



# EUTF Monitoring and Learning System HoA

2020 YEARLY REPORT  
COVERING UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2020

Altai Consulting for the European Union – June 2021



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Cover photo: The road to Rejaf, South Sudan, during an inter-agency operation by United Nations agencies providing medical examinations and poliomyelitis and measles vaccinations.

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### Contact Details:

Justine Rubira (Director): [jrubira@altaiconsulting.com](mailto:jrubira@altaiconsulting.com)

Eric Davin (Altai Partner): [edavin@altaiconsulting.com](mailto:edavin@altaiconsulting.com)

[www.altaiconsulting.com](http://www.altaiconsulting.com)

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# CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
1.1. Background .....	11
1.2. The EUTF HoA in 2020 .....	11
<b>2. METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1. MLS methodology .....	12
2.2. Challenges and limitations in the 2020 Annual Report.....	15
<b>3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1. Budget and number of contracts by status.....	16
3.2. Budget distribution by country, implementing partner and Strategic Objective .....	19
3.3. Budget allocated to the COVID-19 response .....	21
<b>4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW .....</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1. The HoA region in 2020.....	24
4.2. The EUTF response – Overview of results .....	26
4.3. COVID-19 in the HoA and the EUTF response.....	53
<b>5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY.....</b>	<b>57</b>
5.1. Regional projects.....	57
5.2. Ethiopia .....	70
5.3. Somalia .....	88
5.4. Sudan.....	99
5.5. South Sudan .....	112
5.6. Uganda .....	124
5.7. Kenya.....	136
5.8. Djibouti .....	146
5.9. Eritrea .....	153
<b>6. CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>7. INDEX.....</b>	<b>156</b>
7.1. Tables .....	156
7.2. Figures .....	156
7.3. Focus boxes.....	158
6.4 Outcome analyses .....	158
6.5 Photos.....	159

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for 2020 of the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the Horn of Africa (HoA) window, covering all outputs achieved through funding from the European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) in the Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until the end of 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated during the second semester (S2) of 2020.

The report includes outputs from programmes implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea (although no data has been reported for programming in Eritrea so far), Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Rwanda (with the last two reporting data under the Regional project portfolio). In addition, for the first time this report includes outcome analysis focus boxes for relevant projects.

## Portfolio

As of March 2021, the EUTF Africa has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decisions by the Operational Committee) €4.9B (billion), including €1.8B to 102 decisions in the Horn of Africa.

In the HoA, a total of 212 projects have been contracted, of which the current report covers 131 or the equivalent of €1.1B.<sup>1</sup> The 212 contracted projects include 50 completed projects, 94 projects in implementation, and 68 projects in inception. 84 of the projects currently in implementation have data or other qualitative information to report, and ten are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators. In addition to the 84 implementing projects, this report includes data from 47<sup>2</sup> completed projects, bringing the total of projects covered to 131 projects.

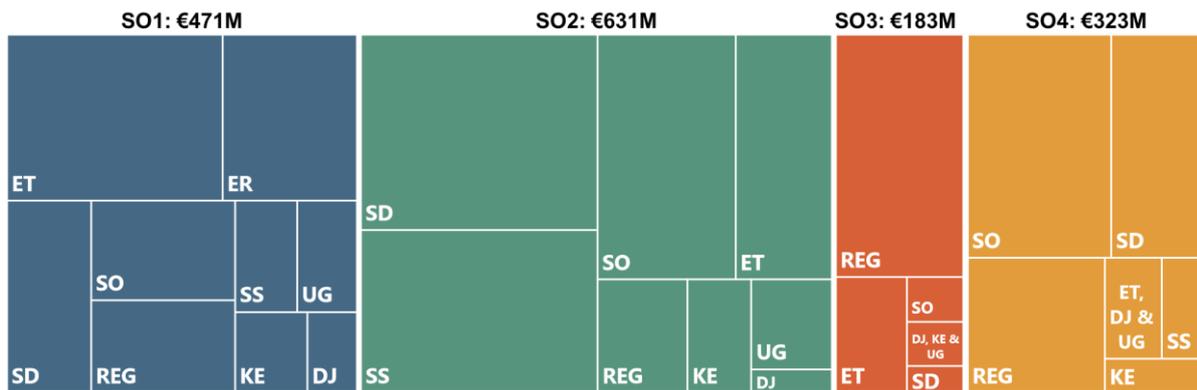
Of the total EUTF budget contracted in the HoA window, the largest share focuses on resilience-building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable, displaced and host community population groups with €631M (million) or 39% of the contracted EUTF funding. Creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1) is the Strategic Objective with the second largest share of funding in the region, with €471M (29% of the total contracted volume). Governance and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 20% of the total EUTF HoA budget (€323M). 11% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€183M) supports activities related to migration management (SO3).

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<sup>1</sup> This excludes 108 non-operational contracts accounting for €28M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

<sup>2</sup> Three out of the 50 contracted completed projects are excluded from the MLS, bringing the total number of completed projects in the report to 47. These projects (SRoL UNMPTF (JCP infrast.), SRoL UNMPTF (JCP), and TCF SS Infrastr.) were considered relevant but did not contribute any data relevant for the report.

Figure 1: Budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, March 2021<sup>1</sup>



### The Horn of Africa region in 2020

In 2020, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Horn of Africa added a layer of complexity to the prevailing migration, conflict, political and socioeconomic dynamics and climate-related pressures characterising the region. Combined with ongoing floods, severe droughts, heavy rains and the desert locust infestation, the pandemic exacerbated food insecurity, with 28.5 million people being severely food insecure as of the end of the year.<sup>2</sup> The impact of the pandemic was also observable at the economic level, with adverse consequences for household income, and at the political level, with the postponement of general elections in several countries. The pandemic also affected migration trends in the region, with movements decreasing significantly along key migration routes – especially the Eastern Route towards the Gulf states through Yemen, where migration dropped by 73% compared to 2019.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, displacement continued to take place, mainly driven by protracted crises and intensified tensions, including ongoing Al-Shabaab attacks in Somalia and Kenya, and the conflict in Ethiopia’s Tigray region as the year drew to a close. As of December 2020, the region hosted an estimated nine million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 4.2 million refugees and 1.9 million IDP returnees, according to the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).<sup>4</sup>

### Main results in 2020

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

<sup>1</sup> Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The four Strategic Objectives (SO) 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’. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €26M.

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, ‘Eastern Africa – Humanitarian Snapshot’, December 2020. The figure includes current and projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classifications for: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

<sup>3</sup> MMC, ‘Quarterly mixed migration updates, October to December 2020’, January 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, ‘Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal’, 2020. UNHCR, ‘Data portal’, 2020.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	21,227	10,097	6,689	<b>87,812</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	192	280	<b>6,556</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,002	39,125	63,172	<b>315,068</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,144	20,346	8,639	13,133	<b>73,263</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	9	17	<b>62</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	5	21	<b>47</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	646	732	787	<b>2,714</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,005,596	896,436	738,986	<b>5,319,212</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,528	171,782	115,123	<b>1,514,646</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,544,864	1,556,106	149,510	<b>4,123,778</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	49	42	<b>265</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	1,849	1,509	<b>60,412</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	627,795	3,739,828	5,949,621	<b>10,808,288</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,478	13,694	16,498	<b>84,022</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,015,242	513,825	764,273	<b>6,270,640</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	15,737	2,575	2,499	<b>69,829</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	14,584	41,800	<b>290,833</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,580	341	<b>11,055</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	483	570	<b>32,001</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	2,719	2,077	<b>17,800</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	258	128	217	<b>803</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,519	918	1,349	<b>17,273</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	0	209	<b>515</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	56	16	<b>91</b>
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	0	4	<b>4</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	0	<b>73</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	282	76	<b>387</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	2,476	1,700	<b>31,950</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	76,858	68,351	8,289	<b>182,956</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	118	63	<b>545</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	530	101	157	<b>2,431</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	238	117	87	62	<b>504</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	154	108	137	<b>608</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	10	11	<b>88</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	44,473	901,198	<b>945,670</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	16,670	76,695	<b>93,365</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	405	111	<b>516</b>

## Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on economies in the Horn of Africa are reflected in the African Development Bank (AfDB) prediction of a contraction of the region's<sup>4</sup> gross domestic product

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in the table refer to the collective outputs reported by 131 'relevant' projects with data to report. The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> EUTF indicator 3.11 was created during the methodological changes to the EUTF common output indicators that took place in 2020. For this reason, no outputs were reported against this indicator before 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>4</sup> The AfDB report (see below) includes all EUTF countries including the DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania.

(GDP) growth from 5.6% in 2019 to -0.5% in 2020<sup>1</sup>, the loss of 38 million jobs in the region,<sup>2</sup> and disruptions to education and training.<sup>3</sup> The global economic downturn is expected to cause a drop in investments, which would particularly affect Ethiopia and Sudan as recipients of the largest volume of foreign direct investments in the region, as well as shrinking remittance flows, on which Eritrea and Somalia's economies in particular heavily depend.<sup>4</sup>

Over the course of the year, 16,786 new jobs were created or supported through EUTF activities, bringing the total jobs created or supported thanks to the EUTF to date to 87,812 (EUTF indicator 1.1). In S1 2020, the results reported were in line with achievements observed in 2019, suggesting that the pandemic had not had a significant impact on the contribution of EUTF projects to livelihood creation. In contrast, S2 witnessed the lowest semesterly output ever reported under this indicator. This is largely due to the finalisation of most EUTF job creation interventions in Ethiopia, which accounts for the largest portion of SO1 funding.

A large number of beneficiaries were assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) in 2020, with 102,298 new people reported out of a total of 315,068 (EUTF indicator 1.3) since the beginning of operations. Notably, the number reported for S2 2020 (63,172) is the largest semesterly output ever reported under this indicator. In addition, 21,773 beneficiaries of professional training (TVET) and skills development were reported in 2020, bringing the total to 73,263 (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which youths account for at least<sup>5</sup> 44%, women for 54%, and refugees for more than a quarter.

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

The COVID-19 pandemic severely affected HoA countries' social, health and education systems in 2020, and compounded the region's pre-existing climate-related vulnerabilities. Rising food insecurity led to a decrease in personal spending on health and education.<sup>6</sup> Country- and local-level health sectors struggled to combat the spread of COVID-19 in addition to other epidemic threats such as cholera, polio and measles.<sup>7</sup> Lockdown measures hindered access to education for millions across the region, with many children unable to access remote learning during school closures.<sup>8</sup>

In 2020 alone, 1,635,422 basic social services were delivered, bringing the total to date to 5,319,212 (EUTF indicator 2.2). Delivery of health-related basic services remained stable in 2020 compared to previous years, with almost four out of every five basic services offered in 2020 being devoted to healthcare (excluding COVID-19-related services, which are counted separately under EUTF indicator 2.2). Education-related social services followed, making up 31% of 2020 outputs. Similarly, the EUTF improved access to basic social services for 1,278,098 people in 2020, out of a total of 6,270,640 (EUTF indicator 2.9). In 2020, four out of every five beneficiaries received improved access to water and sanitation, and more than half of the water and sanitation activities were related to COVID-19 responses.

Furthermore, 9,689,449 people, of whom 5,949,621 in S2 alone, were reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7). The significant

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<sup>1</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'African Economic Outlook 2021', March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> UNECA, 'Economic and social impacts of COVID-19 in Eastern Africa 2020', November 2020.

<sup>3</sup> ITU, 'COVID-19, youth employment and skills development in Africa', 2020.

<sup>4</sup> London School of Economics, 'COVID-19 in the Horn of Africa: Political and Economic Impacts', 16 September 2020.

<sup>5</sup> 52% of TVET beneficiaries are of unspecified age.

<sup>6</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> UN, 'UN News – Measles cases hit 23-year high last year, killing 200,000 as vaccination stalls, WHO says', November 2020; UN, 'UN News – "Emergency action" needed to prevent major polio, measles epidemics', November 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF, 'COVID-19 – At least a third of the world's schoolchildren unable to access remote learning during school closures, new report says', 26 August 2020.

output increase in 2020 compared to previous years is attributable to COVID-19-specific campaigns, which reached 93% (8,972,990) of beneficiaries reported under this indicator in 2020.

2020 also observed the highest yearly number of people receiving food security-related assistance so far, with 1,705,616 reached, bringing the total to date to 4,123,778 (EUTF indicator 2.4). The pandemic may have impacted progress between the two semesters, with a decrease of outputs by 90% between S1 and S2 2020. EUTF projects also provided nutrition assistance to 286,905 people in 2020, thus reaching 1,514,646 beneficiaries to date (EUTF indicator 2.3).

The lowest health-related yearly output for EUTF indicator 2.8 was reported in 2020, with 2,309 health staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, out of 30,192 professionals trained in 2020 and a total of 84,022 to date. Results dropped significantly following the first quarter of the year and the onset of COVID-19 in the region.

Finally, 1,519 new social infrastructures were built or rehabilitated (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) and 3,358 hectares of land supported (EUTF indicator 2.6) in 2020.

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

Containment measures and border closures imposed throughout most of 2020 severely impacted migration trends and mixed migration dynamics in the Horn of Africa, with an estimated 3,000 migrants stranded across the region by September.<sup>1</sup> While restrictions started to ease in the second half of 2020 and movements along the Eastern Route slowly resumed in the last quarter of the year,<sup>2</sup> the results reported under Strategic Objective 3 in 2020 were generally lower than in previous years as projects were largely unable to support people on the move.

Despite the substantial challenges characterising the year 2020, the EUTF managed to support 1,921 voluntary returns in the HoA, corresponding to a mere 8% decrease compared to 2019 (EUTF indicator 3.4). These 2020 results were entirely attributable to the EU-IOM Joint Initiative (JI), which reported an unprecedentedly high Q1 output (1,568) followed by three quarters of exceptionally low values (a total of 353 over the rest of the year), reflecting the impact of the travel constraints on return activities. To date, 11,055 voluntary returns to the HoA have been supported with EUTF funding.

The adverse effect of the pandemic on SO3 results is particularly clear when observing the number of people benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF indicator 3.5). Of the 32,001 people assisted to date, only 1,053 were reported in 2020, or three times less than in 2019. In addition, a 12% decrease compared to 2019 was observed for EUTF indicator 3.5 bis, with 4,796 people benefitting from reintegration assistance in 2020 out of 17,800 in total. However, while this drop is partly explained by the pandemic, it is also due to the completion of several contributing projects, such as SINCE and RESET II SC.

Similarly, 2020 data for EUTF indicator 3.2 shows a 68% decrease compared to 2019, with only 5,074 migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted out of a total of 69,829 people assisted up to December 2020. This is the lowest yearly value reported so far, mainly explained by the completion of the BMM I project in 2019, which was previously the main contributor to this indicator.

In contrast, 2020 witnessed the highest yearly value reported for EUTF indicator 3.6 in the Horn of Africa, with 345 institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management, bringing the total to date to 803. However, only 2,267 individuals were trained on migration management and protection issues in 2020, out of a total of 17,273 to date (EUTF indicator 3.7). This represents a 73% decline compared to 2019.

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<sup>1</sup> IOM, 'COVID-19 leads to 73% drop in migration from Horn of Africa to Gulf countries', 23 February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update – East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 4, 2020', 27 January 2021.

Finally, it is worth noting that data was reported for the first time against EUTF indicator 3.8 (number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees) through the newly included ETM (Emergency Transit Mechanism) Rwanda project. Between September 2019 and December 2020, 515 Persons of Concern (PoCs) were evacuated from Libya to the Rwanda ETM facility as well as four new-born babies, and a total of 203 refugees have departed for resettlement.

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

2020 observed a significant increase in violence in the Horn of Africa region compared to 2019, largely due to intensified conflict in Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan.<sup>1</sup> General elections were planned in Ethiopia and Somalia, but the COVID-19 pandemic prompted both governments to postpone them to the following year. These delays fuelled pre-existing rivalries between political figures and violence between their supporters. Meanwhile, significant progress was achieved with regard to the peace processes in South Sudan and Sudan, although consolidating these achievements remains extremely challenging, particularly in the context of COVID-19 restrictions.

As of the end of December 2020, 182,956 individuals have participated in peacebuilding activities conducted by EUTF projects, including 76,640 in 2020 only (EUTF indicator 4.3). Community dialogues were the main type of conflict prevention initiative carried out in 2020, accounting for 97% of beneficiaries reported under this indicator.

To complement activities aimed at the general population, EUTF-funded projects trained 4,176 staff from state and non-state actors on peacebuilding, human rights and governance in 2020, bringing the total to date to 31,950 (EUTF indicator 4.2). This includes 16,364 people specifically trained on conflict prevention. As many as 60% of the 1,915 people trained in conflict prevention in 2020 originated from border areas.

Finally, EUTF projects aim to support local policymaking and legislation to strengthen administrations in their planning and strategic decisions. Concretely, this is reflected in the 545 policies, laws and strategies supported to date in the Horn of Africa region, including 181 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6).

#### COVID-19 response

When COVID-19 was first reported in the Horn of Africa in early March 2020, numerous project teams decided, in agreement with the EUTF, to reorient funds and adjust ongoing activities to combat its spread. To date, an estimated €151M have thus been dedicated to the COVID-19 response, and the output data suggests an acceleration of most interventions between S1 and S2 2020. Indeed, during the latter half of 2020, 901,198 pandemic-related supplies were delivered to local communities, health centres, hospitals, schools and governments, accounting for 95% of the total result of 945,670 (EUTF indicator 6.1). In addition, EUTF projects stepped up their COVID-19 emergency response activities in S2 2020, reaching 82% of the 93,365 people assisted during the year (EUTF indicator 6.2). Finally, a total of 516 institutions benefitted from COVID-19 emergency activities in 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.3).

#### Cross-cutting indicators

In 2020, EUTF projects supported the creation of 259 new multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms (EUTF indicator 5.1), 149 planning, monitoring and/or learning tools (EUTF indicator 5.2) and conducted 245 field studies, surveys and other types of research (EUTF indicator 5.3). 21 regional cooperation initiatives were created, launched or supported (EUTF indicator 5.4).

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<sup>1</sup> ACLED, Security incidents data, consulted on 19 March 2021.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. BACKGROUND

The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (EUTF for Africa, or EUTF) was launched in November 2015. The 'Horn of Africa' (HoA) window of the Trust Fund includes Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda, and Tanzania (although no project has been contracted in Tanzania). The window has also recently expanded its programme coverage to include decisions implemented in neighbouring countries such as Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

This is the tenth report prepared by the MLS for the EUTF HoA window, and a joint third and fourth quarterly report for 2020. The report covers all the outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region, from the start of activities until the end of December 2020, with a specific focus on outputs generated in the second half of 2020 (S2 2020). Previous reports can be found at [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en). The last two MLS reports (Q4 2019 and S1 2020) adopted a new format, which is largely preserved in this report. This report also includes an explanation of the revisions applied to the EUTF indicators as of 2020.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU decided to reorient funds in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and some IPs chose to make adjustments to their ongoing activities. Three new COVID-19 specific indicators were added to the EUTF common indicators to better capture the outputs generated through these initiatives in MLS reporting.

## 1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN 2020

As of March 2021, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committees) €4.9B (billion). The Horn of Africa window remains the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 102 decisions, of which 92%, or €1.6B, have been contracted to 212 operational projects across the region.<sup>1</sup> Of these, 50 projects worth €391M (million) are completed, and 94 projects, worth €643M, are being implemented. 84 of the projects currently in implementation have data or other qualitative information to report (the remaining ten are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators) and 68 projects are in inception.

This report presents data or results from 131 projects,<sup>2</sup> including 47 completed projects, covering a total contracted amount of €1.1B. As such, it covers fifteen projects and €100M more in funding than the S1 2020 report. Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs)<sup>3</sup>, as well as the strategic priorities set by the Strategic Board in April 2018, i.e. i) returns and reintegration; ii) refugee management; iii) completing progress on the securitisation of documents and civil registry;<sup>4</sup> iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

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<sup>1</sup> This excludes 108 non-operational contracts accounting for €28M and not included in the MLS analysis. Administrative costs are not included in the analysis either.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the nature of their interventions, the Ethiopia Job Compact and Road Rehabilitation Eritrea projects do not report any relevant output for the EUTF indicators. However, the current report presents qualitative information on their progress.

<sup>3</sup> The four Strategic Objectives of the EUTF are: SO1 'Greater economic and employment opportunities'; SO2 'Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people', SO3 'Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination' and SO4 'Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration'.

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

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

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

The MLS then aggregates the collected data using a standardised methodology (and later disaggregates it again along various lines of analysis for reporting). This approach allows the MLS to help IPs map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators and to have access to a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.). It also gives the MLS significant flexibility in changing the way data is analysed or presented as needed.

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

#### 2.1.1. METHODOLOGICAL CHANGES

During the S1 2020 reporting period, following a consultative process with implementing partners, EU delegations and the EU headquarters, the EUTF revised its common output indicators and their respective methodologies. This exercise aimed to better capture the portfolio's outputs, to ensure methodological coherence and consistency across implementing partners and regions by minimising room for interpretation, and to improve alignment with INTPA's<sup>2</sup> results framework, as well as other relevant common frameworks. INTPA's relevant thematic specialists were consulted for all SOs and for all three windows as part of this process. The resultant revisions have been formalised through a set of methodological notes, which can be found in the annexes to the S1 2020 report.

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

Table 2: Summary of methodological changes made to EUTF common output indicators<sup>3</sup>

EUTF indicator	Methodological changes
<b>1.1 Jobs created or supported</b>	Data previously mapped under EUTF indicator 1.5 has in most cases been remapped to this indicator.
<b>1.4 TVET and/or skills development</b>	TVET trainers are now also counted under this indicator, under a separate disaggregation category.

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

<sup>2</sup> Directorate General for International Partnerships, formerly DEVCO.

<sup>3</sup> Indicators not shown in this table have not changed.

<b>1.5 (OLD) Job placements facilitated</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>1.5 Business infrastructure</b>	This indicator now includes TVET centres.
<b>1.7 (OLD) Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>1.7 (OLD) Financial volume granted to individual recipients</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>2.1 bis Social infrastructure</b>	Roads and airstrips are now counted under this indicator.
<b>2.4 Food security</b>	All household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted under this indicator, except for trainings (in these cases only the person trained is counted).
<b>2.7 Sensitisation campaigns on resilience and basic rights</b>	Mass media campaigns (including radio, TV, social media, billboards and leaflets) are now counted under this indicator, as long as the reach of the campaign can be estimated with sufficient accuracy. Nutrition sensitisation activities are now also counted here instead of EUTF indicator 2.3.
<b>2.8 Capacity building to strengthen service delivery</b>	Individuals trained on protection and legal topics are now counted under EUTF indicator 4.2.
<b>2.9 Improved access to basic services</b>	Cash transfer beneficiaries are now counted under this indicator (and not under EUTF indicator 2.2), and all household members of the direct beneficiary are now counted.
<b>3.4 Voluntary returns</b>	Post-arrival assistance for voluntary returns is now counted under EUTF indicator 3.5.
<b>3.5 Post-arrival assistance</b>	This indicator now counts <i>only</i> immediate post-arrival assistance.
<b>3.5bis (NEW) Reintegration assistance</b>	This indicator was created to capture longer-term reintegration assistance, which is no longer reported under EUTF indicator 3.5.
<b>3.8 (NEW) Evacuees</b>	This indicator was created to capture the beneficiaries of evacuation and resettlement activities. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 3.8 for refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their reintegration. Data previously reported under the former EUTF indicator 3.8 is now reported under either EUTF indicator 2.2 or EUTF indicator 3.2, depending on the displacement situation of the beneficiary.
<b>3.9 (OLD) Early warning systems on migration flows</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.1 (NEW) Governance infrastructure</b>	This indicator was created to capture the construction of infrastructure that supports governance actors, including government buildings, town halls, administration offices, security infrastructure and justice infrastructure. It replaces the former EUTF indicator 4.1 which referred only to border stations.
<b>4.1bis (NEW) Equipment to strengthen governance</b>	This indicator was created to capture any equipment provided to governance actors.
<b>4.2bis (OLD) Capacity building of institutions on security, border management, P/CVE, etc.</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.4 (OLD) Number of victims of trafficking assisted</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 3.2 when appropriate.
<b>4.5 (OLD) Cross-border initiatives created or supported</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
<b>4.7 (OLD) Refugees benefitting from Out-of-Camp policy</b>	This indicator was deleted.
<b>4.8 (OLD) Networks and dialogues</b>	This indicator was deleted. Data previously reported under this indicator is now reported under EUTF indicator 5.4 when appropriate.
<b>5.4 (NEW) Regional cooperation initiatives</b>	This indicator was created to capture regional cooperation initiatives created or supported with EUTF funding.

