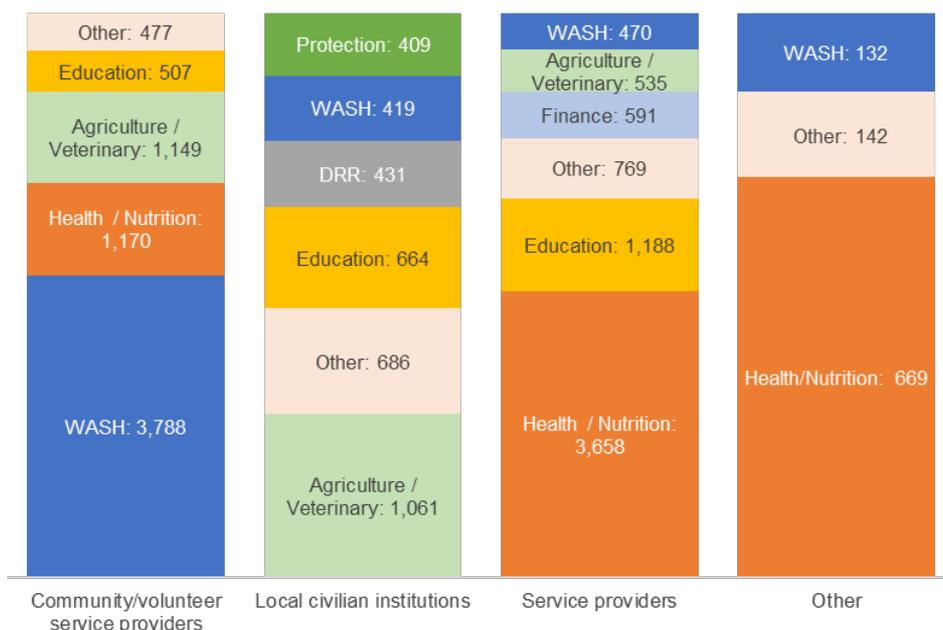
<sup>40</sup> 8% of beneficiaries' type were unspecified.

<sup>41</sup> 'Community/volunteer service providers' are volunteers from the targeted communities. 'Service providers' are from local, national or supranational governmental entities and directly provide a service (e.g. teachers and nurses). 'Local civilian institutions' refers to people working in governmental entities at a local, national or supranational level who are not directly providing a service.

<sup>42</sup> 4% of beneficiaries are unspecified.

mostly through the training of committee members, community facilitators and government representatives on community-owned vulnerability and capacity assessment. Finally, 814 basic service providers were trained in Ethiopia through RESET Plus Amref (a project newly covered in the Q3 report), including 793 health development army workers who were trained to promote sexual reproductive health as well as family planning at the household level (96% female and 4% male).

Figure 17: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), total up to Q3 2018, type of support by actor, September 2018



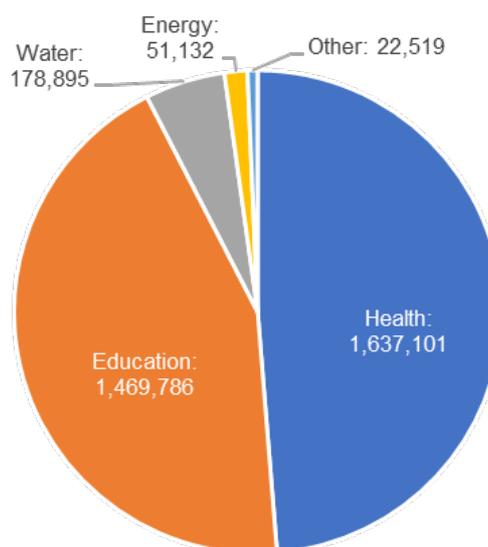
### 3.5.2.9. Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

An estimated total of 3,359,433 people have benefited from improved access to basic services as a result of actions implemented with EUTF funds until the end of Q3 2018 (50/50 gender ratio). This indicator measures improved access achieved as a result of an IP's actions (for instance, access to health care is improved when a hospital is built or rehabilitated). Indirect beneficiaries as well as potential beneficiaries within a structure's catchment structure are therefore included in the measurement for this indicator.

Beneficiaries have mostly benefited from improved access to health facilities (49%), education (44%), water (5%) and energy (2%).

Overall, access to basic services has mostly been facilitated through IMPACT's provision of teacher incentives paid to schools thereby helping children access schools (42%) in South Sudan, followed by

Figure 18: Number of people benefiting from access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), total up to Q3 2018, by type of support, September 2018



other projects' trainings of service providers and others (30%) and through the construction, rehabilitation, expansion or equipment of infrastructure (24%).

Progress achieved in Q3 2018 can mostly be attributed to the RESET II SC project, which accounts for 81% of Q3 figures, mostly through the procurement of essential drugs, laboratory and medical supplies that improved access to health services for 325,000 individuals (51% female and 49% male). RESET II SC's beneficiaries are all vulnerable people/potential migrants.

### 3.5.3. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 (IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION)

#### 3.5.3.1. Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2)

A total of 46,541 migrants in transit have been protected and or assisted up to Q3 2018 (35% are female and 65% male). 988 individuals benefited from a regional programme which was the only contributor to this indicator in Q3. A total of 270 minors were assisted, including 60 females (22%) and 210 males (78%).

Due to the challenges faced in accommodating an unexpected large number of returnees in Q1 2018 (which led to greatly surpassing its project targets), RE-INTEG IOM had to scale down the type of support offered to beneficiaries. Thus, RE-INTEG IOM did not contribute to this indicator during Q3 2018.<sup>43</sup>

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

Up to Q3 2018, a total of 47,435 migrants or potential migrants have been reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration (47% are female and 53% male). In Q3, 13,175 individuals were reached. 7,261 of those beneficiaries were from projects implemented in Ethiopia, followed by regional projects (5,667) and Somalia (247).

RDPP<sup>44</sup> ET NRC accounts for 62% of beneficiaries in Q3 2018 with an information campaign on migration options and risks organised through community meetings and discussions on possible options. The campaign reached 4,488 beneficiaries, including 52% female. Most of the beneficiaries were refugees (80%), followed by members from the host community (20%).

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<sup>43</sup> In Q1 2018, RE-INTEG IOM had to support 36,970 beneficiaries surpassing their overall target of 8,800 beneficiaries. Therefore, the project had to scale down the type of support to beneficiaries as the activity had greatly surpassed its targets and consumed more resources than planned.

<sup>44</sup> RDPP is a precursor to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach to refugee programming for the EU.

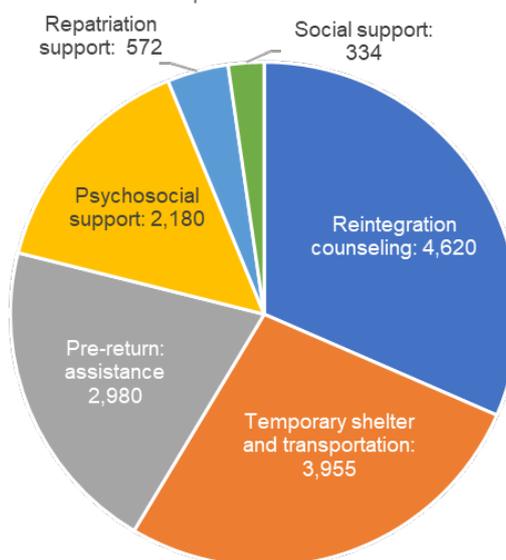
### 3.5.3.3. Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4)

14,641 beneficiaries have been supported with voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation in total up to Q3 2018 (14% were female and 86% male). 69% of the total progress is attributable to the RRF IOM project.

In Q3 alone, the RRF IOM project assisted a total number of 4,033 returnees (9% female, 91% male) accounting for 93% of all outputs for this indicator.

Among these 4,033 returnees, 971 benefited from pre-departure assistance (10% female, 90% male) and 3,062 benefited from post-arrival services, including 1,755 who got reintegration counselling or a vulnerability assessment and 1,307 who received psychosocial and social support.

Figure 19: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations (EUTF indicator 3.4), total up to Q3 2018, by type of repatriation support, September 2018



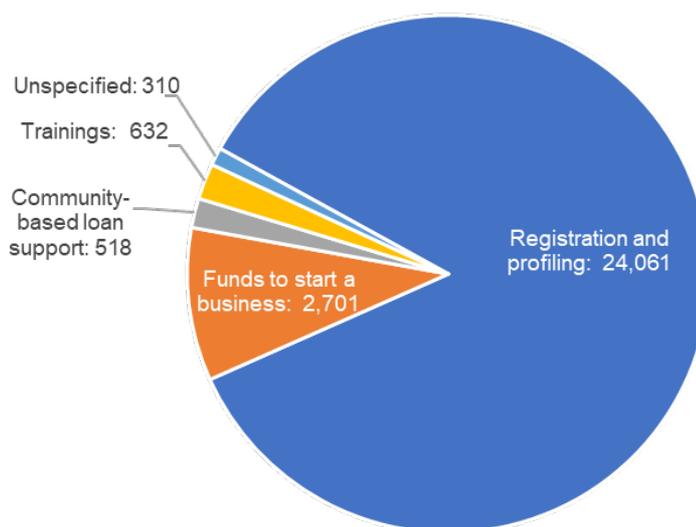
### 3.5.3.4. Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5)

28,222 returning migrants have benefited from reintegration assistance up to Q3 2018, including only 399 in Q3 (21% female, 79% male) compared to 4,654 in Q2.

In Q3, 316 beneficiaries (79% of this quarter's progress) were supported by regional projects; 285 male and 31 female returnees. The regional projects supported 156 adults and 18 minors.<sup>45</sup>

The RRF IOM project is the second major contributor under this indicator in Q3 with 142 beneficiaries receiving economic support to facilitate their successful reintegration (10% female, 90% male).

Figure 20: Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5), total up to Q3 2018, by type of repatriation support, September 2018



<sup>45</sup> The age of 142 Q3 beneficiaries from regional projects is unspecified.

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

In total, 130 institutions and non-state actors were directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management up to Q3 2018. While no new beneficiary institutions were reported in Q3 2018, capacity building and operational support continued.

### **3.5.3.6. Number of individuals trained on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7)**

4,010 individuals were trained on migration management up to Q3 2018 (29% were female and 71% male) including 1,528 individuals in Q3 alone. 91% of reported progress in Q3 is due to a regional project training 1,396 state and non-state actors (31% female, 69% male).

RDPP ET NRC continued to conduct trainings on migration-related issues. In Q3 2018, trainings targeted 79 males (68%) and 37 women (32%). Most beneficiaries were civil servants (76%) and host community members (24%).

### **3.5.3.7. Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration (EUTF indicator 3.8)**

5,244 refugees and forcibly displaced persons have been supported with legal assistance up to Q3 2018. This quarter a total of 1,525 beneficiaries were supported (54% female and 46% male).

In Q3, 1,314 beneficiaries were refugees (86% of beneficiaries) 64% of whom were assisted in Sudan while the remaining were assisted in Ethiopia. In Sudan, refugees were supported through refugee status determination (RSD) under RDPP SD UNHCR, while in Ethiopia, support was provided through the registration of refugee children in government run schools under RDPP ET Plan. The remaining beneficiaries, accounting for 14% of reported progress in Q3, were IDPs who were supported by the RE-INTEG WV project in Somalia. These IDPs, most of who were female (69%), received either legal aid or benefited from land tenure security.

## **3.5.4. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 (IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION)**

### **3.5.4.1. Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control (EUTF indicator 4.1)**

No new border stations have been strengthened since Q1 2018, when 55 border stations had been strengthened. Two of the reported border stations are in Somalia.<sup>46</sup>

### **3.5.4.2. Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2)**

Up to Q3 2018, 9,962 staff (42% female and 58% male) from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on security, conflict sensitive approaches, peacebuilding, gender-based protection, land tenure systems and land rights and other relevant topics,

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<sup>46</sup> The location of the other 53 border stations was not provided.

including 1,130 in Q3 2018. 76% of those who received training were community actors (7,589 people) such as youth representatives, local courts, traditional leaders and security forces in refugee (3,649 or 48% of community actors), host (3,093 or 41%), IDP (470 or 6%) and potential migrant/vulnerable (377 or 5%) communities.<sup>47</sup>

Uganda accounts for 72% of the overall number of beneficiaries reported up to Q3: the SPRS-NU DRC project is responsible for 66% of the overall progress. Of the 7,174 beneficiaries in Uganda, 45% are female and 55% were male, 51% were in refugee and 46% in host communities.<sup>48</sup>

### 3.5.4.3. Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2bis)

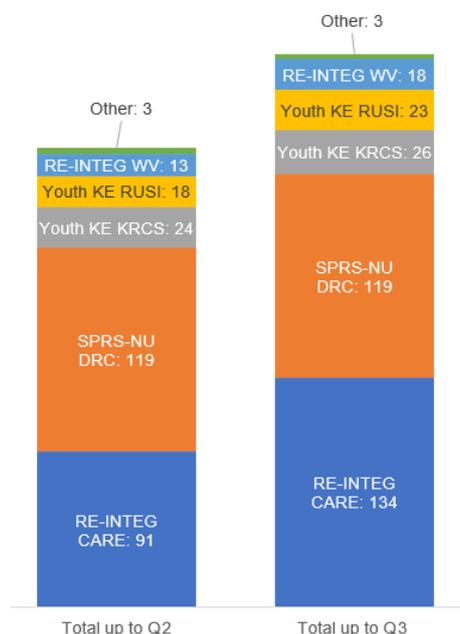
In Q3 2018, 55 additional institutions and non-state actors benefited from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, countering violent extremism (CVE), conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights, bringing the total of institutions and non-state actors supported up to Q3 to 323. 43 of these new institutions and non-state actors in Q3 benefited from capacity building and operational support through RE-INTEG CARE in Somalia.

Up to Q3, the bulk of the beneficiary institutions were in Somalia (48%) with RE-INTEG CARE responsible for 41% of the overall progress through trainings with local civilian institutions on gender-based violence and child protection mechanisms.

Beneficiaries include, among others, local courts, traditional leaders, and NGOs/CSOs<sup>49</sup> in Uganda, local and national security forces and NGOs/CSOs in Kenya, and government employees, traditional leaders and IDP community committees in Somalia.

SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, which provides training on land rights, alternative dispute mechanisms and legal processes to local courts managed by refugee welfare councils, traditional leaders and tribal elders, is responsible for 37% of the overall reported progress but did not report any new beneficiaries in Q3.

Figure 21: Number of state- and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2bis), total up to Q2 2018 vs total up to Q3 2018, by programme, Sept. 2018



<sup>47</sup> The type of beneficiary was not specified for 18% of all beneficiaries.

<sup>48</sup> The type of beneficiary was not specified for 3% of beneficiaries from Uganda.

<sup>49</sup> Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

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

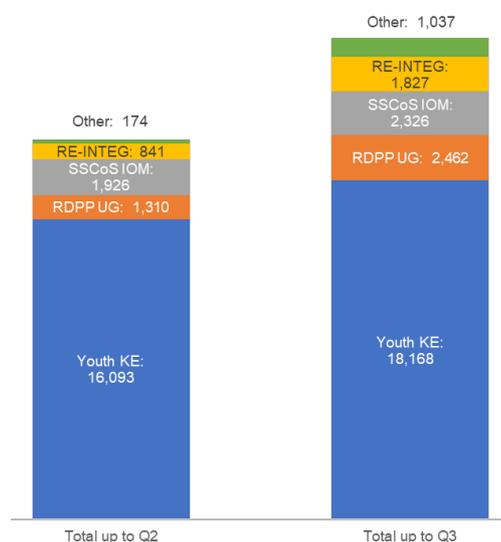
25,820 people (46% female and 54% male) have participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities so far. Most of the implemented actions involved awareness raising (54%), community dialogue (36%), mediation between civilians and security forces (4%) and joint management of resources (1%).<sup>50</sup>

Most of the beneficiaries were vulnerable persons and potential migrants (70%) from the Youth projects in Kenya, mainly the Youth KE KRCS project which, alone, accounts for 50% of overall indicator progress reported to date.

The project engages youth in economic opportunities and peacebuilding and conflict prevention activities to build resilience and reduce the risk of violence.

Cross-Border projects, which have conflict prevention and peacebuilding components, are included in the report for the first time as they have just started. Cross-Border Pact I and Pact II make up 2% of the overall beneficiaries so far.

Figure 22 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), total up to Q2 2018 vs total up to Q3 2018, by programme, September 2018



### 3.5.4.5. Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services (EUTF indicator 4.4)

Data is reported for the first time for this indicator. In Q3 2018, 38 victims of trafficking were assisted or referred to assistance services (34 female and four male). 32 females were over the age of 18.<sup>51</sup> RDPP ET IRC reported referring four male victims of trafficking in the Tigray Region in Ethiopia to justice services while a regional project reported assisting or referring 32 female adults in Kenya.

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

The total number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported has increased from thirteen (total up to Q2 2018) to 30 (total up to Q3 2018). In Q3 alone, fourteen cross-border multi-stakeholder groups were formed through the El Niño SS FAO project in South Sudan, including eleven national resource management committees and three cross-border crop monitoring and food security information system platforms.

<sup>50</sup> 5% of the types of activities in the total up to Q3 2018 were unspecified.

<sup>51</sup> The ages of two females and the four males are not known.

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

A total of 161 laws, strategies, policies and plans have been developed and/or directly supported up to Q3 2018. Most of these laws, policies and plans are related to education (17%), health (8%), agriculture/veterinary topics (6%), housing (3%), conflict prevention and peacebuilding (2%), migration management (2%) and legal aspects (1%).<sup>52</sup> 29% of the overall progress up to Q3 can be attributed to the RE-INTEG programme in Somalia while the completed Economic Stabilisation project implemented by Ecorys in South Sudan continues to account for 32% of the overall reported progress. In Q3 alone, sixteen new plans and strategies were developed or directly supported, especially though RE-INTEG Somalia, which reported the development of seven new community action plans for reintegration, including five community action plans drafted and approved for implementation.

### **3.5.5. CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

#### **3.5.5.1. Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)**

1,425 multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms have been established with EUTF funding, with 70 new additions in Q3 2018, mostly from SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda (31) and SINCE in Ethiopia (26). Most of the overall reported progress is also attributable to SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, which accounts for 87% of the total reported progress. The vast majority (80%) of actors involved in the reported groups are community representatives.

One notable gathering took place under the Karamoja Cluster cross-border dialogue through the IGAD Strengthening Resilience GIZ project. The Karamoja Cluster is a conflict-prone border region shared by four countries – Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda. Local administrative officials, community leaders and representatives working on peace and development issues convened in Uganda in July 2018 to express concerns, inform priority areas of intervention and engage with neighbouring communities across the border. The dialogue culminated with a communiqué signed by ministers from three countries, whose objective is to develop the Karamoja Cluster as a single socio-economic zone, prevent violent conflict, build peace and improve the livelihood and resilience of communities. The ministries represented were the Ministry of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees of Uganda, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL Areas of Kenya, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry of South Sudan. The Ethiopian high-level delegation could not participate due to unforeseen reasons.

#### **3.5.5.2. Number of planning, monitoring and/ learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)**

Up to Q3 2018, the number of planning, monitoring and learning tools has increased to 248, with 112 tools classified as reporting, statistics and information systems, followed by 29 needs assessments and 25 training manuals and curriculum. 21% of the planning, monitoring and learning tools dealt with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), followed by conflict prevention or peacebuilding (5%), housing (5%), education (5%), and agriculture or veterinary topics (4%).<sup>53</sup> Most of the need assessments were on DRR (34%), agriculture/veterinary (17%), legal issues (17%), TVET (10%), and employment (7%). All but one of the training manuals and curricula were on TVET.

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<sup>52</sup> 61% of the topic of all values reported were unspecified.

<sup>53</sup> 56% of the planning, monitoring and learning tools subject were not specified.

The two projects that reported the most tools to date are Youth KE KRCS (32), mostly reporting, statistics and information systems, and SPRS-NU Enabel in Uganda (28), mostly skills assessments and training manuals/curricula.

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

Comparatively few IPs have conducted field studies, surveys and other research as this indicator mainly concerns IPs with a research focus. To date, 93 field studies, surveys, and research pieces have been conducted in areas related to agriculture/veterinary topics (ten), conflict prevention, peacebuilding and CVE (eight), security (six), and education (two).<sup>54</sup>

The largest contributor in Q3 is a regional project which contributed 33 documents including assessments such as training/capacity needs assessments, assessments in migration/trafficking hotspot areas; technical assessments; studies related to seasonal labour migration between Ethiopia and Sudan; trafficking in Kenya's coastal region; and publications on issues pertaining to migration and human rights, among other relevant topics.

Equally notable, in Q3, the Research and Evidence Facility on Migration in the Horn of Africa (REF) published a report titled "Darfuri Migration from Sudan to Europe: from Displacement to Despair". The study examines Sudan as a source of migrants and refugees, and the trends, drivers and causes of migration and displacement from Darfur to Europe.<sup>55</sup> A summary of this published report can be found in the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: Quarterly Report – Q2 2018.

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<sup>54</sup> The rest of the reported values (67) had unspecific topics. Note that this does not include all the research conducted under the Technical Cooperation Facility and other 'not operational' contracts.

<sup>55</sup> Darfuri migration from Sudan to Europe was published in August 2018. This report and other REF reports can be accessed through <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/>.

## 4. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

### 4.1. REGIONAL

#### 4.1.1. THE HOA REGIONAL MIGRATION PROFILE

Overall Horn of Africa migration dynamics are detailed in the EUTF Q1 2018 report. Only major developments that may affect future movement are highlighted hereafter.

Following a historic peace agreement in July, in early September, the Ethiopia-Eritrea border re-opened for the first time in 20 years, resulting in many Eritreans seeking asylum in Ethiopia. The UNCHR has reported that the number of refugees registering each day has increased sevenfold since the border opened. Over 10,000 have arrived seeking asylum since then and until the end of September and the number is expected to continue to increase.

Ethiopian members of parliament selected Sahle-Work Zewde as Ethiopia's first female president on 25 October 2018. The newly elected President urged Ethiopians to uphold peace and intends to improve gender equality within the country. The next steps taken in the fields of migration, security and minorities could deeply impact the current migration situation in the country.

Warring parties in South Sudan signed a peace agreement on 12 September 2018, contributing to the return of South Sudanese refugees to their home country although return figures remain low.

Sudan acceded to the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants (SoM) by land, sea and air supplementing the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and passed an agreement with Egypt to jointly patrol the Libyan border.

Somalia is still experiencing political tensions and conflict.

The African Union adopted in January 2018 a Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons in Africa. The impact of such a milestone agreement will not be visible in the short term but consequences could be considerable. To meet and fulfil the Protocol expectations, signatories will have to re-draft national legislation and policies which will impact most of on-going regulations.

#### Focus box 1: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a system created by IOM to track and monitor population mobility. Initially designed for emergency situations, the tool can easily be adapted to any context. Data is collected through flow monitoring points (FMPs), registration, interviews and surveys. The DTM does not aim at registering all migrants or refugees in a country but at capturing movement to understand mobility trends and their causes.

In September 2018, in the HoA region, a total of 33 FMPs were operational in five countries: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda.

#### 4.1.2. THE EUTF IN THE REGION

As mentioned in more detail in the Q2 2018 report, the main recent strategic shift comes from the April 2018 EUTF Strategic Board, which identified six strategic priorities to be followed by the EUTF moving forward: i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

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

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

With regards to stabilisation in Somalia, the first State and Resilience Building Contract was signed for Somalia and its first disbursement was made. During this period, the Promoting Peace and Stability and Cross-Border programmes started their activities.

#### 4.1.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – REGIONAL

Of the thirteen regional projects that are currently being implemented and have data to report, eight were already reported on in detail in the EUTF Q2 report while five have been added to the current report, four of which fall under the Programme ‘Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region’ whose overall objective is to create peaceful and resilient borderlands to promote economic development.

Table 4: Regional projects implementing and with data to report, January 2019<sup>56</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<b>Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1 (Cross-Border)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-01</b>	<b>Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mandera triangle - RASMI (Cross-Border Pact II)</b>	<b>Pact</b>	<b>€2,850,000 (new project in report)</b>
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-02	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa - BORESHA (Cross-Border DRC)	DRC	€13,300,000 (new project in report)
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-03	SElam, Ekisil – SEEK (Cross-Border Pact I)	Pact	€2,992,500 (new project in report)
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-04	Omo Delta Project: Expanding the Rangeland to achieve Growth & Transformation (Cross-Border VSFG)	VSFG	€12,000,000 (new project in report)
<b>Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-36-01</b>	<b>Supporting the IGAD secretariat in the area of peace and security (Peace and Security IGAD)</b>	<b>IGAD</b>	<b>€5,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
Better Migration Management Programme (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme (BMM)	GIZ	€40,000,000
Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration in support of the Khartoum Process (RRF)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-25-01	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration (RRF IOM)	IOM	€25,000,000
Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – GIZ)	GIZ	€2,100,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa (Strengthening Resilience – IGAD)	IGAD	€1,400,000

<sup>56</sup> Projects in **bold** are new projects.

Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region (Free Movement)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-01	Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region (Free Movement IGAD)	IGAD	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-19-02	Free Movement of persons and Transhumance in the IGAD Region - Improving Opportunities for Regular Labour Mobility (Free Movement ILO)	ILO	€6,000,000
Research and Evidence Facility – SOAS (REF)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF SOAS)	SOAS	€3,965,424
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (MLS Altai)	Altai	€3,897,550

#### 4.1.3.1. Projects newly included in the EUTF quarterly report - Regional

Of the twelve new projects covered in this report, five are regional, four belonging to the Cross-Border programme and the last part of the IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability Programme working with IGAD.

##### 4.1.3.1.1. Cross-Border (programme)

In April 2017, the ‘Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1’ (‘Cross-Border’ hereafter) programme was approved for EUTF funding. The objective of the programme is to strengthen, stabilise and create vibrant borderland areas by: i) preventing and mitigating the impact of local conflicts through investments in conflict management and resolution capacities; ii) promoting economic development and greater resilience with diversified livelihoods and improved basic service delivery; and iii) fostering effective trans-boundary cooperation and coordination through stronger private sector to cross-border trade. As such, this programme contributes to SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities), SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people) and SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration).

The programme focuses on four clusters along two main axes. Clusters I (Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya) and II (the Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia border) are located on the first axis along the Ethiopia and Kenya border as well as Somalia. The second axis is on the Ethiopia-Sudan border where Clusters III (western Ethiopia and East Sudan) and IV (eastern Sudan-Northwest Ethiopia and Eritrea) are located. These cross-border areas are targeted because of disproportionately higher rates of poverty, instability and migration, harsher environmental conditions, limited infrastructure, and scarce resources.

Given the vastness and complexity of the programme, all or many of the Cross-Border projects are encouraged to be consortia of organisations with operational presence in the cluster, strong knowledge of the local context and technical expertise, and experience working on conflict prevention and resolution.

The programme is divided into seven projects or contracts:

- two granted to Pact covering Clusters I and II (respectively “SEEK” and “RASMI” or Cross-Border Pact I and Cross-Border Pact II hereafter);
- two to UNDP, one focusing on Cluster IV and the other on Clusters I, II and IV with IGAD; and,
- one each to VSF in Cluster I, DRC in Cluster II, and GIZ in Cluster III.

Four of the seven Cross-Border projects are included in this quarterly report for the first time: Cross-Border Pact I, Cross-Border Pact II, Cross-Border DRC and Cross-Border VSF. They are described in greater detail below. The remaining three Cross-Border projects (two UNDP contracts and one GIZ) are not included as they are currently in the inception phase and do not yet have data to report.

Table 5: Cross-Border (programme)

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Phase 1
Short programme name	Cross-Border
Location(s) of implementation	Cluster I: Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya Cluster II: Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia Cluster III: Western Ethiopia and East Sudan Cluster IV: Marsabit County, Kenya and Borana and Liben Zones, Ethiopia
Total EUTF budget committed	€63,500,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	December 2016
Budget contracted so far	€62,348,582
Number of projects	7
Main IP(s)	Pact, VSFG, DRC, UNDP, GIZ
Target beneficiaries	Vulnerable people, refugees, IDPs
Number of projects in report	4

Through this programme, 68,265 people have received food security-related assistance thus far. The livestock of 33,486 households in Ethiopia and Kenya benefited from a vaccination campaign. 34,067 beneficiaries were reached by from Rift Valley Fever awareness and surveillance campaigns, while 312 people were trained on improved agricultural practices and 400 individuals benefited from livestock distribution (consisting in 5 goats per household) to re-consolidate their herds which had been depleted by the drought in Somalia. 693 people (81% female and 19% male) received training to strengthen their business skills and develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3).

Regarding EUTF indicator 2.8, 491 of the 661 total beneficiaries were staff from local civilian institutions who received capacity building on natural resource management and on vulnerability analysis and response mechanisms. The remaining 170 participants were service providers who received training on community-owned vulnerability and capacity assessments and on good livestock, agriculture and veterinary practices.

449 people participated in intracommunity dialogues on conflict prevention and peacebuilding (EUTF indicator 4.3) so far. 346 of them were in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People (SNNP) region in Ethiopia, 58 in Mander County and 45 in Turkana County in Kenya.

During Q3, Cross-Border organised awareness raising campaigns on existing customary laws for natural resource management (EUTF indicator 2.7) around the Ethiopia-Kenya border that reached 410 people, including 254 women.

Table 6: Cross-Border programme – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>68,265</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>693</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>661</b>

4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	<b>449</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	<b>410</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	<b>2</b>

#### 4.1.3.1.2. Cross-Border Pact I (project)

Cross-Border Pact I (SEEK) operates across four active conflict sub-systems bordering Kenya and Ethiopia around Lake Turkana: Nyangatom-Turkana, Dassenach-Turkana, Dassenach-Gabra, and Hamer-Gabra. Communities in these four sub-systems experience frequent movement across borders as a part of their livelihood strategies. The project targets key actors, structures and institutions to strengthen peace structures, social capital and cohesion and influence institutions in the private sector, government, and non-government stakeholders to be more conflict sensitive.

Table 7: Cross Border-Pact I (SEEK) (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Cross-Border: SElam, Ekisil (SEEK)
<b>Short project name</b>	Cross-Border Pact I
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Ethiopia-Kenya border
<b>EUTF Budget</b>	€2,992,500
<b>IP(s)</b>	Pact (consortium lead)
<b>Start date</b>	January 2018
<b>End date</b>	December 2020

#### 4.1.3.1.3. Cross-Border Pact II (project)

The Cross-Border Pact II project (RASMI) operates in three cross-border conflict systems in the border areas of Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya, known as the 'Mandera Triangle' (Cluster II), which is characterised by armed conflict, violent crime, extremist attacks, political instability, and state failure. The project targets those who are most vulnerable to engaging in conflict, irregular migration, and recruitment into militias and terror groups such as IDPs, pastoralist drop-outs and marginalised ethnic groups.

Table 8: Cross-Border Pact II (RASMI) (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Cross-Border: Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mandera Triangle (RASMI)
<b>Short project name</b>	Cross-Border Pact II
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Ethiopia-Somalia-Kenya border ("Mandera Triangle")
<b>EUTF Budget</b>	€2,850,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	Pact (consortium lead)
<b>Start date</b>	November 2017
<b>End date</b>	November 2020

#### 4.1.3.1.4. Cross-Border DRC (project)

The Cross-Border DRC (BORESHA) project aims to support on-going regional efforts to build sustainable livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, improve natural resources management and strengthen resilience in vulnerable communities living in arid and semi-arid lands in the Mandera Triangle. The programme specifically focuses on four of the seven key priority intervention areas highlighted in the Inter-Government Authority on Development (IGAD) 15-year regional strategy (2012-2027). The four priority areas are: i) environment and natural resource management; ii) market access, trade and financial services; iii) livelihoods support and basic social services; and iv) disaster risk management, preparedness and effective response. The project focuses on communities and individuals identified as vulnerable or at-risk, local and national government authorities, community leaders, young people, women, youth groups, women’s associations, local communities, the private sector and local business leadership.

Table 9: Cross-Border DRC (BORESHA) (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Cross-Border: Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (BORESHA)
<b>Short project name</b>	Cross-Border DRC
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Ethiopia-Somalia-Kenya border (“Mandera Triangle”)
<b>EUTF Budget</b>	€13,300,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	DRC (consortium lead)
<b>Start date</b>	December 2017
<b>End date</b>	November 2020

#### 4.1.3.1.5. Cross-Border VSFG (project)

The Cross-Border VSFG project aims to address the drivers of instability, irregular migration and displacement across the Kenya-Ethiopia border by developing and promoting economic and private sector development focusing particularly on pastoral and agro-pastoral opportunities and greater resilience, mostly among vulnerable groups (e.g. youth, women, and displaced people).

Table 10: Cross-Border VSFG (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Cross-Border: Omo Delta Project - Expanding the Rangeland to achieve Growth & Transformation
<b>Short project name</b>	Cross-Border VSFG
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya
<b>EUTF Budget</b>	€12,000,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	VSFG (consortium lead)
<b>Start date</b>	December 2017
<b>End date</b>	January 2021

## Focus box 2: Research and Evidence Facility (REF) analysis and mapping of cross-border clusters

In 2016, the Research and Evidence Facility team conducted the following research:

1. Cross-border analysis and mapping: Southwest Ethiopia – Northwest Kenya<sup>57</sup>, August 2016
2. Cross-border analysis and mapping: Kenya – Somalia – Ethiopia area<sup>58</sup>, August 2016
3. Cross-border analysis and mapping: Western Ethiopia – East Sudan<sup>59</sup>, August 2016
4. Cross-border analysis and mapping: Eastern Sudan and Northwest Ethiopia<sup>60</sup>, December 2016.

The purpose of the research was to provide baseline information on each region's general context, migration, stability and major actors. They also mapped the existing infrastructures and/or initiatives for each sector, as well as cross-borders ones, if existing.

The team conducted interviews with officials and experts, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and visited bureaux and refugee camps. The team relied on locally-based researchers and civil society and NGOs working from distance in cases where security conditions did not allow them to go on site.

### Identified migration trends

#### Southwest Ethiopia and the Northwest Kenya

Migration through Turkana remains widely unknown. However, the report identified agro-pastoralist seasonal migration as well as significant labour migration due to the increasing needs of workforce for public infrastructure projects and commercial farms. The main reasons cited for migrating were resource scarcity, economic reasons and access to retreat agriculture land.

#### Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia

The region has traditionally experienced transhumance. It is, however, now also experiencing labour migration - with movements of Somali and Ethiopians towards Mandera Town (Kenya) - as well as irregular migration, trafficking in persons and human smuggling. Migrants cite the search for pasture and grazing fields, natural disasters, clan conflicts, forced eviction, political violence and search for employment opportunities as main reasons for migrating.

#### Eastern Sudan-Benishangul-Gumuz

In Amhara and the Benishangul-Gumuz (BG) States, irregular migration and smuggling are prevalent due to the economic, political and environmental situation.

- Irregular migrants comprise indigenous ethnic groups, Ethiopians living in the region as well as Sudanese and South Sudanese refugees because of loose control/management of refugees in camps. The main reason for migrating is for economic purposes. Men work in farms, construction sites and restaurants while women work as domestic workers.
- Smuggling is controlled and managed by former labourers called 'Salug'. Trafficking of children is frequent; girls are destined to work as domestic labours or are sold as sex workers while boys are sold for labour exploitation.

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<sup>57</sup> SOAS, Research & Evidence Facility, Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 1- Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya, August 2016, <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file121338.pdf>.

<sup>58</sup> SOAS, Research & Evidence Facility, Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 2: Kenya Somalia Ethiopia Cluster, August 2016, <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file115290.pdf>.

<sup>59</sup> SOAS, Research & Evidence Facility, Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 3: West Ethiopia- East Sudan, August 2016, <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file115758.pdf>.

<sup>60</sup> SOAS, Research & Evidence Facility, Cross Border Analysis Report Cluster 3: West Ethiopia- East Sudan, December 2016, <https://www.soas.ac.uk/ref-hornresearch/research-papers/file118787.pdf>.

- Seasonal labour migration from Ethiopia to Sudan starts when the weeding is over in Ethiopia (middle of September).

In the Blue Nile (BN) and Sennar States, the main cited reasons for migrating are employment, search for a better life, survival, political tensions, natural and climate factors (seasonal migration).

- There is a high level of forced and internal displacement due to on-going conflict in the BN state.
- Labour migration is seasonal with migrants employed in farms and mining sites, or pastoralists moving with their livestock. Movements are observed southward during summer and northward during autumn. However, the southern route is less popular due to on-going conflicts.
- Human trafficking and smuggling are present in the region; controls from local authorities are inexistent. Though when present, they are not trained to identify trafficking. Smugglers cross borders through the northeast.

**Recommendations.** The report provides recommendation for future programming in each region:

#### Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya

The report highlights the following needs: to conduct a mapping of land and water resources for the area, integrate peacebuilding in development work and involve non-state actors in peace dialogues, create early warning mechanisms for drought in northern Kenya, create a joint fish resources development zone to promote inter-dependence between communities, improve access to irrigation using the existing villagisation scheme.

#### Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia

The report advises that future projects should adopt in all fields – especially natural resources, livestock and resource management – a cross-border approach to avoid tensions among cross-border communities. Future projects should comprise a conflict-sensitive approach with activities adapted to security issues. The report emphasises the need to support and strengthen existing – formal and non-formal – mechanisms between communities.

#### Eastern Sudan-Benishangul-Gumuz

##### *Amhara and the Benishangul-Gumuz (BG) States*

The report recommends conducting a study on socio-economic development and irregular migration in the cluster. It advises to support victims of trafficking or irregular migration and enhance cross-border cooperation on control of irregular migration as migration is key in the area. It also stresses the need to strengthen governmental institutions' capacity in data collection on migration and unemployment. Other areas to prioritise are support to communities resilience – especially food security and indigenous communities' resilience – and the promotion of peacebuilding activities between refugees and host communities.

##### *Blue Nile and Sennar States in Sudan*

The report recommends to prioritise the regulation of seasonal movements (pastoralist, workers) to limit conflicts, border-demarcation and the establishment of immigration authorities to improve border control and allow to quantify migration trends in the region.

#### **4.1.3.1.6. Promoting Peace and Stability (programme)**

The IGAD 'Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR)' programme (Promoting Peace and Stability) was approved by the EUTF HoA Operational Committee in April 2017 in recognition that peace and stability can be achieved in the region by enhancing the capacity of and

effectively using existing programmes, systems, and institutions. The objective of the programme is to contribute to achieving sustainable peace, security and stability to successfully foster economic integration and development of the IGAD region.

The contract is divided into two projects: IGAD implements one ('Supporting the IGAD Secretariat in the area of Peace and Security' or 'Peace and Security – IGAD') and the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) the other (IPPSHAR/'Peace and Stability – ADA'). Peace and Security IGAD is described in greater detail in this section while Peace and Stability ADA is not yet included as the project is currently in its inception phase and does not have data to report on yet.

Table 11: Promoting Peace and Stability (programme)

<b>Key facts and figures</b>	
<b>Full programme name</b>	IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region
<b>Short programme name</b>	Promoting Peace and Stability
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Horn of Africa countries
<b>Total EUTF budget committed</b>	€40,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	April 2017
<b>EUTF budget contracted so far</b>	€40,000,000
<b>Number of projects</b>	2
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	IGAD, ADA
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Institutions / IGAD Member States
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

This programme contributes to SO4 (Improving governance and conflict prevention, and reducing force displacement and irregular migration). The Peace and Security Division of the IGAD Secretariat is the main implementing body in collaboration and agreement with the national governments of the region. The activities will focus on key areas such as early warning and response, transnational security threats, preventive diplomacy and mediation, harmonisation of legislation, implementation of peace agreements and peacebuilding, and creating linkages with other programmes, as well as an enhanced focus on cross-cutting issues such as gender.

The programme is supporting a core team in the Peace and Security Division at the IGAD Secretariat by paying the salaries of ten female and 25 male staff (EUTF indicator 1.5), with an additional currently vacant 36<sup>th</sup> position that is expected to be filled in the near future.

Table 12: Peace and Stability programme – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	<b>35</b>
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#### 4.1.3.1.7. Peace and Security – IGAD (project)

This project aims to build the institutional capacity and effectiveness of the IGAD Secretariat, particularly the Peace and Security Division, by financing and training a core team to implement the IGAD Peace and Security Strategy 2016-2020. The funding will ensure sufficient human resources for all projects in the following thematic areas: the organisation's Conflict Early Warning Mechanism (CEWARN), IGAD's Security Sector Program and Mediation Support Unit, the IGAD offices on peace processes in Somalia and South Sudan, and cross cutting issues such as women in peace processes.

Table 13: Peace and Security – IGAD (project)

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	Supporting the IGAD Secretariat in the area of peace and security
Short programme name	Peace and Security IGAD
Location(s) of implementation	Regional
Main IP(s)	IGAD
EUTF contracted budget	€5,000,000
Start date	January 2018
End date	December 2020

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

Table 14: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, September 2018<sup>61</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	64		64
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23	693	716
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported		35	35
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1		1
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance		68,265	68,265
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights		410	410
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery		661	661
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	8,583	988	9,571
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	19,947	5,667	25,614
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	6,363	4,323	10,686
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	829	316	1,145
3.6 Number of state and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	97		97
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	2,054	1,396	3,450
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	53		53
4.2 Number of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	555	184	739
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities		449	449
4.4 No of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services		32	32
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created or supported	13	2	15
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	15	2	17
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	2	1	3
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	3	3	6
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	32	34	66

<sup>61</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

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

A total of 68,265 beneficiaries have received food security-related assistance through regional projects funded by EUTF in the Horn of Africa, all of them in Q3 2018. The main contributor to this indicator has been the Cross-Border DRC project, that carried out a mass livestock fever vaccination campaign targeting 32,345 households<sup>62</sup> (of which 33% are women-led households) in Kenya and Ethiopia. Under Cross-Border DRC, an additional 34,067 beneficiaries (36% female) have been reached by Rift Valley Fever awareness raising and surveillance campaigns as of Q3 2018. Under the same project, a total of 400 pastoralists (51% women) have benefited from livestock distribution to recover from weather-related shocks in Somalia, and an additional 312 beneficiaries (41% of whom were women) were included in newly created livestock common interest groups and received training in sustainable livestock husbandry and marketing in Ethiopia (30 beneficiaries), Kenya (102) and Somalia (180). Under Cross Border VSFG, a further 1,141 households benefited from livestock vaccination in the counties of Turkana and Marsabit in Kenya.

#### 4.1.4.2. Regional projects, EUTF indicator 3.4 – Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported

In total, 10,686 voluntary returns and humanitarian repatriations have been supported by the RRF IOM and other regional projects. In a likely reflection of migration dynamics in the region, the vast majority of the beneficiaries were men (92%). The same gender proportion applied to the 4,323 beneficiaries reported in Q3 alone.

Figure 23: Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported (EUTF indicator 3.4) by regional projects, total up to Q3 2018, by country of destination and gender, September 2018<sup>63</sup>



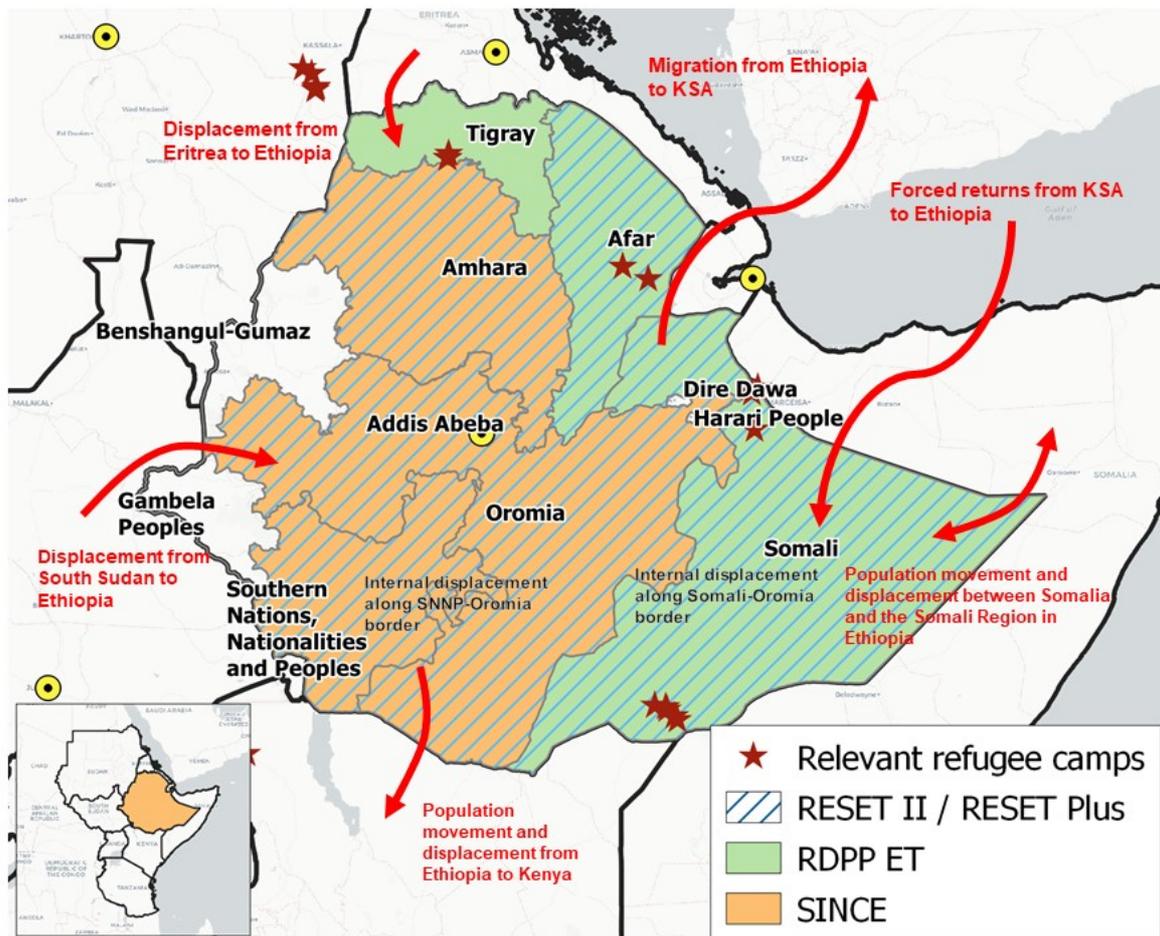
<sup>62</sup> Food security types of assistance such as livestock vaccination or provision of farming inputs are counted by the number of households receiving the service. The gender of the beneficiary is therefore considered as the gender of the head of the household.

<sup>63</sup> For 29 returning migrants the country was unspecified and thus not included in the graph.

## 4.2. ETHIOPIA

### 4.2.1. ETHIOPIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 24: Key programmes and migration flows in Ethiopia, January 2019



Ethiopia, due to its geographical location and diverse population and environment, is a country of origin, destination and transit. Conflict, internally and in surrounding countries, and harsh environmental conditions have resulted in Ethiopia hosting the largest refugees and IDP populations in the Horn of Africa.

Estimates range from 2.3 to 2.8 million IDPs in Ethiopia, mostly in the Somali and Oromia regions, an increase which is considered unprecedented in scale.<sup>64</sup> In April and, again, in June 2018, inter-communal violence broke out along the Gedeo (located in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples – SNNP – region) and West Guji (in the Oromia region) borders over land and border demarcation and resources, as a result of which nearly 960,000 people have been displaced. Though the government has facilitated returns in August, many are unable or unwilling to return to their homes due to continued insecurity and unliveable conditions for those who have lost assets and have experienced disrupted or damaged livelihoods and infrastructure.<sup>65</sup> More recently, fighting was reported

<sup>64</sup> UNHCR, Protection Cluster Fact Sheet: Ethiopia, September 2018; IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Ethiopia, December 2018.

<sup>65</sup> IOM Response, Situation Report No. 3, Ethiopia: Gedo & West Guji, 8-21 August 2018; IOM Response, Situation Report No. 5, Ethiopia: Gedo & West Guji, 4 September – 9 October 2018.

between the federal army and the Somali state's regional forces in August in Jijiga (in the east of the Somali region), displacing over 141,000 people.<sup>66</sup>

In early September, the Ethiopia-Eritrea border re-opened for the first time in 20 years following a historic peace agreement in July. This resulted in numerous Eritreans entering Ethiopia seeking asylum: UNCHR has reported that the number of refugees registering each day has increased sevenfold since the border re-opening. Over 10,000 have arrived seeking asylum between the re-opening and the end of September and this number is expected to continue to increase. Meanwhile, Ethiopia continues to host refugees from Somalia and South Sudan and continues to be a source of migrants, both Ethiopians and not, to other countries, particularly in the Gulf.

Table 15: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data<sup>67</sup></b>	
<b>Total population</b>	102,400,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country</b>	905,831
<b>Refugees as % of total population</b>	0.9%
<b>Number of IDPs in the country<sup>68</sup></b>	2,300,000 – 2,800,000
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	800,900
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by country of origin</b>	South Sudan (47%), Somalia (28%), Eritrea (19%)
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	173
<b>EUTF data as of January 2019</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€224,007,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€137,812,466
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	9
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	22
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	14

#### 4.2.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN ETHIOPIA

As described above, Ethiopia's migration profile is characterised both by a high emigration rate as well as a large refugee and IDP population. The EUTF seeks to address both these dynamics by dedicating most of its funding for Ethiopia to SO 1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO 2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people), with the aim of improving living conditions, household resilience, and economic opportunities for refugees and local populations alike. The impact of this strategy is most clearly illustrated by the progress that has been made thus far towards EUTF indicators 1.1 (numbers of jobs created), 2.4 (number of people receiving food security-related assistance) and 2.9 (number of people having access to improved basic services).

<sup>66</sup> UNICEF, Ethiopia Humanitarian Situation Report 8, August 2018.

<sup>67</sup> All figures from IOM, 'A Region on the Move: Migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa, 2017', except number of refugees and refugee country of origin breakdown (from UNHCR data portal, last updated 31 August 2018), and HDI ranking (from UNDP 2018 Human Development Statistical Update).

<sup>68</sup> UNHCR, Protection Cluster Fact Sheet: Ethiopia, September 2018; IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, Ethiopia, December 2018.