<b>6.1 (NEW) COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies provided</b>	This indicator was created to capture pandemic-related <u>supplies</u> (such as PPE and hospital equipment) provided to communities, health facilities and government institutions.
<b>6.2 (NEW) Direct beneficiaries of COVID-19 response activities</b>	This indicator was created to capture direct <u>beneficiaries</u> of COVID-19 response activities such as beneficiaries of PPE distributions, cash transfers and medical treatment or support.
<b>6.3 (NEW) Entities benefitting from COVID-19 response activities</b>	This indicator was created to capture <u>entities</u> benefitting from COVID-19 response activities, such as hospitals, schools, government institutions and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

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

For changes that required new data or additional clarification, the MLS team communicated with all affected IPs, who were in most cases able to provide retroactive data for newly created EUTF common output indicators as well as additional disaggregation for existing data. However, it must be noted that, as some EUTF-funded projects were either nearing completion or already completed, applying the methodological changes to historical data was not always feasible. This is especially relevant for the additional disaggregation categories. It is also worth highlighting that as a result of this process, data included in the S1 2020 and yearly 2020 reports, as well as in future reporting, will not be fully comparable with previous reports. However, all historical data has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this report is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

### 2.1.2. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

In addition to output monitoring, the EUTF MLS has included project- and programme-level outcome analysis for the first time in this report. Because there are no common outcome indicators (as well as no common baselines and a variety of M&E systems) across EUTF projects, aggregating outcome data for the EUTF portfolio is not possible as projects cannot report on outcome indicators for which baseline data has not already been collected. As an initial solution, the MLS team devised a method for aggregating the number of persons experiencing improved outcomes and impacts by thematic area (e.g. poverty, resilience) across projects. This approach was piloted on 35 projects using data collected up to December 2019. However, the aggregated results were highly dependent on partners' methodological choices, and aggregating the 'number of people' meant that the intensity of the changes could not be captured. Because of these issues, it was agreed that instead of a quantitative aggregation of outcome indicators across projects, the MLS would focus on specific projects' outcome data as it becomes available, to provide an indicative picture of the changes to which the EUTF is contributing on the ground. This approach will take the form of case studies and project- and programme-specific outcome analyses in the EUTF MLS semester reports. These analyses are included for the first time in different sections of this report in the form of outcome analysis focus boxes for relevant projects. For more information on the outcome component of the MLS, please refer to the note that can be retrieved [here](#).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf\\_mls\\_outcomes\\_vulgarisation.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf).

## 2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

During the implementation of the methodological changes, some projects were unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, data was included under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analysis. Others lacked data for newly created indicators, and for some projects, such as REINTEG-CW and RESTORE NRC, only a limited application of the methodological changes was feasible before they ended, mainly due to staff turnover and other communication challenges. For completed projects whereby IPs were no longer contactable, the MLS team generally applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation. In addition, due to the methodological changes to the common output indicators explained above, not all GIZ data previously gathered could be transferred to the changed system. Therefore, the GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from pre-2020 reports.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the temporary suspension of, or delays to, activity implementation for projects across the EUTF portfolio. Collecting and verifying data within the restrictions imposed by the pandemic has also been challenging for many IPs, contributing to several delays in data collection in both S1 and S2 2020. However, in S2 2020, data was received for all projects for which it was expected, except SPRS NU DRC in Uganda due to the unavailability of staff after the completion of the project. In addition, IPPSHAR IGAD only managed to submit partial data for S2 2020, and some outputs reported by Cross-Border UNDP Peace were excluded as it was not possible to verify the counting methodology used for the provided reach figures. In Kenya, an upsurge of COVID-19 cases in refugee camps and settlements during data collection prevented the UNHCR component of the CRRF KE Enhancing Self Reliance programme from being able to provide certain disaggregations. Staff turnover also contributed to delays during the S2 2020 data collection process. In Ethiopia, all SINCE data (including historical data) for EUTF indicator 1.4 for Lot 1 (Addis Abeba) could not be verified in time and was therefore also excluded from this report. Finally, due to data availability and time constraints, it was only possible to collect data up to the end of March 2020 for the regional '*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*' project, which is included in MLS reporting for the first time in S2 2020.

## 3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

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

As of March 2021, the EUTF for Africa has committed €4.9B, including €1.8B across 102 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.6B have been contracted to 212 operational projects so far.<sup>1</sup>

The 212 contracted operational projects include 68 projects in their inception phase, ten projects implementing but with no data to report to the MLS, either because they are too early in their implementation phase or because their activities do not generate outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators, 84 projects implementing and with data or other qualitative information to report, and 50 completed projects.

The current report includes data or other information on 131 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.1B), comprising 47 completed projects as well as 82 projects in implementation phase with data to report, and two projects whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of their activities.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 2: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, March 2021

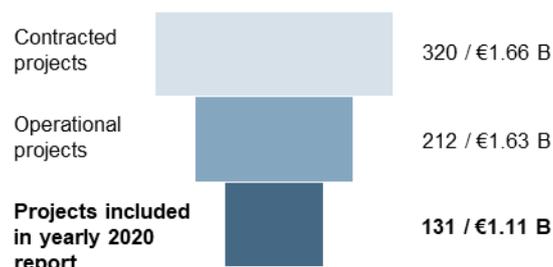


Table 3: Projects newly added to the MLS report for the 2020 yearly report

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional	<i>Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC</i>	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-71-01	<i>Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC</i>	UNHCR	€3,000,000
	Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-81-01	Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda	UNHCR	€12,500,000
	CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility'	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-67-02	Technical assistance to Koboko Municipality	ACAV	€1,000,042
Djibouti	<i>Appui aux réfugiés et communautés d'accueil à Djibouti</i>	T05-EUTF-HOA-DJ-70-01	<i>Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques</i>	UNHCR	€5,500,000
Ethiopia	Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Ethiopia	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-01	Stimulating Economic Development and Job Opportunities in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People (SNNP) Regions of Ethiopia	Caritas Switzerland	€8,700,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-03	Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Oromia Regional State	ODRMC	€6,755,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-04	Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Amhara Regional State	DPFSPCO	€4,825,000

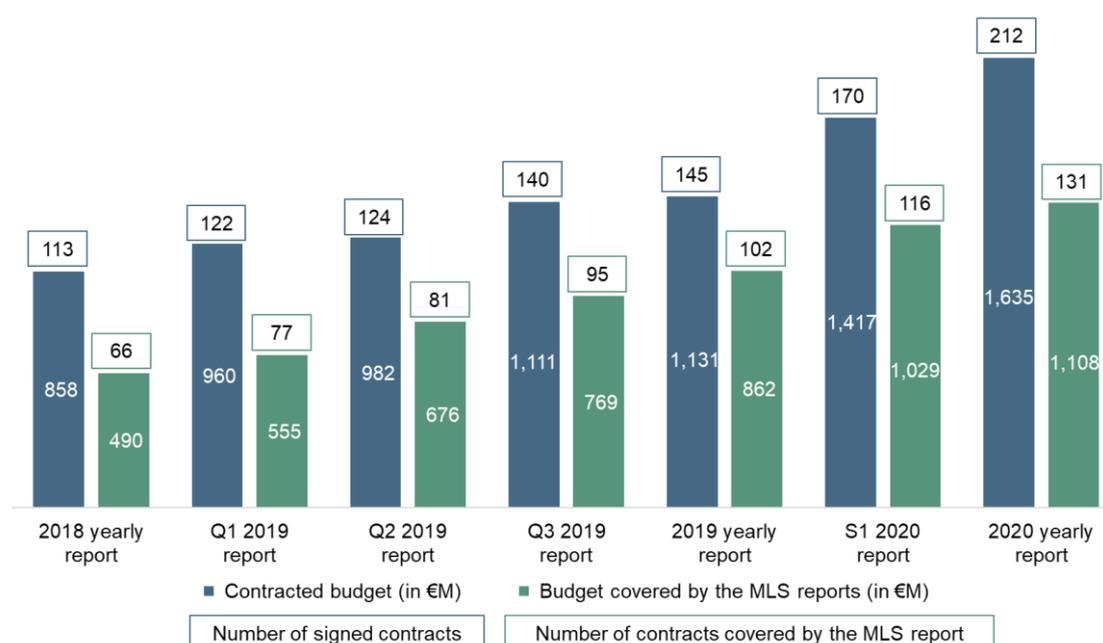
<sup>1</sup> The 212 projects include only 'operational' projects: 108 projects worth approximately €28M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis. They are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

<sup>2</sup> These two projects are the Ethiopia Job Compact and the Road Rehabilitation project in Eritrea.

		T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-05	Strengthening Decentralized Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Somali and SNNP Regional States of Ethiopia	NDRMC	€9,520,000
Kenya	Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69-01	Area-based Livelihoods Initiative Garissa (ABLI-G): enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Garissa County	DRC	€5,000,000
South Sudan	Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-06	Technical Assistance to South Sudan's Ministry of East African Community Affairs	Individual consultant	€199,850
	South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-01	South-Sudan Rural Development Strengthening Smallholders Resilience in Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal	FAO	€2,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-03	Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience in Greater Upper Nile	IRC	€6,375,000
	Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-02	South Sudan Covid-19 Preparedness and Response	WHO	€1,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-03	South Sudan Covid-19 -Supply and Management of Personal Protective Equipment	WFP	€2,000,000
Sudan	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) SD	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-05	RDPP SD Landell Mills	Landell Mills	€1,496,800

The below graph represents the evolution in the number of EUTF contracted operational projects as well as the number of projects in the MLS reports, together with the corresponding funding amounts. Between October 2020<sup>1</sup> and March 2021, 64 projects have been contracted, including 42 operational projects which are equivalent in funding to €218M. Over this period, the fifteen projects listed above have been newly included in the MLS database. This represents an increase of €80M in funding covered by the EUTF MLS.

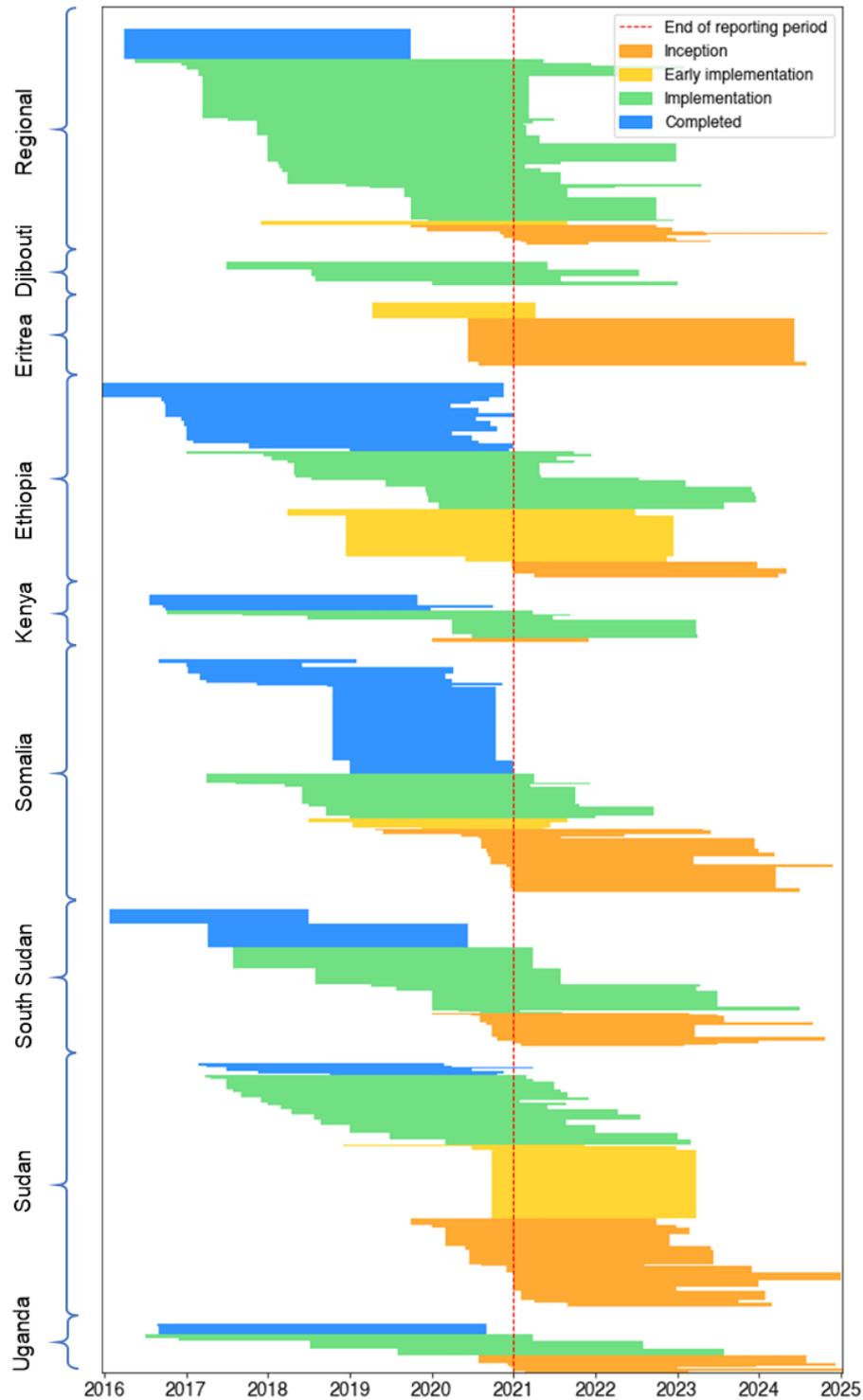
Figure 3: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2021



<sup>1</sup> The funding data in the previous MLS report, which covered S1 2020, was valid as of the end of October 2020.

The below graph depicts the 212 contracted projects by budget (height of bar), lifespan and status of implementation. Out of the full list of contracts in the HoA region, 108 'non-operational' projects worth approximately €28M are omitted, as well as administrative costs. Budgets refer solely to EUTF contributions. The length of the bars represents the lifespan of the project and the height represents the EUTF budget per project. The colour of the bars indicates the status of the project, with projects completed before 1 January 2021 indicated in blue.

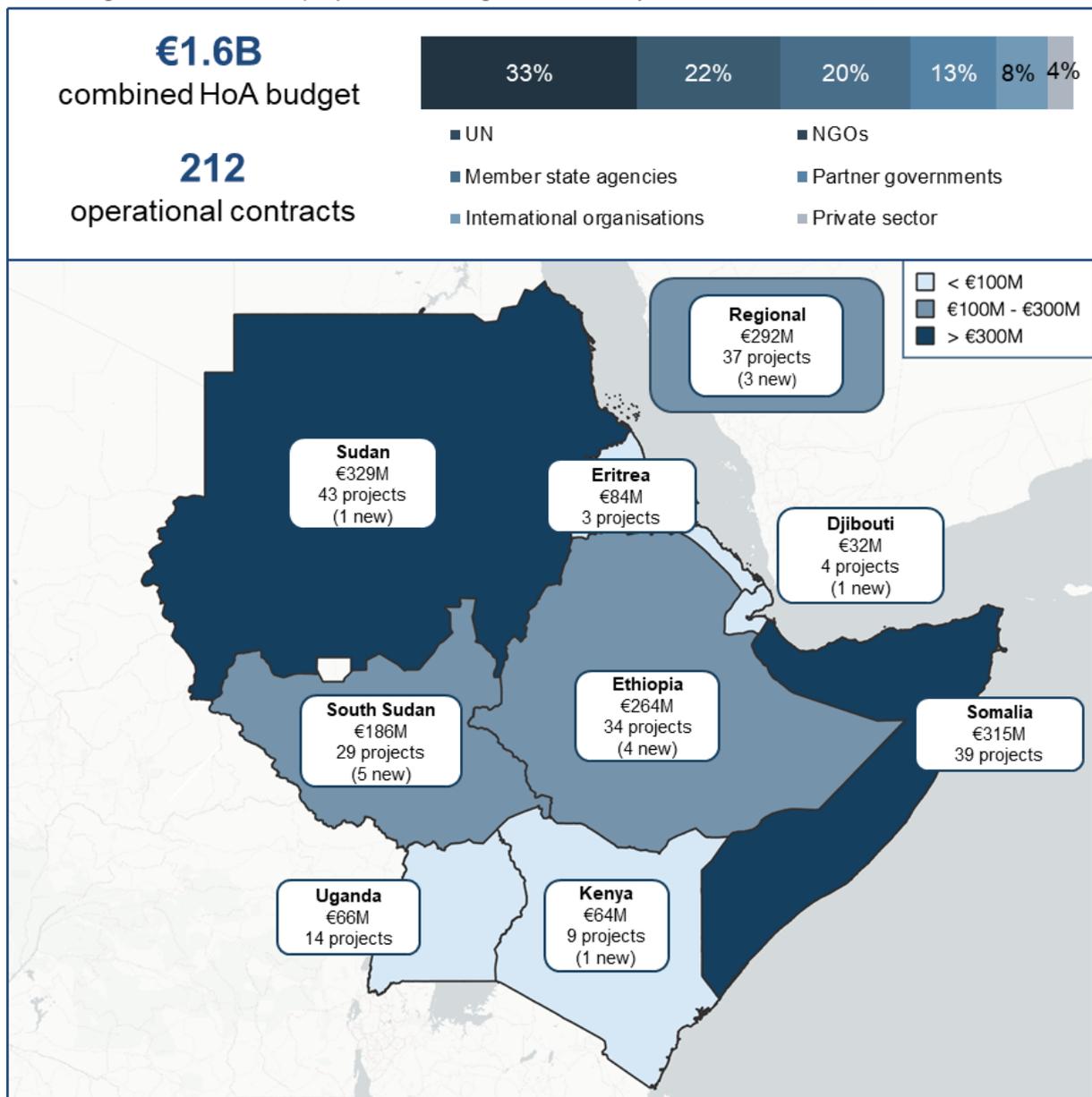
Figure 4: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, March 2021



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

As of March 2021, projects in Sudan collectively represent the largest amount of contracted EUTF funding. A total of €329M (or 20% of the total) have been contracted to 43 projects in the country (six projects and €77M more than at the end of October 2020).<sup>1</sup> Somalia follows, with 39 contracted projects for a total value of €315M (19% of the total), including five new projects equivalent to €60M in funding. Sudan and Somalia have overtaken regional projects, which accounted for the largest share of EUTF funding as of the end of October 2020.

Figure 5: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2021<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The funding data in the previous MLS report, which covered S1 2020, was valid as of the end of October 2020.

<sup>2</sup> The bar chart depicting the types of implementing partner does not include the EU (€4M) and other types of IPs (€27M).

Twelve new regional projects have been signed between October 2020 and March 2021, bringing the total number of regional projects to 37 and the amount of contracted funding for these to €292M. In Ethiopia, four new contracts have been signed since the last EUTF MLS report, bringing the number of projects to 34 and the amount of funds contracted to €264M (16% of the total).

South Sudan also represents a significant portion of the EUTF budget, with €186M (11% of the total) contracted to 29 projects. No new projects have been signed in Eritrea where, as of December 2020, €84M (5% of EUTF funds) are distributed across three contracts. €66M are contracted in Uganda and €64M in Kenya (4% of the total each), spread across fourteen and nine contracts respectively. With a less sizable share, four projects have been contracted in Djibouti for a total of €33M (or 2% of the total).

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely managed by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€524M), as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have received €356M. EU member state agencies represent 19% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €313M. HoA partner governments have not received additional funds since the end of October 2020 and still manage 12% (or €202M) of the funding,<sup>1</sup> while 8% (€137M) is contracted to international organisations and 4% to private sector service providers.<sup>2</sup>

Of the total contracted volume (€1.6B),<sup>3</sup> an estimated €631M (or 39%) focuses on resilience-building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable, displaced and host community population groups. The funding for these activities has increased by €109M since the end of October 2020, when it was estimated to account for 37% of the total contracted funds. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 77% and 53% respectively.

Some €471M are estimated to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1), making it the Strategic Objective with the second largest amount of funding in the region. SO1 remains predominant in Eritrea (100% of the total funding in the country) and Ethiopia (51%) as well as in Djibouti (46%) and Uganda (39%).

Governance and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 20% of the total EUTF HoA budget. Somalia (39%), Sudan (24%) and regional projects (24%) have the most SO4 funding, proportionate to their overall budget.

11% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), particularly through regional interventions, such as the Cross-Border programme, the Peace and Stability programme with IGAD and the EU-IOM Joint Initiative. SO3 represents 42% of the funding for regional projects.

Finally, €26M (2% of the contracted EUTF funding) are dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI).

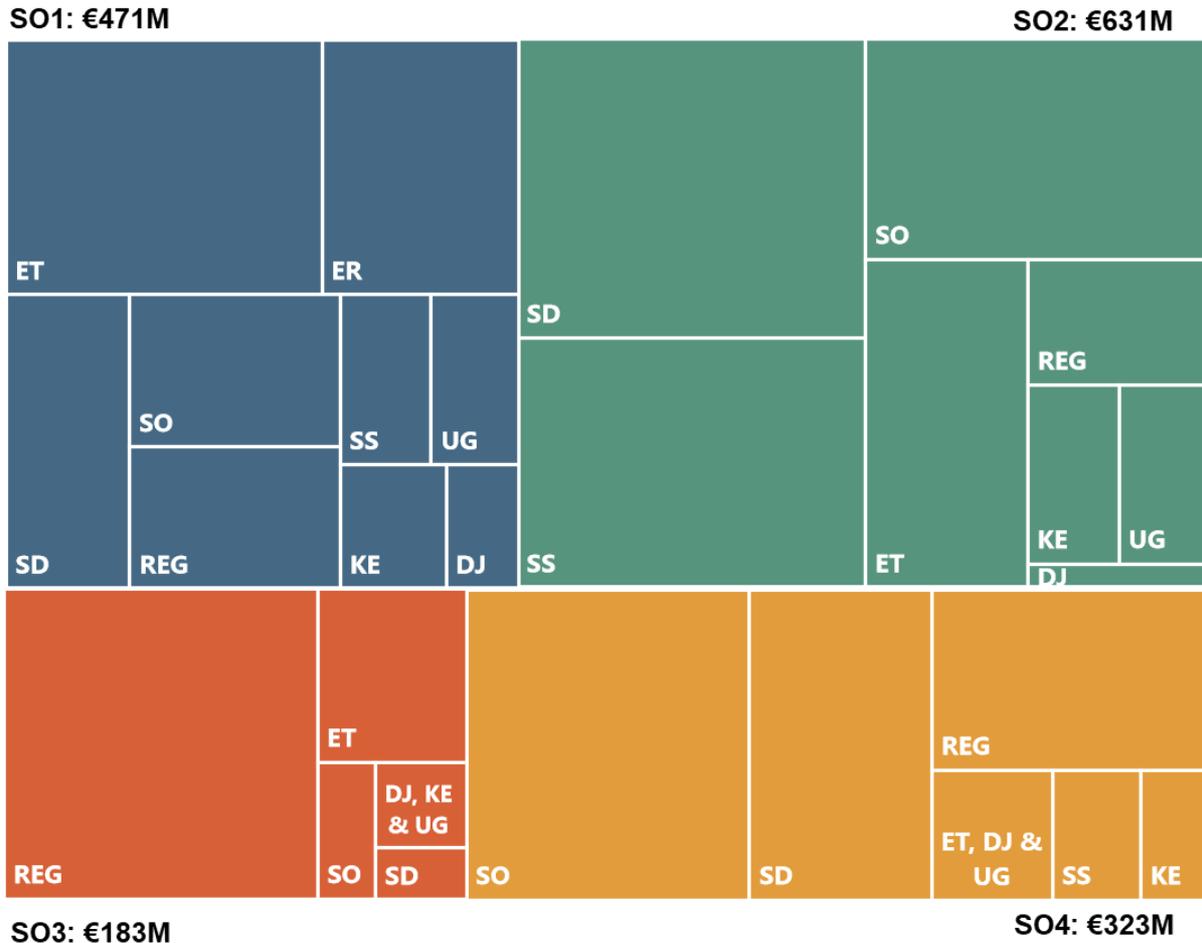
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<sup>1</sup> The Somalia State Building project managed by the government of Somalia represents about half of this amount (€99M), while the Ethiopia Job Compact (€56M) represents about a fourth.