### 4.2.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – ETHIOPIA

Table 16: Ethiopia projects implementing and with data to report, September 2018<sup>69</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<b>Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02</b>	<b>Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)</b>	<b>Amref</b>	<b>€15,150,000 (new project in report)</b>
Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	RDPP in Ethiopia-Bahrle and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	RDPP in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	RDPP in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-05	RDPP in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire (RDPP ET Plan)	Plan	€3,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	RDPP in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	SC	€5,300,000
Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-01	Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia (RESET II ACF)	ACF	€6,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000
	<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-03</i>	<i>Building resilience and creation of economic opportunities in Liben cluster (RESET II Cordaid)</i>	<i>Cordaid</i>	<i>€4,252,073 (not in report)</i>
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-05	Increasing Resilience and Economic Opportunities in Drought Prone Areas of Bale Zone (RESET II DCA)	DCA	€5,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam)	Oxfam	€5,580,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (RESET II REAL iDE)	iDE	€4,949,244
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State (RESET II SC)	SC	€7,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster, (RESET II Vita)	Vita	€4,230,000
Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia - SINCE	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa	€19,845,000

<sup>69</sup> Projects in **bold** are new projects and projects in grey *italics* are not in the report.

#### 4.2.3.1. Projects newly included in the EUTF quarterly report – Ethiopia

Of the fifteen Ethiopia projects that are implementing and have data to report, thirteen have featured in previous EUTF quarterly reports and one is unable to report. The fourteenth project is ‘Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia’ (RESET Plus Amref), which is included in the EUTF quarterly reports for the first time. RESET II Cordaid is not included in the report since it has not yet reported data to the MLS.

##### 4.2.3.1.1. RESET Plus (programme)

The ‘Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia’ (RESET Plus) programme aims to address the adverse effects of El Niño on the resilience of already vulnerable regions and communities and chiefly builds on actions taken by the EU ‘Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia Programme’ (RESET II). The programme covers 41 woredas in eight existing RESET II geographical clusters (Waghimra, Afar, Siti, Liben, Bale, Borena, Wolayta, and South Omo) of Ethiopia, which are prone to drought and food insecurity, with activities permeating beyond these target areas to maximise impact. Of the four projects under RESET Plus, three have been awarded to, respectively Amref for issues regarding family planning and sexual and reproductive health, Save the Children for youth transition to decent employment and UNICEF on ground water supply development, storage and management in the RESET II target drought prone woredas; one is yet to be contracted.

Table 17: RESET Plus (programme)

##### Key facts and figures

<b>Full programme name</b>	Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)
<b>Short programme name</b>	RESET Plus
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Amhara, Afar, Somali, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions
<b>Total EUTF budget</b>	€22,500,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	October 2016
<b>Number of projects</b>	4
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	Amref, UNICEF and Save the Children
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Vulnerable communities, rural women and children

##### 4.2.3.1.1.1. RESET Plus Amref (project)

In recognition of the synergy between family planning, health, nutrition, and resilience, RESET Plus Amref aims to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities by improving the awareness of the impacts of demographic pressures and consolidated family planning practices in five RESET II clusters, which are all highly drought prone and food insecure. The project was designed to integrate family planning and promoting sexual reproductive health in existing RESET II projects and aims to contribute to an improvement of health status and economic stability.

Table 18: RESET Plus Amref (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)
<b>Short project name</b>	RESET Plus Amref
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Wolaita Zone and South Omo Zone (SNNP Region); Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region); Bale Zone and Borena Zone (Oromia Region)
<b>EUTF Budget</b>	€4,000,000
<b>IP(s)</b>	Amref (consortium lead)
<b>Start date</b>	December 2017
<b>End date</b>	June 2021

Through this project, 814 local institutions and service providers in Ethiopia benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery in health and nutrition (93% female and 7% male). 51 females in the host community received an intrauterine device (IUD) device or other kits related to sexual reproductive health and family planning.

Table 19: RESET Plus Amref – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>814</b>
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	<b>51</b>

#### 4.2.4. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 20: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator, September 2018<sup>70</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	2,125	2,861	4,986
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	215	141	356
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	10,216	3,849	14,065
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	2,443	1,427	3,870
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	155	40	195
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	210	88	298
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	169,090	196,520	365,610
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	26,077	13,150	39,227
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	251,579	31,511	283,090
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	59	18	77
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	4,309	2,847	7,156
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	81,509	87,082	168,591

<sup>70</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	10,431	3,248	13,679
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,288,743	454,725	1,743,468
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	14,207	7,261	21,468
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3		3
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	2		2
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	150	132	282
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	-	338	338
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	78	49	127
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	114	76	190
4.4 Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services	-	6	6
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	-	1	1
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	24	2	26
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	13	28	41
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	38	20	58
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	4		4

EUTF projects are spread out in over 40 woredas in at least five regions; as a result, it is highly encouraging that the percentage increase from the previous report to Q3 for the total number of jobs created, access to basic social services, and individuals reached through information campaigns exceeds 100%. This indicates that the projects in Ethiopia continue to successfully reach new beneficiaries each quarter.

#### 4.2.4.1. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

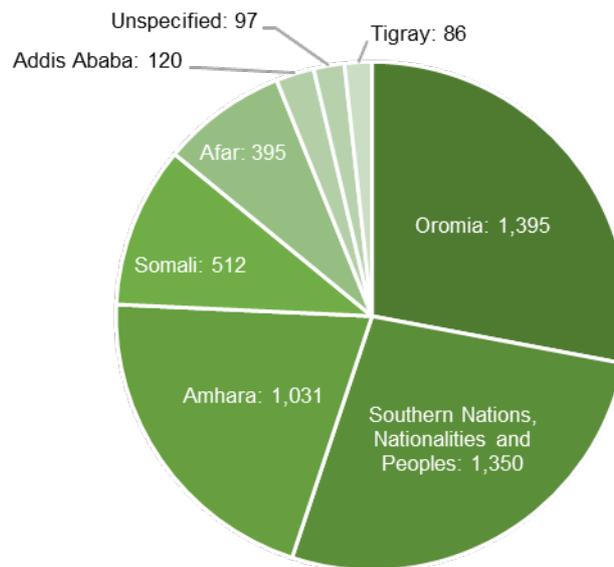
A total of 2,861 jobs (or 57% of the 4,986 created with EUTF funds in Ethiopia since the beginning) were created in Q3 2018 alone. Nearly three quarters of the beneficiaries up to Q3 were female (72%) and 85% came from RESET II projects. RESET II aims to increase resilience and create economic opportunities for potential migrants and returnees in remote, drought- and migration-prone areas. 28% of the jobs were created in the Oromia region, 27% in the SNNP region, 21% in the Amhara region, 10% in the Somali region, 8% in the Afar region, 2% in the Tigray region and 2% in Addis Ababa<sup>71</sup>.

Overall, over half of the jobs created were classified as self-employment (68%), 18% came from participation in an MSME or livelihood group, 10% from cash for work projects<sup>72</sup> and 4% were permanent/long-term.

<sup>71</sup> Locations for 2% of jobs were unspecified.

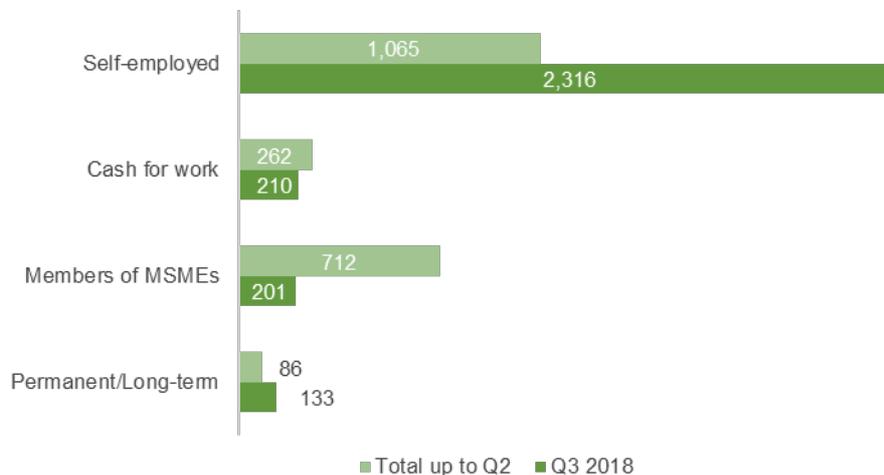
<sup>72</sup> Cash for work jobs are calculated on the basis that 230 cash for work days = 1 job created. Cash for work projects are related to improving and maintaining water systems and schemes, latrines, pipelines, and land conservation in the community.

Figure 25: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Ethiopia, total up to Q3 2018, by region, September 2018



From Q2 2018 to the end of Q3 2018, there has been a large increase in the number of self-employed (2,316 or +218%), permanent/long-term (134 or +155%), and cash for work jobs (210 or +80%); while the number of jobs created through membership in an MSME or livelihood increased by 201 (+28%).

Figure 26: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Ethiopia, total up to Q2 2018 vs Q3 2018, by job type, September 2018

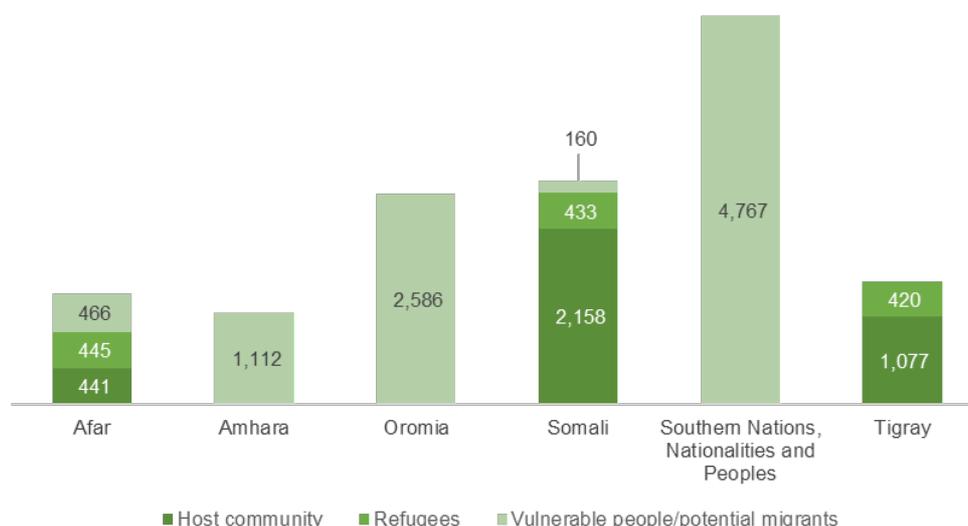


#### 4.2.4.2. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 1.3 – Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities

In Q3 2018, 3,849 people have been assisted to develop IGA. Of the 14,065 total beneficiaries (70% female and 30% male) up to and including Q3, most were vulnerable people/potential migrants (65%), followed by members of the host community (26%) and refugees (9%). Additionally, certain beneficiary types are more concentrated in certain regions: 93% (8,465) of the total 9,091 vulnerable people/potential migrants come from the Amhara (1,112), Oromia (2,586) and SNNP (4,767) regions, where they are the only category of beneficiaries. In the Afar region, the type of beneficiaries is nearly equally distributed at 33% for both host community (441) and refugee (445) populations and 34%

vulnerable people/potential migrants (466), while in the Somali and Tigray regions, over 70% of beneficiaries are from the host community (2,158 (78%) and 1,077 (72%), respectively).

Figure 27: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in Ethiopia, total up to Q3 2018, by beneficiary type and region, September 2018



Of the different types of IGA support, 3,721 people were assisted through package support<sup>73</sup> (26%), 3,415 people were supported to establish groups such as VSLAs (24%), 2,478 received entrepreneurship training (18%), 2,265 accessed finance/funding (16%), 581 participated in IGA training (4%) and 278 people received material support/start-up kits (2%).<sup>74</sup>

#### 4.2.4.3. Ethiopia, EUTF indicator 2.2 – Number of people receiving a basic social service

As of Q3 2018, the number of basic social services delivered to beneficiaries increased to reach a total of 365,610, a 116% increase from the end of Q2. 95% of the progress in Q3 is attributable to the significant growth in the number of services related to water, legal referrals, and health, largely through RESET II projects. RESET II ACF, which is responsible for 68% of the progress in Q3, hosted a campaign in the Amhara region which vaccinated 133,351 vulnerable people/potential migrants. In the same quarter, 11,787 vulnerable people/potential migrants were vaccinated in the Afar region through RESET II SC.

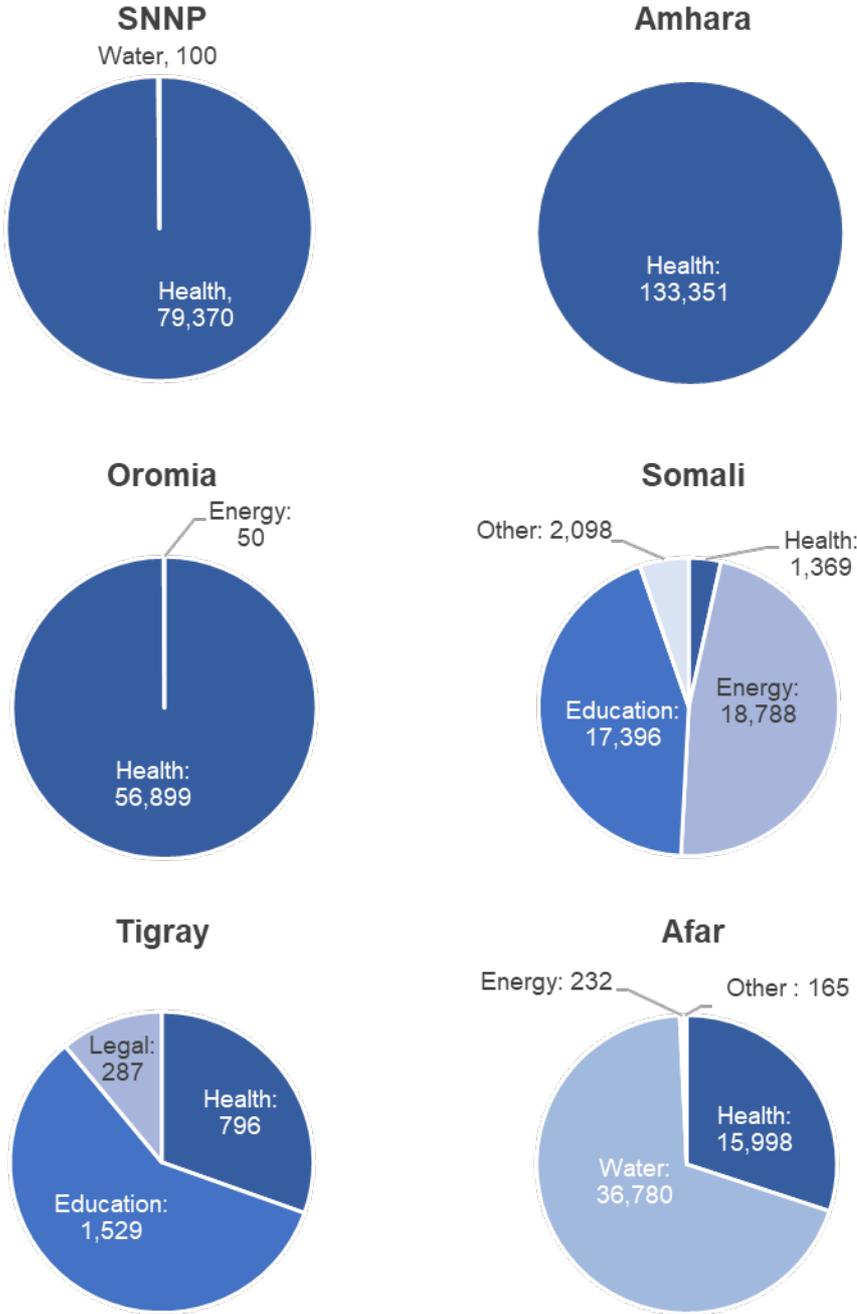
Most services (287,783) delivered were health-related (79% of all services), followed by water at 36,880 (10%), education at 19,393 (5%), and energy at 19,070 (5%).<sup>75</sup> Currently, most recipients of health-related services (94%) are concentrated in the Amhara, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples, and Oromia regions, where health is the only or close to only service delivered by EUTF-funded projects. Recipients of water-related services are currently located in the Afar region (36,780 people) with also 100 beneficiaries in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region. Education and energy services are mostly delivered in the Somali region, at 17,396 and 18,788, respectively. Those receiving legal services are mostly in the Tigray region (287 services).

<sup>73</sup> Those who received package support received several services together as opposed to one type of support.

<sup>74</sup> 9% of people received unspecified support for businesses in fish farming, beekeeping, silk production, egg and broiler meat production, irrigated fodder/forage production and quail production, for IGA for young entrepreneurs, and for self-help groups.

<sup>75</sup> 294 people received legal services, 39 in protection services, and 2,152 people received unspecified basic social services.

Figure 28: Number of people receiving a basic service (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Ethiopia, total up to Q3 2018, by support type and region, September 2018<sup>76</sup>

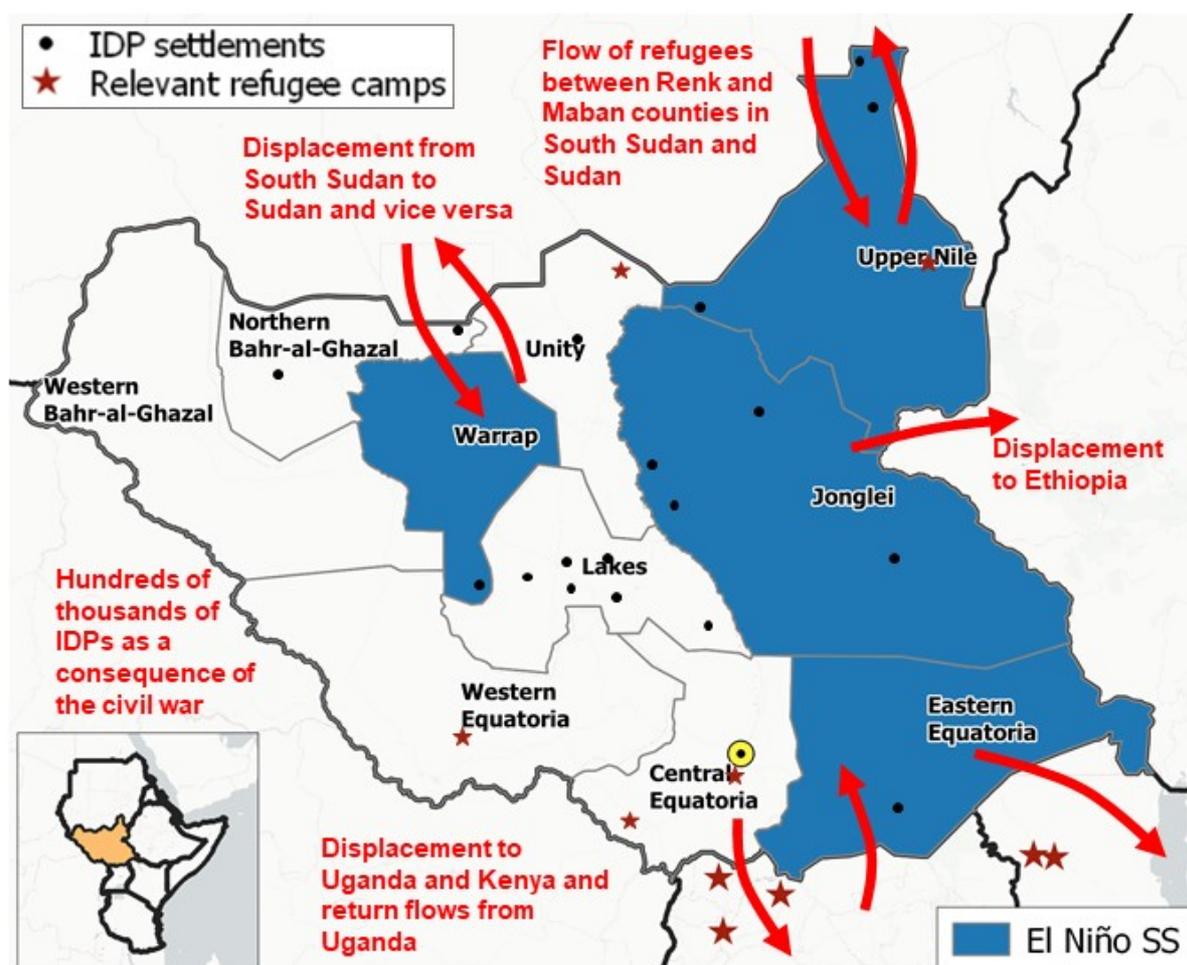


<sup>76</sup> SNNP stands for Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region. The category other without location disaggregation is equal to 402.

## 4.3. SOUTH SUDAN

### 4.3.1. SOUTH SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 29: Key programmes and migration flows in South Sudan, January 2019<sup>77</sup>



South Sudan is experiencing one of the worst displacement crises in the world due to internal insecurity and political tensions.<sup>78</sup> Since the war broke out in December 2013, nearly 4.5 million South Sudanese have been forcibly displaced from their homes, including 2 million who have been internally displaced<sup>79</sup> and 2.3 million who have fled to neighbouring countries.<sup>80</sup>

Although the signature of a peace agreement between South Sudan's President Salva Kiir and rebel leader Riek Machar on 12 September 2018 contributed to bring cautious hope, the situation in South Sudan remains unstable. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), 7.1 million people (out of a total population of 11.4 million) need humanitarian assistance. As of December 2018, a total of 2,274,38781 refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan had fled the country. The majority fled to Sudan (37%) and Uganda (35%), followed by Ethiopia

<sup>77</sup> IMPACT MM is active in all ten states.

<sup>78</sup> Refugee International, Daniel P. Sullivan, Displaced nation, The dangerous implications of rushed returns in South Sudan, November 2018.

<sup>79</sup> OCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian needs overview 2019, November 2018.

<sup>80</sup> UNHCR, operational data portal, South Sudan, December 2018.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

(19%), Kenya (5%) and the DRC (4%). While the number of refugees and asylum seekers remains significant, it has diminished by 9% since September and the signature of the peace agreement.

A new migration trend is worth noting at the border with Uganda, where considerable numbers of South Sudanese are returning to their country of origin. Between April and October 2018, IOM DTM South Sudan observed 25,669 movements<sup>82</sup> through the borders, of which 61% took place from Uganda to South Sudan. Most refugees (73%) left Ugandan refugee settlements rather than non-camp settings. The main cited reason for departing was visiting family (49%), followed by food insecurity (14%). The main locations of departure from Uganda were refugee settlements and non-camp settings, while the most common destinations in South Sudan were Yei (30%), Kajo-Keji (21%) and Magwi (18%).

Table 21: South Sudan – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data	
<b>Total population<sup>83</sup></b>	11,400,000
<b>Number of internally displaced people<sup>84</sup></b>	2,000,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country<sup>85</sup></b>	291,842
<b>IDP stock as % of total population</b>	17.5%
<b>Refugees from South Sudan abroad<sup>86</sup></b>	2,274,387
<b>Top 3 countries for hosted South Sudanese refugees<sup>87</sup></b>	Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]<sup>88</sup></b>	187
EUTF data as of January 2019	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€122,400,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€98,018,625
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	7
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	8
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	4 <sup>89</sup>

#### 4.3.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOUTH SUDAN

EUTF efforts in South Sudan during the third quarter of 2018 confirm the Trust Fund's focus on SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and, in particular, the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people). The EUTF's current two main interventions in the country are IMPACT, which supports access to education for children, and the El Niño SS FAO project, which aims to improve the food security of vulnerable communities in cross-border areas of South Sudan. The EUTF's funding to the Health Pooled Fund II project has finished. Under this project, thanks to EUTF financial support, a total of 1,779,966 medical services were provided to beneficiaries in eight of the ten states in South Sudan up to the end of Q2 2018.<sup>90</sup>

<sup>82</sup> IOM South Sudan, DTM report, 1 April – 31 October 2018.

<sup>83</sup> OCHA, South Sudan, Humanitarian needs overview 2019, November.

<sup>84</sup> IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, April 2018.

<sup>85</sup> UNHCR, October 2018.

<sup>86</sup> UNHCR, operational data portal, South Sudan, December 2018.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> UNDP, 2018.

<sup>89</sup> The Economic Stabilization Ecorys and the Health Pooled fund projects have ended.

<sup>90</sup> Data for HPFII solely accounts for outputs proportional to the EUTF's share of total HPFII funding.

### 4.3.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOUTH SUDAN

Table 22: South Sudan projects implementing and with data to report, September 2018<sup>91</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT)	Mott MacDonald	€25,993,000
Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-21-01	Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda (El Niño SS FAO)	FAO	€28,000,000
<i>Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan</i>	<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01</i>	<i>Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Economic Stabilisation Ecorys)</i>	<i>Ecorys</i>	<i>€999,924 (completed)</i>
<i>Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII)</i>	<i>T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01</i>	<i>Health Pooled Fund II (HPFII DFID)</i>	<i>DFID</i>	<i>€20,000,000 (completed)</i>

### 4.3.4. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 23: Results achieved by EUTF common output indicator in South Sudan, September 2018<sup>92</sup>

EUTF indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total achieved
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	-	2
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	51	26	77
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	28,252	-	28,252
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	-	3
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	1,779,966	-	1,779,966
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	6,726	1,033	7,759
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	4,000	-	4000
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	826	188	1,014
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	1,412,600	-	1,412,600
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding	-	315	315
4.5 Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created or supported	-	14	14
4.6 No of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or supported	51	5	56
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	17	-	17
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	9	2	11
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	8	-	8

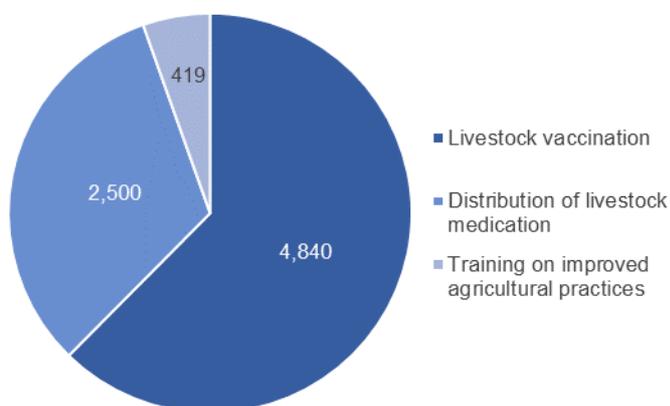
<sup>91</sup> Projects in *italics* are completed. 'No' stands for 'Number'.

<sup>92</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

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

As of Q3 2018, the El Niño SS FAO project has provided food security assistance to a total of 7,759 beneficiaries (all this indicator's beneficiaries) in the targeted cross-border areas of South Sudan with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Despite several constraints related to security, which prompted the suspension of activities in Maban County in Upper Nile State, in Q3 alone, the project assisted 1,033 individuals with food security, all of them through livestock vaccination. Of the total beneficiaries reported up to Q3, 4,840 (17% female and 83% male)<sup>93</sup> received inputs for livestock vaccination.

Figure 30: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in South Sudan, total up to Q3 2018, by type of assistance, September 2018



Another 2,500 individuals (20% female and 80% male) benefited from the distribution of deworming medication, acaricides and trypanocides for livestock. The project also supported the training of a total of 419 beneficiaries (39% female and 61% male) from Agropastoral Field Schools (APFS) on new and improved technologies and practices up to Q3.

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

El Niño SS FAO supported a total of 315 beneficiaries (95% male and 5% female) who participated in dialogues to support peacebuilding among conflicting communities and enhance the sustainable and equitable use of the natural resource base by local communities and across borders. All the beneficiaries were reported in Q3 2018.

<sup>93</sup> The figures for female and male beneficiaries of livestock vaccination refer to the gender of the head of the household.

## 4.4. SUDAN

### 4.4.1. SUDAN'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 31: Locations of implementation of Resilience Darfur SD



Figure 32: Locations of implementation of Resilience Eastern SD

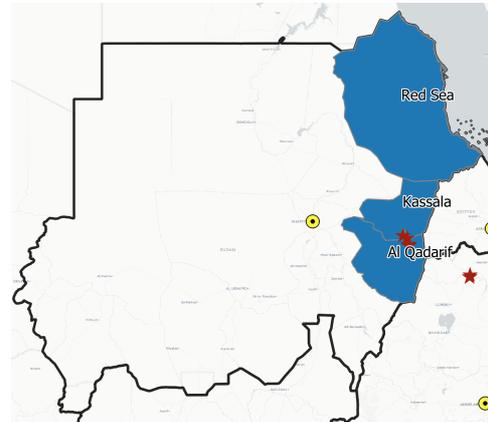


Figure 33: Locations of implementation of El Niño SD WHH programme

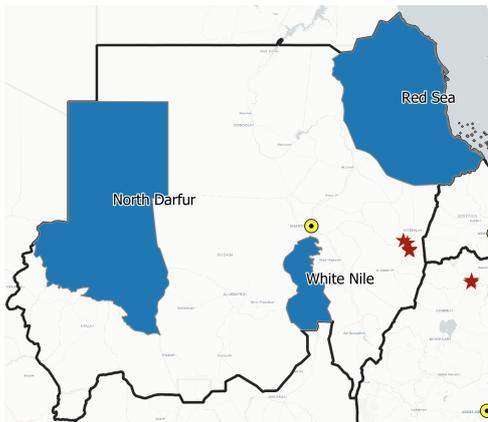


Figure 34: Locations of implementation of Improving Nutrition WFP

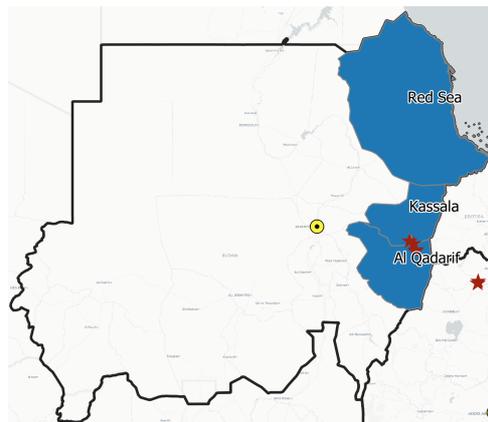


Figure 35: Location of implementation of the EQUIP programme

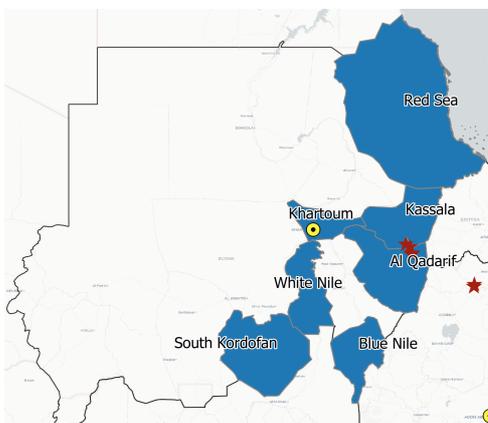
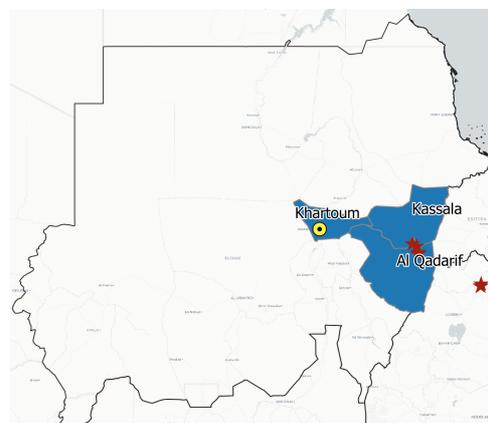


Figure 36: Location of implementation of RDPP SD



At the end of December 2018, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan had increased to 1,095,906. Following the amendment of population statistics for Syrian and South Sudanese refugees, Syrians have overtaken Ethiopians as the third largest refugee group in Sudan.<sup>94</sup> Most refugees are from South Sudan (852,080), followed by Eritrea (120,973) and Syria (93,502). Women-headed households represent more than half of the refugee household distribution (based on a sample of biometrically registered individuals only).<sup>95</sup>

Voluntary repatriations of Sudanese refugees from Chad have continued with a total of 353 refugees returning in 2018.<sup>96</sup> There have also been migratory movements in the opposite direction with 4,800 Chadian refugees voluntarily repatriated from Central Darfur to Chad in 2018.<sup>97</sup> In addition, the refugee commissioner for Sudan dispatched a team 'to the refugee camps in Chad to register those wishing to return'.<sup>98</sup> It is estimated that 50% of the more than 300,000 Sudanese refugees residing in Chad have expressed a will to return.<sup>99</sup>

Many people were also temporarily displaced in September 2018 as a result of heavy rainfall, with 4,677 homes reportedly destroyed in Al Qadarif State in Eastern Sudan.<sup>100</sup> On another note, North Darfur State authorities are currently planning to resettle 45,000 families (approximately 135,000 people) from Abu Shouk, El Salam and Zamzam camps.<sup>101</sup> Another internal development in Darfur occurred, in December 2018, with two armed groups and the Sudanese government agreeing to resume peace talks starting in 2019, which may lead to a potential end to the conflict.<sup>102</sup>

On an international level, Sudan acceded to the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) in October 2018.<sup>103</sup> Sudan and Egypt also agreed to jointly patrol the Libyan border to 'combat terrorism, cross-border crimes' and control the border.<sup>104</sup>

Beginning in December, Sudan has been rocked by nationwide protests with over 300 protests organised between December 2018 and 19 January 2019.<sup>105</sup> These protests have been caused by Sudan's economic situation characterised by high inflation and,<sup>106</sup> among other issues, the lifting of wheat subsidies, the lack of adequate social protection, currency devaluation and fuel shortages.<sup>107</sup> The protests have fuelled instability in the country given that they have occurred in areas traditionally loyal to the central government and following the Sudanese Professionals Association's (SPA) call for Sudan's president to step down.<sup>108</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudan Population Dashboard: Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 31-Dec 2018', 2019. Population statistics were amended for Syrian and South Sudanese refugees in November 2018 based on Immigration Passport Police (IPP) and an inter-agency out-of-camp assessment in White Nile State. Following this amendment, refugee numbers increased by over 165,000.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudanese refugee returnees from Chad', 2018. Data as of the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2018.

<sup>97</sup> UNHCR, 'Chadian refugee returnees from Sudan', 2018. Data as of the 31<sup>st</sup> of October 2018.

<sup>98</sup> Sudan Tribune, 'Sudan to repatriate 150,000 refugees from Chad: official', 2018.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Dabanga, 'Woman dies, thousands of homes destroyed in Sudan rains', 2018.

<sup>101</sup> Dabanga, 'North Darfur approves plan to resettle 45,000 displaced families', 2018.

<sup>102</sup> Sudan Tribune, 'Sudan, armed groups agree to resume talks for peace in Darfur', 2018.

<sup>103</sup> Mixed Migration Hub, 'monthly trend report', October 2018.

<sup>104</sup> Reuters, 'Egypt and Sudan set up joint patrols against cross-border threats', 2018.

<sup>105</sup> Amnesty International, 'Ten things you should know about the latest protests in Sudan', January 2019.

<sup>106</sup> Crisis Group, 'Improving Prospects for a Peaceful Transition in Sudan', January 2019.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> Amnesty International, 'Ten things you should know about the latest protests in Sudan', January 2019.

Table 24: Sudan – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data</b>	
<b>Total population</b> <sup>109</sup>	42,166,000
<b>Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country</b> <sup>110</sup>	1,095,906
<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers stock as % of total population</b>	2.6%
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by origin</b> <sup>111</sup>	South Sudan, Eritrea, Syria
<b>Number of internally displaced persons in the country</b> <sup>112</sup>	2,072,000
<b>Emigrants who have left the country</b>	650,000
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b> <sup>113</sup>	167
<b>EUTF data as of January 2019</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€138,500,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€95,020,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	16
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	21
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	10

#### 4.4.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SUDAN

EUTF priorities in Sudan aim to: i) support the government to improve basic service delivery especially on health and education; ii) improve market opportunities and agricultural resilience to climate-related disasters in the country; and iii) create alternatives to first and secondary movement and improve the protection of Sudanese and migrant populations in the country. Geographically, areas of intervention for EUTF projects are often located in peripheral areas such as: i) the Darfur region characterised by longstanding internal turmoil and a high-level of internal displacement, ii) border regions with South Sudan (e.g. South Kordofan and White Nile) which received many South Sudanese refugees and have IDPs in some cases, iii) eastern Sudan (Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea) that receives many refugees (mostly from Eritrea), often living in protracted situations in refugee camps (e.g. Shagaraab camps) and iv) Khartoum, which hosts over 400,000 refugees and asylum seekers practically three quarters of whom are from South Sudan.<sup>114</sup>

Three new programmes were approved at the December 2018 Operational Committee:

1. 'Integrating refugee children into the Sudanese Education System' which will support the government of Sudan to develop a national inclusive education policy and aim to increase access to pre-school and basic education for 20,000 children;
2. 'Joint Nutrition Resilience Programme in Red Sea State' which aims to improve food and nutrition status of the population around the Sinkat and Tokar localities;

<sup>109</sup> UN Population division, DESA, 2017.

<sup>110</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudan Population Dashboard: Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 31-Dec 2018', 2019.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID 2018): Sudan, 2018.

<sup>113</sup> UNDP, Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update, 2018.

<sup>114</sup> UNHCR, 'Sudan Population Dashboard: Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 31-Dec 2018'.

3. 'Humanitarian Development Nexus: Building Resilient Communities in West Kordofan' which aims to improve the health, nutritional and educational status of persons in West Kordofan State.

#### 4.4.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SUDAN

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

Table 25: Sudan projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018<sup>115</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<b>Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01</b>	<b>EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO)</b>	<b>SOFRECO</b>	<b>€3,600,000 (new project to report)</b>
<b>Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01</b>	<b>Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS)</b>	<b>AICS</b>	<b>€11,900,000 (new project to report)</b>
<b>Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01</b>	<b>Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur CW)</b>	<b>CW</b>	<b>€2,280,000 (new project to report)</b>
Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01</b>	<b>Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH)</b>	<b>WHH</b>	<b>€2,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
<b>Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD)</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01</b>	<b>Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation - Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD AICS)</b>	<b>AICS</b>	<b>€2,000,000 (new project in report)</b>
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNIDO)	UNIDO	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)	UNHCR	€3,000,000
Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach (Improving Nutrition)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-32-01	Improving nutrition and reducing stunting in eastern Sudan through an integrated nutrition and food security approach (Improving Nutrition WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000

<sup>115</sup> Projects in **bold** are new projects and projects.

#### 4.4.3.1.1. Resilience Darfur (programme)

The ‘Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur’ (Resilience Darfur) programme, implemented by Concern Worldwide (CW) and International Medical Corps (IMC), in six localities in West Darfur State aims to strengthen local health systems to ensure better health service delivery. The State is characterised by high rates of internal displacement, low health coverage and increasing pressure on basic services due to rapidly increasing inflows of IDPs and returnees.

The programme aims to improve health services by giving greater access to and quality of primary health care (PHC) and nutrition services and strengthening the capacity of local authorities and states to create and ensure a sustainable and more participatory and inclusive health system. The programme aims to move away from an emergency mind-set towards a development-based approach.

Table 26: Resilience Darfur (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Strengthening resilience for IDPs, returnees and host communities in West Darfur
<b>Short programme name</b>	Resilience Darfur
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	West Darfur
<b>Total EUTF budget</b>	€7,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	April 2016
<b>EUTF Budget contracted so far</b>	€6,940,000
<b>Number of projects</b>	2
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	CW, IMC
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	IDPs, returnees, vulnerable households and host communities; local & district health personnel; LHAs and SMoH
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

#### 4.4.3.1.2. Resilience Darfur CW (project)

The ‘Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur’ project targets 143,483 vulnerable IDPs, returnees and members of the host community living in the northern corridor of West Darfur State. The project’s main aim is to improve local health systems through a holistic approach that offers access to comprehensive PHC services free of charge by: rehabilitating facilities (including five health facilities in Kulbus and two medical warehouses) thereby improving access to health care; providing facilities with medical supplies and; directly training health care workers (including midwives, nutrition workers, nurses and health officers). The project also focuses on improving health system governance and accountability by training officials from local health authorities (LHAs) and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and through the provision of improved equipment and planning infrastructure. Local communities are directly involved through the training of community health volunteers and the creation of multi-stakeholder health committees.

Table 27: Resilience Darfur CW (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Strengthening resilience for IDPs, returnees and host communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur
<b>Short project name</b>	Resilience Darfur CW
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	West Darfur
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€2,220,800

<b>Main IP(s)</b>	Concern Worldwide
<b>Start date</b>	April 2017
<b>End date</b>	March 2020

In total, 2,500 basic health services have been delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), including 520 reproductive health consultations for women, four referrals to stabilisation centres and 1,976 basic health consultations (in antenatal care, outpatient service or immunization against a common disease). Furthermore, 53 job placements have been supported (EUTF indicator 1.5) for 53 health workers who are paid a monthly stipend in addition to the salary provided by the Sudanese Ministry of Health. This top up aims to diminish personnel turnover rate and increase the attendance of health workers at their places of employment, thus leading to a higher quality of PHC.

Table 28: Resilience Darfur CW – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

2.2 Number of people receiving a basic service	<b>2,500</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>163</b>
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	<b>53</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	<b>2</b>

#### 4.4.3.1.3. Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS (programme)

The ‘Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan’ programme is implemented by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea, all states with a low percentage of family health centres (FHCs) offering full package PHC services and emergency obstetric care (EmOC).<sup>116</sup> These states also have higher than national average infant mortality rates.<sup>117</sup>

Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS’s main aim is to strengthen local health systems to deliver better basic packages of health services to migrants and host community members through a three-fold approach: first, by strengthening health system governance and accountability; second, by improving access to and quality and coverage of PHC, reproductive health and nutrition services and by focusing on improving PHC; and third, by improving the accessibility of maternal health care services for marginalised groups.

Table 29: Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan
<b>Short programme name</b>	Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States
<b>Total EUTF budget</b>	€12,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	April 2016
<b>EUTF budget contracted so far</b>	€11,900,000

<sup>116</sup> European Commission, ‘Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window EUTF05-HoA-SDN-12’.

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<b>Number of projects</b>	1
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	AICS
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Migrants and host community members in targeted States; health facilities staff and personnel; LHA staff and SMOH staff; training institutions staff; pregnant women and under 5-years old children
<b>Start date</b>	July 2017
<b>End date</b>	June 2020
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

Although the project was contracted in July 2017, its implementation was delayed by several factors including the chikungunya outbreak in Kassala and Al Qadarif States combined with the petrol crisis and currency instability. In total so far, 22 front line health workers, including 20 women, have received continuing professional development in Q3. Upcoming activities include the launch of civil work tenders to build the Girba nutrition/paediatric unit in Kassala State, the Basonda LHA office in Al Qadarif State and the Basonda hospital staff house; all to be built in Q1 2019. Other upcoming activities include rolling out a training of trainers on nutrition impact and positive practices at state, locality and community levels (an NGO named GOAL will be responsible for this output). The project will also strengthen the health referral system through EmOC training for midwives. Finally, the Resilience Eastern SD project will, in collaboration with the occupational health department (part of the primary health care department) of the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) and GIZ, seek to improve the health conditions of seasonal migrants in Eastern Sudan, by including them in the Sudanese National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).

Table 30: Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	<b>22</b>
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#### 4.4.3.1.4. El Niño SD WHH (project)

The ‘Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement’ project is being implemented by *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe* (WHH) in 20 communities in the Agig and Sinkat localities of Red Sea State. The project intervenes in a situation where 17% of the population of Red Sea State is experiencing chronic food insecurity, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Acute Food Insecurity Classification.<sup>118</sup>

The project’s main objectives are to increase income opportunities related to drought-resilient agriculture, create sustainable IGA as well as improve access and availability to water for human, agriculture and livestock use and consumption. Several different groups are targeted through the project’s activities, including 5,230 agro-pastoralist households supported to increase their production of millet and sorghum, 150 pastoralist households supported to increase livestock production, fishermen in the coastal strip of Agig who are supported with improved access to infrastructure and markets as well as women groups that are trained in IGA.

<sup>118</sup> IPC, ‘Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation October-December 2018’, 2018.

Table 31: El Niño SD WHH (project)

**Key facts and figures**

<b>Full project name</b>	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP populations in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement
<b>Short project name</b>	El Niño WHH
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Red Sea State
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€2,000,000
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	WHH
<b>Start date</b>	July 2017
<b>End date</b>	June 2020

The ongoing fuel and cash crisis in Sudan led to a moderate delay in the implementation of the El Niño SD WHH project. Some activities were also delayed due to a drought in Red Sea State. Up to Q3 2018, the El Niño SD WHH project has supported 14,124 members of the host community to gain improved access to water by building fourteen water hand pumps and digging wells. In addition, the project has provided vaccination for pastoralist households' livestock. Agro-pastoralist households have also been supported through the distribution of millet and sorghum seeds and agricultural hand tools, and the construction of two storehouses for grain. They were also trained in adequate storage techniques and 2,689 hectares of land benefited from irrigation after the building of several water catchment structures.

Table 32: El Niño SD WHH – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	<b>14,124</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	<b>6,140</b>
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	<b>2,689</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	<b>1,600</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	<b>170</b>

**4.4.3.1.5. RDPP SD AICS (project)**

The RDPP programme targets host communities and refugees (often living in protracted situations) in the states of Al Qadarif, Kassala and Khartoum. The principal aims of the programme, which acts as a precursor to the CRRF approach to refugee programming for the EU, are to improve protection, self-reliance and basic service delivery. The RDPP AICS project will contribute to improving basic service delivery which constitutes objective 3.c. of the umbrella RDPP programme in Sudan. Indeed, RDPP SD AICS aims to improve access to safe water sources by building boreholes and linking systems to existing pipelines for several schools, one hospital and two health centres. Additionally, sanitation and hygiene services will be improved for members of the host community in the localities of Girba and Kassala Urban in Kassala State as well as the localities of Al Fashega and Basonda in Al Qadarif State. For example, latrines will be built while waste disposal will be improved through two pilot projects in the Girba locality.

Furthermore, the project will provide trainings to staff from local authorities and line ministries on the management of WASH systems and the development of good policy, practices and protocols on waste

management and disposal. Finally, RDPP SD AICS intends to promote hygiene and sanitation practices by training community-level operators and holding community awareness campaigns.

Table 33: RDPP SD AICS (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	Support migrants and host communities in improving access to safe water and sanitation - eastern Sudan
<b>Short project name</b>	RDPP SD AICS
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Al Qadarif, Kassala
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€2,000,000
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	AICS
<b>Start date</b>	July 2017
<b>End date</b>	June 2020

While its contract was signed in July 2017, implementation was delayed by external agents such as floods, the chikungunya outbreak in Kassala and Al Qadarif States combined with the instability of the local currency and petrol crisis. So far, the project has conducted a needs assessment on water sources and waste management and disposal for the various target localities. Implementation of the project's activities is set to accelerate at the beginning of 2019.

Table 34: RDPP SD AICS – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	<b>1</b>
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#### 4.4.3.1.6. EQUIP Sudan (programme)

The 'Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan' (EQUIP) aims to contribute to the completion of quality primary education for children in seven states in Sudan (Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Al Qadarif, White Nile, Blue Nile and South Kordofan), focusing on the most vulnerable groups including IDPs and refugees. Sudan is characterised by several educational deficiencies with less than 40% of children at primary entry age attending the first grade of primary school.<sup>119</sup> Additionally, it is estimated that 62% of Sudanese teachers are not qualified.<sup>120</sup>

The EQUIP programme is comprised of five separate contracts, with UNICEF and Save the Children (SC) focusing on improving the learning environments in formal and non-formal settings while British Council (BC) and Expertise France (EF) are focusing on curriculum development and the training of teachers. Finally, SOFRECO aims to improve the governance of the education system and coordination among these stakeholders. The initial delay in the implementation of the EQUIP programme has meant that all IPs (except for SOFRECO) could only start their baseline surveys in April 2018.

<sup>119</sup> European Commission, 'Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window – Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan'.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid.

Table 35: EQUIP Sudan (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP Sudan)
<b>Short programme name</b>	EQUIP Sudan
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Khartoum, Red Sea, Kassala, Al Qadarif, White Nile, Blue Nile and South Kordofan
<b>Total EUTF budget</b>	€22,000,000
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	December 2016
<b>EUTF budget contracted so far</b>	€21,600,000
<b>Number of projects</b>	5
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	UNICEF, SC, BC, SOFRECO, EF
<b>Target beneficiaries</b>	Primary age school children; teachers; relevant education authorities at federal, state and local level; faculties of education in target states' universities; communities, education councils and parent teacher associations
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

#### 4.4.3.1.7. EQUIP SOFRECO (project)

SOFRECO is responsible for component 3 of the EQUIP programme which is 'education system governance and coordination among stakeholders'. SOFRECO aims to ensure coordination of activities and circulation of information among the different implementing partners. This is accomplished through several project coordination mechanisms such as the Programme Advisory Committee (PAC), State Advisory Committees (SACs) and Implementing Partner Exchange (IPEX) among others.

The EQUIP SOFRECO project also directly provides capacity building through modules, each consisting of six phases, to at least 600 staff from the Federal Ministry of Education (FMoE) and State Ministries of Education (SMoEs). Finally, the project provides technical assistance to facilitate the implementation and monitoring of activities in targeted states to ensure the sustainability of the EQUIP intervention.

Table 36: EQUIP SOFRECO (project)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full project name</b>	EQUIP Capacity building and coordination
<b>Short project name</b>	EQUIP SOFRECO
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	Al Qadarif, Blue Nile, Kassala, Khartoum, Red Sea, South Kordofan and White Nile
<b>EUTF budget</b>	€3,600,000
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	SOFRECO
<b>Start date</b>	December 2017
<b>End date</b>	November 2020

SOFRECO established eight multi-stakeholder groups, including seven SACs in each of the states where EQUIP is implemented. These SACs have representatives from EQUIP IPs as well as state and locality directors, that provide oversight to the EQUIP programme and serve as platforms for information

exchange. The EQUIP programme also established one Programme Action Committee (PAC) which is a multi-stakeholder forum for EQUIP partners and other stakeholders to track the progress of the project and advise how best to move forward.

Table 37: EQUIP SOFRECO – Indicator highlights (results achieved as of September 2018)

5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	<b>8</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	<b>1</b>

#### 4.4.4. 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. In the following sections, selected EUTF indicators will be analysed to best reflect progress made at the country level. The EUTF indicators analysed below differ from previously chosen EUTF indicators as they aim to highlight different activities implemented by the EUTF portfolio in Sudan.