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

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

Figure 6: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, March 2021<sup>1</sup>



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

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU decided to reorient funds in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and some IPs chose to make adjustments to their ongoing activities. As part of the S1 and S2 2020 data collection process, the MLS team asked IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for the COVID-19 response.

A combined €151M was allocated to the COVID-19 response through 54 projects as of December 2020. This represents 9% of the total EUTF budget in the HoA window. In most cases (52%), projects undertook small adjustments of activities, another 24% involved formal agreements between the EU and IPs to reallocate funds, and five projects are fully devoted to the COVID-19 response. The remaining 15% of cases comprise other types of rearrangements, such as top-ups (including funds that were decommitted from cancelled projects and reallocated) or reallocation from contingency funds.

When broken down by Strategic Objective, €114M were allocated to COVID-related support for livelihoods (SO1) and €34M to resilience-building activities (SO2), while approximately €2M were directed towards migration management (SO3) and €1M to governance (SO4).<sup>2,3</sup> Sudan has the highest

<sup>1</sup> Share of budget for projects contracted and relevant to the MLS. The total displayed in the visual does not reflect cross-cutting indicators, which represent €26M.

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

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

COVID-19 budget (re)allocation with €103M, followed by Somalia (€24M) and Ethiopia (€14M), which together account for 93% of the total COVID-19 response budget allocation.

Since S1 2020 reporting, while some new COVID-19-related projects were contracted and some reported additional COVID-19-related funding, others spent less than originally budgeted for. Balancing these amounts, an estimated €100M was added in S2 2020 to respond to the pandemic, 93% of which is attributable to the EUTF's contribution to the 'Family Support Programme and for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan' through the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund (STARS MDTF). The Family Support Programme is considered by the government of Sudan as a central facet of its COVID-19 response, and its main objective is to mitigate the impact of the pandemic within the context of the country's ongoing economic reforms. A further 5% of newly reported COVID-19 funding is attributed to a recently contracted project in Somalia implemented by WHO (World Health Organization): 'Emergency operational response to COVID-19 in Somalia to support the prevention of large-scale community spread' (Emergency COVID WHO). Another 2% was reallocated by the EU-IOM JI for the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and hygiene kits, food and water to host community members, returnees and migrants in transit, as well as hospitals and government institutions. These entities will also benefit from trainings, sensitisation campaigns and rehabilitation of facilities.<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, Cross-Border UNDP Peace and PACT SEEK managed to implement their COVID-related activities with less funding than expected. Similarly, in Ethiopia the cost of face masks, sanitisers, handwashing equipment, soap and associated logistical arrangements was lower than initially planned by RESET II Oxfam. The project thus reallocated the remaining funds to borehole drilling. Finally, due to a shortage of PPE and logistical complications, the REAL iDE component of RESET II was only able to spend 49% of the initially planned budget allocated to PPE and handwashing materials before ending.

Among the five projects fully dedicated to the COVID-19 response, two were in inception during the reporting period (Emergency COVID WHO in Somalia and COVID-19 Response WHO in Sudan<sup>2</sup>), one was implementing but had no data to report yet (STARS MDTF in Sudan), and two started reporting data in S2 2020 (HPF III WHO<sup>3</sup> and HPF III WFP<sup>4</sup>, both in South Sudan). Finally, the 'Support to the Eritrean health system to be better prepared and respond to public health threats' project, aiming to strengthen the various Eritrean health care systems and health security, was still not contracted as of the end of the reporting period.

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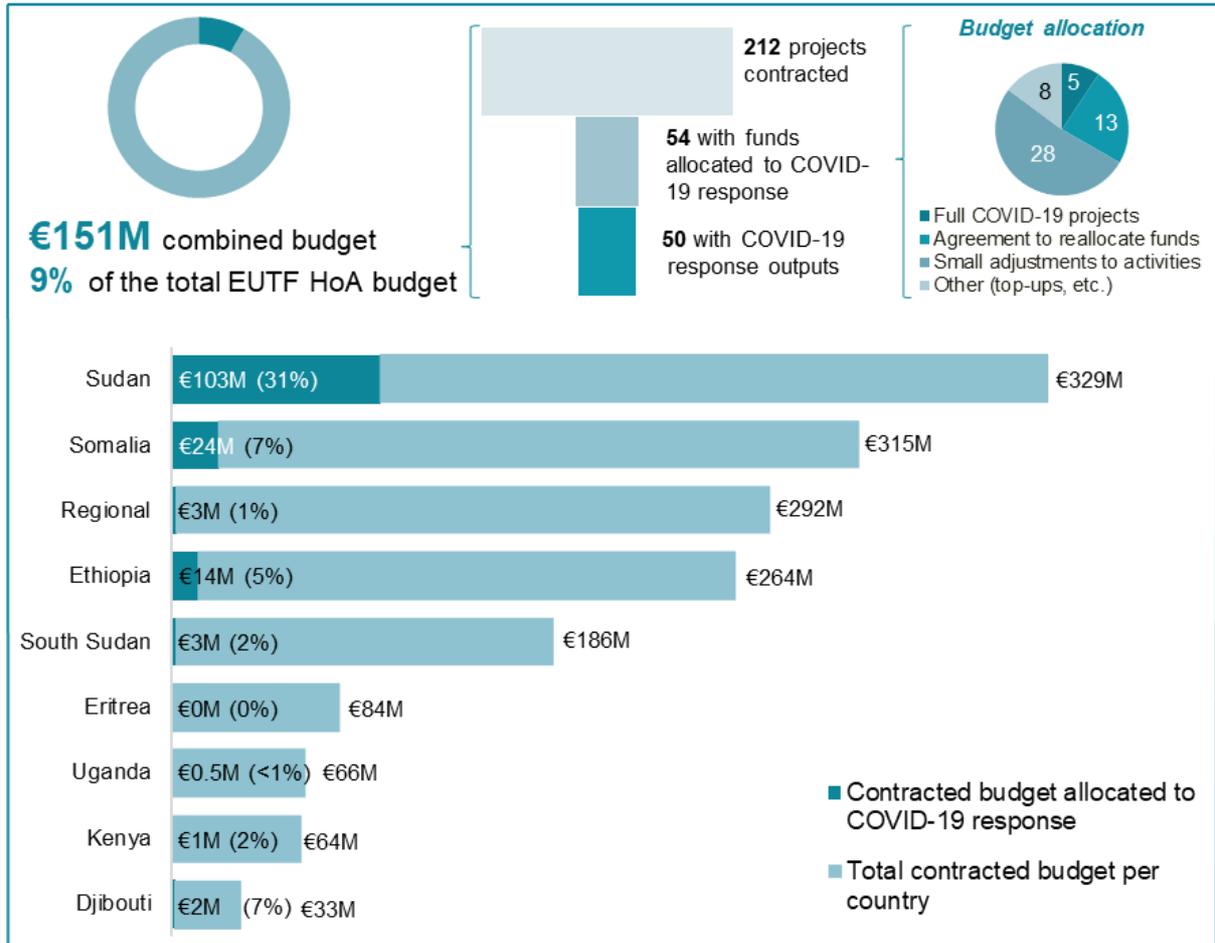
<sup>1</sup> Smaller amounts of additional budget allocation were also reported by CRRF URBAN DEV ACAV, SSRD WV in South Sudan and Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS.

<sup>2</sup> Full name: 'Humanitarian-Development Nexus: Strengthening preparedness and response of the health system addressing the COVID-19 Pandemic in Sudan'.

<sup>3</sup> Full name: 'South Sudan COVID-19 preparedness and response'.

<sup>4</sup> Full name: 'COVID-19 supply and management of personal protective equipment'.

Figure 7: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The COVID-19 budgets are as reported by IPs during S1 and S2 2020 data collection and rounded to the nearest €M.

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

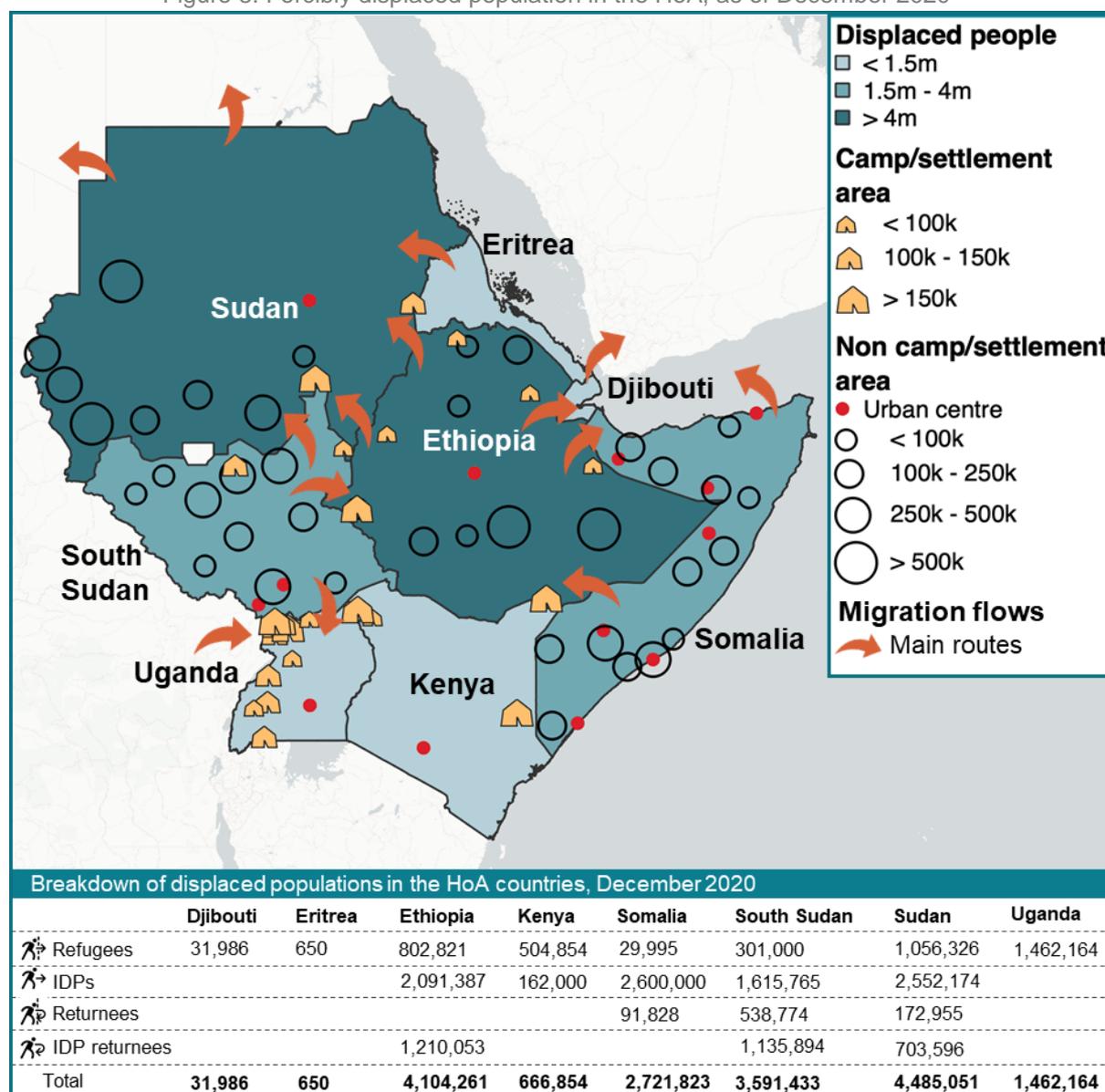
<sup>3</sup> The sum of COVID-19 budgets by country adds up to €151M due to rounding.

<sup>4</sup> For this analysis, the allocated funds considered are only for those projects that are already contracted and operational. However, some projects in their inception phase may have additional funding allocated to COVID-19 which has not been included here but will be reflected in future reports.

## 4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

### 4.1. THE HOA REGION IN 2020

Figure 8: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of December 2020<sup>1</sup>



The Horn of Africa region is subject to complex migration, conflict, political and socioeconomic dynamics, which, along with climate-related pressures, drive both regular and irregular migration as well as displacement. Migration offers income and trade opportunities such as through seasonal work, transhumance and cross-border movements, while unemployment and underemployment, conflict and climate-related disasters drive forced displacement.<sup>2</sup> Movement within the region remains more common than intraregional movement, reflecting the relevance of cross-border movements in the region

<sup>1</sup> In the table showing the breakdown of displacement populations in HoA countries, the numbers of refugees refer to the numbers of refugees hosted in each country.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, 'Migration data portal – Migration data in Eastern Africa', February 2021.

as they facilitate trade, income and socioeconomic and cultural ties across borders.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, while reports indicate a decrease in flows to Libya and Europe in recent years, usage of the Eastern Route towards the Gulf states through Yemen has been on the rise<sup>2</sup> (notwithstanding the recent decrease in usage caused by the coronavirus pandemic).<sup>3</sup> Movement restrictions resulting from the pandemic similarly led thousands of migrants stranded across the East and Horn of Africa as well as abroad, where they were subject to detention, abuse, stigma and xenophobia.<sup>4</sup> Overall, the region hosts nine million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 4.2 million refugees and 3 million IDP returnees based on estimations from the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).<sup>5</sup>

In 2020, the Horn of Africa experienced a multitude of challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, recurring floods and desert locust infestations. The region registered its first COVID-19 cases in mid-March 2020, and since then almost 300,000 cases and 5,569 deaths were reported by the end of December 2020.<sup>6</sup> Governments in the region were quick to impose border closures, travel restrictions and curfews, and closures of schools, restaurants and places of worship, as well as bans on public gatherings. While countries in the region have since gradually reopened and loosened restrictions<sup>7</sup>, the socioeconomic impact of these mobility restrictions have been severe, leading to an estimated 8 million jobs lost<sup>8</sup> and 67 million children unable to access remote learning during school closures in 2020.<sup>9</sup>

The Horn of Africa region is extremely vulnerable to climate-related events: floods and landslides alone led to the displacement of almost four million people across Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda between June and December 2020.<sup>10</sup> The desert locust infestation that began in 2019 has destroyed thousands of hectares of crops and pastureland across all countries in the Horn of Africa region. This is a reflection of the devastating food security and livelihoods effects of what has been described as the worst infestations in 25 years in Ethiopia and Somalia and 70 years in Kenya.<sup>11</sup> Control operations have resulted in a decline in the upsurge of infestations in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, but they remain a threat as heavy rainfall provides a breeding ground for the locust swarms.<sup>12</sup> The compounded effect of these factors have increased the proportion of the population experiencing 'Crisis' or 'Stressed' outcomes in 2020 according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), with urban and peri-urban areas and displaced populations being the most affected.<sup>13</sup> In the Horn of Africa region, 28.5 million people<sup>14</sup> were reported to be severely food insecure at the end of 2020, compared to 24.7 million people in February 2020 before the start of the pandemic.<sup>15</sup>

In the face of the coronavirus pandemic, East Africa<sup>16</sup> was considered the most economically resilient sub-region in Africa as its economies are more diversified and reliant on primary commodities than other sub-regions. Nevertheless, the Horn of Africa<sup>17</sup> region still saw a 0.5% decrease in real gross

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<sup>1</sup> IGAD, 'Gap analysis of cross-border trade policies, bilateral agreements and implementation challenges of IGAD minimum integration plan', September 2016.

<sup>2</sup> IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix - East and Horn of Africa - Monthly Regional Snapshot - October 2019', February 2020.

<sup>3</sup> MMC, 'Quarterly mixed migration updates, October to December 2020', January 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 'East & Horn of Africa COVID-19 situation report - #38', 30 December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> IOM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal', 2020. UNHCR, 'Data portal', 2020.

<sup>6</sup> WHO, 'World COVID-19 data', extracted on 25 March 2021.

<sup>7</sup> IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa - A region on the move - Mid-year mobility overview', October 2020.

<sup>8</sup> London School of Economics, 'COVID-19 in the Horn of Africa: Political and Economic Impacts', 16 September 2020.

<sup>9</sup> UNICEF, 'COVID-19 – At least a third of the world's schoolchildren unable to access remote learning during school closures, new report says', 26 August 2020.

<sup>10</sup> UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa – Humanitarian Snapshot', December 2020.

<sup>11</sup> IFRC, 'Locust upsurge in East and Horn of Africa – Operation Update Report', December 2020.

<sup>12</sup> FAO, 'Locust watch – desert locust situation update 13 April 2021', April 2021.

<sup>13</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020.

<sup>14</sup> The figure includes current and projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classifications for: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

<sup>15</sup> UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa – Humanitarian Snapshot', December 2020.

<sup>16</sup> Including Burundi, the Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda in the African Development Bank Group report.

<sup>17</sup> Including all EUTF HoA countries, including the DRC, Tanzania and Rwanda.

domestic product (GDP) growth in 2020, compared to 5.6% growth in 2019.<sup>1</sup> The pandemic's economic effects were observed through reductions in formal and informal economic activities, decreases in remittance inflows, migratory and local labour activities, minimal to moderate reductions in crop production, slowdown in regional trade flows and diminished capacity of aid agencies to deliver in-kind food assistance.<sup>2</sup> Household income has been particularly affected as the compounded effect on food sources and production massively impacted those employed in crop production and livestock (representing over 80% of the region's population).<sup>3</sup> As agriculture provides the foundation for food supply and export earnings, humanitarian food assistance needs will be further exacerbated according to 2021 projections.<sup>4</sup>

Intensified tensions in Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan led to a significant increase in security-related incidents in 2020. The protracted crisis in Somalia was further compromised by the destabilising effects of ongoing Al-Shabaab attacks in Somalia and Kenya.<sup>5</sup> Stability continued to be undermined by conflict in marginalised areas, with tribal clashes, intercommunal violence and clashes between security forces and civilians often impacting regional dynamics.<sup>6</sup> Perhaps most notably in the S2 2020 reporting period, clashes between federal and regional forces in the Tigray region of Ethiopia led to the displacement of nearly 60,000 people to neighbouring Sudan as of the end of 2020.<sup>7</sup>

Several promising political developments were stalled in 2020 in part due to the pandemic, as reflected in the postponement of general elections in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan, which in all three cases led to criticism and contributed to mounting tensions.<sup>8</sup> Regional integration efforts included a push by Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia to form a new regional bloc called the Horn of Africa Cooperation (HoAC) in January 2020, though the proposal was received with varying degrees of support, as some suggested it could hinder rather than promote regional integration and cooperation by undermining the efforts of organisations such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).<sup>9</sup>

## 4.2. THE EUTF RESPONSE – OVERVIEW OF RESULTS

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

### 4.2.1. OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATORS OUTPUTS

The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 35 of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 31 December 2020.<sup>10</sup> EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) has no reported contribution to date in the HoA window, while outputs were reported for the first time in S2 2020 against EUTF indicators 3.8 (Number of persons benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance)<sup>11</sup> and 3.11 (Number of awareness-raising events on migration).

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<sup>1</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'African Economic Outlook 2021', March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Defined as IGAD member state countries.

<sup>4</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020.

<sup>5</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Briefing #159 / Africa', July 2020; Aljazeera, 'Opinion – It is time to negotiate with Al-Shabaab', February 2020.

<sup>6</sup> ACLED, 'Red lines: upheaval and containment in the Horn of Africa', January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia Operation: Tigray Situation Update, 21 January 2021.

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, 'Global appeal 2020 – 2021: East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes', 20 August 2020, United Nations, 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Meeting coverage and press releases, UNSC 8755<sup>th</sup> meeting (AM), SC/14281.

<sup>10</sup> The Africa Report, 'Horn of Africa cooperation: mixed responses to new regional bloc', 9 September 2020.

<sup>11</sup> The number of EUTF indicators has decreased from 41 in previous reports to 38 due to the methodological changes described in Section 2.2.

<sup>12</sup> Data was retroactively reported for this indicator by the ETM Rwanda project, which began implementation in 2019 but is new to MLS reporting.

Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	21,227	10,097	6,689	<b>87,812</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	192	280	<b>6,556</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,002	39,125	63,172	<b>315,068</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,144	20,346	8,639	13,133	<b>73,263</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	9	17	<b>62</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	5	21	<b>47</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	646	732	787	<b>2,714</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,005,596	896,436	738,986	<b>5,319,212</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,528	171,782	115,123	<b>1,514,646</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,544,864	1,556,106	149,510	<b>4,123,778</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	49	42	<b>265</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	1,849	1,509	<b>60,412</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	627,795	3,739,828	5,949,621	<b>10,808,288</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,478	13,694	16,498	<b>84,022</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,015,242	513,825	764,273	<b>6,270,640</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	15,737	2,575	2,499	<b>69,829</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	14,584	41,800	<b>290,833</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,580	341	<b>11,055</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	483	570	<b>32,001</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	2,719	2,077	<b>17,800</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	258	128	217	<b>803</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,519	918	1,349	<b>17,273</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	0	209	<b>515</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	56	16	<b>91</b>
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	0	4	<b>4</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	0	<b>73</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	282	76	<b>387</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	2,476	1,700	<b>31,950</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	76,858	68,351	8,289	<b>182,956</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	118	63	<b>545</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	530	101	157	<b>2,431</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	238	117	87	62	<b>504</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	154	108	137	<b>608</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	10	11	<b>88</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	44,473	901,198	<b>945,670</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	16,670	76,695	<b>93,365</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	405	111	<b>516</b>

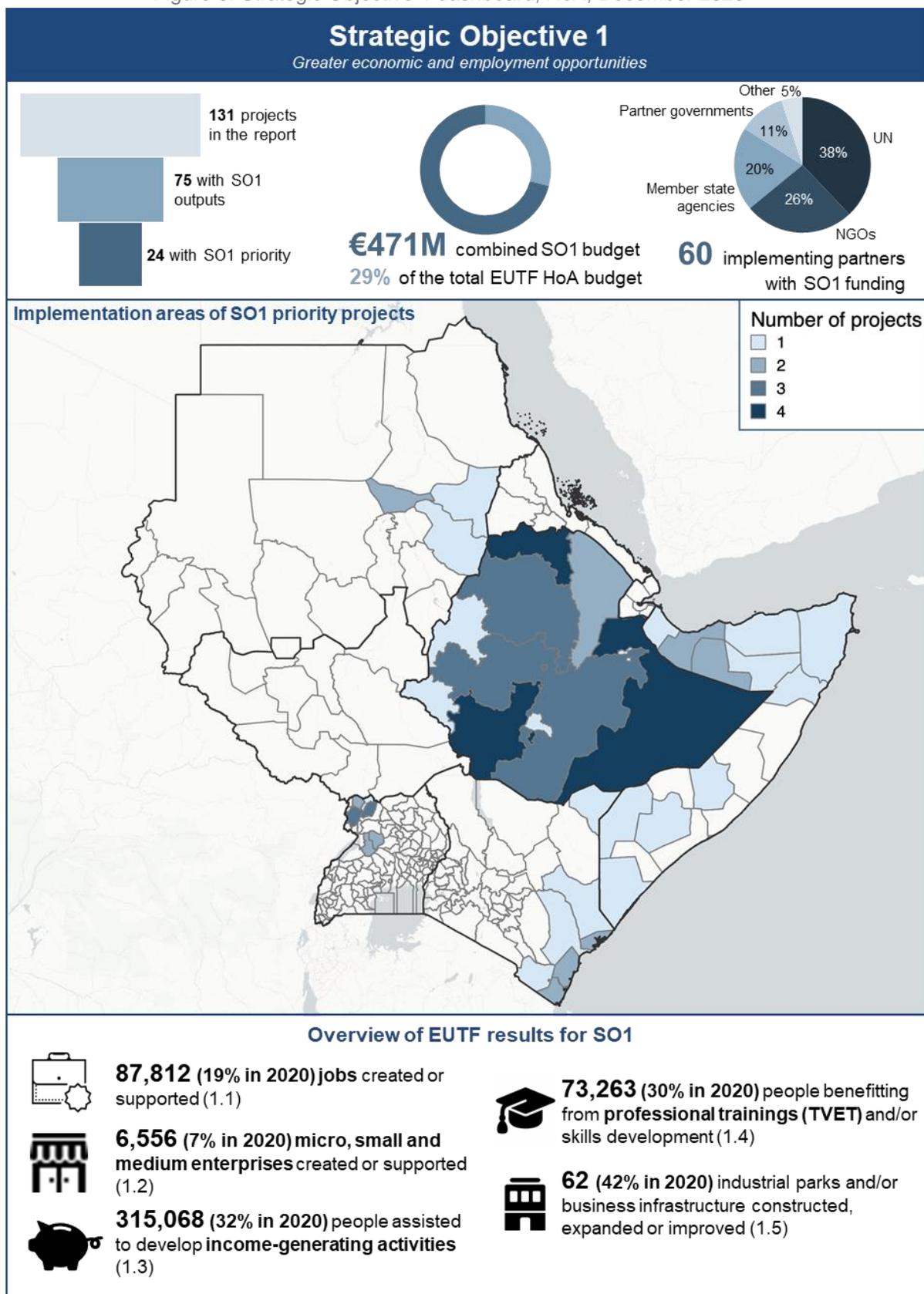
<sup>1</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> EUTF indicator 3.11 was created during the methodological changes to the EUTF common output indicators that took place in 2020. For this reason, no outputs were reported against this indicator before 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

## 4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 9: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



The COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected economies in the Horn of Africa in 2020, with the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) predicting a drastic contraction of the Horn of Africa's GDP growth from 5.6% in 2019 to -0.5% in 2020.<sup>4</sup> The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) also estimated that 38 million jobs were lost in the region as a direct result of the crisis and, as such, described the region as the 'worst hit' in Africa in terms of labour market impact. The expected global economic downturn is also likely to trigger a decline in both investments, which will impact Ethiopia and Sudan in particular as recipients of the largest volume of foreign direct investments in the region, and remittances, on which Eritrea and Somalia's economies heavily depend.<sup>5</sup>

The EUTF is responding to these developments through programming and funding reallocations that are designed to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic for vulnerable households. For example, the 'Family Support Programme for the consolidation of social protection in Sudan' through the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support Multi-Donor Trust Fund (STARS MDTF) is a pillar of the government of Sudan's COVID-19 response, to which the EUTF contributes €93M. Other examples include the €6M top-up allocated to the Ethiopia Job Compact to provide short-term emergency support to workers in vulnerable employment (though the conflict in Tigray has delayed the disbursement), and the reallocation of €603,021 to provide direct economic support and COVID-19 prevention kits to SINCE programme beneficiaries, also in Ethiopia.