Table 38: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output in Sudan, September 2018<sup>121</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,536		1,536
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	26	17	43
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	9,927	155	10,082
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	3,773	883	4,656
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	872	136	1,008
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	10	13
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	4,490	3,597	8,087
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance		36,047	36,047
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	12,518	28,524	41,042
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	651	2,038	2,689
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	28,166	2,670	30,836
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	98	193	291
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	3,852	10,272	14,124
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	77		77
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	3,409	976	4,385
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	60		60
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	2	57
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	10	6	16

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

In total, up to Q3 2018, 10,082 people were assisted to develop IGAs in Sudan (77% female and 23% male). Almost all beneficiaries were reported under Improving Nutrition WFP, which accounts for 89%

<sup>121</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

of reported progress through different types of trainings, including on brick making, food processing, seedling production and improving fuel stoves, that were held in Red Sea State. Most of the remaining activities have been implemented by the El Niño SD ADRA and El Niño SD WHH projects (11% of reported progress up to Q3). For instance, 950 beneficiaries have been supported by creating VSLAs in White Nile State (9% of total reported progress) as part of the El Niño SD ADRA project (up to Q2).

Slow progress in Q3 (2% between Q2 and Q3) can be attributed to the fact that Improving Nutrition WFP and El Niño SD ADRA did not report new beneficiaries. The El Niño SD WHH project accounts for most of the progress made in Q3 by training 170 people. Among these beneficiaries: 90 women were provided with package support through training in handicraft skills such as sewing, natural mat making, traditional weaving of carpets and wool blankets. In addition to receiving training, these women were provided with raw materials as well as support and marketing to sell their products in trade fairs. A further 65 women were trained on good hygiene practices for the preparation of fish as well as salting, drying and smoking techniques for self-consumption and sale. A number of these women are expected to find self-employment after these trainings, in the upcoming quarters, thereby contributing to EUTF indicator 1.1 (number of jobs created).

#### **4.4.4.2. Sudan, EUTF indicator 2.3 – Number of people receiving nutrition assistance**

36,047 persons have received nutrition assistance up to Q3 2018 (34% female and 14% male).<sup>122</sup> All the reported progress under this indicator can be attributed to the Improving Nutrition WFP project in Q3: 23% of the beneficiaries receiving nutrition assistance were children under two, 18% were pregnant or lactating women and 8% were children under five.<sup>123</sup> Beneficiaries were targeted with different types of interventions: 49% of them received prevention-based activities in the form of nutrition supplies while 1% were directly treated for MAM. In addition, a large number of beneficiaries received unspecified forms of support.

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

41,042 persons have received food security-related assistance up to Q3 2018 (45% female and 48% male),<sup>124</sup> almost all from the host community except for 120 returnees from South Sudan who received assistance from the El Niño SD ADRA project in White Nile. Most beneficiaries were trained in improved agricultural practices (58%), followed by food for assets (FFA) implemented by the Improving Nutrition WFP project in Sudan (26%), access to irrigation (8%), the vaccination of their livestock (7%), and distribution of livestock (1%). For instance, 20,000 animals have been vaccinated as part of the El Niño SD WHH project by conducting two annual livestock vaccination campaigns, carried out in collaboration with the veterinary department of Sudan's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and Forestry (MoAARF), which benefited 3,000 households. In addition, 10,809 households benefited from an FFA approach through the Improving Nutrition WFP project leading to strengthened community resilience and improved food security. The FFA approach seeks to address immediate food needs through food transfers while promoting the 'building or rehabilitation of assets' to improve long-term food security and resilience.<sup>125</sup>

There has been a large surge in the progress reported under EUTF indicator 2.4, which has seen a 227% increase between Q2 and Q3. This can be attributed in large part to Improving Nutrition WFP's

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<sup>122</sup> The gender of 52% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

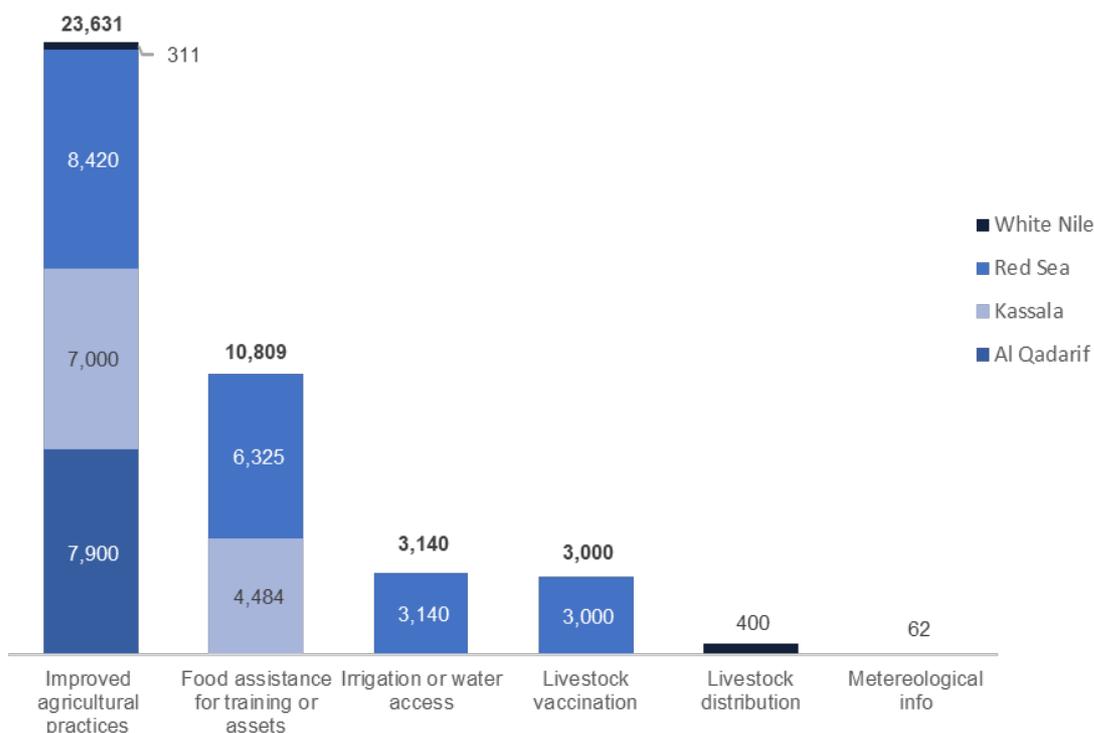
<sup>123</sup> The age of 52% of beneficiaries remains unspecified.

<sup>124</sup> The gender of 7% of total beneficiaries for this indicator is unspecified.

<sup>125</sup> WFP, 'Food Assistance for Assets – Regional Overviews', 2018.

training of 23,320 persons in post-harvest loss reduction in the States of Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea (Q3 alone). The El Niño SD WHH project also built several water catchment structures that irrigated agricultural land in Agig and Sinkat (Red Sea State) giving 2,386 households access to improved agricultural land in Q3 alone.

Figure 37: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Sudan, total up to Q3 2018, by type of support and state, September 2018



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

291 staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefited from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (57% female and 43% male) in total up to Q3 2018. Most staff were trained in subjects related to health and nutrition (66%) followed by agricultural subjects (30%) and TVET (4%). Staff trained included 110 community services providers (38%), 109 staff from local civilian institutions (37%) and 72 service providers (25%).<sup>126</sup>

The reported progress under this indicator is evenly distributed among different projects with seven out of ten projects in Sudan having conducted training-based activities up to Q3. Nevertheless, Resilience Darfur SD CW and El Niño SD ADRA account for four-fifths of reported progress up to Q3, 56% and 24%, respectively.

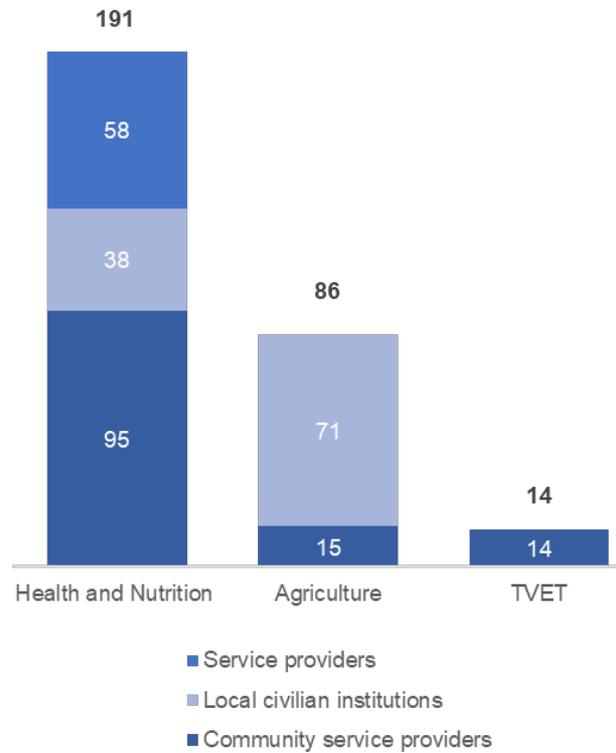
<sup>126</sup> 'Community/volunteer service providers' are volunteers from the targeted communities. 'Service providers' are from local, national or supranational governmental entities and directly provide a service (e.g. teachers and nurses). 'Local civilian institutions' refers to people working in governmental entities at a local, national or supranational level who are not directly providing a service.

Resilience Darfur SD CW trained several types of beneficiaries from local to state level, including 95 community health workers who are members of mother support groups, 32 health workers who were provided with refresher training in topics such as community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), integrated management of childhood illness, emergency obstetric and new-born care, HIV/AIDS and infant and young child feeding. 16 LHA and 16 SMoH officials were also trained in managerial and planning capacities (e.g. budgeting and implementing M&E).

El Niño SD ADRA trained 71 facilitators (30% female) through a training of trainers, including 66 officers from the Ministry of Agriculture who will subsequently conduct farmer field school trainings.

Reported progress under EUTF indicator 2.8 in Sudan increased practically twofold between Q2 and Q3 following the introduction of new projects, including Resilience Darfur CW and Resilience eastern Sudan AICS.

Figure 38: Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) in Sudan, total up to Q3 2018, no of actors by type of support, September 2018



#### 4.4.4.5. Projects not included in the EUTF report - Sudan

The projects featured below are contracted but not yet reporting any progress to date.

Table 39: Sudan projects that have been contracted but not included in this report, September 2018<sup>127</sup>

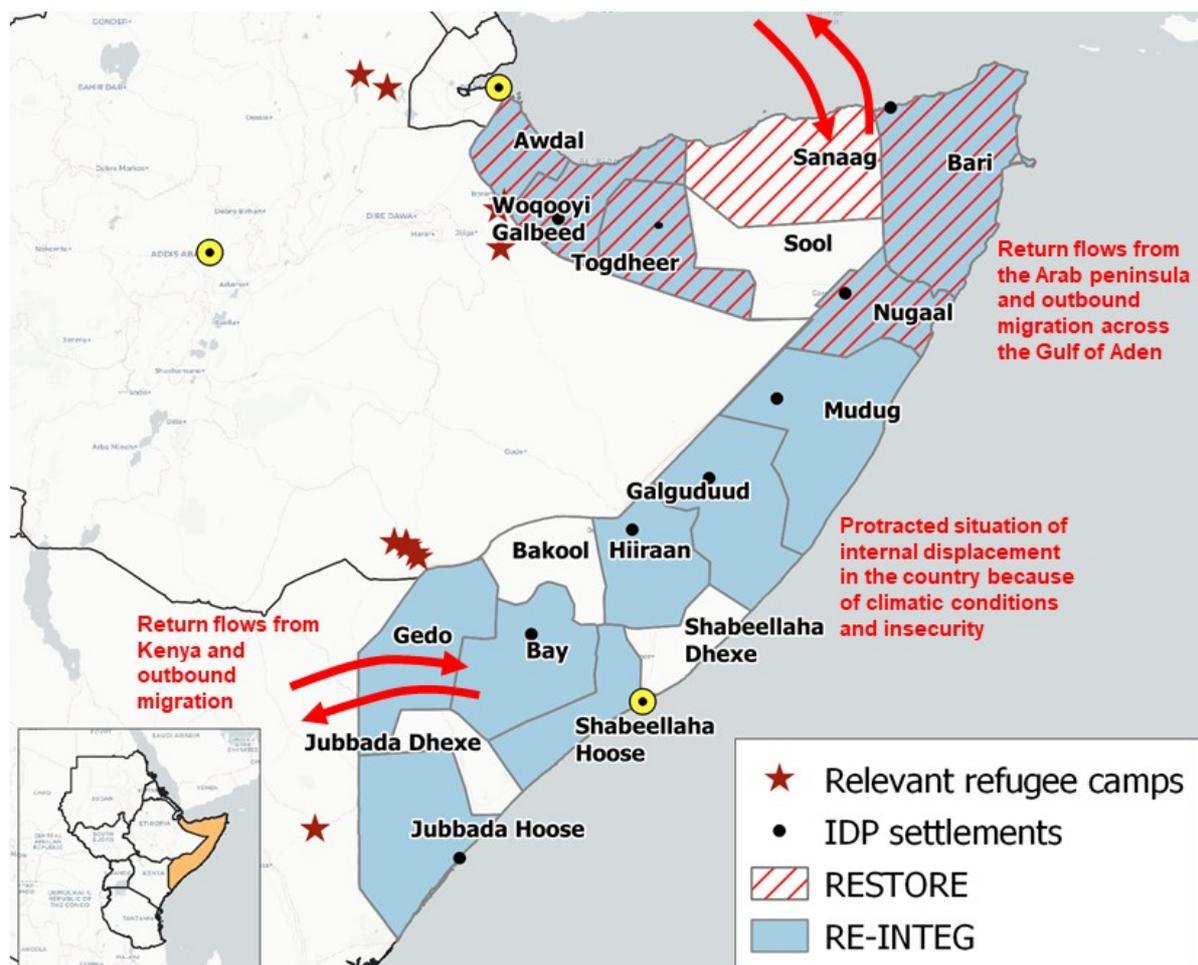
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Strengthening Resilience of IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida, Sirba, Kerenik - West Darfur (Resilience Darfur IMC)	IMC	€4,719,200
Greater stability in eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in Food Security (Greater Stability Eastern Sudan SD FAO)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01	Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security (Stability East SD FAO)	FAO	€6,000,000
Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-04	EQUIP Quality learning environment for access and retention (EQUIP-QLEAR SC)	SC	€3,200,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03	Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment and Retention (EQUIP-I-LEARN UNICEF)	UNICEF	€6,800,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02	Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP-ISTEP BC)	British Council	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05	Education Quality Improvement Programme (EQUIP EF)	Expertise France	€4,000,000
Livestock Epidemio-Surveillance Project to Support Livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-33-01	Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP)	IFAD	€8,750,000
Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)	COOPI	€2,830,000
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-06	RDPP in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP SD RVO)	RVO	€3,000,000
Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-02	Supporting Health Financing Reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and extend insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations (TCF Health SD)	WHO	€1,000,000
Wadi El Ku (Phase 2)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37-01	Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project (Phase 2) (Wadi El Ku UNEP)	UNEP	€10,000,000

<sup>127</sup> These projects are not included because they have no data to report yet.

## 4.5. SOMALIA

### 4.5.1. SOMALIA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 39: Key programmes and migration flows in Somalia, January 2019<sup>128</sup>



Throughout 2018, Somalia experienced improvements in food security thanks to above-average rains and a consistent humanitarian response. The country, however, is still going through one of the longest standing humanitarian crises in the world.<sup>129</sup> As of November 2018, 4.2 million people (around one third of the total population) were reportedly in need of humanitarian assistance, among them 2.6 million IDPs, 1.5 million members of host communities, 92,200 returnees and 33,270 refugees and asylum seekers.

Over 1.5 million people are identified as facing acute levels<sup>130</sup> of food insecurity, while overall malnutrition rates remain alarming.<sup>131</sup> Aside from immediate assistance needs, other issues requiring particular attention in the country are protection risks for individuals due to conflicts and violence, lack of livelihood opportunities and people living in hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>128</sup> The IDP settlements marked on the map are the main settlements targeted by RE-INTEG. They are not an exhaustive list of the existing IDP settlements in Somalia.

<sup>129</sup> UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2019.

<sup>130</sup> Acute refers to individuals scoring 3 and above on the integrated food security phase classification (IPC), where 1=minimal, 2=stress, 3=crisis, 4=emergency and 5=famine.

<sup>131</sup> UNOCHA, Somalia: Humanitarian Dashboard – December 2018.

The number of refugees from Somalia in the Horn of Africa and Yemen dropped by 7% since July 2018 and is at its lowest since 2013:<sup>132</sup> from 955,434 refugees in 2013 to 808,874 individuals in December 2018. The main destination countries are Kenya, Ethiopia and Yemen (all three are reported to host 32% of the total Somali refugee population), followed by Uganda (3%) and Djibouti (2%).<sup>133</sup> Migration to Yemen continues despite the on-going civil war in the country.

In November 2018, IOM DTM Somalia, through its FMPs, observed 28,138 movements of individuals, of which 57% were inbound and 43% outbound flows. The two FMPs based in Bosaso and Harirad were the only ones to register higher movements than in October: the five other FMPs<sup>134</sup> observed a decrease in movements compared to the previous month. 57% of the migrants were male, 43% female and 33% were children. Among them, 10,637 migrants were identified as vulnerable. 49% of the individuals observed by the IOM DTM Somalia migrated voluntarily while 46% were forced. The main reasons for leaving were forced movement and conflict (42%), seasonal (18%) and economic migration (18%). Most incoming migrants came from Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. The main intended destinations of outgoing flows were Yemen (59% of all outbound movements), Ethiopia (20%), Kenya (10%) and Djibouti (10%). Other mentioned intended destinations were Uganda, Sudan, South Africa, Libya, Tunisia and Ghana. On the political side, as of January 2019, two Federal States of Somalia, South West State and Puntland, have held state elections, with Hirshabelle, Jubaland and Galmudug to hold theirs over the course of 2019, before the general elections which are planned for 2020.

Table 40: Somalia – Key facts and figures

<b>Overall migration data<sup>135</sup></b>	
<b>Total population<sup>136</sup></b>	12,300,000
<b>Number of internally displaced people<sup>137</sup></b>	2,600,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country<sup>138</sup></b>	33,270
<b>IDP stock as % of total population</b>	21.1%
<b>Refugees from Somalia abroad<sup>139</sup></b>	808,874
<b>Top destination countries</b>	Kenya, Ethiopia, Yemen
<b>Number of returnees<sup>140</sup></b>	92,200
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	N/A
<b>EUTF data as of January 2019</b>	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€304,500,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€189,635,357
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	8
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	18
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	11 <sup>141,142</sup>

<sup>132</sup> UNHCR Operational data portal, Somalia.

<sup>133</sup> UNHCR, October 2018.

<sup>134</sup> Buuhoodle, Cabudwaaq, Dhobley, Dollow, and Lowyacado.

<sup>135</sup> UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.

<sup>136</sup> UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2019.

<sup>137</sup> UNHCR, January 2019 Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).

<sup>138</sup> UNHCR, January 2019.

<sup>139</sup> UNHCR, August 2018.

<sup>140</sup> UNOCHA, Humanitarian Needs Overview, January 2019.

<sup>141</sup> CW's EIDACS project consists of two contracts.

<sup>142</sup> The RE-INTEG UNHCR project has ended but its data is still included.

#### 4.5.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN SOMALIA

In the third quarter of 2018, the EUTF provided support in Somalia through a diversified portfolio of interventions focusing on strengthening resilience of communities through access and provision of basic services, offering reintegration assistance for returnees and IDPs, and building institutional capacity on migration.

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

The Somalia State and Resilience Building contract, worth €92M, was signed and its first disbursement was made, aiming to increase the legitimacy and capacity of the Somali federal state, further the federal project, and create the conditions for inclusive growth.

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

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

#### 4.5.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – SOMALIA

Table 41: Somalia projects implementing and with data to report, September 2018<sup>143</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<b>Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01</b>	<b>Security and rule of law Sahan</b>	<b>Sahan Foundation</b>	<b>€2,699,370 (new project in report)</b>
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)	CARE	€9,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-07	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (RE-INTEG CW1)	CW	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10 <sup>144</sup>	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW2)	CW	€1,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-09	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (RE-INTEG IDLO)	IDLO	€2,967,280

<sup>143</sup> Projects in **bold** are new projects. Project in *italics* is completed.

<sup>144</sup> The contract was signed with CW to address the drought and subsequent mass displacement in Baidoa. This additional grant focuses exclusively on Baidoa (Bay region), while the first grant focuses on Baidoa and Afgoye (Shabeellaha Hoose region).

	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-06	Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services (RE-INTEG UN-Habitat)	UN-Habitat	€12,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	<i>Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)</i>	UNHCR	€5,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-05	Wadajir - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland (RE-INTEG WV)	World Vision	€4,000,000
RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000

#### 4.5.3.1. Projects newly included in the EUTF quarterly report - Somalia

##### 4.5.3.1.1. Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia (programme)

The 'Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia' (Security and Rule of law) programme aims at strengthening the EUTF's intervention in Somalia under SO4 (Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) by helping to increase the presence and efficacy of police throughout the federal member states and strengthening security sector governance. The programme consists of two components: the Sahan Research project intends to support and inform the EU's political and security developments across Somalia, while the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)'s project will pay salaries to security forces and support the establishment of a credible and transparent payroll process for the Somali Police Force.

Table 42: Security and rule of law (programme)

Key facts and figures	
<b>Full programme name</b>	Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia
<b>Short programme name</b>	Security and rule of law
<b>Location(s) of implementation</b>	N/A
<b>Total EUTF budget committed</b>	€19,699,370
<b>Date at which EUTF budget was committed</b>	December 2017
<b>Number of projects</b>	2
<b>Main IP(s)</b>	Sahan Foundation, UNOPS

Target beneficiaries	N/A
Number of projects in report	1

#### 4.5.3.1.2. Enhancing security and rule of law – Sahar Research (project)

The component of the ‘Security and rule of law’ programme implemented by Sahar Research consists in a research and analysis project that provides monthly reports to the EU on the security situation in Somalia. The overall purpose of the project is to enable the EU to adjust and/or amend its ongoing and future support to security and stability in Somalia (including inter-EU entities coordination), based on a continuous, deeper and more comprehensive understanding and analysis of the Somali political, security, economic, social and cultural context. The project delivers monthly reports, with six being delivered as of the end of Q3 2018.

Table 43: Security and rule of law – Sahar Research (project)

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Security
Short project name	Security & rule of law Sahar
Location(s) of implementation	N/R
EUTF budget	€2,699,370
IP(s)	Sahar Foundation
Start date	March 2018
End date	March 2021

Table 44: Enhancing security and rule of law – Sahar Research– Indicator highlights (results achieved, September 2018)

5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	6
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#### 4.5.4. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 45: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Somalia, September 2018<sup>145</sup>

EUTF indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,992	683	2,675
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	46	227	273
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	3,324	774	4,098
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	751	268	1,019
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	181	132	313
1.6 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructure constructed, expanded or improved	3	-	3

<sup>145</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

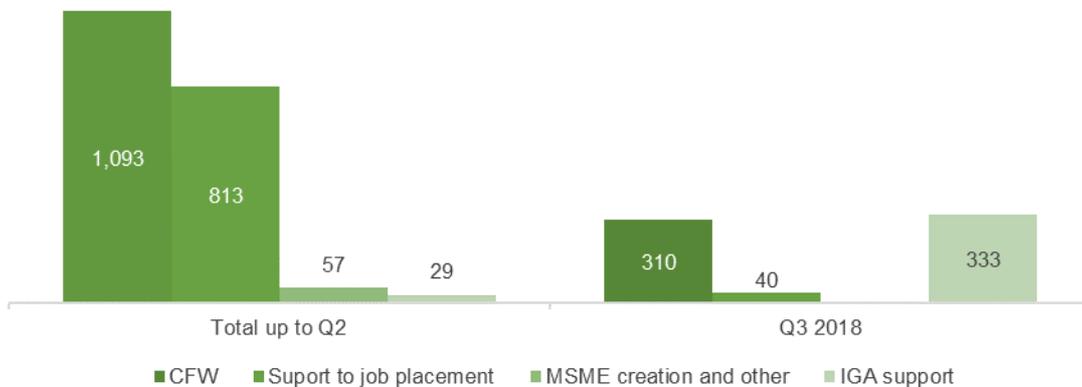
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	108	61	169
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	64,534	18,681	82,215
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	120	23	143
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	725	450	1,175
2.5 Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	27	1	28
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	12,325	46,446	58,771
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	938	658	1,596
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	108,334	17,252	125,586
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	36,970	-	36,970
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	106	247	353
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	3,955		3,955
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	26,991	83	27,074
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	28	-	28
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	-	201
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	310	211	521
4.1 Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	2	-	2
4.2 Number of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	878	283	1,161
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	106	48	154
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	841	1,009	1,850
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	40	7	47
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	37	5	42
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	34	12	46
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	3	4	7

#### 4.5.4.1. Somalia, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

A total of 2,675 jobs have been created in Somalia with EUTF funding. In Q3 alone, 683 additional individuals benefited from job creation through cash for work activities, successful IGA support and support to job placements through four RE-INTEG projects (CARE, IOM, NRC and WV). While women have outnumbered men in all reporting periods, representing 61% of the total beneficiaries up to Q3 2018, the even stronger prevalence of female beneficiaries in Q3 alone (76%) is explained by the growth in jobs coming from successful IGA support. New jobs created thanks to IGA support increased sharply, going from 29 up to Q2 to 333 in Q3. 312 of these jobs were held by women.

In terms of beneficiary types, up to Q3 2018, similar numbers of IDPs (1,089) and returnees (1,054) received support under this indicator, while the remaining 532 were members of host communities. In Q3, 424 IDPs, 148 returnees and 111 IDPs benefited from job creation.

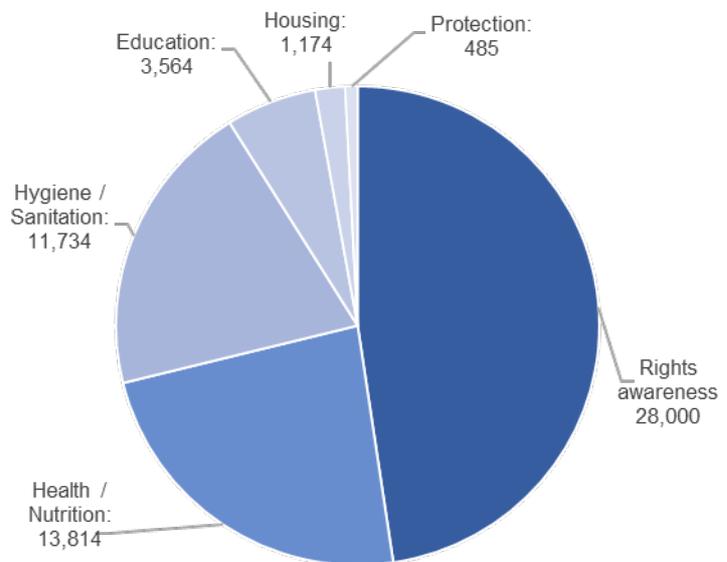
Figure 40: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Somalia, total up to Q2 2018 vs Q3 2018 alone, by support type, September 2018



#### 4.5.4.2. Somalia, EUTF indicator 2.7 – Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights

A total of 58,771 individuals have been reached through different types of awareness raising campaigns on resilience-building practices in Somalia, including 46,446 in Q3 alone. A significant portion (60%) of the achievement in Q3 can be attributed to radio campaigns on rights awareness carried out by RE-INTEG UN Habitat, which are estimated to have reached approximately 28,000 beneficiaries in Mogadishu. 13,292 beneficiaries were reached by two types of campaigns carried out by RE-INTEG CW in Q3: 7,800 persons were targeted by hygiene sensitisation campaigns while 5,273 people were reached by a health outreach and education campaign at community level in Q3. Under the same project, in Q3, another 193 people were reached by school enrolment campaigns, and 25 people participated in information sessions on housing rights.

Figure 41: Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7) in Somalia, total up to Q3 2018, by subject, September 2018



RE-INTEG CARE was the third greatest contributor in Q3 by reaching 3,503 beneficiaries through campaigns targeting the youth on topics such as gender-based violence, illegal migration, radicalisation and integration, and campaigns to disseminate and improve hygiene practices.

### Focus box 3: RE-INTEG WV's livelihood intervention in Somaliland

A total of 273 MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.2) have been created due to RE-INTEG WV's intervention in Somaliland. These small enterprises originated from the creation of women's savings groups, many of them within IDP settlements in Burao and Hargeisa, with a few being based outside the camps and comprising members from the host community. Among the types of businesses created are small clothes or grocery shops, animal fattening businesses, crop farms (such as sorghum and maize), charcoal sale and butcheries.

Figure 42: Women working in a tailor shop created under RE-INTEG WV in the Digaale IDP settlement, approximately 7km from the centre of Hargeisa (photo credit: WVI)



Nimo Aden, mother of 5, is a member of one of the saving groups created by the project in the Jasiira IDP settlement in Burao. Thanks to the savings generated from the group and the business training she received, she was able to start her own shop. *"I am a member of a saving group, where every day, each one of us saves 20,000SI (around \$2) that are used to establish small businesses or invest in other activities. I was trained on how to manage a small business, and after I attended business management training several times I created my own shop by borrowing \$200 through the group. In my shop I sell onions, tomatoes, potatoes, soap, bread, salad, spaghetti, sugar, rice, and many other items. I learnt how to attract new customers, and every day customers come to my shop and buy whatever they need without having to go all the way to Burao."*

Figure 43: Nimo serves a customer in her shop inside Jasiira IDP settlement in Burao, Somaliland (photo credit: WVI)



#### 4.5.4.3. Projects not included in the EUTF report - Somalia

The projects featured below are contracted but not yet reporting any progress to date.

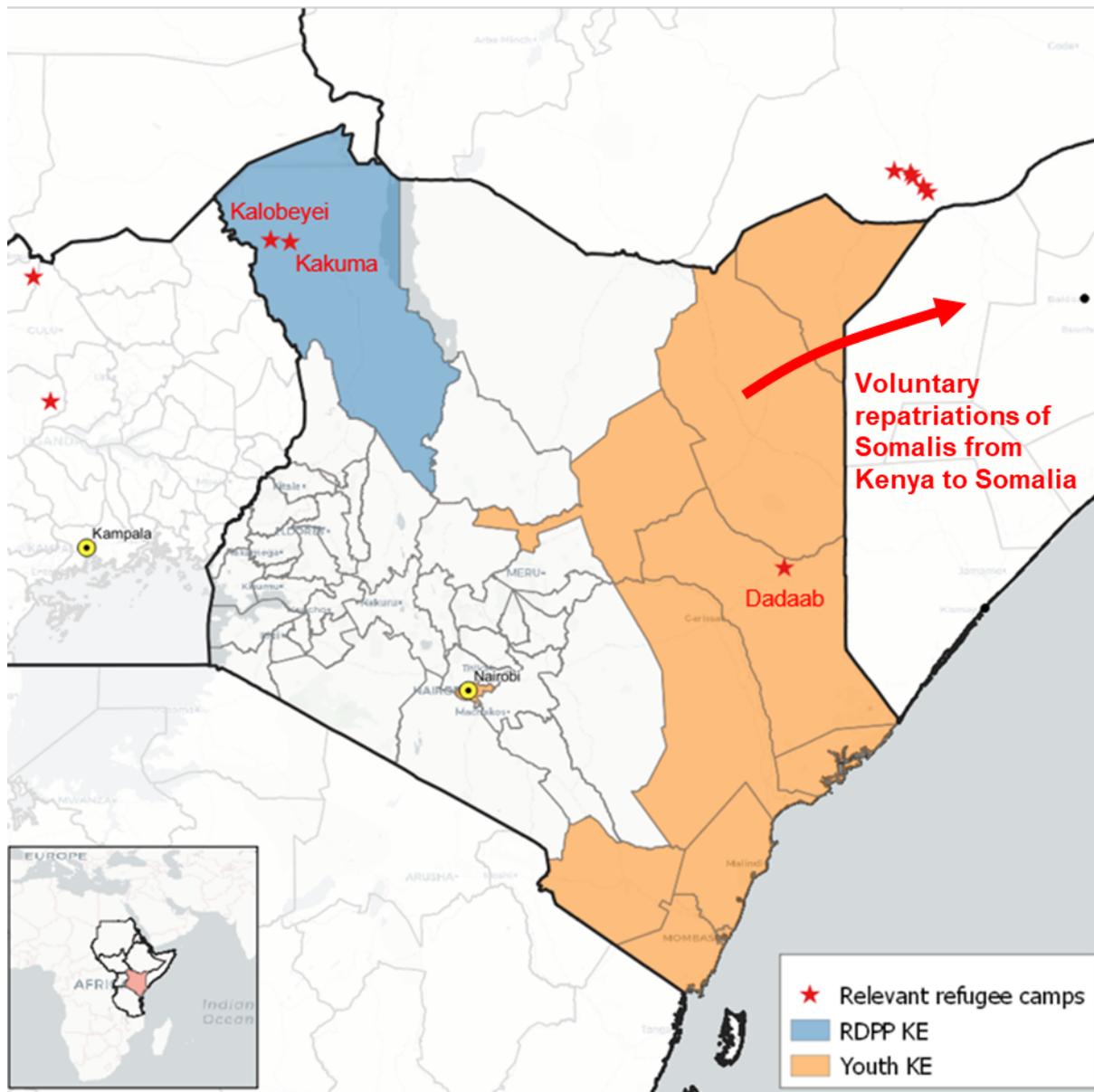
Table 46: Somalia projects that have been contracted but not included in this report, January 2019

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia RESTORE	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-23-02	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE TSO)	Terre Solidali	€5,000,000
Enhancing security and rule of law in Somalia (Security and Rule of law)	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-46-02	Enhancing security and rule of law (Security and rule of law – UNOPS)	UNOPS	€17,000,000
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE 2)	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-47-01	RESTORE 2 Building Resilience (RESTORE 2 DFN)	DFN	€3,968,707
	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-47-02	From surviving to thriving - Strengthening resilience of vulnerable households and communities in northern Somalia (RESTORE 2 WV)	WV	€4,000,000
Inclusive Local Economic Development (ILED)	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-57-01	Somali Stability Fund II (SSF II)	DFID	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-57-02	Stabilisation and Peace Dividends (Stabilisation and peace NISF)	NISF	€12,000,000
Somalia State and Resilience Building (Somalia State Building)	T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-59-02	Financing Agreement State and Resilience Building Contract - Budget Support (Somalia State Building)	FGS	€92,000,000

## 4.6. KENYA

### 4.6.1. KENYA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 44: Key programmes and migration flows in Kenya, January 2019



At the end of December 2018, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya had slightly increased to a total of 471,724 individuals compared to September 2018. Most refugees in Kenya live in Dadaab (44%), Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camps (40%) and in urban areas of the country (16%).<sup>146</sup> The number of voluntary repatriations of Somalis from Kenya to Somalia diminished in 2018 reaching 7,559 individuals compared to 33,783 and 35,403 in 2016 and 2017, respectively.<sup>147</sup> In alignment with this trend, the number of resettlement departures from Kenya, of all nationalities, vastly diminished from 9,286 and 4,141 in 2016 and 2017, respectively, to a low of 1,298 in 2018.<sup>148</sup> The lower

<sup>146</sup> UNHCR, 'Kenya: Statistical Summary as of 31-Dec-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya', 2018.

<sup>147</sup> Ibid.

<sup>148</sup> Ibid.

number of resettlement departures of Somali refugees is linked to ‘political exigencies surrounding the European migration crisis and the US entry ban’<sup>149</sup> with anecdotal evidence suggesting that human smuggling has increased as a result of other options being constrained.<sup>150</sup>

Among noteworthy new developments, as a follow-up to the influx of Ethiopians in Moyale (in northern Kenya) in March-April 2018, a high-level cross-border peace dialogue was organised between the governments of Ethiopia and Kenya in December 2018. It focused on peace, security and development concerns in the Moyale and South Omo/Turkana corridors adjoining areas of Kenya and Ethiopia.<sup>151</sup> The dialogue concluded with the creation of a joint action plan ‘to address inter-communal violence along the common border’ through measures that include ‘providing support to customary conflict resolution structures’ and ‘providing livelihood support to borderland communities’.<sup>152</sup>

Table 47: Kenya – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data	
<b>Total population</b> <sup>153</sup>	48,500,000
<b>Number of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country</b> <sup>154</sup>	471,724
<b>International migrant stock as % of total population</b>	1%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b> <sup>155</sup>	475,499
<b>Top 3 refugee groups by origin</b> <sup>156</sup>	Somalia, South Sudan, Congolese (DRC)
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b> <sup>157</sup>	142
EUTF data as of January 2019	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€39,000,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€33,160,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	3
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	6
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	5

#### 4.6.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN KENYA

Kenya is an important destination country for migrants especially in the north-eastern and north-western areas of the country. Following the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugee and Migrants as well as the CRRF, the government of Kenya pledged to ‘support the development of the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement to benefit refugees and residents of Turkana County’.<sup>158</sup> The RDPP Kenya programme supports SO2 (Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most

<sup>149</sup> IRC, ‘Opportunities to Promote Self-Reliance for Somali Refugee Youth in Kenya’, November 2018.

<sup>150</sup> The Guardian, ‘Despair endangers Dadaab refugees as smugglers seize their moment’, 2019.

<sup>151</sup> IGAD, ‘Ethiopia-Kenya high-level cross-border Peace dialogue concludes with an action plan to address ongoing inter-communal conflict along common border’, December 2018.

<sup>152</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, ‘Ethiopia-Kenya High-Level Cross-border Peace Dialogue held in Hawassa’, December 2018.

<sup>153</sup> IOM, ‘Horn of Africa: A region on the move’, 2018.

<sup>154</sup> UNHCR, ‘Statistical Summary as of 31-Dec-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya’, 2018.

<sup>155</sup> World Bank estimation, 2013.

<sup>156</sup> UNHCR, ‘Statistical Summary as of 31-Dec-18: Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Kenya’, 2018.

<sup>157</sup> UNDP, ‘Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update’, 2018.

<sup>158</sup> UNHCR, ‘Kenya: CRRF Global Digital Portal’.

vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people) by ensuring improved basic service delivery as well as refugee self-reliance through initiatives such as kitchen gardens.

The Youth Kenya programme which is active along the coast and in north-eastern Kenya mostly targets vulnerable people and potential migrants. The programme focuses on SO1 (greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO4 (improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration) through several activities that include vocational training, training in income-generating activities, training of security officials and activities related to countering violent extremism. Finally, the 'Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya' with the NCTC, which aims to operationalise the Kenyan national strategy towards countering violent extremism. The project is currently in the inception phase.

#### 4.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – KENYA

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

Table 48: Kenya projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

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

#### 4.6.4. KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

The following table presents an overview of the results achieved so far by the EUTF portfolio in Kenya. In the following sections, selected EUTF indicators will be analysed to best reflect the progress made at the country level. The EUTF indicators analysed below differ from previously chosen EUTF indicators with the objective of highlighting new aspects of the RDPP Kenya programme and Youth Kenya projects.

Table 49: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Kenya, September 2018<sup>159</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	441	48	489
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	681	18	699
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	17,859	6,166	24,025
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	19,792	5,543	25,335
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	711	401	1,112
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	3	4
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	76,870	28,530	105,400
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	47,100	5,158	52,258
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	14,596	7,914	22,510
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	8,532	34,960	43,492
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	46,213	4,019	50,232
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	711	131	842
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	56,261	2,070	58,331
4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	42	7	49
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	596	165	761
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	16,093	2,075	18,168
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	1		1
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	19	3	22
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	25	24	49
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	7	1	8

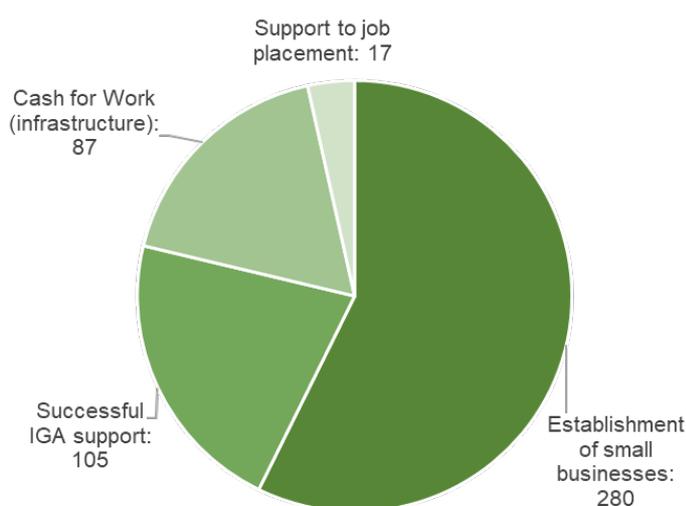
#### 4.6.4.1. Kenya, EUTF indicator 1.1 – Number of jobs created

In total, 489 jobs have been created in Kenya (43% female and 57% male), most beneficiaries being refugees (78%) followed by members of the host community (20%) and vulnerable people/potential migrants (2%).

As much as 97% of the total progress up to Q3 is due to the RDPP UNHCR Kenya programme.

Most of the created jobs occurred after the establishment of MSMEs or livelihood groups (57%), followed by successful IGA support (21%), cash for work for infrastructure construction (18%) and support to job placements (4%).

Figure 45: Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1) in Kenya, total up to Q3 2018, by type of support, September 2018



<sup>159</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

For instance, the RDPP UNHCR Kenya programme supported 280 refugees (54% female and 46% male) who found jobs working in small businesses that have been set up thanks to business development services, which included workshops on business plan preparation as well as trainings in business skills.

The third quarter was characterised by slower growth (11% between Q2 and Q3) in the total number of jobs created with EUTF funds in Kenya between Q2 and Q3 2018. This can mostly be attributed to the fact that there were fewer businesses successfully set up in Q3 as UNHCR focused on other activities in Q3 such as VSLA strengthening given that the target for this activity is close to being achieved. In addition, while two irrigation schemes had been rehabilitated by WFP up to Q2, leading to the recruitment of beneficiaries on a cash for work basis during that period, the rehabilitation of the third irrigation scheme started in Q4 2018 and therefore there was no cash for work reported in Q3.

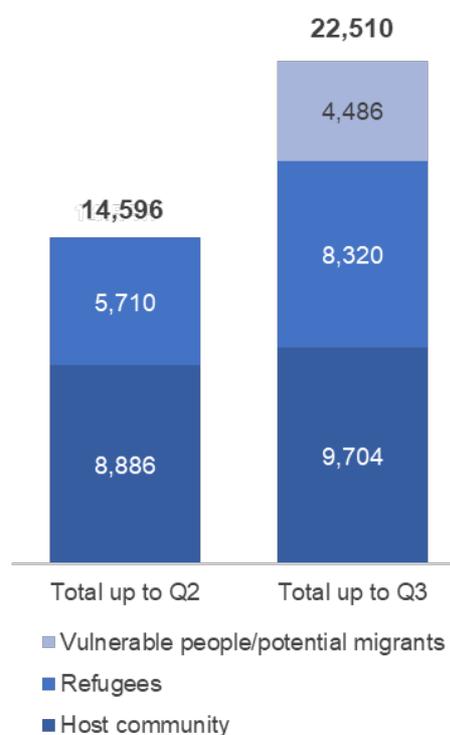
#### 4.6.4.2. Kenya, EUTF indicator 2.4 – Number of people receiving food security-related assistance

In total, there have been 22,510 beneficiaries of food security-related assistance in Kenya up to Q3 2018 (62% female and 38% male), 80% of whom were reported by the RDPP UNHCR Kenya project. Most of those receiving food security-related assistance are host community members (43%) followed by refugees (37%) and vulnerable people/potential migrants (20%). The type of beneficiaries receiving this type of assistance has changed in each reporting period: host community members received the most assistance up to Q1 2018, refugees in Q2 2018 and vulnerable people/potential migrants in Q3 2018.

44% of reported progress up to Q3 2018 can be attributed to activities implemented by FAO within the RDPP UNHCR Kenya project, especially through farmer field schools (24% of total reported progress) and livestock farmer field schools (12%). These activities have trained few new beneficiaries since the end of Q1 but over 60 field school associations continued to be trained at the end of Q2 on a range of crops and practices, including vegetable gardening, sorghum and pulse production, fodder production, goat and poultry production and land management. The 54% increase in the number of beneficiaries between Q2 and Q3 2018 can be attributed in large part to activities implemented by two projects:

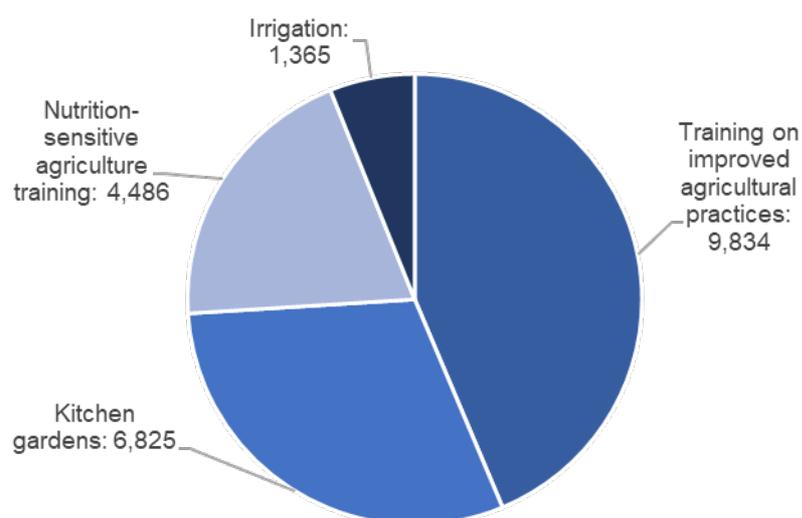
First, the Youth KE SAIDC project has begun training and sensitising farmers (36% female, 64% male) on nutritional behaviour, by emphasising the benefits of crop diversification. Farmers are trained on a need basis to plant crops that include cassava, legumes, beans, cowpeas, maize and yams for their own consumption while sesame and cashew, the main interest crops of the project, are sold as cash crops in the market. Ultimately, this training aims to lead to greater food security for the project’s beneficiaries.

Figure 46: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Kenya, total up to Q2 2018 vs total up to Q3 2018, by type of beneficiary, September 2018



Second, WFP supported 3,428 households to establish kitchen gardens in Q3 2018; 76% of the beneficiaries of this activity were refugees. The high number of kitchen gardens established in Q3 can be attributed to the increased number of available farm inputs and water tanks that allowed WFP to establish a strategy of ‘blank targeting’ whereby every household interested in establishing a kitchen garden was given the necessary tools. Trainings in the application of manure, planting of vegetable seeds and effective watering methods (using the sunken beds water harvesting structure<sup>160</sup>) were provided to small groups of fifteen to twenty farmers each. The establishment of kitchen gardens should further the objective of food security by allowing refugees and host community members alike to grow their own nutritious food.

Figure 47: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) in Kenya, total up to Q3 2018, by type of support, September 2018



#### 4.6.4.3. Kenya, EUTF indicator 4.2 – Number of staff from state and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights

In total, 761 staff from government institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights up to Q3 2018 (24% female and 76% male). Two projects that are part of the Youth Kenya programme account for all the reported progress: Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE RUSI. Unsurprisingly, 50% of all trained staff are youth.<sup>161</sup> These projects supported a wide variety of actors, including mostly community representatives (50%), followed by local security forces (30%), national security forces (10%), NGOs and CSO representatives (4%), journalists (2%) and national civilian institutions (2%).<sup>162</sup>

Most of the reported progress up to Q3 2018 can be attributed to two activities implemented by the Youth KE KRCS project in eight counties that are in north-eastern Kenya (Garissa, Wajir and Mandera) and along the coast (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa and Tana River).<sup>163</sup> The Youth KE KRCS project

<sup>160</sup> Sunken beds are a structure that harvest rainwater and are built to retain moisture. They are particularly adapted for dryland farming.

<sup>161</sup> The age is unspecified for the remaining 50% of staff trained.

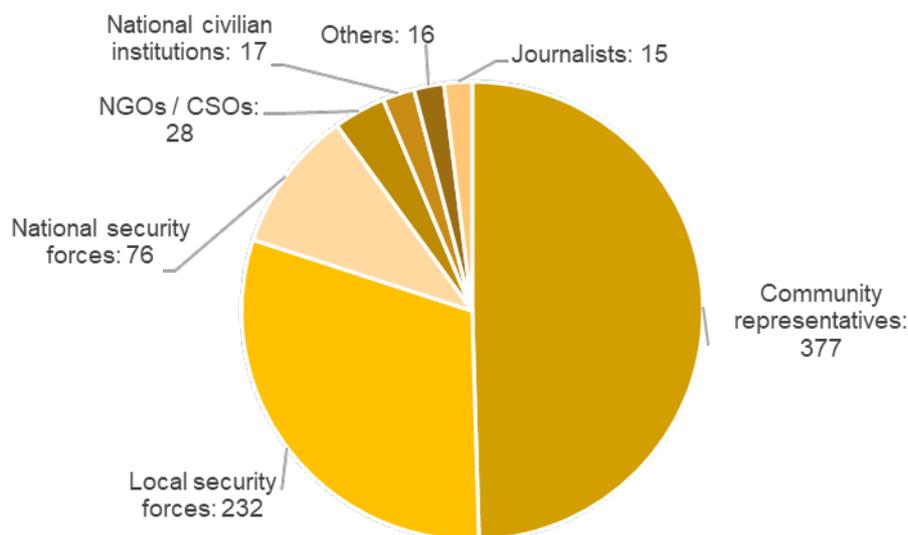
<sup>162</sup> The type of actor is unspecified for 2% of all beneficiaries.

<sup>163</sup> Differences in achieved progress between the two projects can largely be attributed to the different scope and funding of the projects. The Youth KE KRCS project has mostly targeted youth and local security actors (e.g. from the police, county commissioners, ward administrators al.) at county level to allow both groups to improve their conflict management skills. The

trained 377 youth to identify early signs of conflict, mediate and negotiate. These ‘youth ambassadors’ were subsequently expected to work in close collaboration with other youth, community leaders and security authorities in their respective communities to promote conflict prevention and conflict management mechanisms.<sup>164</sup> The same project also trained 232 local security actors in community conflict management approaches and international humanitarian law.

The Youth KE RUSI project trained 72 mid-level officials (from the Kenyan police, Kenyan defence forces, intelligence services, prisons parole service and administrative police) and four senior officials all of whom are classified as being part of the ‘national security forces’ as well as seventeen county officers that are classified as being part of ‘national civilian institutions’. The same project also trained fifteen radio journalists in CVE and preventive communication while 28 representatives from NGOs and CSOs attended research presentations and workshops on the role of women in violent extremism.