Overall, €471M of contracted EUTF funding have been allocated to interventions related to economic and employment opportunities. Ethiopia projects benefit from the largest proportion of this funding with €135M. This is followed by Eritrea with €84M, which accounts for the entirety of its contracted EUTF budget: the only project currently in implementation there aims to rehabilitate the main arterial roads in the country, which is expected to generate positive economic outcomes. These two countries are trailed distantly by Sudan (€61M), Somalia (€54M) and regional projects (€50M). It is worth noting that while Djibouti has the smallest share of funding allocated to economic and employment opportunities with €15M, this represents 46% of its contracted EUTF budget and is dedicated to vocational training.

87,812 jobs have been created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1) by EUTF-funded projects in the region up to the end of 2020, of which 6,689 (8%) were reported in S2 2020, representing the lowest semesterly output ever reported under this indicator. This may be partly attributable to the fact that, in Ethiopia, which accounts for the largest portion of SO1 funding, most EUTF job creation interventions came to an end in early to mid-S2 2020. The EU-IOM Joint Initiative accounted for 39% of the S2 2020 output under this indicator, with 2,621 jobs created (92% male, 8% female) through employment in MSMEs as part of reintegration assistance provided in Ethiopia (63%), Sudan (34%), Somalia (2%) and Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda (less than 0.05% each). This is followed by SINCE in Ethiopia with 24% of the S2 2020 output, equivalent to 1,630 beneficiaries (40% male, 60% female) employed through job opportunities created by the project. Improving Nutrition WFP also made a significant contribution (12% of the S2 2020 output) with the equivalent of 835 jobs (all male) created through the project's 'food for assets' scheme.<sup>6</sup>

By contrast, 315,068 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), including 63,172 (20% of the total output) in S2 2020, representing the *highest* semesterly output ever reported under this indicator. This achievement is largely attributable to the Access to Markets Darfur WFP and El Niño SD ADRA projects in Sudan (each accounting for 14% of the S2 2020

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'African Economic Outlook 2021', March 2021.

<sup>5</sup> London School of Economics, 'COVID-19 in the Horn of Africa: Political and Economic Impacts', 16 September 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

output), the RISE GIZ (16%) and RISE ACF (8%) projects in Uganda, the CRRF KE Self Reliance project (11%) in Kenya, and the SORUDEV IRC project (9%) in South Sudan. 63% of all IGA support beneficiaries in S2 2020 were women, which is in line with the cumulative share reported to date (60%).

## Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

Numerous EUTF-funded interventions aim to support the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, in part with the objective of improving economic integration and opportunities for the refugee populations and their host communities. The long-running RDPP programme in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda<sup>1</sup> serves as a precursor to the CRRF approach, and as such generally includes a livelihood component targeting both refugees and host communities. Although many RDPP projects came to an end in 2020 (including four in Ethiopia, three in Uganda and one in Sudan, along with the entire RDPP programme in Kenya in 2019), the newer CRRF projects have already begun reporting outputs in their place.

Refugees account for more than a quarter (28%, or 20,394) of all reported TVET or skills development beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.4), with a further 39% of beneficiaries (28,566) coming from host communities. 66% of refugee beneficiaries reported under this indicator are attributable to the RDPP programme, but the RISE programme in Uganda accounts for 30% of the total output and two CRRF projects also reported outputs under this indicator for the first time in S2 2020 (CRRF Job Creation Mercy Corps in Ethiopia and CRRF UNHCR in Djibouti). Most refugee beneficiaries reported under this indicator to date were trained for employment in the agricultural sector (41%), followed distantly by construction (3%), tourism (2%), wholesale and retail trade (2%), textile and clothing (1%) and handicraft (1%).<sup>2</sup>

On the other hand, job creation interventions have benefitted a considerably smaller number of EUTF refugee beneficiaries. As of the end of 2020, 5,769 jobs<sup>3</sup> created or supported with EUTF funding have benefitted refugees in four countries (Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and Rwanda), accounting for 7% of all jobs reported to date in the Horn of Africa region (EUTF indicator 1.1). This achievement is almost entirely attributable (95%) to the RDPP programme. More than half of these jobs (54%) are in the agricultural sector, with much smaller numbers in services (10%), construction (3%) and handicraft (1%).<sup>4</sup>

## Youth employment

Rapid population growth has given rise to large youth populations in most sub-Saharan African countries, but despite rapid economic growth across much of the Horn of Africa region in the past decade, youths in the region have often been marginalised and excluded from the opportunities that this type of growth can offer. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic is having a disproportionate effect on youth unemployment, as youths face disruptions to education and training (96 million learners in eastern Africa were affected by school closures as a result of the pandemic<sup>5</sup>), and are more vulnerable to job and income loss than other age groups.<sup>6</sup> Youth unemployment is also correlated with persistent development, stability and security challenges in the region, such as high rates of irregular migration from Ethiopia and Somalia, and violence and extremism in Somalia and coastal Kenya. In an effort to

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

<sup>2</sup> The economic sector of TVET trainings benefitting 50% of refugee beneficiaries was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

<sup>3</sup> This figure is lower than that reported in the S1 2020 report due to corrections made to RDPP ET Plan data (as detailed further in the Annexes), as well as to the relatively small output reported in S2 2020.

<sup>4</sup> The economic sector of 32% of jobs created or supported for refugees was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

<sup>5</sup> UNECA, 'Economic and social impacts of COVID-19 in Eastern Africa 2020', November 2020.

<sup>6</sup> ITU, 'COVID-19, youth employment and skills development in Africa', 2020.

respond to these dynamics, many EUTF projects with an SO1 focus explicitly or even exclusively target youths.

As a result, youths account for at least<sup>1</sup> 46% of the TVET beneficiaries supported by EUTF projects under EUTF indicator 1.4. Although most job creation and job support beneficiaries of EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 1.1) are of unspecified age (82%), at least 17% (14,724) are youths, with the SINCE project in Ethiopia accounting for 43% of this output. Ethiopia accounts for 72% of all youth beneficiaries reported under EUTF indicator 1.1, thanks largely to the SINCE project and to youth-oriented livelihoods interventions in the RDPP and RESET II programmes. Most remaining youth beneficiaries of job creation or job support (19% of the total output) are attributable to Kenya, and most notably to the Youth KE programme, including 75 youths supported in S2 2020. Overall, S2 2020 accounts for 13% of the total youth beneficiary output under this indicator, with Q4 2020 accounting for less than 1% as the key contributing projects in Ethiopia largely ended in the previous quarter.

## Gender and employment

Limited access to land and credit, lower rates of retention and completion of schooling compared to boys, and the burden of unpaid domestic work and childcare are just a few of the structural barriers that negatively impact employment opportunities and access to income for women in the Horn of Africa region. For this reason, some EUTF-funded interventions, particularly those aimed at improving livelihoods as opposed to formal employment, explicitly target women. As a result, women account for 60% of beneficiaries assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) and 54% of beneficiaries benefitting from professional training (TVET) or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4).

However, the overall gender distribution of EUTF-funded job creation and support interventions (EUTF indicator 1.1) appears to favour men, with 38% of beneficiaries reported as male, 33% as being of unspecified gender<sup>2</sup>, and 29% as female. This gender imbalance peaked in Q4 2020, with 80% of job creation and job support beneficiaries reported as male (equivalent to 2,884 jobs). This is largely attributable to the EU-IOM JI and Improving Nutrition WFP projects; the former supported 1,813 men and 103 women and the latter supported 835 men and no women. In the case of the EU-IOM JI project, this is a reflection of general returnee patterns and trends: for example, although 60% of Ethiopian migrants are women, almost 80% of those forced to return to Ethiopia from Saudi Arabia between 2017 and 2019 were men.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, most female beneficiaries of the EU-IOM JI programme prefer to opt for social assistance rather than economic assistance. With regard to Improving Nutrition WFP, since its inception, the project has regularly implemented food for assets interventions from which women are largely excluded due to cultural norms related to physical work.

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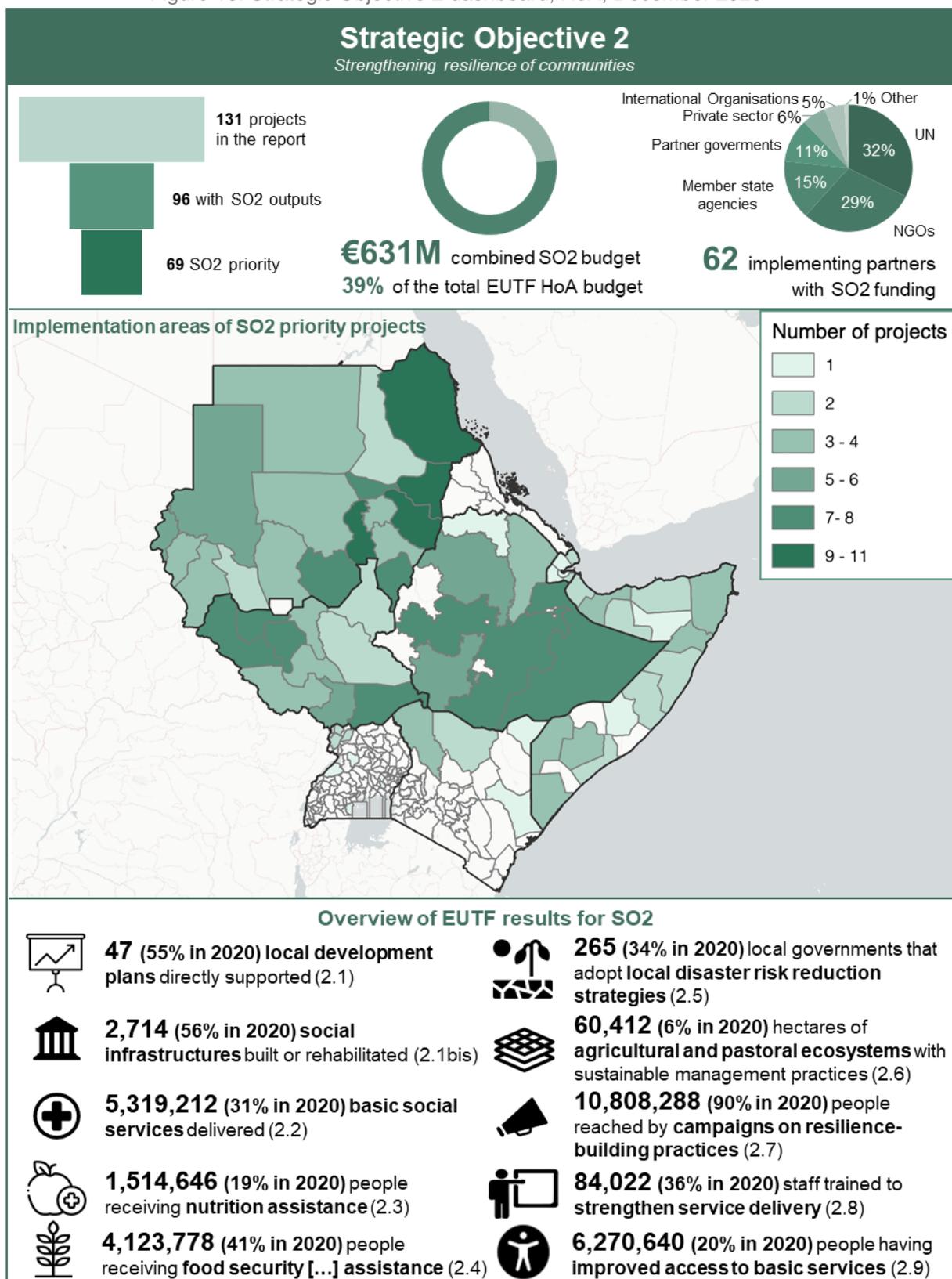
<sup>1</sup> 52% of TVET beneficiaries are of unspecified age.

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

<sup>3</sup> Danish Institute for International Studies and Danish Red Cross, 'No place for me here – the challenges of Ethiopian male return migrants', 2020.

### 4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 10: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



In 2020, the Horn of Africa experienced severe economic, social, health and education-related consequences due to the COVID-19 pandemic, compounding the effect of pre-existing climate-related vulnerabilities, environmental stresses and instability on the resilience and needs of populations in the region.<sup>4</sup> 28.5 million people were reported to be severely food insecure at the end of 2020,<sup>5</sup> limiting the ability of affected households to meet basic needs and to invest in other critical areas such as education and health.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to decreased personal spending on health, health sectors across the Horn of Africa struggled to cope with the worsening coronavirus pandemic. Being largely underfunded, ill-equipped and understaffed, medical systems lacked the capacity to effectively respond to the pandemic and prevent growing cases of other potential epidemics such as cholera, polio and measles.<sup>7</sup>

Children are especially vulnerable to the socioeconomic repercussions of the pandemic, as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that almost half of all school children in East and Southern Africa (equivalent to 67 million children) were unable to access remote learning during school closures in 2020.<sup>8</sup> For refugee students in the region, less than a third of those enrolled in schooling prior to the pandemic were reached through UNHCR's Distance Learning Programmes.<sup>9</sup>

Migrants and displaced communities were also particularly vulnerable as COVID-19 infections continued to rise throughout 2020, with many left unable to meet their basic needs such as food, water, medical assistance and transport, compounding their already limited access to health care and other basic services.<sup>10</sup>

In the EUTF HoA portfolio, building resilience for vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (Strategic Objective 2) has received the largest amount of funding of all SOs, accounting for a total of €631M. Sudan (€173M) and South Sudan (€144M) have received the largest amount of funding allocated to SO2, followed by Somalia (€126M), Ethiopia (€88M), regional projects (€38M), Kenya (€27M), Uganda (€27M) and lastly, Djibouti (€7M).

## Access to basic services

To date, projects and programmes funded by the EUTF have provided 5,319,212 basic social services to beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.2), mostly in South Sudan (54%), Sudan (21%), Ethiopia (15%), Kenya (4%), Somalia (3%), Uganda (2%) and almost 1% in Djibouti, the DRC and Rwanda combined. 1,635,422 basic social services were delivered in 2020 alone. Basic social services delivered in 2020 were mostly dedicated to healthcare (54%), followed by education (31%), water and sanitation (10%), COVID-19 (3%), legal assistance (1%) and the remaining one percent to a combination of other types of support such as social protection, housing, shelter and energy.

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> FEWS Net, 'East Africa – Key message update: Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The figure includes current and projected IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classifications for: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda.

<sup>6</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> UN, 'UN News – Measles cases hit 23-year high last year, killing 200,000 as vaccination stalls, WHO says', November 2020; UN, 'UN News – "Emergency action" needed to prevent major polio, measles epidemics', November 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF, 'COVID-19 – At least a third of the world's schoolchildren unable to access remote learning during school closures, new report says', 26 August 2020.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, 'Education – Regional overview: East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region October – December 2020', December 2020.

<sup>10</sup> IOM, 'East & Horn of Africa COVID-19 Situation Report - #34', December 2020.

Outcome analysis 1: Supporting health financing reforms to improve governance of the National Health Insurance Fund and external insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations

Health Reform WHO	Main target
<p>Supporting health financing reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and external insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations</p> <p>From <b>May 2018 to October 2020</b></p> <p><b>Budget: €1M</b></p> <p><b>IP: WHO</b></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Strengthen the National Health Insurance Fund's capacity to improve local health systems' ability to deliver basic health service packages</p>	<p>Poor populations (incl. IDPs, refugees)</p> <p>Vulnerable people (incl. pregnant women, children under five)</p>
<p>Despite the challenges stemming from the Sudanese regime change and the COVID-19 pandemic, by the end of the Health Reform WHO project timeline, no activities had been suspended, and the final report deemed that 'good [project] implementation' had been achieved.</p>	
<p>Thus, the project achieved the target for ten of the fifteen output indicators set in the baseline survey. Notable achievements include:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>NHIF governance and management</b> were modernised through the development of a Good Governance and Strategic Reporting Manual for the Board of Directors (BoD), and the establishment of an NHIF organisational structure;</li> <li>• <b>The European Foundation for Quality Management performance management system was adopted</b> and used to perform full NHIF internal quality audits;</li> <li>• <b>The NHIF Enterprise Resource Planning system went live</b> in eighteen states and corresponding training was completed;</li> <li>• <b>New Provider Payment Mechanisms were developed and piloted</b> in three states to improve the delivery of quality health services, as well as to support M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	
<p>Photo 1: NHIF Enterprise Resource Planning Go-Live Workshop. Photo credit: AlmedTech.</p>	
<p>With regard to outcomes, the institutional set-up and organisational structure of the NHIF BoD was improved, allowing them to guide and oversee NHIF strategic direction, execution and performance. In turn, this will contribute to achieving Universal Health Coverage and support EU-financed projects in facilitating this objective.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The quality of reporting and integration among various levels of NHIF governance was improved</b>, with the NHIF BoD reporting against strategic objectives in three out of four meetings</li> <li>• <b>NHIF strategy execution</b> was strengthened through the development of the NHIF strategic plan 2017 – 2020 (updated in 2018)</li> <li>• <b>EUTF-financed project partners</b> ('Strengthening resilience in West Darfur' programme, implemented by IMC and CW) were <b>supported through technical assistance and trainings to extend insurance coverage to the poor, refugees and IDPs</b></li> </ul>	
<p>In terms of impact, the project contributed to expanding the <b>NHIF coverage from 54.4% to 83.3% of the total Sudanese population</b>, and thus exceeded expectations by surpassing the initial baseline target by 13 percentage points.</p>	

EUTF-funded projects also built or rehabilitated 2,714 social infrastructures overall, with more than half of these results (1,519) reported in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). 83% (1,254) of the infrastructures reported in 2020 were water and sanitation-related, including 519 water infrastructures in support of the COVID-19 pandemic response, such as handwashing facilities, water kiosks, hygiene messaging stations and sanitation infrastructures that were built in communities, health centres and private and government institutions. Most of the water and sanitation-related outputs reported in 2020 were delivered by RESTORE 2 WV (49%) in Somalia and CRRF ET Job Creation MC (19%) in Ethiopia.

Similarly, EUTF-funded projects have improved access to basic social services for 6,270,640 people, including 1,278,098 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.9). Water and sanitation services account for 80% of the beneficiaries reported in 2020 – mainly in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. This is followed by healthcare (12%), social protection (including cash transfers, 5%), education (3%) and other support such as energy and legal assistance. More than half of the water and sanitation activities implemented in 2020 were related to the COVID-19 response and mostly benefitted vulnerable non-displaced people in Ethiopia and Kenya.

### Food security and nutrition

Extreme weather events, conflict, violence and the COVID-19 pandemic have drastically worsened the food security and livelihoods situation for populations across the Horn of Africa. As previously mentioned, 28.5 million people are severely food insecure, and South Sudan and Sudan both face acute food insecurity. Most notably, several areas of Jonglei and Upper Nile in South Sudan are classified as being in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) or even Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), due to extreme vulnerability to conflict- or flood-related disruptions to key food and income sources.<sup>1</sup>

The compounded effects of instability, the pandemic and climate-related events are driving reported increases in food prices, movement restrictions, below-average crop production, moderate market supplies, reductions in export earnings, local currency depreciations, reductions in formal and informal economic activity, decreases in remittance inflows as well as decreased ability of aid agencies to deliver food and basic needs assistance.<sup>2</sup> These combined factors undermine the ability of households across the region to meet their basic needs. As such, EUTF assistance supporting food security, nutrition and resilience building remains pertinent.

The EUTF portfolio has provided food security-related assistance to 4,123,778 people to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). 2020 represents the highest annual output reported under this indicator thus far, with 1,705,616 reached (compared to 1,544,864 in 2019), even though the pandemic seems to have affected the progress achieved in 2020 as only 149,510 people received assistance in S2 2020 compared to 1,556,106 people in S1 2020. More than five out of every six food security-related assistance beneficiaries reported in 2020 are attributable to the Cross-Border El Niño project implemented by FAO in South Sudan (1,434,060 people), and virtually all of the project's outputs under this indicator consisted in livestock vaccinations and treatment. Other notable results include the RESET II Crisis Modifier in Ethiopia, which benefitted 61,705 people through its responses to flooding, locusts, COVID-19, and other climate-related emergencies across the country. Cross-Border VSFG made the largest contribution to EUTF indicator 2.4 in the second half of 2020, reaching 44,509 individuals through animal treatment and various training exercises on pasture reseeding, improved agricultural techniques, livestock extension and cross-breeding and post-harvest handling practices. 55% of the beneficiaries of these activities were pastoralists, while 44% of them were agro-pastoralists.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FEWS Net, 'East Africa – Key message update: Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> The profile of the remaining beneficiaries (1%) is unknown.

Photo 2: Akuac Aguer harvesting Kudhura from her garden in Twic County, South Sudan<sup>1</sup>



EUTF-funded projects also provided nutrition assistance to 286,905 people (67% women, 31% men and 2% unspecified) in 2020, bringing the total number of people supported to date to 1,514,646 (EUTF indicator 2.3). Children and adolescents (under eighteen) accounted for the majority (91%)<sup>2</sup> of the people assisted in 2020. Most notably, infants and children under five constituted 68% of all 2020 results: 194,357, including 94,727 in S2 2020. These children were reached through supplementary feeding programmes, prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, community-based management of acute malnutrition, basic nutrition services for severe acute malnutrition cases and overall nutrition interventions for children. Most interventions in 2020 that benefitted children under five were implemented in Sudan (95%), while the remaining interventions took place in South Sudan (4%) and Ethiopia (1%). As many as 84% of the children under five reached in 2020 were beneficiaries of the Improving Nutrition WFP project, which reached 164,123 children under five with micronutrient powders and food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition interventions in Sudan. In the same country, Resilience East Sudan AICS assisted 18,926 children, Resilience Darfur CW 1,366 children and Resilience Darfur IMC 850 children. In South Sudan, all children under five (7,264) were reached through the SORUDEV IRC project. Another 1,828 children under five were assisted through the RESET II DCA (89%) and RESET II Oxfam projects (11%) in Ethiopia.

Regarding EUTF indicator 2.6 (hectares of agricultural and pastoral land supported with sustainable management practices), 60,412 hectares of land have been supported so far, with only 3,358 hectares reported in 2020. This was mainly thanks to interventions in Ethiopia (55%) and Sudan (44%), while interventions in Kenya, Somalia and Uganda made up less than 1% of results in 2020. In Ethiopia, all results were achieved through the RESET II programme with the RESET II SC project accounting for 62% of hectares through the introduction of irrigation schemes and rangeland rehabilitation activities. The Improving Nutrition WFP project accounted for 86% of results in Sudan in 2020 (compared to 51% of the results in Sudan to date) with all results delivered in S2 2020, as the project cleared land for mesquite management and promoted water harvesting for agriculture on 1,271 hectares of land through its cash for assets activities to improve resilience and nutrition. In 2020, 48% of the hectares of land

<sup>1</sup> Photo credit: World Vision.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining people reached included 3,174 adults (+18) and 23,399 unspecified.

benefitting from EUTF funding were supported through irrigation, 46% through rehabilitation, 5% through improved agricultural practices and 1% through ecological restoration.

## Health

As health sectors in countries across the Horn of Africa were grappling with the pandemic, the availability of resources for handling other potential or ongoing epidemics such as measles, polio and cholera decreased.<sup>1</sup> For example, immunisation campaigns for measles in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan were postponed as relief efforts were redirected to COVID-19 responses.<sup>2</sup> In 2020, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and South Sudan all reported measles outbreaks, and these same countries, along with Uganda, also reported a combined 23,752 cholera cases.<sup>3</sup>

These diseases, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, disproportionately affect vulnerable groups such as children, migrants and forcibly displaced populations. Children under one are more likely to suffer fatal consequences from diseases such as measles, while migrants, IDPs and refugees often lack adequate access to basic services such as healthcare, which in turn leads to a potentially higher disposition to health issues.<sup>4</sup> Furthermore, they are more likely to live in overcrowded settings, limiting their ability to observe social distancing restrictions.

Of the 5,319,212 basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) with EUTF funding so far, 4,187,399 have involved healthcare-related interventions (excluding COVID-19-related health interventions, which are counted separately under a dedicated COVID-19 indicator). Delivery of health-related basic services remained stable in 2020 with 884,758 services delivered (56% of these in S2 2020), compared to 825,727 in 2019. Virtually all reported health care services outputs involve medical treatments (4,172,265 or more than 99% of the results to date). To date, Sudan and South Sudan collectively account for 98% of the total reported output. More than half of the health-related social services reported (55%) have been achieved through the HPF II and III UK Aid projects in South Sudan, the latter of which delivered 541,415 basic social services in 2020. Child-specific interventions are of particular relevance to the HPF III UK Aid project as more than half of its outputs reported in 2020 (54% or 289,758 services) have benefitted children or infants under five through medical treatments such as vaccinations, malnutrition interventions, treatment for diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia, consultations and skilled delivery at birth. Similarly, the project reached 57,345 children and adolescents over the age of five with medical consultations. In Sudan, the Resilience Darfur programme delivered 304,280 (94%) of the 324,048 basic social services reported for the country in 2020. This included 281,641 health services such as outpatient consultations, integrated management of new-born and childhood illnesses reproductive health services and exocrine pancreatic insufficiency delivered by Resilience Darfur IMC and 18,134 outpatient, EPI and antenatal care services and 4,506 reproductive health consultations through Resilience Darfur CW. Psychosocial support accounts for less than 1% of services, adding up to 15,135 basic social services delivered to date, of which 58% have been delivered in Somalia and 30% in Ethiopia. This distribution was similar in 2020 as Somalia accounted for 87% of 6,299 psychosocial support services with 5,432 people assisted, including IDPs, with health, psychosocial, material and economic reintegration support and 48 gender-based violence and female genital mutilation victims.

A further 150,362 people received improved access to basic services related to health care in 2020 (56% of these in S2 2020, EUTF indicator 2.9). This was mainly (86%) thanks to the RESET II DCA project's delivery of essential drugs and medical supplies to health facilities, which benefitted 127,266 people in Ethiopia, and the new HPF III WHO-COVID Response project under the Health Pooled Fund programme, which benefitted 20,889 people (14%) through the instalment of a polymerase chain

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<sup>1</sup> UN, 'UN News – Measles cases hit 23-year high last year, killing 200,000 as vaccination stalls, WHO says', November 2020; UN, 'UN News – "Emergency action" needed to prevent major polio, measles epidemics', November 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Measles & Rubella Initiative, 'More than 117 million children at risk of missing out on measles vaccines, as COVID-19 surges', April 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa – Humanitarian Snapshot', December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 'East & Horn of Africa COVID-19 situation report - #34', 2 December 2020.

reaction machine and the upgrading of the laboratory capacity in Wau Laboratory, South Sudan. 19,789 staff have been trained on health-related service delivery to date, including 2,309 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8), the lowest reported annual output, with results dropping significantly following the first three months of 2020 and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. All the staff and service providers reported in 2022 were trained in Ethiopia (85%) and in Sudan (15%). The main contributor was the RESET Plus Amref project (88% of results in Ethiopia), training 1,722 service provider staff on health-related topics including sexual and reproductive health, family planning, youth- and adolescent-friendly services and adolescent nutrition. In Sudan, the Resilience Darfur IMC provided capacity building for 148 health staff in S2 2020 and the Resilience East Sudan AICS project trained 195 people in 2020.

## Campaigns on resilience-building practices

10,808,288 people have been reached to date with sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights (EUTF indicator 2.7); 90% of these beneficiaries were reached in 2020 alone. The significant output increase in 2020 compared to previous years is attributable to COVID-19-specific campaigns, which reached 93% (8,972,990) of beneficiaries reported under this indicator in 2020. These campaigns are described in more detail in the 'COVID-19 in the HoA and the EUTF response' section. Other campaigns in 2020 include nutrition and food-security related campaigns, which reached 261,366 people, followed by health care as well as health and nutrition campaigns which reached 145,144 people in Ethiopia (52%) and South Sudan (48%).

## Education

As countries across the Horn of Africa closed schools starting in March 2020<sup>1</sup> due to the COVID-19 pandemic, children had limited access to schooling, including distance learning. The latter was adopted by countries in the region, yet the quality of education children received was restricted due to limited access to adequate technological equipment at home, skills gaps in teachers and lack of parental support during school closures.<sup>2</sup> Schools in East Africa were closed for an average of 137 days as a result of the pandemic<sup>3</sup>, with most schools only partially or fully reopening between August and December 2020 in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan.<sup>4</sup> As previously mentioned, almost half of all school children in East and southern Africa were unable to access remote learning during this time, while an estimated 1.1 million refugee children or youth were affected by school closures across the Horn.<sup>5</sup> UNHCR estimations showed that less than a third of the 275,500 refugee students enrolled in schools in the region prior to the pandemic were reached with distance learning programmes during school closures, including only 5% in Sudan (4,256 of 86,829 students), 12% in South Sudan (12,254 of 104,298 students), 42% in Ethiopia (83,181 of 199,388) and 54% in Kenya (84,840 of 157,094 students).<sup>6</sup> The impact of repeated school closures is especially significant given that Ethiopia, Somalia South Sudan and Sudan are among the countries with the highest numbers of school-age IDP children in sub-Saharan Africa.<sup>7</sup> UNHCR reports also showed that a significant number of children who were previously enrolled in schools did not return, despite partial or full reopenings, due to obstacles such as lack of funds for school materials, early pregnancies and child marriage, disinterest in education, limited school capacities, and the incentive to earn a livelihood for the family during the economic downturn instead of returning to schooling.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, but with the exception of Burundi.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, 'COVID-19: Are children able to continue learning during school closures', August 2020.

<sup>3</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'African economic outlook 2021', March 2021.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'Education – Regional overview: East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region October – December 2020', December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes region', July – September 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, 'Education – Regional overview: East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region October – December 2020', December 2020.

<sup>7</sup> IDMC, 'Global education monitoring report - the impacts of internal displacement on education in sub-Saharan Africa', 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR, 'Education – Regional overview: East and Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region October – December 2020', December 2020.

Education-related social services made up 503,749 – or 26% – of the basic social services delivered in 2020 (although only 15% of these education-related services were delivered in S2 2020, EUTF indicator 2.2). Of these, 90% involved tuition fee support<sup>1</sup>, virtually all (more than 99%) of which was reported by the Education in Emergency UNICEF project in South Sudan. The remaining 10% of services refer to school materials support reported in Sudan (60%), South Sudan (32%), Djibouti (6%) and Ethiopia (2%), mostly benefitting host community members (accounting for 60% of beneficiaries, all reported in Sudan) with refugees representing a further 8% (all in Djibouti and Ethiopia).<sup>2</sup> School material was provided to female and male students equally in 2020.

In addition, 4,791 teachers, school managers, trainers and education-related community actors benefitted from capacity building in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8). These beneficiaries were reported in Sudan through the EQUIP programme (70%), in Ethiopia by RDPP IRC, NRC and Plan and RESET Plus SC (17%), in South Sudan by Education in Emergency UNICEF (9%), and in Uganda by SPRS-NU DRC (4%). 37 education-related social infrastructures were also built or rehabilitated in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis): EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF rehabilitated sixteen schools in Blue Nile and Kassala in Sudan, the CRRF DJ UNHCR project rehabilitated nine schools in Ali Sabieh in Djibouti, and EQUIP QLEAR SC constructed eight new classrooms and schools and four Alternative Learning Programme (ALP) centres in Red Sea and South Kordofan in Sudan.

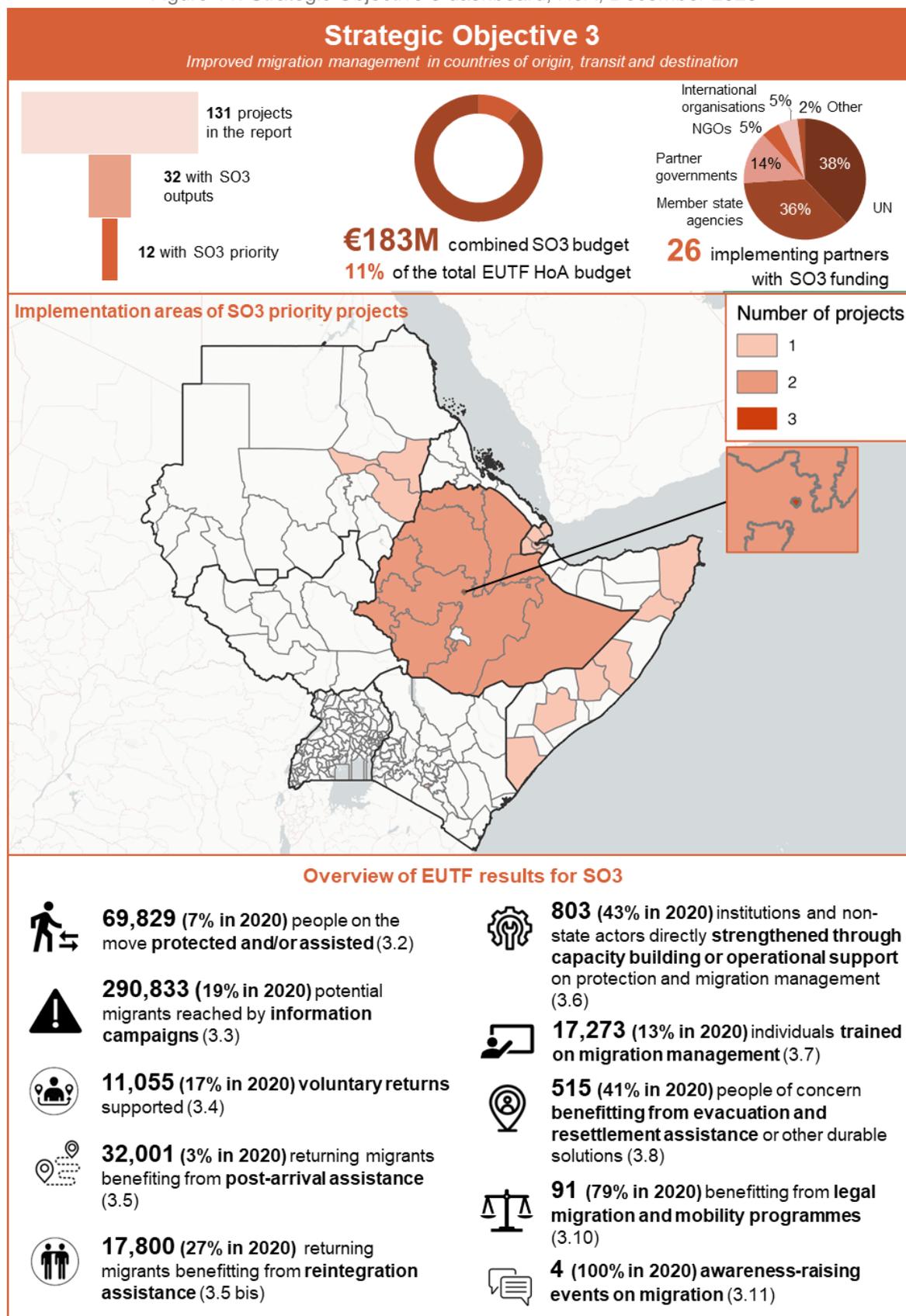
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<sup>1</sup> The gender of virtually all beneficiaries of tuition support in 2020 (more than 99%, or 452,793) was unspecified.

<sup>2</sup> The displacement status of the remaining 32% is unspecified.

#### 4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 11: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



In 2020, migration trends and mixed migration dynamics throughout the Horn of Africa were severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. A new study presented at the Second IGAD Scientific Conference on Migration and Displacement in February 2021 revealed that the pandemic and consequent restrictions had led to a 73% decrease in migrants from the Horn of Africa travelling to the Gulf countries through Yemen.<sup>4</sup> The route most commonly chosen by migrants to reach the Arabian Peninsula also changed at the beginning of the outbreak, when containment measures and border closures were the most severe and widespread.<sup>5</sup> Unable to travel through Djibouti where restrictions were very efficiently enforced, many migrants attempted to cross the Gulf of Aden via Somalia instead. By September, an estimated 3,000 migrants were stranded across the region.<sup>6</sup> A further 14,500 migrants from the East and Horn of Africa were stranded in Yemen, many of whom were driven to undertake the dangerous maritime return journey to Djibouti and Somalia.<sup>7</sup> In October, at least 20 Ethiopian migrants died in Djibouti and others were injured or went missing after being thrown overboard by smugglers.<sup>8</sup> In November, the conflict erupting in Ethiopia's northern Tigray region prompted mass displacements, forcing nearly 60,000 people to flee to bordering Sudan.<sup>9</sup> Movements along the Eastern Route slowly resumed in the last quarter of the year.<sup>10</sup> With regard to migration along the Mediterranean sea routes, numbers did not change much: 3,089 East African arrivals in Europe were reported in 2020 compared to 3,452 in 2019.<sup>11,12</sup>

EUTF funding continues to support the development of comprehensive policies and strategies on migration management, the implementation of durable solutions for people in need of international protection and of dignified return and reintegration, as well as the promotion of legal migration and mobility in the Horn of Africa. An estimated €183M of the EUTF's contracted funds in the Horn of Africa are dedicated to migration management-related objectives, largely through regional interventions.

## Protection and evacuation

The larger pockets of stranded migrants across the Horn of Africa continued to face protection risks in the second semester of 2020. Unable to resume their journeys or return to their place of origin, many migrants, IDPs and refugees faced stigma, xenophobia and discrimination as foreigners were blamed for carrying the disease.<sup>13,14</sup> In addition, forced immobility led many to develop negative coping strategies such as skipping meals, selling assets, or engaging in child labour, and were confronted with a heightened risk of exploitation from smugglers, detention, forced transfers and deportation.<sup>15,16</sup>

However, as movement restrictions gradually started to ease, evacuation flights from Libya to safety in Rwanda resumed in November 2020. After nearly a year of suspended evacuation flights, a total of 209

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 'COVID-19 leads to 73% drop in migration from Horn of Africa to Gulf countries', 23 February 2021.

<sup>5</sup> IOM, '2020 migrant movements between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula', 26 January 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update - East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 3, 2020', 25 October 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UN News, 'Twelve migrants dead, others missing off the coast of Djibouti: IOM', 17 October 2020.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, 'UNHCR Ethiopia Operation: Tigray Situation Update', 21 January 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update - East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 4, 2020', 27 January 2021.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Migration data portal, 'Migration data in Eastern Africa', accessed 29 March 2020.

<sup>13</sup> IOM, 'IOM Regional Office Launches COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan for East and Horn of Africa', 14 April 2020.

<sup>14</sup> IOM, '2020 migrant movements between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula', 26 January 2021.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> UN News, 'UN agencies appeal for \$266 million to feed refugees in eastern Africa', 2 March 2021.

PoCs were evacuated in November and December through the ETM<sup>1</sup>. In the transit facility, UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) processes for the PoCs and issues them with documentation so that they can continue to access protection, essential services, and basic humanitarian assistance while waiting for possible durable solutions, including resettlement and other complementary pathways.

Up to December 2020, a total of 69,829 migrants in transit, refugees and asylum seekers, and IDPs have been protected or assisted in the Horn of Africa with EUTF funding (59% male, 40% female<sup>2</sup>, EUTF indicator 3.2). 5,074 of these were reported in 2020, representing a 72% decrease compared to 2019 and the lowest yearly value reported so far. This is not, however, a reflection of a collective drop in project outputs but rather the consequence of the completion of the BMM I project in Q3 2019, which had contributed 66% of the entire 2019 output. In fact, three projects reported substantial progress on this indicator in 2020. In Djibouti, *Solutions Pérennes* IOM supported 349 vulnerable women in Q1 2020 through the *Cellule d'Écoute, d'Information et d'Orientation de l'Union Nationale des Femmes Djiboutiennes*<sup>3</sup> by offering them medical, psychological and social assistance. In addition, the project provided medical and psychosocial support to 1,866 migrants in Obock's *Centre d'Orientation et d'Assistance aux Migrants*<sup>4</sup> in S2 2020. In Sudan, RDPP UNHCR determined the status of 2,613 refugees. The final contributor was the newly included ETM Rwanda project, which is also the first project in the HoA window to report on EUTF indicator 3.8 (Number of people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees). Its outputs are detailed below.

#### Focus box 1: The Emergency Transit Mechanism through Rwanda<sup>5</sup>

Funded by the EUTF and UNHCR, the ETM's purpose is to **evacuate the most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers from Libya to a country of transit**, where they get the opportunity to finalise the RSD process. In addition, support is provided to resettlement or complementary pathways leading to durable solutions in third countries, countries of origin or first country of asylum, or through local integration. UNHCR first signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Niger in December 2017, and with the Government of Rwanda and the African Union in September 2019, for the establishment of transit centres in both countries.

In Rwanda specifically, EUTF support to the ETM is channelled through the 'Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism in Rwanda' project, which started in September 2019 but is newly included in MLS reporting.

Since September 2019, UNHCR has engaged in the **rehabilitation and upgrading of the Gashora Transit Centre**, located in Bugesera District, to increase its initial hosting capacity of 320 refugees to 500, at any given time. This includes the rehabilitation of the health facility, the construction of a kitchen block and WASH facilities, as well as the renovation of accommodation units (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). All persons of concern transiting through the ETM are offered a range of nutrition- and protection-related services, such as hot meals since their arrival, domestic items, psychosocial counselling or referral to national mental health services (including sexual and gender-based violence-related), legal assistance and Best Interest Assessment and Determination for unaccompanied and separated children. The projects in the Centre also provide

<sup>1</sup> Supported by EUTF-funded 'Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda' project.

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

<sup>3</sup> National Union of Djiboutian Women's information and listening centre.

<sup>4</sup> Orientation and Assistance Centre for Migrants.

<sup>5</sup> Photo credit: UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana.

job opportunities to the host community in construction work and provides refugees with assistance to set up small-scale businesses, access to TVET, entrepreneurship and skills development opportunities, and language courses (EUTF indicators 1.1, 1.3, and 1.4).

**As of December 2020, 515 PoCs have been evacuated from Libya through the ETM in Rwanda** (EUTF indicator 3.8) and four births recorded in the ETM, of whom **327 have undergone refugee status determination**<sup>1</sup> (EUTF indicator 3.2). A total of **203 refugees have departed for resettlement**, a process that was greatly hampered by the outbreak of COVID-19 as third country representatives were unable to travel to Rwanda to perform selection interviews. UNHCR Rwanda thus developed a Business Continuity Plan and an Operational Continuity Plan to ensure the delivery of protection to refugees and asylum seekers, including remote case processing modalities via MS Teams, which were embraced by some resettlement countries such as Norway and Canada, and allowed for the resumption of case processing and reduction of the backlog.



Photo 3: Arrival of evacuees at the Gashora Transit Centre.

A case study conducted by Altai is currently being developed on the ETM in Rwanda and Niger, and is expected to be published in the first semester of 2021.

## Return and reintegration

Increased return flows were observed from Yemen to East Africa in 2020, as the closure of the border between Yemen and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the deterioration of the situation in Yemen for refugees and migrants led many to change their initial plan to cross into KSA and instead search for ways to return home.<sup>2,3</sup> However, as IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return programme was put on hold due to the pandemic, over 6,000 migrants risked their lives at sea and in the desert to reach Djibouti from Yemen between May and December.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, the year saw a 70% decrease in the number of Ethiopian expulsions from KSA compared to 2019, partly due to the temporary suspension of returns from March to September<sup>5</sup> due to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>6</sup> In addition, in September the Ethiopian government announced that 330 citizens had been repatriated from Lebanon, where many had lost

<sup>1</sup> The remaining 188 are still pending.

<sup>2</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update - East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 4, 2020', 27 January 2021.

<sup>3</sup> IOM Yemen, 'Quarterly Migration Overview', October-December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> IOM Yemen, 'Quarterly Migration Overview', October-December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Returns were temporarily halted on 22 March, and resumed on 3-13 April, 2-8 June and from September to December 2020.