Figure 48: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2) in Kenya, total up to Q3 2018, by type of actor, September 2018



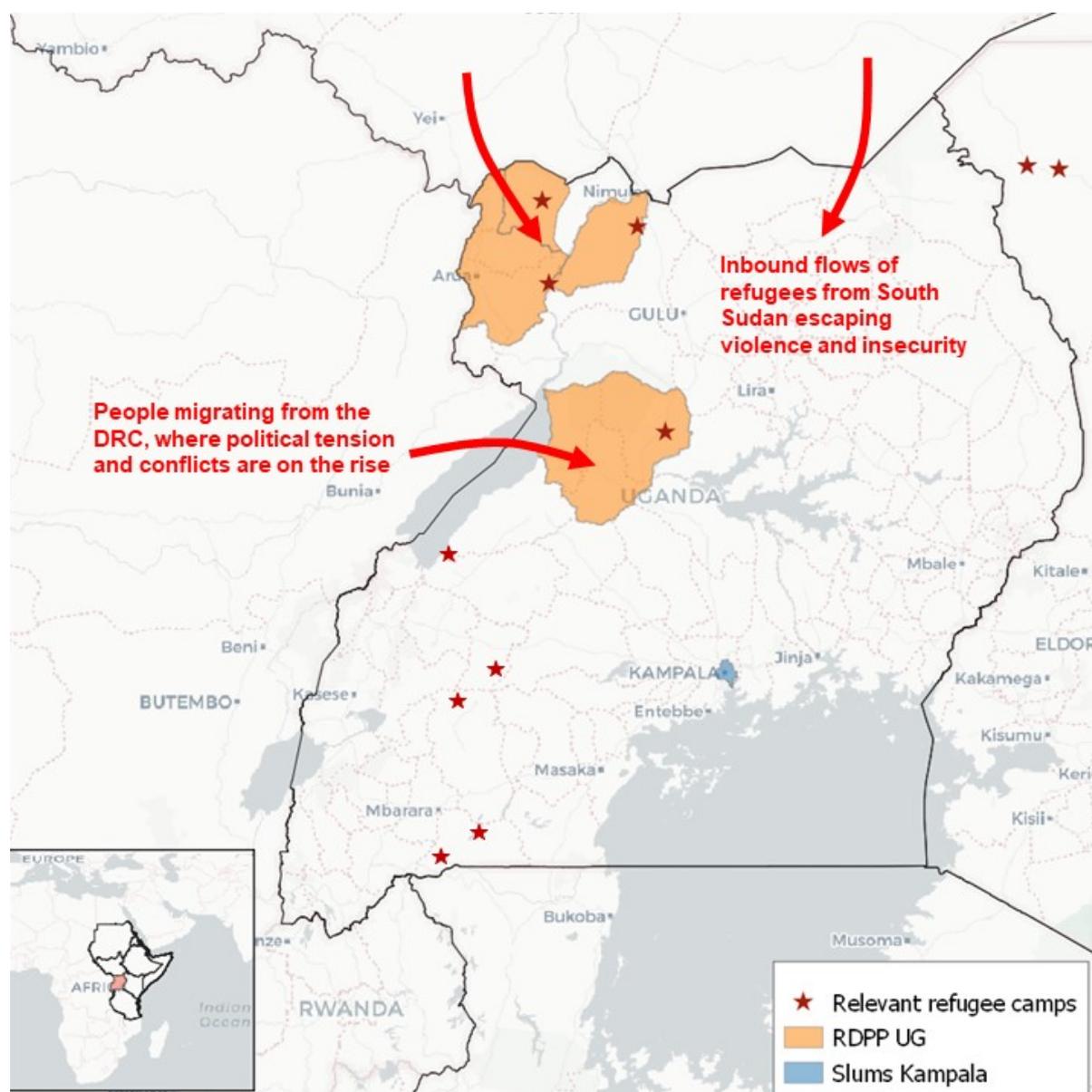
Youth KE RUSI project is targeting mid-level management within law enforcing agencies through countering violent extremism (CVE) training focused on prevention as well as radio journalists trained on CVE and preventive communication.

<sup>164</sup> The 377 community representatives in the graph below are all youth ambassadors.

## 4.7. UGANDA

### 4.7.1. UGANDA'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 49: Key programmes and migration flows in Uganda, January 2019<sup>165</sup>



During the third quarter of 2018, the verification exercise of the number of refugees in the country was completed by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR<sup>166</sup>. A total number of 1,091,024 individuals were verified and registered as refugees as of 24 October 2018. The number of refugees in the country kept increasing and, by 1 December, it had reached 1,190,922.

The trends identified in previous quarters are still applicable as most new refugees came from the DRC (312,699 in total as of December 2018) while South Sudanese refugees remain the largest group in the

<sup>165</sup> The refugee camps marked in the map are not an exhaustive list of the existing ones in Uganda. EUTF projects in the country are targeting the camps in the districts of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, as well as around Kampala.

<sup>166</sup> OPM - UNHCR Verification exercise update, 10/12/2018.

country (789,099 in total as of December 2018). Congolese migrants were motivated by inter-ethnic clashes and fear of violence due to the upcoming election according to the IOM DTM November 2018 Report. An Ebola outbreak was declared by WHO on 1 August 2018 in the DRC's North Kivu Province and, although this was not quoted as a reason for migrating, an Ebola preparedness response is being implemented on the Ugandan side, leading to a strengthening of cross-border surveillance and screening as well as risk communication.

During the last quarter, the reasons for migrating from South Sudan to Uganda changed. Indeed, while 1,892 migrants interviewed by IOM DTM South Sudan cited conflict as the main reason for moving to Uganda in April, there was a drop of 92% in October as only 159 cited it as a reason. On the contrary, during Q3, the main reasons mentioned were family and food insecurity.<sup>167</sup> The third biggest refugee community consists of Burundians, with a total of 34,981 as of December 2018, driven by insecurity and the desire for family reunification.

Riots took place on 21 December, in Bidibidi refugee settlement because a new food distribution points plan by WFP made the distances travelled to collect food allegedly longer than the previous plan (up to six kilometres walk<sup>168</sup>). To avoid further protest, the WFP decided – as a temporary solution – to use old food distribution points until the end of the cycle (December 2018). A meeting was summoned by the OPM with the IPs to discuss the issue and find permanent solutions for the next cycle starting in 2019.<sup>169</sup>

In December, a major milestone was achieved with the signature of SOPs on registration of asylum seekers and refugees between the OPM and UNHCR aiming at ensuring countrywide standardisation and harmonisation of all registration processes. This should prevent further discrepancy in registered number of refugees in the country and digitalise the process with harmonised tools.

Uganda continues successfully implementing the CRRF. On 25 January 2019, the Government officially launched the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan.

Table 50: Uganda – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data <sup>170</sup>	
<b>Total population<sup>171</sup></b>	41,500,000
<b>Number of refugees in the country<sup>172</sup></b>	1,190,922
<b>Refugee stock as % of total population</b>	2.9%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	501,200
<b>Top migrant groups by origin</b>	South Sudan, DRC, Burundi
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]<sup>173</sup></b>	162
EUTF data as of January 2018	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€44,300,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€34,100,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	4

<sup>167</sup> IOM DTM South Sudan, 1st April – 31st October 2018.

<sup>168</sup> Uganda Radio Network, Bidibidi Riots: OPM, Partners to Meet Over Unfair Food Policy, 25<sup>th</sup> December 2018.

<sup>169</sup> UNHCR, Operational update, December 2018.

<sup>170</sup> UN DESA, 2017, unless specified otherwise.

<sup>171</sup> UN DESA, 2016.

<sup>172</sup> UNHCR December 2018.

<sup>173</sup> UNDP Human Development Reports, table 1, Human Development Index and its components.

Number of projects contracted so far	5
Number of projects in report	4

#### 4.7.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN UGANDA

The EUTF's overall approach to intervention in Uganda<sup>174</sup> is aligned with the CRRF's objectives in Uganda<sup>175</sup>. It supports access to equal livelihood opportunities and services to host and refugee communities to ease community tensions. It also promotes conflict mitigation activities and fosters cohesion and integration of marginalised fractions as well as vocational training through SPRS-NU and the SSCoS IOM project. The EUTF is also funding the RISE project, which aims at helping cope with increased demand of government services and creating employment opportunities in the country (started in August 2018<sup>176</sup>). Finally, in December 2018, the Operational Committee approved the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework programme: Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment in Uganda (SUPREME) and the CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility regional programme.

#### 4.7.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – UGANDA

Table 51: Uganda projects under implementation and with data to report, September 2018

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-03	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU ADA)	ADA	€4,900,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-02	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC)	DRC	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-07-01	RDPP Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU Enabel)	Enabel (ex-BTC)	€4,900,000
Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM)	IOM	€4,300,000

#### 4.7.4. 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. In the subsequent sections, selected EUTF indicators are analysed that best reflect the progress made at the country level.

<sup>174</sup> EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: QUARTERLY REPORT – Q2 2018, p 102.

<sup>175</sup> Agreed in the New York Declaration on 19 September 2016, for which Uganda is one of the first target cases.

<sup>176</sup> The RISE project started in August 2018 and was in its inception phase. Thus, the project had no data to report during Q3.

Table 52: Results achieved so far by EUTF common output indicator in Uganda, September 2018<sup>177</sup>

EUTF Indicator	Total up to Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Total Achieved
1.1 Number of jobs created	1,702	774	2,476
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	212	122	334
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	13,378	5,572	18,950
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	2,145	477	2,622
2.1bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10		10
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	27,587		27,587
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,038	391	21,429
2.7 Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318		318
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832		832
2.9 Number of people having access to improved basic services	5,285	39	5,324
3.6 Number of institutions and non-state actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	3		3
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	6,725	449	7,174
4.2bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	120		120
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	3,236	1,552	4,788
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	14		14
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,212	31	1,243
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	51	11	62

<sup>177</sup> Indicators not represented have no data to report so far.

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

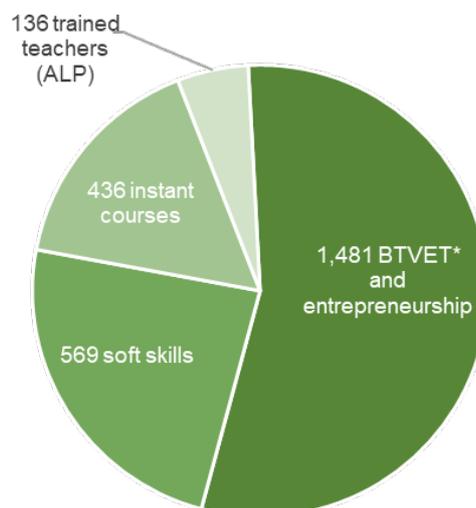
2,693 people benefited from professional training and or skills development with EUTF funds in Uganda up to Q3 2018 (53% female and 47% male). Professional training (TVET) and/or skills development benefited nearly equally host communities (55%) and refugees (45%), preventing tensions between communities. More than half the beneficiaries were youth (a total of 1,481 youth or 55% of the beneficiaries). The main contributor was SPRS-NU Enabel (71%), followed by SSCoS IOM (24%) and SPRS-NU DRC (5%).

SPRS-NU Enabel provided two main types of training:

- One was a short term and non-formal Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) and entrepreneurship training to enhance trainees' employability. Individuals were trained on livelihood opportunities and labour market analyses.<sup>178</sup>
- The other consisted of 'instant' courses<sup>179</sup> on identified gaps following a gender-sensitive analysis of livelihood and labour market opportunities. Up to Q3 2018, 436 individuals were trained in the field of green economy, livelihood or social protection activities, market development and service delivery, with a focus on adapting production methods to reduce their footprint on the environment.

SSCoS IOM provided – up to Q3 2018 – 569 students with soft skills through 175 training (focusing on personal skills, cultural difference and on learning how to apply for and keep a job) following the development of a soft skills manual and referral directory. Under SPRS-NU DRC, 136 teachers from host and refugee communities were recruited and benefited from the Accelerated Learning Program. Their recruitment supports education in both refugee and host communities. Teachers were selected following criteria established in partnership with three local governments, community leaders and Save the Children as part of the consortium led by DRC.

Figure 50: Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in Uganda, total up to Q3 2018, by type of activity, Sept. 2018



<sup>178</sup> BTJET and entrepreneurship trainings are aligned with Uganda's Ministry of Education and Sports Skilling Uganda: BTJET Strategic Plan 2011-2020.

<sup>179</sup> 'Instant' courses are trainings on specific targeted fields where gaps were identified. The trainings are shorter than BTJET training (10 to 100 hours).

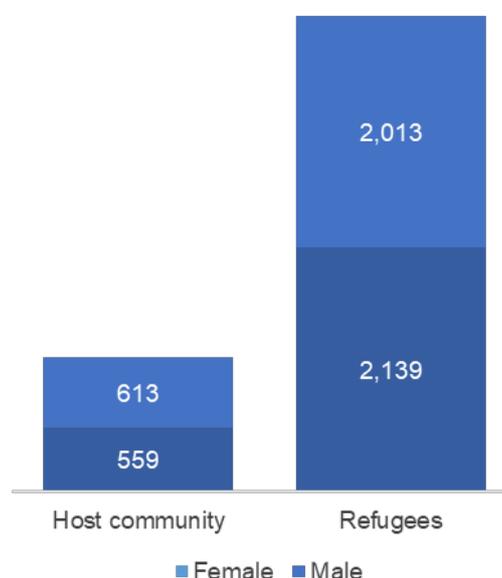
#### 4.7.4.2. Uganda, EUTF indicator 2.9 - Number of people having access to improved basic services

A total of 5,324 children have benefited from improved access to education, including 4,152 refugees (78%) and 1,172 children from host communities (22%), with an even gender ratio (51% female vs. 49% male). SPRS-NU DRC is the sole contributor to this figure through Save the Children (a member of the consortium led by DRC). They first conducted a mapping and referral of out-of-school children, then proceeded to identify and select them from both host communities and refugees and then placed them in schools. The same project will also conduct a mapping of out-of-school children with mild learning disabilities.

Most of the beneficiaries are from refugee communities (78%) although education is a sensitive issue in Uganda: Ugandans' expectations are high following an announcement by the ruling political party during the 2016 election promising to improve the quality of education under the Universal Primary Education programme.

Fourteen steps were identified to reach the objectives by 2021, including the free provision of scholastic material. Access to education gaps between children of each community could become a subject of tension, especially as the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics has announced that poverty has increased by 21.4% between 2013 and 2017.<sup>180</sup>

Figure 51: Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9) in Uganda, total up to Q3 2018, gender by type of beneficiary, September 2018



#### 4.7.4.3. Uganda, EUTF indicator 4.3 – Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities

4,788 beneficiaries participated in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities up to Q3 2018, including 43% female and 57% male. Youth represented 57% of beneficiaries. The main beneficiaries were reached by SSCoS IOM (49%), SPRS-NU Enabel (23%) and SPRS-NU DRC (27%).

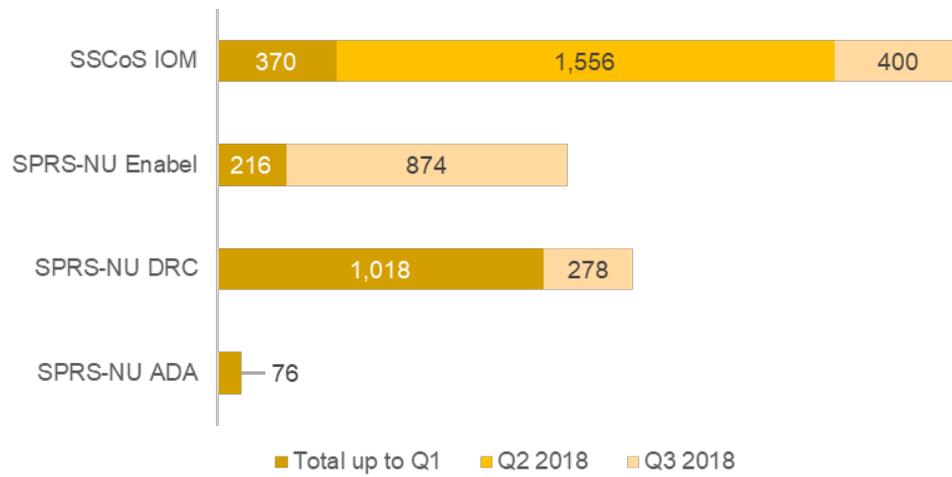
Both SPRS-NU and SSCoS IOM implemented activities up to Q1 2018. It is worth noting that over that period, SPRS-NU ADA contributed and trained 76 community representatives although this activity is not part of its core activities. In Q2, SSCoS IOM was the only project engaged in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities.

The main contributor in Q3 is SPRS-NU Enabel (56%) with a total of 874 beneficiaries reached through awareness and promotion campaigns including advertisement on the Skill Development Fund and livelihood working groups. The second main contributor is SSCoS IOM (26%) with 400 beneficiaries reached via school engagement activities from host communities. SPRS-NU DRC totalled 18% of the

<sup>180</sup> Figures from the Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17.

beneficiaries in Q3 with 278 children from both refugee and host communities benefiting from clubs, trainings and guidance on decision making and life skills.

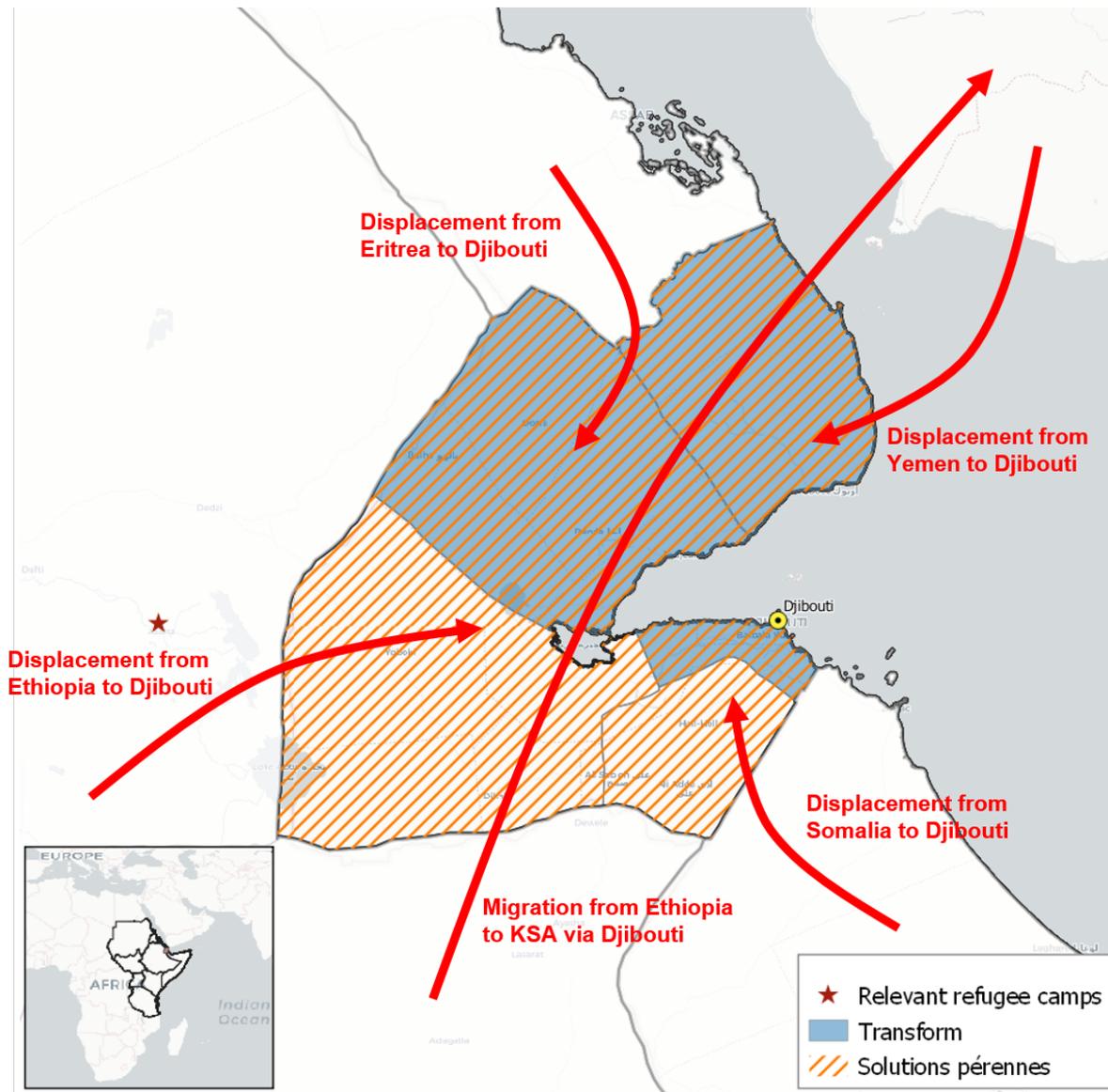
Figure 52: Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), total up to Q3 2018, progress achieved each quarter per project, September 2018



## 4.8. DJIBOUTI

### 4.8.1. DJIBOUTI'S MIGRATION PROFILE

Figure 53: Key programmes and migration flows in Djibouti, January 2019



Djibouti is a transit country because of its strategic location at the crossroad of several migration routes in the HoA, either toward Yemen and the Gulf countries or from Yemen to the northern or southern routes. As a stable and peaceful country, Djibouti attracts migrants from neighbouring countries affected by inter-ethnic conflicts or insecurity.

Of the 27,803 refugees and asylum seekers identified as of October 2018<sup>181</sup>, 49% were female and 51% male. A significant proportion of these individuals were minors (49%) while adults represented 48% and the elderly (60 years and above) 3%.

<sup>181</sup> UNHCR Djibouti, Fact sheet October 2018.

In Q3, observed movement from IOM DTM Djibouti showed that movement to and from Djibouti had increased by 18% between September (16,452 observed transiting migrants) and October (19,415 observed transiting migrants). In October, most were migrating by foot (59%) and by car (33%). 73% of interviewed individuals were coming from Ethiopia, aiming to reach Saudi Arabia. The main cited reasons for migrating were economic reasons (90%), local movement<sup>182</sup> (6%) and conflict (4%).

Migration remains an area of concern for the Djibouti government which hosted several key conferences such as the 'Drawing on Peace Dividends in the Horn of Africa to Ensure Urgent Enhancements in the Management of Migratory Flows to Yemen and the Gulf Countries' in July, which gathered seven nations – Djibouti, Ethiopia, Egypt, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen and Somalia – to discuss the migration-related issues faced by each of them. On 19 November, Djibouti hosted the fourth Pan-African Forum on Migration under the theme 'Harnessing the benefits of Free Movement of persons regime for sustainable development in Africa'. It was organised in collaboration by the Government of Djibouti, the African Union Commission, IGAD and IOM.<sup>183</sup>

Table 53: Djibouti – Key facts and figures

Overall migration data <sup>184</sup>	
<b>Total population</b>	942,300
<b>Number of international migrants in the country<sup>185</sup></b>	116,100
<b>International migrant stock as % of total population</b>	12.1%
<b>Emigrants who left the country</b>	15,800
<b>Top 3 migrant groups in Djibouti by country of origin</b>	Somalia, Ethiopia, Yemen
<b>HDI Ranking [1 = High - 188 = Low]</b>	172
EUTF data as of September 2018	
<b>Total funds committed so far</b>	€25,000,000
<b>Total funds contracted so far</b>	€24,850,000
<b>Number of programmes with committed funds</b>	2
<b>Number of projects contracted so far</b>	3
<b>Number of projects in report</b>	1

#### 4.8.2. EUTF STRATEGY IN DJIBOUTI

The EUTF identifies SO1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities) and SO3 (Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination) as the main priorities for Djibouti. Thus, funding was provided to the Transform project led by *Agence Française de Développement* (AFD) which aims at improving skills and employability of youths for employment in the port and transport sectors and to regional projects aiming at improving migration management.<sup>186</sup> In addition, two other contracts '*Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables sur le territoire djiboutien*' (Durable solutions for vulnerable host, refugee and migrant populations in Djibouti), were contracted in July 2018 and are still in inception.

<sup>182</sup> Movement of a duration of less than 6 months.

<sup>183</sup> IOM, Djibouti accueille le Forum sur les migrations africaines, 11/20/18.

<sup>184</sup> All figures are from IOM, 'A Region on the Move: Migration trends in the East and Horn of Africa, 2017', except HDI ranking (from UNDP 2018 Human Development Statistical Update).

<sup>185</sup> This figure includes refugees and asylum seekers as of October 2018.

<sup>186</sup> Altai Consulting, EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa: Quarterly report, Q1 and Q2 2018.

### 4.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN THE REPORT – DJIBOUTI

In Q3 2018, only one project in Djibouti is currently being implemented with data to report.

Table 54: Djibouti projects under implementation and with data to report, January 2019

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

### 4.8.4. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

#### 4.8.4.1. Djibouti EUTF Indicator 1.4 – Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills

The Transform project aims to regulate the harbour transport and logistics sector by setting a public-private dialogue between actors. A twofold approach was adopted, first by training employees and business owners to improve their skills, second by training unqualified youth to facilitate their insertion in the labour market. As part of the project, a centre is to be constructed in order to have a dedicated facility to conduct trainings on identified gaps and workforce needs. Since the centre does not exist yet, trainings are being held within the harbour's stakeholders' facilities. Priority is given to trainings in sectors where workforce is lacking and which require little equipment. These include training youth as dockers, port handlers, drivers of road freight vehicles, as well as continuing education in the field of transport management. Up to Q3 2018, a total of eighteen male youths were trained in these fields.