<sup>6</sup> IOM Regional Data Hub, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia – Annual review 2020', 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update - East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 4, 2020', 27 January 2020.

their jobs and some had been rendered homeless by the explosion at Beirut's main port. Transportation costs were either covered by returnees themselves, or individuals, charities and groups.<sup>1</sup>

To date, a total of 11,055 voluntary returns have been supported in the HoA window (79% male, 21% female), including 1,921 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.4). While three projects (EU-IOM JI, RE-INTEG IOM and BMM I) contributed to the progress reported up to Q1 2019, the subsequent outputs are all attributable to the EU-IOM JI's pre-departure services. The 2020 result only represents an 8% decrease compared to data reported in 2019 for this indicator and thereby reflects the project's commendable efforts in Q1 2020, when it achieved its highest quarterly output with 1,568 voluntary returns supported. In contrast, the rest of the year recorded the lowest three quarterly values since the beginning of the project in March 2017 due to the travel constraints imposed by the pandemic, with only 353 returns supported. It is worth noting that in 2020, 72% of reported migrant beneficiaries were assisted in Tanzania, a country for which no data had been reported so far for this indicator. This is attributable to IOM's initiative to assist vulnerable Ethiopian migrants who were in detention in Tanzania to return, in collaboration with the governments of Tanzania and Ethiopia. IOM thus provided beneficiaries with fitness to travel medical screening, clothes and shoes prior to their return. The government of Ethiopia covered the cost of the returnees' airfare.<sup>2</sup>

In addition to supporting the voluntary return process, the EUTF is funding assistance to migrants once they reach their country of origin. Thus, three projects (EU-IOM JI, RE-INTEG IOM and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA) have provided post-arrival assistance to 32,001 people (62% male, 38% female) to date, including 1,053 in 2020, or three times less than in 2019 (EUTF indicator 3.5). Outputs in 2020 were reported by the EU-IOM JI (995) and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA (58), and were severely impacted by the limited movement options resulting from COVID-19 restrictions, especially in Q2 2020 when the former only assisted 18 migrants and the latter did not report any beneficiaries. To date, 78% of reported migrant beneficiaries have received post-arrival assistance in Somalia; however, this is due to the large numbers reported by the now-completed RE-INTEG IOM project up to 2018. Since then, 56% of beneficiaries were assisted in Ethiopia, 36% in Sudan, and 7% in Somalia.<sup>3</sup>

A third layer of EUTF support is provided to returnees in the form of reintegration assistance. Up to December 2020, 17,800 migrants (75% male, 25% female) have benefitted from such services, including 4,796 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). Most were assisted in Ethiopia (51%), followed by Somalia (28%) and Sudan (20%).<sup>4</sup> The 2020 result represents a 12% decrease compared to 2019, partly due to some contributing projects coming to an end in 2020 (RE-INTEG CARE and NRC, SINCE and RESET II SC), and to other projects reporting lower values due to COVID-19 (RE-INTEG UN-Habitat and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA). However, the EU-IOM JI, accounting for 98% of the progress achieved in 2020 on this indicator, reported its highest ever yearly result, providing economic, psychosocial and social support to 4,718 returnees.

## Institutional and staff capacity building

Enhancing migration management requires improved coherence and strengthened capacity at both national and regional levels, which can be achieved through the contribution of relevant expertise, knowledge sharing and training. A virtual meeting was held in July between Khartoum Process partners to present research on the impact of COVID-19 on people on the move, as well as key recommendations to support the partners in planning responses to the pandemic. Similarly, IGAD arranged a meeting in September with ministers in charge of migration issues and international security to discuss the same issue in the IGAD region. Declarations by Member States highlighted common intentions to enhance cooperation and coordination with countries of destination and transit to

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<sup>1</sup> ENA, 'Close to 330 Ethiopians Repatriated from Lebanon', 2 September 2020.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, 'EU-IOM Joint Initiative Horn of Africa – Monthly Narrative Report', February 2020.

<sup>3</sup> 1% of 2019-2020 beneficiaries also received post-arrival assistance in Kenya.

<sup>4</sup> The remaining 1% of beneficiaries has received reintegration assistance in Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, South Sudan and Somalia.

guarantee the provision of humanitarian assistance, facilitate safe and urgent returns, and support community-based approaches to address drivers and sustainable return.<sup>1</sup>

High-level dialogues like these are essential for strengthening a coordinated and institutional approach to migration management. By supporting institutions mandated to manage migration, the EUTF contributes to the development of comprehensive migration policies and regulatory frameworks, as well as the establishment of administrative structures and cooperation platforms for migration management, legal migration and mobility. To date, 803 institutions and non-state actors have thus been strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management, including 345 in 2020 – the highest yearly number reported to date (EUTF indicator 3.6). 83% of the 2020 achievement is attributable to the EU-IOM JI, which provided capacity building and technical support to 202 partners on return and reintegration and the implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs), and CRRF ET UNHCR, which trained 83 institutions and non-state actors on displacement and durable solutions to inform social and political processes for integrated programming.

The EUTF also supports individuals working on migration management and migrant protection. Up to December 2020, 17,273 (67% male, 31% female)<sup>2</sup> local and national officials as well as staff from non-state actors have thus been trained on migration management and protection issues, including 2,267 in 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.7). This represents a 73% decline compared to 2019, with an exceptionally low 100 people trained in Q2, explained by the ban on gatherings and meetings imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the region. Three projects accounted for 82% of the 2020 outputs. In relation to the above-mentioned capacity-building efforts on return and reintegration, the EU-IOM JI trained 773 national and local officials as well as staff from non-state actors, and BMM II trained 637 individuals on migration management. RDPP ET Plan offered trainings on humanitarian principles and refugee law for personnel from education authorities and on out-of-camp policy for government officials, beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders, for a total of 455 people.

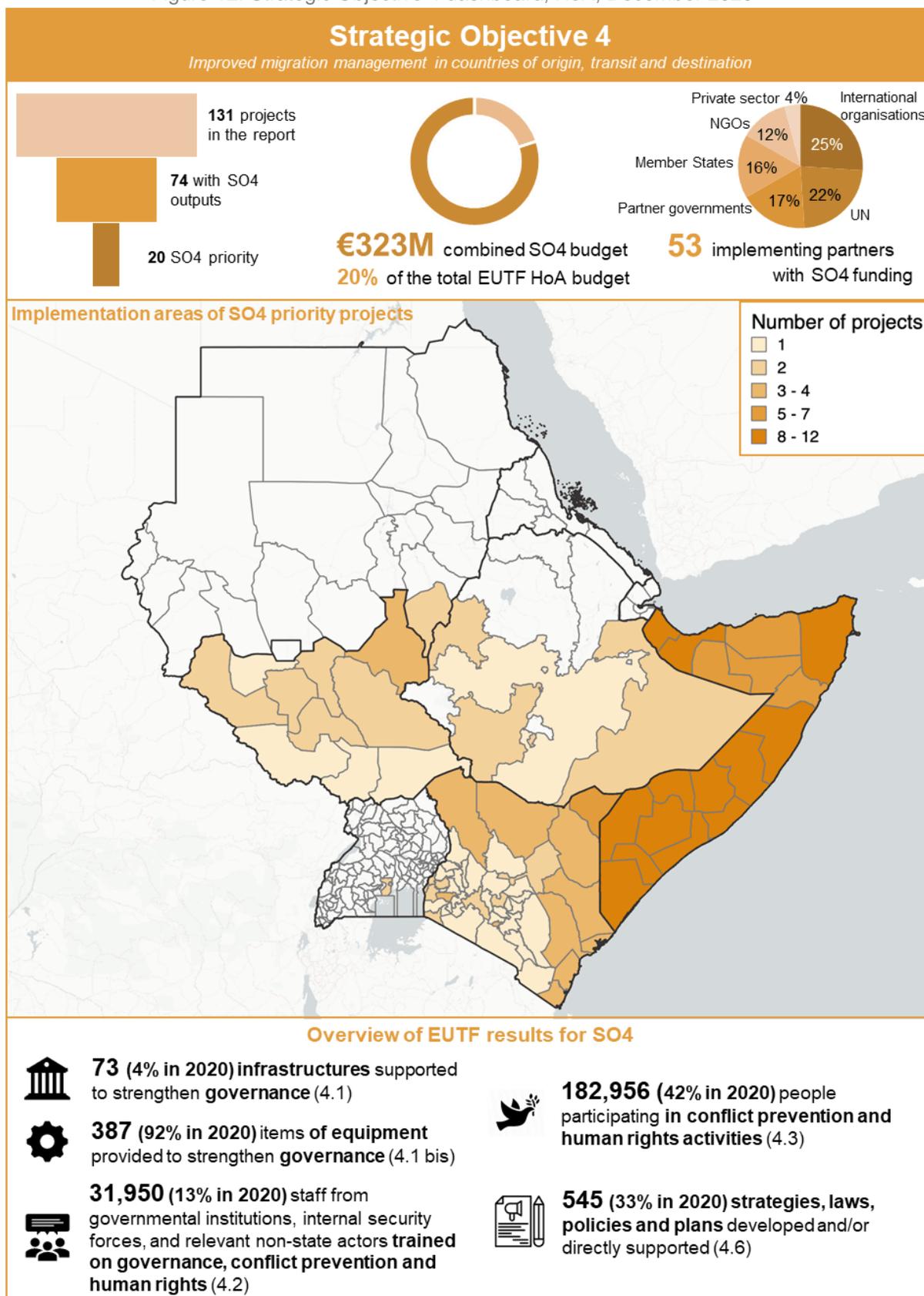
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<sup>1</sup> Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly Mixed Migration Update - East Africa and Yemen, Quarter 4, 2020', 27 January 2020.

<sup>2</sup> The gender of 2% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

## 4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 12: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



Data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) indicates a significant upturn in violence in the Horn of Africa in 2020 compared to 2019, including a 23% increase in the number of identified security events as well as a 40% rise in the number of fatalities related to these incidents.<sup>4</sup> This is largely attributable to intensified violence in Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan. Ethiopia was affected by multiple forms of violence in 2020, from tribal clashes to violence against protesters and clashes between federal and regional armies in the northern region of Tigray. In Uganda, the national security and police forces confronted protesters as well as ethnic militias throughout the year. In South Sudan, the longstanding conflict between President Salva Kiir and Vice-President Riek Machar's politically affiliated armies is giving way to rising intercommunal violence and incidents involving forces from the separatist Equatoria region.

Significant progress has been made on the respective peace processes in South Sudan and Sudan. In South Sudan, political opponents President Kiir and Vice-President Machar formed a unity government in February 2020, together with a few other political leaders.<sup>5</sup> They also reached an agreement on the demarcation and number of state governor positions for the three main political groups in June. Meanwhile, Sudan's central government engaged in talks with rebel groups from the Darfur and South Kordofan regions, leading to an agreement on 31 August 2020. This accord should form the blueprint for the integration of rebel armies into the national forces and power sharing in these areas.

However, consolidating these achievements presented significant challenges. In both peace processes, other important rebel groups felt excluded and rejected the agreements reached at the central level. In South Sudan, General Thomas Cirillo, leader of the South Sudan Opposition Movement Alliance (SSOMA), has called for more inclusion of Equatorian people in the agreement. SSOMA forces clashed with the government army on several occasions throughout 2020, displacing thousands.<sup>6</sup> In Sudan, the Sudanese Liberation movement also rejected the August deal, requesting justice for the crimes committed in Darfur and calling for efforts to pacify the situation in the region.<sup>7</sup> In both instances, driving comprehensive talks with all stakeholders proved extremely challenging.

Disruptions to the general elections planned for 2020 in Ethiopia and Somalia have led to large-scale instability in both cases. The COVID-19 pandemic caused both governments to postpone elections to the following year, sparking heavy criticism from opposition parties and leaders in both countries. Somali President Mohamed Farmaajo and Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed faced high expectations given their commitment to political improvements, promising 'one person, one vote' elections in Somalia and the end of tribal politics in Ethiopia. These delays fuelled pre-existing rivalries between political figures in both countries, leading to heavy violence between their supporters, in the Oromia and Tigray regions in Ethiopia as well as in Mogadishu in Somalia.

Tensions between the Tigrayan People's Liberation Front (TPLF) and the Ethiopian federal government escalated in late 2020, leading to the intervention of Ethiopian troops in Tigray in November. Eritrea intervened alongside Ethiopia, supporting the federal troops against the TPLF forces.<sup>8</sup> As of the beginning of 2021, the UN reported that about 4.5 million Tigrayans were in need of humanitarian aid, including more than 400,000 IDPs.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> ACLED, Security incidents data, consulted on 19 March 2021.

<sup>5</sup> International Crisis Group, 'A major step toward ending South Sudan's civil war', 25 February 2020.

<sup>6</sup> International Crisis Group, 'South Sudan's Other War: Resolving the Insurgency in Equatoria', 25 February 2021.

<sup>7</sup> International Crisis Group, 'A Rare Glimpse into Darfur's Last Rebel Stronghold', 22 September 2020.

<sup>8</sup> BBC, 'Tigray crisis: Eritrea's role in Ethiopian conflict', 28 December 2020.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Operation: Tigray Situation Update', 21 January 2021.

In Uganda, the presidential campaign took place over most of the year in preparation for the 2021 elections. President Museveni's main opponent, Bobi Wine, was arrested in November 2020, shortly after formalising his bid to run for president. The Ugandan authorities accused him of breaking COVID-19 prevention measures and imposed restrictions on the opposition.<sup>1</sup>

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF contracted diverse projects related to peacebuilding, counter-trafficking and institutional support that are collectively worth €323M or 20% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Somalia has received the largest amount of funding for these types of activities, both in absolute terms (€123M) and as a proportion of the total country budget (39%). Sudan and regional projects follow, with SO4 representing 24% of EUTF funding for both.

## Community-based peacebuilding

As of the end of December 2020, the EUTF portfolio has conducted peacebuilding activities in which a total of 182,956 individuals (46% male and 38% female,<sup>2</sup> EUTF indicator 4.3) have participated, including 76,640 in 2020 alone. In the second half of 2020, these peacebuilding actions reached 8,298 beneficiaries, as most EUTF projects involved in peacebuilding entered their final phases. Since the beginning of the EUTF, these activities have touched on community-based peacebuilding (72%), preventing and countering violent extremism (23%), gender (2%) and other subjects (3%). This section offers an analysis of the community-based peacebuilding activities, which account for most outputs reported under this indicator.

55% of all community-based peacebuilding beneficiaries (72,397 individuals) were reported in 2020, largely thanks to PACT's Cross-Border projects in the Mandera Triangle (RASMI) and the South Omo-Turkana border area (SEEK). Among these, 7,549 individuals were reached between July and December 2020. The RASMI and SEEK projects now respectively account for 22% and 42% of all reported beneficiaries of community-based peacebuilding activities funded by the EUTF. In Kenya, the Youth KE projects run by KRCS and SAIDC have respectively supported 13% and 11% of these community-based peacebuilding beneficiaries to date, but only reached 133 people in 2020 via the KRCS project because of the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya.<sup>3</sup>

Most EUTF conflict prevention activities have sought to address conflict issues in border areas, especially in 2020. Border zones in the Horn of Africa have been identified as major conflict hotspots, where peacebuilding initiatives require high levels of adaptability and a solid understanding of cross-border dynamics.<sup>4</sup> An Altai case study on the EUTF-funded Cross-Border programme showed that the initiative proved capable of effectively implementing its cross-border approach to peace and resilience dynamics in the programme's four target East African border zones. Relying on and operating through community structures and conducting extensive research on local dynamics were major contributing factors to the programme's success.<sup>5</sup>

In the second quarter of 2020, PACT reached a total of 63,360 individuals in the Mandera Triangle and the South Omo-Turkana cluster, which represents the largest contribution to EUTF indicator 4.3 to date. The projects intensified their community-based peacebuilding efforts during this period, as the COVID-19 pandemic posed new conflict risks. The virus and the preventive measures imposed by governments to combat its spread posed a significant threat to the local populations' resilience, livelihoods and mobility, notably triggering heightened domestic violence. PACT therefore focused on promoting peace in the context of COVID-19.

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<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Uganda's Museveni Clings to Power – But Trouble Lies Ahead', 19 January 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The gender of 28,801 peacebuilding participants is unknown.

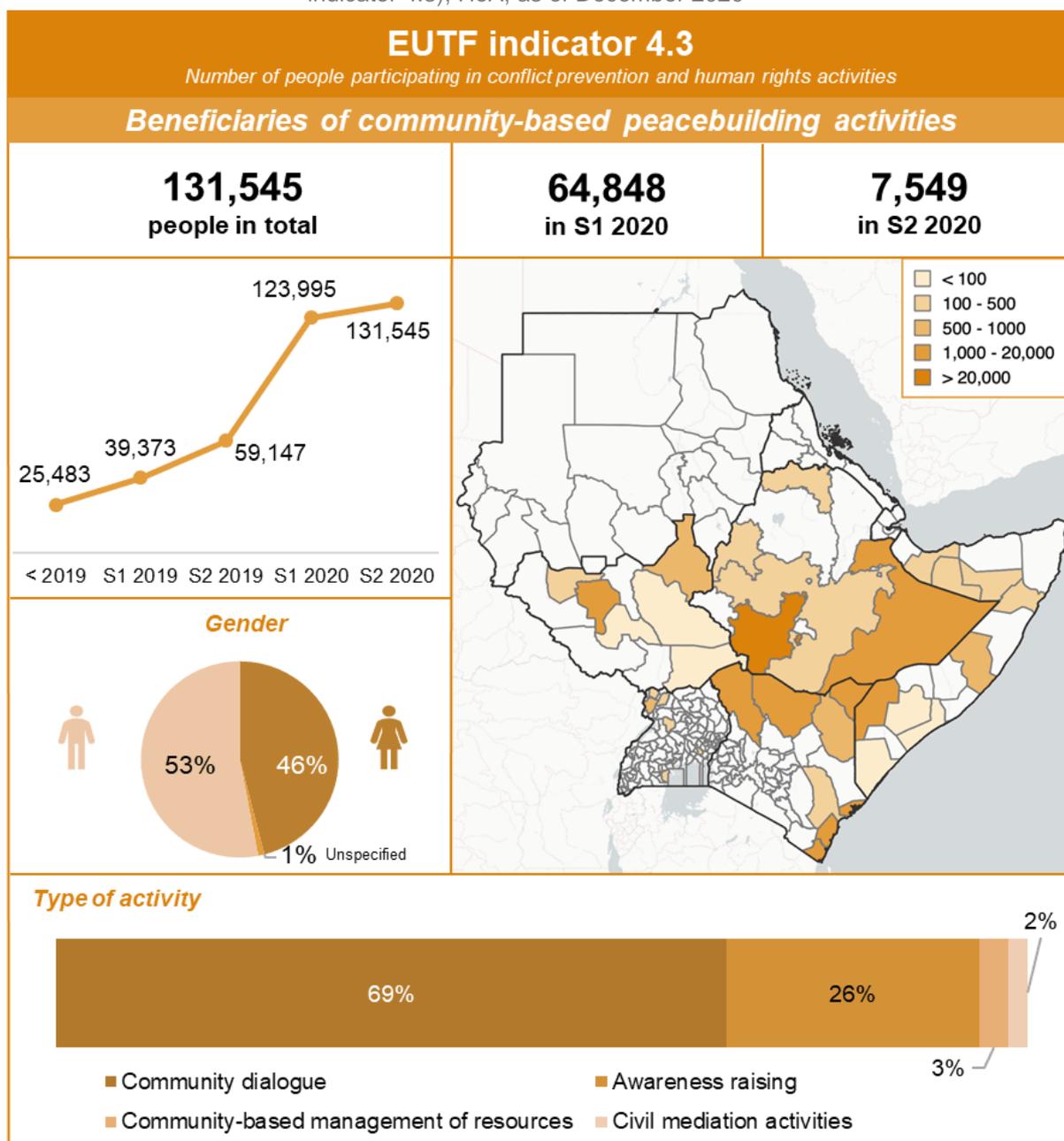
<sup>3</sup> Other projects undertaking community-based peacebuilding actions in 2020 include the Cross-Border El Niño (600 beneficiaries in 2020) and SSRD (500) initiatives in South Sudan.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 'From Isolation to Integration – An Overview of the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Altai Consulting, 'Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa Region – Case Study on the EUTF Cross-Border programme', January 2021.

Thanks to these COVID-19-related peace activities, community dialogues were the main type of conflict prevention initiatives carried out in 2020, accounting for 97% of the beneficiaries reported this year. In contrast, as of the end of 2019, community dialogues only accounted for 36% of the individuals participating in EUTF-funded community-based peacebuilding actions. Conversely, the share of awareness-raising activities reported under this indicator dropped from 55% (before 2020) to 1% in 2020 because of the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of the Youth KE projects.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 13: Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), HoA, as of December 2020<sup>2,3</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF projects also conducted fewer community-based resource management activities in 2020, with 2,364 beneficiaries in 2019 and 1,446 in 2020. EUTF projects have supported 2,551 people with civil mediation activities, including 221 in 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 128,573 beneficiaries are represented on the map 2,946 beneficiaries are not reflected as their location of support is unknown.

<sup>3</sup> 100 beneficiaries have been supported by other activities that do not appear in the action bar chart.

## Capacity building for conflict prevention and social cohesion

EUTF-funded projects have also trained a total of 31,950 staff from state and non-state actors on peacebuilding, human rights and governance (60% male and 37% female,<sup>1</sup> EUTF indicator 4.2), 4,176 of whom were reached in 2020 (including 1,700 in S2 2020). The main topics addressed by these capacity-building activities include conflict prevention (51%), protection (12%), preventing and countering violent extremism (8%), security (5%), human rights (3%), gender (2%) and border management (less than 1%).<sup>2</sup>

EUTF-funded projects have provided a total of 16,364 staff (60% male and 40% female) from state and non-state actors with training on conflict prevention, including 1,191 in S1 2020 and 724 in S2 2020. The contributors to this output were more diverse than for the activities aimed at the general population. The most active projects in 2020 included Cross-Border BORESHA DRC (accounting for 26% of the trainees reported in 2020), SPRS-NU DRC in Uganda (17%), SORUDEV WV in South Sudan (13%), Cross-Border UNDP Peace (10%), Cross-Border GIZ (9%), Cross-Border UNDP SECCI (7%) and Youth KE KRCS in Kenya (7%).<sup>3</sup> The BORESHA project, led by DRC, implemented capacity building for community representatives and government officials on natural resource management in the Mendera Triangle. Project stakeholders interviewed for Altai's case study on the Cross-Border programme expressed a strong desire for initiatives focusing on natural resources, the frequent scarcity of which poses a threat to resilience, livelihoods and peace in border areas.

A World Bank report published in 2020 emphasised that formal institutions in border areas are largely inconsistent in providing peace, law and order, while also highlighting the slow erosion of power for informal governance actors in these regions.<sup>4</sup> Thanks to the Cross-Border programme, 60% of the trainees on social cohesion supported in 2020 by EUTF projects originated from border areas, namely the Mendera Triangle, the South Omo-Turkana zone, the Marsabit-Borana cluster and the Upper Nile-Benishangul-Gumuz area. These initiatives' strategy is to support local actors to better prevent, mediate and manage conflict.

To date, the main beneficiaries of EUTF-funded peace training activities have been community representatives (61%), followed by civil society organisations (CSOs) and NGOs (18%), local civilian institutions (5%), national civilian institutions (3%), local security forces (2%) and other non-state actors (8%).<sup>5</sup>

The EUTF portfolio has directed most of its peace training support to non-state actors. This can be explained by their importance in conflict prevention and management, in border areas as mentioned above, but also in South Sudan and Uganda where the SORUDEV WV and SPRS-NU DRC projects intervened.

## Preventing and countering violent extremism

Throughout 2020, violent extremism has remained a significant threat to security and peace in EUTF HoA countries. According to ACLED data, Al-Shabaab has been involved in more security incidents and caused more fatalities than any other actor in East Africa in both 2019 and 2020.<sup>6</sup> The group has maintained most of its positions in the south and centre of Somalia and continued to launch attacks in major cities, including Mogadishu, that target both civilians and security forces. According to external observers, Al-Shabaab, as well as the Islamic State in the north of the country, may also exploit the turmoil created by the current electoral dispute in Somalia.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The gender of 1,101 trainees is unknown.

<sup>2</sup> 6,120 trainees have been trained on other and unspecified topics.

<sup>3</sup> Other projects that implemented trainings on conflict prevention for state from state and non-state actors in 2020 include Cross-Border PACT RASMI, Cross-Border PACT SEEK, Peace & Stability ADA, Peace & Stability IGAD and RDPP ET Plan.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 'From Isolation to Integration – An Overview of the Borderlands of the Horn of Africa', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Unspecified actors represent 3% of the output.

<sup>6</sup> ACLED, Security incidents data, consulted on 19 March 2021.

<sup>7</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Eight priorities for the African Union in 2021', February 2021.

Al-Shabaab's influence, attacks and networks are not confined to Somalia. The terrorist group has proved capable of regularly attacking key infrastructure such as police stations and schools in north-eastern Kenya as well as conducting high-profile operations in Nairobi. EUTF IPs working in north-eastern Kenya have found that local communities are increasingly being reached by messaging from Al-Shabaab and supporting them more and more. The group is successfully replicating recruitment and communication tactics that proved effective in Somalia, taking advantage of the poor socioeconomic development in target Kenyan counties and of popular distrust of the national government.

EUTF projects have also conducted intensive training on preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE) for staff from state and non-state actors, reaching 2,455 individuals (EUTF indicator 4.2, 78% male and 22% female) to date. In 2020, 897 people benefited from such activities, thanks to the Kenya-EU Partner NCTC project (79% of all 2020 beneficiaries) and Youth KE RUSI (21%). Progress slowed in the second half of 2020, with 91 staff trained on P/CVE by EUTF-funded projects. Even though the beneficiaries of such P/CVE training have been diverse, most of the support to date has been directed to national security forces (28%) and national civilian institutions (23%), followed by community representatives (14%), NGOs/CSOs (7%), journalists (6%) and other relevant non-state actors (16%).<sup>1</sup> These proportions, which have remained relatively stable over 2019 and 2020, indicate a broad capacity-building strategy aimed at all actors likely to reach at-risk youth.

Outcome analysis 2: Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism (STRIVE II) in Kenya – Final evaluation<sup>2</sup>

<b>RESET II</b>	 <b>Budget:</b> €3.9M  From <b>September 2016</b> to <b>September 2020</b>  <b>Objective:</b> Increase peace, stability and inclusive economic opportunities for youth	<b>Main target</b>
 Strengthening resilience to violent extremism II – STRIVE II  <b>IP:</b> RUSI		 Youth from marginalised areas  Law enforcement officers in areas affected by terrorism and recruitment to violent extremist groups

The STRIVE II project in Kenya (referred to herein as the Youth KE RUSI project) aimed to **reduce radicalisation, recruitment and support for violent extremist groups in marginalised areas** by skilling youth, enhancing community members' and governance actors' understanding of sources of conflict and exclusion, and strengthening the capacity of these actors to manage and prevent conflict and improve trust between state authorities and communities. The project's endline evaluation (completed in April 2020 using questionnaires and interviews) indicated that **the project was successful and comprehensively contributed to the Youth KE programme aims.**

- In the **Mentorship result area**, the endline evaluation demonstrated higher levels of understanding of the importance of awareness raising and prevention activities for at-risk youth, as the number of stakeholders reporting a sense of responsibility for generating awareness of the risks of violent extremism rose from 59% to 72%. Similarly, the number of stakeholders recognising the importance of engaging with other actors to strengthen P/CVE networks rose from 38% to 72%. Interviews with mentors and stakeholders suggested positive shifts in the mentees' self-worth, social identity, attitudes and behaviours – especially considering the severity of the mentees' prior situation. Notably, positive trends were identified with regard to the mentees' life trajectories, as full-time employment rose from 4% to 11%, self-employment from 16% to 31% and overall average earnings increased by 34%. **Contributing factors include** the programme's focus on the role of groups in enhancing positive social identities, friendships, networks and norms to safeguard against threatening dynamics of violent extremist groups.

<sup>1</sup> Local civilian institutions, youth ambassadors, traditional leaders and unspecified actors account for the rest of the output.

<sup>2</sup> Fisher, T., Range, D., & Cuddihy, J. 'Evaluation of 'Strengthening resilience to violent extremism (STRIVE II) in Kenya. Final report', September 2020.

- In the **Law enforcement result area**, results showed moderate differences in understandings of P/CVE but did suggest a shift to prioritising soft over hard power solutions, emphasising community engagement and preventative measures. The number of law enforcement officers that acknowledged responsibility for ‘disruption’ (that is, delaying, diverting or preventing violent extremism) when dealing with violent extremism rose from 63% to 79%, showing evidence of increased support for prevention in favour of detection and soft policing solutions. **This shift is attributed to** the programme trainings, which emphasised an incremental learning curve and the creation of safe spaces enabling interactions between traditional and non-traditional partners.
- In the **Preventive communication result area**, conflict-sensitive journalism resulted in a successful shift in the proportion of radio professionals that understand the importance of conflict-sensitive reporting skills from 55% to 73%. **Key results in promoting conflict-sensitive journalism were attributed to** conflict resolution trainings of radio professionals that also included technical trainings on general radio production skill. Similarly, the involvement of law enforcement and community actors in the programme’s communication activities led to positive results.

**Key recommendations moving forward** included to: 1) **expand on the tested mentorship approach** by introducing more formal support structures and collecting data on the trajectories of mentees, 2) **recognise that sustained progress with regard to law enforcement requires support from national, regional and local decision makers** due to political influences and interests, and 3) **advance the role of communication in P/CVE**, such as through conflict-sensitive journalism and by testing opportunities to build commonalities between youth and law enforcement.

According to the MLS data, P/CVE activities aimed at the general population saw little progress in 2020, largely because of the constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Kenya-EU partnership NCTC initiative reached a total of 233 beneficiaries, including 153 in S2 2020, which brings the total number of participants in EUTF-funded P/CVE initiatives to 42,370 (EUTF indicator 4.3). NCTC also analysed propaganda from Al-Shabaab and other extremist groups in order to better design counter-messaging, such as by monitoring discussions between Al-Shabab-affiliated accounts.

## Policymaking

Data on the Worldwide Governance Indicators from the World Bank shows that governance in the Horn of Africa remains weak; for instance, Somalia and South Sudan are the two countries with the most fragile governance in the world. Sudan and Eritrea also feature in the fifteen lowest rated governance systems. None of the countries in the EUTF HoA window score above 0 (average) in any of the six dimensions of governance identified by the World Bank.<sup>1</sup> The ‘government effectiveness’ criteria, which ‘reflects perceptions on the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government’s commitment to such policies’, indicates that Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Eritrea all figure among the twelve least effective governments worldwide. Because of these challenges, the EUTF has integrated policymaking support into numerous programmes, in addition to projects fully dedicated to this area.

As of the end of 2020, EUTF-funded projects have supported 545 policies, laws and strategies (EUTF indicator 4.6) in the Horn of Africa, including 181 in 2020 (of which 63 were developed in the second half of the year). Supporting local policymaking and legislation has been integral to the strategies of numerous EUTF-funded projects. As such, 23 different projects have contributed to this output in 2020,

<sup>1</sup> The six dimensions of governance used by the World Bank for this index are: Voice and Accountability, Political Stability / No Violence, Government effectiveness, Regulatory quality, Control of Corruption and Rule of Law.

which brings the total number of projects that have supported policies and laws to date to 46. The main projects involved in policymaking in 2020 include RESTORE 2 WV in Somalia and RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund IRC and DRR Oromia in Ethiopia, with 66, 20 and 17 initiatives supported in 2020 respectively.

Out of the 545 documents supported to date, 314 have been local policies and strategies, of which 116 were developed in 2020, including 24 in S2 2020. This indicates an effort on the part of the EUTF projects to support formal and informal governance structures in policymaking and planning at the local level. National policies and strategies follow, with 161 documents supported since the creation of the EUTF, including 37 in 2020. Interestingly, the supported national policies are more sector-focused than the local ones. While most locally supported policies consist of community-based action plans, emergency preparedness plans and disaster risk resilience strategies, national ones include numerous legal documents (48 since the beginning of EUTF activities), education strategies (44) or food security-related policies (18) at the national level.

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

When COVID-19 was first reported in the Horn of Africa in early March 2020, the number of cases seemed low compared to other regions, thanks in part to its young population and the swift preventative and remedial measures implemented by governments across the continent. In the Horn of Africa specifically, IGAD quickly reacted by formulating a comprehensive regional response strategy to address the pandemic. However, COVID-19 also added to the multitude of existing challenges faced by countries in the Horn of Africa, including extreme poverty, social unrest, insecurity and governance issues, as well as a desert locust invasion, food insecurity, floods and drought, all aggravated by climate change-induced extreme weather conditions. The ensuing impacts were multi-faceted and considerable. Export losses severely affected national economies, unemployment grew, serious governance deficiencies, including corruption issues, were revealed, electoral processes were postponed, ethnic tensions intensified and most in-person regional diplomatic efforts were paused.<sup>1</sup>

As of 31 December 2020, the number of COVID-19 cases and deaths in the Horn of Africa<sup>2</sup> stood at 296,861 and 5,569, respectively.<sup>3</sup> Ethiopia continued to register the highest number of confirmed COVID-19 cases at 124,264 (42% of all reported Horn of Africa cases), followed by Kenya with 96,458 confirmed cases (32%) and Uganda with 35,216 cases (12%).<sup>4</sup> Community transmission continues, putting health systems under immense pressure.

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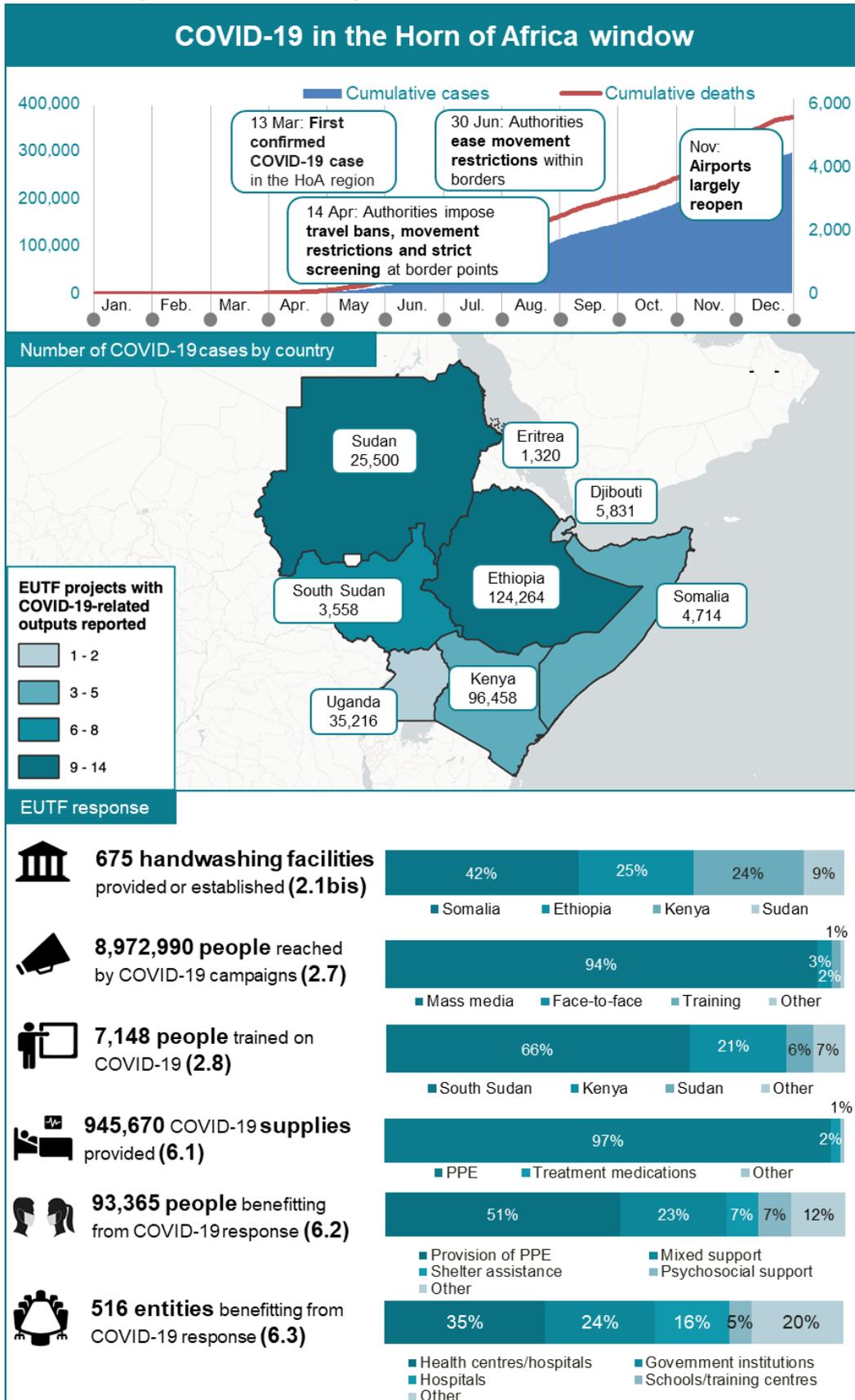
<sup>1</sup> Accord, 'The impact of COVID-19 on the Horn of Africa', 14 October 2020.

<sup>2</sup> This includes EUTF countries with contracted projects, i.e. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.

<sup>3</sup> WHO, 'World COVID-19 data', extracted on 25 March 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

Figure 14: COVID-19 regional dashboard, HoA, December 2020<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Regional projects with COVID-19-related outputs are not represented on the map.

EUTF-funded projects have so far provided a total of 945,670 pandemic-related supplies, including 901,198 (or 95%) in S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.1) to support local communities, health centres, hospitals, schools and governments in the region to combat the spread of the virus. 71% of the supplies to date have been provided in Ethiopia, where a sharp rise in outputs for this indicator can be observed in Q3 2020. This is largely attributable to the SINCE project, which distributed 554,633 PPE kits in four regions, including 99% in Amhara. After Ethiopia, Kenya has benefitted from 11% of the supplies provided to date, thanks in large part to CRRF KE Self Reliance's distribution of 95,000 face masks to households in Garissa and Turkana counties. In Somalia (also 11% of the total output), REINTEG UN-Habitat distributed 72,000 supplies during the second half of the year to communities in Banaadir. Hospitals in Somalia also benefitted from 10 treatment supplies (ventilators, aspirators, etc.) and 700 virus and serological testing supplies provided by the EU-IOM JI. The project also supplied 52,652 items of PPE in Somalia, Sudan and Ethiopia in 2020, all in S2. 86% of all supplies provided to date are smaller items (with a value of less than €5) such as face masks and gloves, and the rest are higher-valued items including more comprehensive PPE kits, infrared thermometers, oxygen concentrators, ventilators and lab material.

EUTF-funded projects reached nearly five times more people with COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2) in S2 compared to S1 2020. Of the 93,365 beneficiaries assisted to date (50% male, 42% female<sup>1</sup>), 82% were reported in S2 2020. They have mostly benefitted from PPE provision<sup>2</sup> (55%), mixed support such as PPE and other non-food items, food and water (23%), psychosocial and shelter assistance (7% each) as well as economic support (mainly in the form of cash transfers), medical support (such as COVID-19 screening) and medical equipment, which together account for 8% of COVID-19 response beneficiaries. Ethiopia remains the country in which the largest share (58%) of total outputs to date has been achieved for EUTF indicator 6.2, thanks especially to the RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund, which provided health kits and sanitisers to 31,679 household members in Somali Region.

EUTF funds have also helped to step up capacity building to strengthen the response to COVID-19, with 7,148 service provider staff trained on pandemic-related topics in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8). The largest contributor to this result is HPF III UK Aid in South Sudan, which, to date, has provided training to 4,387 health workers (including 2,973 in Q3 2020 alone) on COVID-19 prevention, factually accurate messaging for communities, use of PPE, COVID-19 case detection as well as surveillance and treatment protocols. A total of 516 institutions benefitted from COVID-19 emergency activities in 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.3), 46% of which received support or training for their health staff. In addition, a working debrief on the adverse impacts of COVID-19 on food security in Sudan produced by the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO project was disseminated to 152 governmental institutions, international organisations, NGOs and non-state actors for use in the development of their response action plans, accounting for 30% of the total output for EUTF indicator 6.3.<sup>3</sup>

#### Focus box 2: RASMI PACT builds police-community trust amid the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>4</sup>

Beyond the health concerns associated with COVID-19, the adverse social, economic and political impacts of the pandemic are particularly significant in the marginalised Mendera Triangle, where the borders of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia meet. With limited access to basic social services and infrastructure as well as rising insecurity stemming from violent extremism, ethnic conflicts and the recent desert locust invasion, community resilience is under considerable stress in this part of the Horn.

<sup>1</sup> The gender of the remaining 8% beneficiaries is unspecified.

<sup>2</sup> Individual items of supplied PPE are counted under pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1), while those who directly benefit from the distributed PPE are counted under EUTF 6.2. Items such as soap and hand sanitiser are not considered pandemic-related supplies and therefore only the beneficiaries of these items are counted, under EUTF indicator 6.2.

<sup>3</sup> 10% benefitted from medical equipment, 5% from sensitisation to hygiene and social distancing, 4% from provision of PPE, and 5% from unspecified support.

<sup>4</sup> PACT, 'In the Mendera Triangle, RASMI takes action to build police-community trust amid Covid-19', 15 August 2020.

As the Kenyan government imposed border movement restrictions in response to the pandemic, several reports of law enforcement agencies using excessive means to enforce the rules emerged. This in turn took its toll on police-community relationships, which are critical to upholding the rule of law and countering violent extremism in the area.

Cognisant of the interplay between the spread of COVID-19 and peace and security, the Cross-Border Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration (RASMI) project is implementing a conflict systems-based approach to promote peacebuilding and conflict management and improve conflict resolution abilities at the community and cross-border levels in the Mandera region.

Trust and information sharing is essential to ensuring that communities report crime in a timely, reliable and honest manner and that security officials respond appropriately. Therefore, RASMI held a dialogue in early August between security forces and community members about rights-based policing and conflict early warning and response. The event helped to build social cohesion and strengthened coordination among local peace and security institutions to effectively respond to conflict and insecurity, while also building community awareness about citizen policing.

According to RASMI programme officer Abdimunim Haji, 'Security is a collective responsibility, and we must all do our part to ensure that criminals and extremists have zero opportunity to take advantage of the COVID-19 shocks to expand their extremist agenda.'

In a continued effort to create awareness around the virus and its impact, as well as about protection and prevention measures, EUTF-funded projects have scaled up resilience campaigns on COVID-19 (EUTF indicator 2.7). Indeed, out of a total of 8,927,990 people reached so far on COVID-19-related topics – mainly through mass media (94%<sup>1</sup>) – 5,492,544 (or 61%) were reported in S2 2020. To date, 52% of campaign beneficiaries are in Ethiopia, most attributable to SINCE, which implemented a campaign on COVID-19 prevention that reached 3,949,284 people through radio, posters, SMS and vans with speakers in Q3 2020. Another 34% of reported beneficiaries were reached in Kenya, mainly thanks to Youth KE KRCS's community sensitisation campaign, which was conducted over the last three quarters of 2020 and benefitted a total of 2,857,845 people.

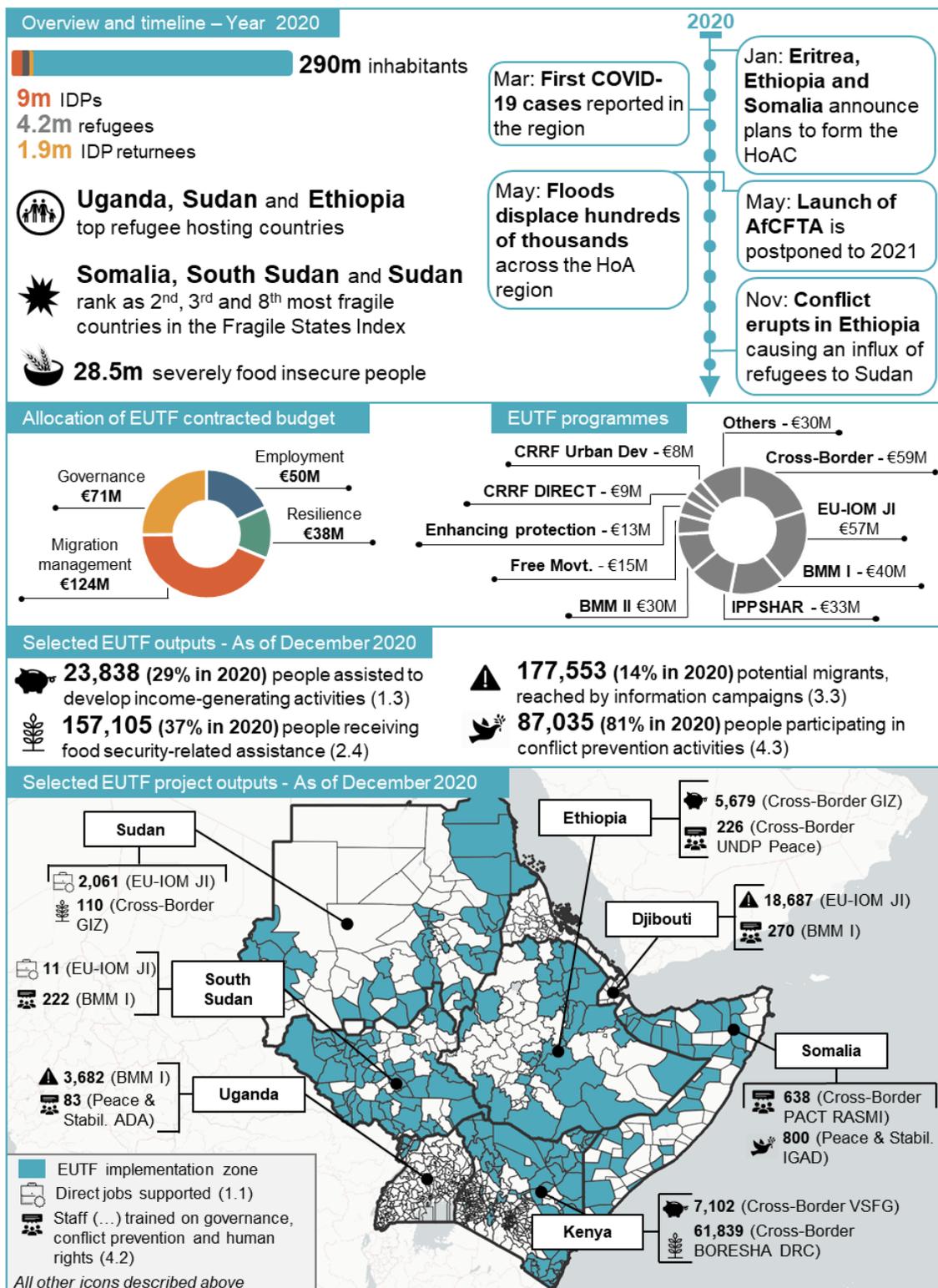
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<sup>1</sup> 3% were reached through face-to-face campaigns, 2% through trainings or demonstrations, 1% through events, and 1% through other means.

# 5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

## 5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 15: Regional projects – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.1.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF IN 2020

The Horn of Africa is subject to complex migration, conflict, political and socioeconomic dynamics, which, along with climate-related pressures, drive both regular and irregular migration and displacement in the region.<sup>4</sup> The EUTF aims to support a common regional approach to coordinate on issues pertaining to migration, security, regional governance and development challenges in the region. Reflecting the cross-boundary nature of the EUTF's approach, the EUTF has contracted €292M to a total of 37 regional projects, with migration management (SO3) (€124M) and governance (SO4) (€71M) accounting for the most funds, followed by SO1 (€50M) and SO2 (€38M).<sup>5</sup> EUTF-funded regional projects often adopt multilateral interventions that touch on one or more of the following: direct outreach to end beneficiaries, capacity building at the local and national levels, and support to regional institutions and policies.