#### 4.8.4.2. Djibouti EUTF Indicator 1.5 - Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported

Up to Q3 2018, a total of five staff were recruited; three were hired in Q3 alone. Of the five total recruits, four are male. The skills resources centre is being built and will provide training in five sectors, namely business administration, port handling, engine and vehicle maintenance, transport and freight and warehouse logistics.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The Q3 2018 report covers 62 projects worth a total of €446M, out of a total of 101 contracts currently contracted for a value of €806M.

### **Growing outputs across projects, notable accelerations on some specific indicators**

The 62 projects covered in the report represent 98% of the budget of currently implementing projects and, while it is still too early to analyse longitudinal trends after only three quarters, the report continues to showcase impressive results at the HoA portfolio level: some **3,359,433** benefited from an **improved access to basic services** in the Horn of Africa thanks to EUTF funds by Q3 2018 and a total of **2,341,278 basic services have been delivered** since the beginning of the Trust Fund's activities in the Horn.

Also notably, the hectares of land benefiting from **improved agricultural management** has had a **fourfold increase in Q3 2018, reaching a total 53,337** by the end of the reporting period; the number of people receiving **nutrition assistance grew by 54%** in Q3 2018 alone reaching a total of 155,262 beneficiaries by the end of Q3 2018; and the **number of people reached by information campaigns** on resilience-building practices and basic rights more than doubled between Q2 and Q3, reaching **313,518 beneficiaries**.

With regard to migration management, Q3 2018 saw the first results for the number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services, with **38 victims of trafficking being assisted** and/or referred to assistance services, including 32 in Kenya. The returning migrants benefiting from **reintegration assistance reached 28,222** while a total of **46,541 migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees** had been protected and/or assisted by the end of the reporting period.

Higher growth in specific indicators (for instance hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management or number of people receiving nutrition assistance) can be explained by a variety of factors: projects switching from one type of activity to another (which can also lead to slower growth in other indicators), projects increasing their outputs and reaching their cruising speed (often the case in newer projects) or, as seen in the case of the indicators on protection, assistance and reintegration of migrants, projects adapting to the situation on the ground.

At the same time, projects whose EUTF funding reached its end (Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan and RE-INTEG UNHCR in Somalia) also had a non-negligible impact on the indicators. Health Pooled Fund II had represented over 50% of the basic services delivered in Q2 2018 for instance and, while this indicator reached a high number of total beneficiaries by the end of Q3 2018 (2,341,278), it 'only' grew by 12% between Q2 and Q3.

As numbers start to be a bit more nuanced, with some indicators growing faster than others, and it becomes possible to analyse data in finer ways, including through trend analyses, it is again imperative to reiterate the limits of this largely number-based system.

### **Shift in strategic priorities**

The shift in priorities encouraged by the EUTF's Strategic Board in April 2018<sup>187</sup> is also reflected in this quarterly review, with an increased attention given to strategic priority v) through a high number of projects contracted in Sudan (21) and Somalia (18) making them the two countries with most projects

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<sup>187</sup> In April 2018, the EUTF Strategic Board asked that funding and implementation moving forward focus on the following strategic priorities i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry; iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue (with less of a focus on priority iii in the HoA, where it is not directly relevant).

after Ethiopia. It is also reflected in the continuing heavy weight of SO2 ‘Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people’ (largest SO, with 37% of the contracted funds), especially significant in in South Sudan (90% of funds) and Sudan (71%); and the growth of SO4 ‘Improved governance / reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration’ in the portfolio. It became the second SO with 25% of the overall funding, in part due to the signature of several large stabilisation-related contracts in Somalia, where it represents 50% of the funds. Finally, this focus is also seen in the first results of cross-border initiatives and counter-trafficking projects.

### **Continuous learning process**

This third effort at data collection has shown that, contrary to expectations, practice does not make it significantly simpler – for the MLS or several of the IPs – to provide output-related data. While it certainly may be faster and easier for those IPs with few results to report or those with very sophisticated M&E systems, for those with broad project scopes (thus reporting to many indicators), a spread-out area of operations in often very remote areas, complicated consortia and sometimes less than ideal M&E set ups, the task remains complex. In these cases, the MLS at times has to focus on certain activities and specific data that is more realistic to obtain in time and leave other data for future reports. While the system is built to permit to enter the data flexibly, it still means that at any given time, figures may be distorted by over- or under-representation of some data sets.

Second, and as discussed in this report’s Challenges and limitations section, some projects which have a cumulative approach, focusing on a limited number of beneficiaries to whom they offer repeated (or aggregated) services can be disadvantaged by the system as their beneficiaries are only counted once.

In light of this, it is important for the MLS, and the EUTF, in cooperation with the numerous IPs and projects, to continue to look for the best way of representing outcomes at the portfolio level and of placing the common achievements within their context through the tracking of high-level indicators (socio-economic trends, population movements, crises, etc). These two layers of analysis are currently being developed, and will start showing results in 2019.

## 6. ANNEXES

### 6.1. LIST OF EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

<b>3.8</b>	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration
<b>3.9</b>	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created
<b>3.10</b>	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes
<b>3.11</b>	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration
<b>4. Improved governance</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control
<b>4.2</b>	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights
<b>4.2 bis</b>	Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights
<b>4.3</b>	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities
<b>4.4</b>	Number of victims of trafficking assisted or referred to assistance services
<b>4.5</b>	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported
<b>4.6</b>	Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported
<b>4.7</b>	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-camp policy
<b>4.8</b>	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
<b>5. Cross-cutting</b>	
<b>5.1</b>	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
<b>5.2</b>	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened
<b>5.3</b>	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

## 6.2. ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACF</b>	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
<b>ACLED</b>	<i>Armed Conflict Location &amp; Event Data Project</i>
<b>ADA</b>	<i>Austrian Development Agency</i>
<b>ADRA</b>	<i>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</i>
<b>AFD</b>	<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>
<b>AICS</b>	<i>Agency for Development Cooperation</i>
<b>APFS</b>	<i>Agropastoral Field Schools</i>
<b>B</b>	<i>Billion</i>
<b>BC</b>	<i>British Council</i>
<b>BG</b>	<i>Benishangul-Gumuz</i>
<b>BORESHA</b>	<i>Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa</i>
<b>BTVET</b>	<i>Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
<b>CARE</b>	<i>Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere</i>
<b>CEWARN</b>	<i>Conflict Early Warning Mechanism</i>
<b>CFW</b>	<i>Cash For Work</i>
<b>CIFA</b>	<i>Community Initiative Facilitation and Assistance</i>
<b>CMAM</b>	<i>Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition</i>
<b>CRRF</b>	<i>Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework</i>
<b>CSO</b>	<i>Civil Society Organisation</i>
<b>CVE</b>	<i>Countering Violent Extremism</i>
<b>CW</b>	<i>Concern Worldwide</i>
<b>DCA</b>	<i>DanChurchAid</i>
<b>DFID</b>	<i>UK Department for International Development</i>
<b>DJ</b>	<i>Djibouti</i>
<b>DRC</b>	<i>Danish Refugee Council or Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>
<b>DRR</b>	<i>Disaster Risk Reduction</i>
<b>DSIRS</b>	<i>Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia</i>
<b>DTM</b>	<i>Displacement Tracking Matrix</i>
<b>Eco. Stab.</b>	<i>Economic Stabilisation</i>
<b>EDF</b>	<i>European Development Fund</i>
<b>EF</b>	<i>Expertise France</i>
<b>EIDACS</b>	<i>Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia</i>
<b>EmOC</b>	<i>Emergency Obstetric Care</i>
<b>Enabel</b>	<i>Belgian Development Agency (previously BTC)</i>
<b>EPaRDA</b>	<i>Enhancing Pastoralist Research and Development Alternatives</i>
<b>EQUIP</b>	<i>Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan</i>
<b>ET</b>	<i>Ethiopia</i>
<b>EU</b>	<i>European Union</i>
<b>EU DEVCO</b>	<i>Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development</i>

<b>EUTF</b>	<i>European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (also EUTF for Africa)</i>
<b>FAO</b>	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</i>
<b>FEWSNET</b>	<i>Famine Early Warning Systems Network</i>
<b>FFA</b>	<i>Food For Assets</i>
<b>FHC</b>	<i>Family Health Centres</i>
<b>FMoE</b>	<i>Federal Ministry of Education</i>
<b>FMP</b>	<i>Flow Monitoring Point</i>
<b>Free Mov</b>	<i>Free Movement</i>
<b>FY</b>	<i>Fiscal year</i>
<b>GBV</b>	<i>Gender Based Violence</i>
<b>GIZ</b>	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i>
<b>GRID</b>	<i>Global Report on Internal Displacement</i>
<b>HDA</b>	<i>Health Development Army</i>
<b>HDI</b>	<i>Human Development Index</i>
<b>HEWs</b>	<i>Health Extension Workers</i>
<b>HoA</b>	<i>Horn of Africa</i>
<b>HPF II</b>	<i>Health Pooled Fund II</i>
<b>iDE UK</b>	<i>International Development Enterprises</i>
<b>IDLO</b>	<i>International Development Law Organization</i>
<b>IDMC</b>	<i>Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre</i>
<b>IDP</b>	<i>Internal Displaced Person</i>
<b>IGA</b>	<i>Income Generating Activities</i>
<b>IGAD</b>	<i>Intergovernmental Authority on Development</i>
<b>ILED</b>	<i>Inclusive Local and Economic Development</i>
<b>ILO</b>	<i>International Labour Organization</i>
<b>IMC</b>	<i>International Medical Corps</i>
<b>IOM</b>	<i>International Organization for Migration</i>
<b>IP</b>	<i>Implementing partner</i>
<b>IPC</b>	<i>Integrated Food Security Phase Classification</i>
<b>IPEX</b>	<i>Implementing Partner Exchange</i>
<b>IPP</b>	<i>Immigration Passport Police</i>
<b>IRC</b>	<i>International Rescue Committee</i>
<b>IUD</b>	<i>Intrauterine device</i>
<b>KE</b>	<i>Kenya</i>
<b>KRCS</b>	<i>Kenya Red Cross Society</i>
<b>LHA</b>	<i>Local Health Authorities</i>
<b>M</b>	<i>Million</i>
<b>MAM</b>	<i>Moderate Acute Malnutrition</i>
<b>MLS</b>	<i>Monitoring and Learning System</i>
<b>MoAARF</b>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources and Forestry</i>

<b>MSMEs</b>	<i>Micro Small Medium Enterprise</i>
<b>M&amp;E</b>	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i>
<b>N/A</b>	<i>Non Applicable</i>
<b>NCTC</b>	<i>National Counter-Terrorism Centre</i>
<b>NGO</b>	<i>Non-Governmental Organisation</i>
<b>No</b>	<i>Number</i>
<b>NRC</b>	<i>Norwegian Refugee Council</i>
<b>OCHA</b>	<i>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</i>
<b>OPM</b>	<i>Office of the Prime Minister</i>
<b>PAC</b>	<i>Programme Advisory Committee</i>
<b>PHC</b>	<i>Primary Health Care</i>
<b>Q1</b>	<i>First quarter of 2018</i>
<b>Q2</b>	<i>Second quarter of 2018</i>
<b>Q3</b>	<i>Third quarter of 2018</i>
<b>RASMI</b>	<i>Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration in the Mendera triangle</i>
<b>RDPP</b>	<i>Regional Development and Protection Programme</i>
<b>REAL</b>	<i>Resilient Economy and Livelihoods</i>
<b>REF</b>	<i>Research and Evidence Facility</i>
<b>REG</b>	<i>Regional</i>
<b>RE-INTEG</b>	<i>Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows</i>
<b>RESET</b>	<i>Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia</i>
<b>RESTORE</b>	<i>Building Resilience in Northern Somalia</i>
<b>RESULT</b>	<i>Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods &amp; Transformation</i>
<b>RISE</b>	<i>Response to increased demand on government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda</i>
<b>RRF</b>	<i>Regional Reintegration Facility</i>
<b>RSD</b>	<i>Refugee Status Determination</i>
<b>RUSI</b>	<i>Royal United Services Institute</i>
<b>SAC</b>	<i>State Advisory Committee</i>
<b>SAIDC</b>	<i>Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation</i>
<b>SC</b>	<i>Save the Children</i>
<b>SD</b>	<i>Sudan</i>
<b>SINCE</b>	<i>Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia</i>
<b>SMoEs</b>	<i>State Ministries of Education</i>
<b>SMoH</b>	<i>State Ministry of Health</i>
<b>SO</b>	<i>Strategic Objective or Somalia</i>
<b>SOAS</b>	<i>School of Oriental and African Studies</i>
<b>SoM</b>	<i>Smuggling of Migrants</i>
<b>SOP</b>	<i>Standard Operating Procedures</i>
<b>SPRS-NU</b>	<i>The Support Programme for Refugee and Host Communities in Northern Uganda</i>

<b>SS</b>	<i>South Sudan</i>
<b>SSCoS</b>	<i>Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in slums populations</i>
<b>ToC</b>	<i>Theory of Change</i>
<b>TUPADO</b>	<i>Turkana Pastoralist Development Organization</i>
<b>TVET</b>	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
<b>UG</b>	<i>Uganda</i>
<b>UN</b>	<i>United Nations</i>
<b>UN DESA</b>	<i>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i>
<b>UNDP</b>	<i>United Nations Development Programme</i>
<b>UN Habitat</b>	<i>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</i>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</i>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<i>United Nations Children's Fund</i>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<i>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</i>
<b>UNOPS</b>	<i>United Nations Office for Project Services</i>
<b>UNTOC</b>	<i>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime</i>
<b>Vs</b>	<i>versus</i>
<b>VSFG</b>	<i>Veterinaries without Borders – Germany</i>
<b>VSLA</b>	<i>Village Savings and Loans Association</i>
<b>WASH</b>	<i>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</i>
<b>WFP</b>	<i>World Food Programme</i>
<b>WHH</b>	<i>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe</i>
<b>WHO</b>	<i>World Health Organisation</i>
<b>WV</b>	<i>World Vision</i>

## 6.3. CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS FROM Q2 2018 REPORT

### Number of jobs created (EUTF indicator 1.1)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP KE UNHCR	1,897	428	(1,469)	Remapping to EUTF indicator 1.3
SSCoS IOM	242	376	134	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
Youth KE GIZ	275	-	(275)	Remapping to EUTF indicator 1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,414</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>(1,610)</b>	

### Number of MSMEs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.2)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	4	29	25	Correction of data from Feb-April 2018 by IP
RDPP ET NRC	135	59	(76)	Pro rata calculation of additional data from May-June 2018 provided by IP; additional correction of data by IP
RDPP SD GIZ	77	26	(51)	Results divided by 3 because the project started without EUTF funding
RE-INTEG WV	60	46	(14)	Correction from IP
Youth KE GIZ	48	-	(48)	Deleted as data was already counted under EUTF indicator 1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>(164)</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
EI Niño SD WHH	-	15	15	Project reporting data starting in Q3 despite having data since January 2018
RDPP ET DCA	547	525	(22)	Pro rata calculation due to change in data time frame to February-July 2018 as provided by IP
RDPP ET IRC	478	678	200	Correction of data from February-April 2018 provided by IP; IP provided new data for May-July 2018
RDPP ET NRC	773	1,000	227	IP reported data for May-July 2018 after Q2 report
RDPP ET SC	1,142	1,122	(20)	Correction from IP due to double counting
RDPP KE UNHCR	12,212	15,617	3,405	Remapped some data to EUTF indicator 1.3; additional correction of data by IP
SSCoS IOM	259	532	273	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
Youth KE GIZ	-	48	48	Remapping to EUTF indicator 1.1
Youth KE KRCS	935	919	(16)	IP feedback on previous data
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,346</b>	<b>19,956</b>	<b>4,110</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	207	475	268	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
RDPP ET SC	2,074	1,037	(1,037)	Correction from IP due to double counting
RDPP KE UNHCR	20,114	18,109	(2,005)	Two indicators remapped to EUTF indicator 1.1
RDPP SD GIZ	180	60	(120)	Results divided by 3 because the project started without EUTF funding
SSCoS IOM	517	394	(123)	Beneficiaries remapped to EUTF indicator 4.2 and double counting of students enrolled and vetted for the training
Youth KE KRCS	262	216	(46)	Values for one indicator were taken out after IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,354</b>	<b>20,362</b>	<b>(2,992)</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Youth KE GIZ	-	265	-	Remapping from EUTF indicator 1.1 to 1.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>265</b>		

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	2	4	2	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	3,618	118	(3,500)	Remapping of beneficiaries from EUTF indicator 2.2 to EUTF indicator 2.9
RDPP ET IRC	752	1,389	637	IP feedback with some indicators modified and some indicators removed
RDPP ET NRC	26,261	26,427	166	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
RE-INTEG NRC	942	982	40	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	1,500	1,615	115	Remapping from EUTF indicator 2.7

<b>Total</b>	<b>33,073</b>	<b>30,531</b>	<b>(2,542)</b>	
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#### Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
El Niño SS FAO	6,919	6,726	(193)	Correction from IP
Improving Nutrition WFP	11,854	7,991	(3,863)	Correction from IP
RDPP ET DCA	355	339	(16)	Pro rata calculation due to change in data time frame to February-July 2018 as provided by IP
RDPP ET IRC	1,334	2,217	883	Additional data provided by IP after Q2 data collection
RDPP KE UNHCR	14,604	14,596	(8)	One indicator remapped to EUTF indicator 2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,066</b>	<b>31,870</b>	<b>(3,196)</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	28,590	25,751	(2,839)	Pro rata calculation due to change in data time frame to February-July 2018 as provided by IP
RDPP ET NRC	15,789	16,407	618	IP reported data for May-July 2018 after Q2 report
RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	115	0	(115)	Remapping to EUTF indicator 2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,494</b>	<b>42,158</b>	<b>(2,336)</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	75	72	(3)	Pro rata calculation due to change in data time frame to February-July 2018 as provided by IP
RDPP ET IRC	310	283	(27)	Some indicators were added while other indicators were modified based on IP feedback
RDPP ET NRC	490	604	114	IP reported data for May-July 2018 after Q2 report
RDPP ET Plan	229	359	130	IP feedback to add additional values to existing indicators
RDPP KE UNHCR	590	597	7	Remapping of an indicator to EUTF indicator 2.8; another indicator was modified based on IP feedback
RDPP SD GIZ	25	9	(16)	Results divided by 3 because the project started without EUTF funding
RDPP SD UNIDO	0	6	6	Values added based on results achieved by IP in Q2
RESET II Vita	1,529	1,055	(474)	Correction from IP

Youth KE SAIDC	45	30	(15)	IP feedback based on our method of counting
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,008</b>	<b>(285)</b>	

### Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	73	3,573	3,500	Remapping of beneficiaries from EUTF indicator 2.2 to EUTF indicator 2.9
RDPP KE UNHCR	64,283	56,265	(8,018)	Previous over counting of one EUTF indicator (IP feedback); another indicator was not formally counted to avoid double counting
RESET II SC	13,988	9,200	(4,788)	Correction from IP
RESET II Vita	94,333	88,390	(5,943)	Correction from IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>172,677</b>	<b>157,428</b>	<b>(15,249)</b>	

### Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on risks of irregular migration (EUTF indicator 3.3)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET IRC	316	4,828	4,512	Some indicators were added based on IP feedback
RDPP ET NRC	3,281	7,806	4,525	IP reported data for May-July 2018 after Q2 report
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,597</b>	<b>12,634</b>	<b>9,037</b>	

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

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RE-INTEG IOM	180	201	21	Correction from IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>21</b>	

### Number of staff from state / relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2)

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
SSCoS IOM	395	457	62	Correction from IP and beneficiaries remapped from EUTF indicator 1.4
Youth KE KRCS	514	520	6	Correction from IP
Youth KE RUSI	60	76	16	Microindicators were correctly mapped under EUTF indicator 4.2 based on IP feedback

<b>Total</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>84</b>	
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**Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3)**

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
Youth KE KRCS	12,178	12,234	56	Correction from IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,178</b>	<b>12,234</b>	<b>56</b>	

**Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering (EUTF indicator 5.1)**

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
SPRS-NU DRC	1,286	1,209	(77)	Correction from IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,286</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>(77)</b>	

**Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened (EUTF indicator 5.2)**

Project	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in Q2 report	Figures for total up to Q2 2018 in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	51	5	(46)	Pro rata calculation due to change in data time frame to February-July 2018 as provided by IP
RDPP KE UNHCR	8	7	(1)	Figure for one indicator was modified after discussion with IP
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>(47)</b>	

## 6.4. CHANGES IN TARGETS FROM Q2 2018 REPORT

**Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3)**

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
Improving Nutrition WFP	0	36,047	36,047	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
Youth KE SAIDC	15,000	0	(15,000)	Remapping of these indicators from EUTF indicator 2.3 to 2.4
RDPP KE UNHCR	50,760	53,150	2,390	Target revision based on IP feedback
RESET II CARE	918	2,178	1,260	Target revision based on IP feedback
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,149</b>	<b>232,157</b>	<b>25,008</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP KE UNHCR	2,923	12,256	9,333	Targets changed based on IP feedback as the activity is implemented in two districts
Youth KE SAIDC	10,500	45,000	34,500	Target revision based on IP feedback
RESET II SC	619	1,151	532	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,316</b>	<b>75,999</b>	<b>48,683</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
Improving Nutrition WFP	0	17,937	17,397	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RE-INTEG CW	7,250	15,050	7,800	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	7,960	33,460	25,500	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RESET II ACF	83,708	129,388	45,680	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RESET II CARE	16,899	24,831	7,932	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RESET II DCA	640	1,400	760	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RESTORE NRC	0	150	150	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
Youth KE GIZ	7,656	11,675	4,019	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,279</b>	<b>690,742</b>	<b>112,463</b>	

### Number of people having access to improved basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9)

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
RDPP ET DCA	33,796	119,324	85,528	Mapping of an indicator under EUTF indicator 2.9
RESET II SC	245,431	562,706	317,275	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RESET II VITA	177,828	112,614	(65,214)	Overlap of beneficiaries between some indicators. These indicators are therefore not counted anymore
<b>Total</b>	<b>578,279</b>	<b>690,742</b>	<b>112,463</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	136	310	174	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
SINCE	0	3,600	3,600	This project's mapping wasn't comprehensive at the time of Q2 report
RE-INTEG NRC	54	61	7	A new activity was added
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,865</b>	<b>25,646</b>	<b>3,781</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	1,945	3,315	1370	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RDPP ET NRC	450	463	13	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
RE-INTEG IOM	180	201	21	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>1,404</b>	

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

Project	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
BMM GIZ	0	33	33	Targets matched to values achieved in Q3
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>69</b>	

## Other indicators

Indicator	Targets in Q2 report	Targets in current report	Difference	Explanation
1.1 Number of jobs created	47,932	52,510	4,578	The increase in target is mostly owed to SINCE, whose previous mapping wasn't comprehensive
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	16,251	16,971	720	The increase in target is mostly owed to SINCE, whose previous mapping wasn't comprehensive, and RE-INTEG WV, where targets were matched to values achieved
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	127,743	138,011	10,268	The increase in target is mostly owed to RDPP KE UNHCR, due to the remapping of indicators in an activity
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development	64,507	63,750	(757)	The decrease is mainly owed to RDPP ET SC (from 2,640 to 1,440) and RDPP KE UNHCR (from 35,655 to 30,635)
1.5 Number of job placements facilitated and/or supported	31,906	32,789	883	The increase in target is mostly owed to Youth KE GIZ, where targets were matched to values achieved
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1,082	1,188	106	The increase in target is mainly owed to inclusion of new projects
2.2 Number of people receiving a basic social service	2,462,994	2,430,739	(32,255)	The decrease in target is mostly owed to RDPP ET DCA, where target went from 86,415 to 950 due to remapping of indicators from EUTF indicator 2.2 to 2.9
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	697,832	871,175	173,343	The increase in target is mainly owed to inclusion of new projects, in particular under the Cross-Border programme
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	26,675	30,819	4,144	The increase in target is mainly owed to targets matched to values achieved and inclusion of new projects
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, children in mobility, IDPs and refugees protected and/or assisted	17,383	18,371	988	The increase in target is owed to targets matched to values achieved
3.3 Number of migrants or potential migrants reached by information campaigns on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	69,799	75,786	5,987	The increase in target is mainly owed to targets matched to values achieved and inclusion of new projects
3.4 Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriations supported	32,922	33,228	306	The increase in target is owed to targets matched to values achieved
3.8 Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	10,484	10,682	198	An additional activity was mapped under one project (RE-INTEG WV) explaining the target increase
4.2 Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	25,591	26,061	470	The increase in target is owed to two projects with targets matched to values achieved including RE-INTEG CW

4.2 bis Number of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection and human rights	427	434	7	-
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities	35,527	38,296	2,769	The change of targets is owed to the inclusion of two new projects, for other projects targets were matched to values achieved and for RDPP ET Plan the IP provided feedback on target changes
4.6 Number of laws, strategies, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported	238	230	(8)	-
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,852	1,995	143	The change of targets is due to the inclusion of new projects and remapping of SINCE whose previous mapping wasn't comprehensive
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and/or strengthened	469	444	(25)	The change of targets is due to the inclusion of new projects, revision of targets for projects and remapping of SINCE whose previous mapping wasn't comprehensive

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