#### Migration management

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly affected migration trends and flows across the Horn of Africa. Due to border closures, alternative migration routes were adopted, and ongoing return and repatriation operations were halted. As a result, pockets of migrants were left stranded across the region, and migrants in return programmes were unable to travel until the resumption of operations.<sup>6</sup> Despite these challenges, regional projects funded by the EUTF undertook several migration-related interventions during 2020. Key migration management-related programmes include the BMM I and BMM II programmes, the latter of which began implementing in 2020 following the end of BMM I in 2019, as well as the EU-IOM JI.<sup>7</sup>

A total of 177,553 potential migrants have been reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF indicator 3.3) since the beginning of EUTF operations. The COVID-19 pandemic seems to have affected this output as only 24,721 were reached in 2020 (61% men and 39% women), including 13,994 in S2 2020, compared to 122,620 in 2019. In 2020, results were attributed entirely to the EU-IOM JI reaching non-migrant beneficiaries in Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Sudan with sensitisation campaigns on Assisted Voluntary Return and protection services to promote reintegration in communities of return. The EU-IOM JI and BMM I also supported migrants with voluntary returns, post-arrival assistance and reintegration assistance. The two programmes have supported the returns of 7,100 migrants in transit (7%) and returnees (89%)<sup>8</sup> (EUTF indicator 3.4). In 2020, the EU-IOM JI supported the voluntary return of 1,921 returnees, with a considerable decline brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in only 353 returns supported between April and December 2020, compared to the 1,568 people returned in the first three months of 2020. The EU-IOM JI also offered post-arrival assistance to 455 returnees in the first three months of 2020, 18 in Q2 and 522 in S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.5). This brings the total number of people supported with post-arrival assistance to date in the HoA to 7,845. In addition, 13,091 returnees have benefitted from reintegration assistance to date (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis), with 4,718 returnees supported by the EU-IOM JI in 2020 (including 2,045 in S2 2020). In 2020, more than three out of five returnees received economic support (2,875 returnees) while more than one in five

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €9M (3% of the total contracted budget for regional projects) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse outcomes remain widespread due to multiple shocks', August 2020; UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa – Humanitarian Snapshot', December 2020; Fragile States Index, 'Fragile states index 2020 – data', 2020;

Population data accumulated from all sources in HoA country sections below. All other sources referenced in main text.

<sup>3</sup> AfCFTA, or the African Continental Free Trade Area founded in 2018 and signed by 54 of the African Union nations (excluding Eritrea). At the time of writing the S2 2020 report, the AfCFTA was launched as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2021.

<sup>4</sup> IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa – Regional strategy 2020-2024', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> The remaining 3% (€9M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>6</sup> IOM, '2020 migrants movements between the Horn of Africa and the Arabian Peninsula', 26 January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-78-01 'DOA' EUTF BMM Phase II.

<sup>8</sup> The remaining 4% (282) is unspecified.

(1,066) received social support and 777 benefitted from psychosocial support.

### Focus box 3: EU-IOM JI support to stranded migrants in Somalia

Seventeen unaccompanied migrant children and five women who were stranded in Somalia for months due to COVID-19 movement restrictions have returned home to Ethiopia in late October with support from the EU-IOM JI. They had been living in different safe houses supported by UNICEF in Bossaso, a coastal town and key transit point for migrants planning to transit through Yemen *en route* to the Gulf countries.

Among the migrants assisted was Hakim (name changed for protection reasons), a 17-year-old from Harar, a city about 800 km from Bossaso in eastern Ethiopia. He had originally planned to travel to Saudi Arabia in search of a better life for himself and his family, but was not prepared for the journey ahead. 'The smugglers used to threaten us with stabbing if one of us got tired from the long walk,' he said. The most difficult part of the journey, which involved fifteen days of walking to reach Bossaso, was going for three days with little food and water. However, the long wait is over for Hakim, who has been reunited with his family.

Recent findings by the IOM Regional Data Hub in the East and Horn of Africa show that the share of unaccompanied migrant children respective to all migrant children tracked at flow monitoring points on the Yemeni Coast has increased dramatically, from 55% in 2019 to 75% in 2020.

As of the end of September 2020, the IOM-supported Migration Response Centre (MRC) in Bossaso has registered 294 unaccompanied children. The centre is an open facility mainly for vulnerable migrants and those in distress. It is the main point of contact with stranded migrants. While overall arrivals in Bossaso and registrations at the MRC have declined since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, many migrants have found themselves in more difficult conditions, and are stranded for longer periods.

The return of the 22 migrants was organised in coordination with the Puntland administration, the MRC in Bossaso, UNICEF and the Tadamun Social Society (TASS) centre in Bossaso, which offers a safehouse for unaccompanied migrant children.



Photo 4: Stranded migrant assisted by IOM. Photo credit: IOM.

With regard to EUTF indicator 3.2 (migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and assisted), 17,116 people have been supported with EUTF funding to date in the HoA, 91% of which were migrants in transit, 7% victims of trafficking and 2% refugees. All the migrants and victims of trafficking were supported by BMM I, which reached 16,789 beneficiaries under this indicator across the Horn. In 2020, all results were attributed to the newly included ETM Rwanda project which supported 327 refugees and asylum seekers in transit by conducting refugee status determinations for evacuees from Libya. The ETM Rwanda has also achieved all of the results reported to date by the EUTF regional projects for EUTF indicator 3.8 (people of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees) by evacuating 515 PoCs from Libya.

## Resilience

Resilience-building interventions in the Horn of Africa remain as relevant as ever as the COVID-19 pandemic contributes to further disrupting livelihoods and driving forced displacement and humanitarian crises across the region.<sup>1</sup> Within the EUTF's regional portfolio, food security interventions largely focus on improving agricultural practices and have so far reached 157,105 people with food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) through the Cross-Border programme, namely Cross-Border BORESHA DRC (55%), Cross-Border VSFG (43%), Cross-Border GIZ (2%) and Cross-Border UNDP Peace (74 people). In particular, Cross-Border VSFG supported nearly all the 58,519 beneficiaries reached in 2020 (55,447 people), mainly thanks to its intervention to help establish livestock disease information, surveillance systems and control in cross-border areas in Ethiopia and Kenya.

407 staff (half of which in S2 2020) from local authorities and basic service providers benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery through EUTF regional projects in 2020, for a total of 2,040 trained to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). For example, Cross-Border BORESHA DRC trained 171 community animal health workers, community disease reporters, local government officials and community water committee members in Somalia (48%), Ethiopia (32%) and Kenya (20%).

The EUTF regional projects also built or rehabilitated 318 social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) to improve access to basic services. Notably, almost half (144) of this progress was achieved through Cross-Border BORESHA DRC's COVID-19 response in the final three months of 2020, including through the construction of handwashing stations intended for VSLA group members and schools in Kenya and water kiosks and handwashing stations in Somalia.

Finally, 151,405 people to date and 29,980 people in 2020 (including 19,312 in S2 2020) have benefitted from improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), largely thanks to BORESHA DRC (133,376 in total, including 18,750 in 2020). The newly included refugee and host community-oriented projects '*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*' and ETM Rwanda have also reported outputs under this indicator. The '*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*' has reached 8,878 people (69% host community and 31% refugees) through the construction of a health centre and the payment of medical personnel's salaries up to March 2020. Meanwhile, 515 refugees have benefitted from improved access to health, food, water and sanitation and hygiene conditions thanks to the renovation or construction of a number of infrastructures in the ETM Rwanda centre, including a health post, a dining block, water and drainage systems, and latrines.

Focus box 4: '*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*' project

**The '*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*' project, implemented by UNHCR, began in April 2019 but is new to MLS reporting.** The objective of the project is to **improve the protection environment and access to land, livelihoods and basic**

<sup>1</sup> IOM, 'East and Horn of Africa – Regional strategy 2020-2024', 2020.

**services** for South Sudanese refugees as well as for the host communities with which they live in Haut-Uélé and Ituri Provinces in the DRC.

In 2018, UNHCR and the local authorities jointly selected a suitable site (Bele, Haut-Uélé Province) for the relocation of refugees living in areas that were insufficiently secure or at risk of environmental degradation. In 2020, the project constructed shelters for 707 refugee households in the new site, along with critical shared infrastructures such as latrines, showers, waste pits and washing stations. The project also constructed waystations to support the relocation of the refugees to Bele.

In addition, the project has supported improvements in access to basic services for both refugees and members of the host community in the area through, among other interventions, the financing of additional medical staff for the existing health facility in Bele, the construction of additional buildings for the health facility and primary school, support to both refugees and host community members with the payment of school fees and medical expenditures, and agricultural livelihoods assistance for refugee and host community households through training and support to access to land.



Photo 5: Shelters built by the ‘*Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC*’ project in Bele. Photo credit: JJ Soha.

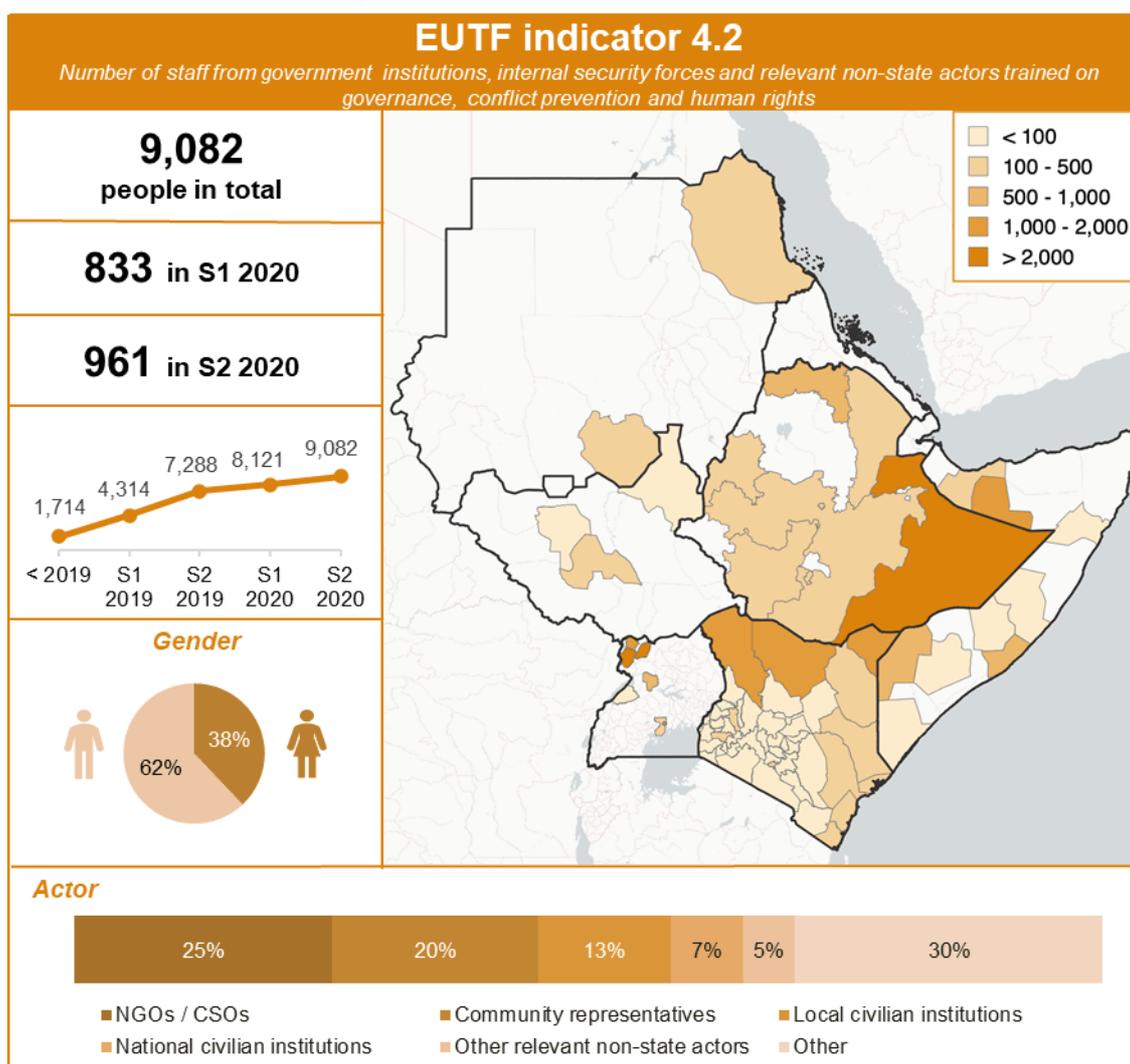
## Peacebuilding and governance

The EUTF also supports peacebuilding and governance efforts in the Horn of Africa (including regional, national and local level capacity building of relevant actors as well as support to regional integration and policymaking, both of which are explored further in the next sections). Interestingly, 2020 witnessed the largest number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities to date (EUTF indicator 4.3), with 70,112 people participating (81% of the overall output) out of 87,035 participants reported so far. All results are attributable to the interventions of the Cross-Border programme in border areas, which are reported on in detail in Section 4.2.5 above (‘Improving governance and conflict prevention’).

## Regional, national and local-level capacity building

The EUTF regional projects have supported the training of 9,082 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). In 2020, 1,794 staff were trained, including 961 in S2 2020, mostly by the Cross-Border programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The staff trainings in 2020 reflect the relevance of community and non-state actors as they mainly targeted community representatives (29%), NGOs and CSOs (14%) and local and national civilian institutions (18%). Reflecting the frequency of conflict and local violence in the region, people trained on the topic of conflict prevention accounted for almost seven in ten of people reached in 2020, while security-related topics accounted for 5%.

Figure 16: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), HoA regional projects, as of December 2020<sup>1</sup>



1,542 individuals were trained on migration management in 2020 (EUTF indicator 3.7), including 816 in the second half of 2020, primarily on the topic of legal migration (58%), for a total of 14,430 people trained to date. Half of the 2020 output is attributable to the EU-IOM JI providing capacity building for 773 national and local officials as well as non-state actors on return and reintegration, and to the BMM

<sup>1</sup> 8,544 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 538 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

II training 637 state, non-state and private sector actors on migration management.

Regional integration and cooperation on labour migration was also a key training topic on the agenda in 2020 as the Free Movement ILO project trained 74 people, including two IGAD staff and 31 member state officials in support of the IGAD-ILO Labour Migration Experts' Reference Group, 23 experts from member states and two from the IGAD Secretariat on ILO guidelines and labour migration, and sixteen staff from private employment agency associations on labour migration governance. The Cross-Border UNDP Peace project also trained 50 border management committee staff and government liaison officers in Ethiopia on border management, human rights and illegal migration.

Through the above-mentioned capacity building of national and local officials as well as technical government support, 2020 witnessed the highest yearly number of institutions and non-state actors (230, or 40% of the total output of 581, including 134 in S2 2020) strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management to date (EUTF indicator 3.6). Outputs for this indicator in 2020 were largely reported by the EU-IOM JI, which supported 202 institutions, national and local and non-state actors on migration management issues. Free Movement ILO supported a further 20 national and three regional institutions with capacity building and support on protection and migration management, as well as five private employment agency associations with strengthened knowledge on labour migration governance.

## Regional integration and policy making

The EUTF regional portfolio has also supported capacity building as well as regional policymaking and legislation to strengthen regional cooperation and integration, most notably through its support to IGAD. For example, to date, the EUTF regional projects have 157 trained staff from regional institutions on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), all through the IPPSHAR project. IPPSHAR has been supporting the IGAD Peace and Security Division, covering nearly 60% of its budget, notably focusing on IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) network<sup>1</sup> and the National Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit<sup>2</sup> on analytical capacity as well as IGAD's Mediation Support Unit's roster of technical experts on mediation.

The IPPSHAR programme has been conducting a wide range of activities to support IGAD's Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism (CEWARN) by strengthening its network in East African countries as well as its data collection, analysis and reporting capacities. The programme produced 23 analytical products (EUTF indicator 5.3) covering South Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti in the second half of 2020. Thanks to a strengthened network of conflict event reporters, the development of a mobile app for data collection and of an analysis framework, as well as training exercises targeted at the CEWARN team, a total of about 4,000 events have so far been reported and analysed by IGAD's Peace and Security Division.

Regional integration and cooperation has also been strengthened through the development or direct support to develop a total of 90 strategies, laws, policies and plans, including 23 regional policies/strategies (EUTF indicator 4.6). In 2020, nine regional policies and strategies were developed. Examples include IPPSHAR's development of the IGAD Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics, the CEWARN Communications and Outreach Strategy and the IGAD Peace and Security Division's COVID-19 Response Strategy; Free Movement ILO's support to the development of two regional guidelines on bilateral labour agreements; Peace & Stability ADA's support to a regional mediation protocol on preventive diplomacy and mediation; and Free Movement IGAD's support to the endorsement of the IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons by all IGAD member states in February 2020. In addition, the roadmap for the implementation of the Protocol was endorsed by the

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<sup>1</sup> CEWARN is a network established under IGAD in 2002 with the mandate of facilitating data sharing on outbreaks and escalations of potentially violent conflicts, in order to promote shared prosperity and sustained peace.

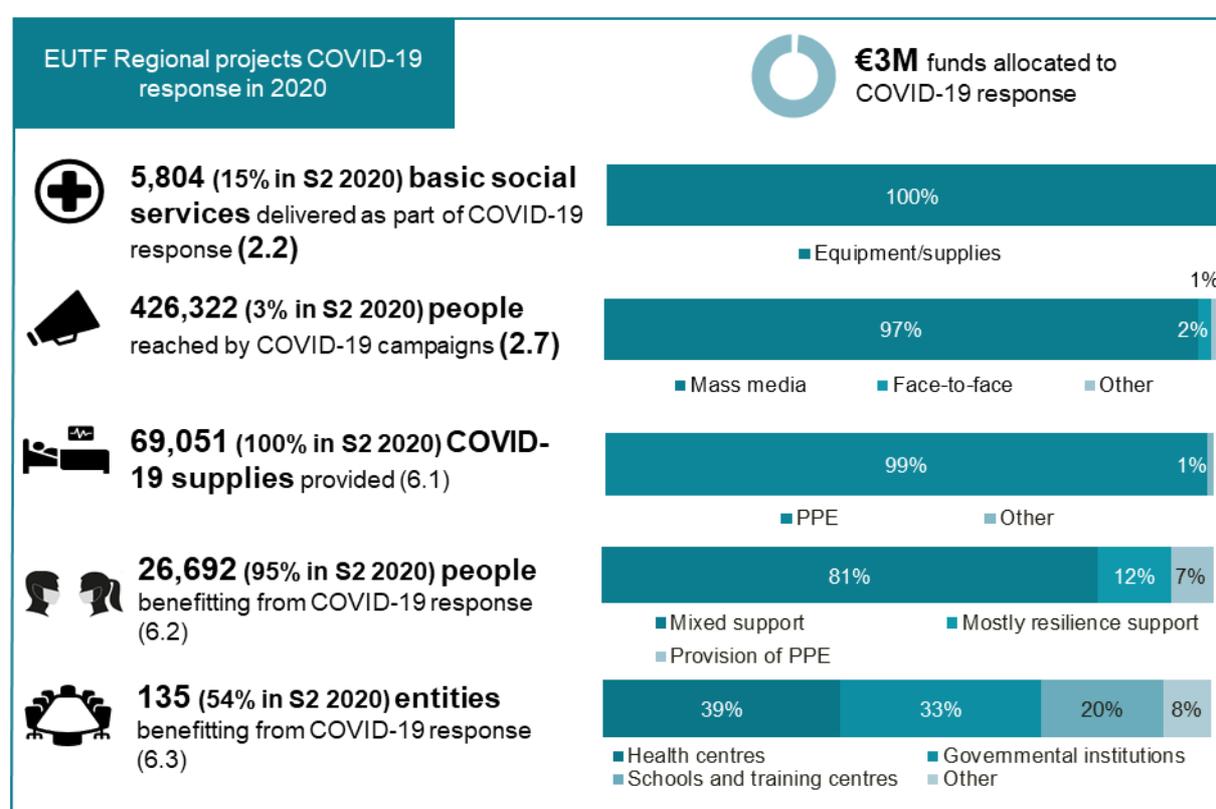
<sup>2</sup> CEWERU is part of the CEWARN Unit and also acts nationally as part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in respective IGAD member states. The national CEWERU units provide information and reports to CEWARN and acts as a feedback mechanism.

IGAD Committee of Ambassadors and Ministers in charge of migration and labour in November. (The Protocol on Transhumance was also presented to the Technical Ministers in November 2020, and will be presented to the Council of Ministers for signature.

## COVID-19 pandemic in the HoA region

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a detrimental socioeconomic impact in the Horn of Africa, exacerbating the already unstable security situation in the region. To mitigate the damaging effects of the pandemic, several EUTF-funded regional programmes adjusted activities or reallocated funds to support the COVID-19 response. These include the CRRF Urban Development, Free Movement, EU-IOM JI and Cross-Border programmes, which are working on direct COVID-19 responses as well as regional response plans, building resilience among communities and helping to mitigate the pandemic's toll on livelihoods. The respective contributions collectively amount to €3.4M in funding.

Figure 17: COVID-19 and regional projects, January to December 2020<sup>1</sup>



Since the start of the pandemic, regional projects and programmes have provided 69,051 pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1), virtually all of which (69,020) were provided in S2 2020 and 99% of which were PPE. This was mostly done by the EU-IOM JI (53,362) and the Cross-Border programme (15,689) distributing to primarily Somalia (43%), Sudan (28%), Ethiopia (25%) and Kenya (4%). Overall, 26,692 people (46% migrants in transit, 31% host community members 13% vulnerable non-displaced people, 4% IDPs and 3% IDPs)<sup>2</sup> have benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), 95% of whom were supported in S2 2020. That migrants in transit make up almost half of the people supported is explained by the EU-IOM JI's COVID-19 response, which supported 11,209 migrants in transit with mixed COVID-19 emergency response activities, in addition to 8,273 host community members and 768 returnees. The Cross-Border BORESHA DRC project supported a further

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining 3% (820) are unspecified.

3,208 IDPs and vulnerable people (including community members and project staff) with PPE, Cross-Border PACT SEEK supported 1,414 vulnerable people with PPE and cleaning products, and the CRRF Urban Development ACAV project supported 820 people with assorted protective gears and kits. Furthermore, 135 entities (including 73 in S2 2020) such as health centres, government institutions, schools and training centres have benefitted from the EUTF regional projects' COVID-19 emergency response (EUTF indicator 6.3), largely thanks to Cross-Border PACT SEEK, which supported 31 health centres and 31 governmental institutions with medical and sanitary supplies.

The Cross-Border programme also reached 426,322 people with COVID-19-related sensitisation campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7) in 2020, accounting for 85% of all regional projects' resilience-related campaign beneficiaries reported to date. Cross-Border BORESHA DRC accounts for 84% of this output, reaching 357,605 people through awareness raising in schools, villages and settlements, as well as through posters and mass media campaigns, in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. In addition, Cross-Border PACT SEEK reached 45,153 people in Kenya and Ethiopia, followed by Cross-Border PACT RASMI (20,283), Cross-Border VSFG (3,217) and Cross-Border UNDP SECCCI (64).

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

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

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Regional projects, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,587	1,775	2,757	<b>7,076</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	0	3	<b>1,720</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	12,586	2,200	4,729	<b>23,838</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,098	61	295	<b>1,454</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	65	69	183	<b>318</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	1,435	5,312	1,226	<b>7,973</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	3	4	4	<b>10</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	13,047	45,471	<b>157,105</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	0	<b>178</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,365	413,693	13,435	<b>501,350</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	203	204	<b>2,040</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	121,425	10,667	19,312	<b>151,405</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	10,411	122	123	<b>17,116</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	30,212	122,620	10,727	13,994	<b>177,553</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,096	2,083	1,580	341	<b>7,100</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	3,728	3,122	473	522	<b>7,845</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,937	4,436	2,673	2,045	<b>13,091</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	188	96	134	<b>581</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,764	7,125	726	816	<b>14,430</b>
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	0	209	<b>515</b>
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	56	16	<b>91</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	<b>67</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	833	961	<b>9,082</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	15,793	64,070	6,052	<b>87,035</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	26	12	11	<b>90</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	30	7	<b>111</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	15	10	<b>39</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	93	53	57	75	<b>278</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	4	5	<b>42</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31	69,020	<b>69,051</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	1,414	25,278	<b>26,692</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	62	73	<b>135</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

### 5.1.3. EUTF REGIONAL PROJECTS

Table 6: Regional projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Better Migration Management Programme (BMM)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme – GIZ (BMM GIZ)	GIZ	€40,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-09-01	Better Migration Management Programme Phase II – GIZ (BMM II GIZ)	GIZ	€ 30,000,000
Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the Horn of Africa (Cross-Border)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-07	Cross Border Collaboration Programme in Western Ethiopia And Eastern Sudan (Cross-Border GIZ)	GIZ	€ 20,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-01	Regional Approaches for Sustainable Conflict Management and Integration (Cross-Border PACT RASMI)	PACT	€ 2,850,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-02	Building Opportunities for Resilience in the Horn of Africa (Cross-Border BORESHA DRC)	DRC	€ 13,300,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-04	Collaboration in cross-border areas of the horn of Africa region: the Southwest Ethiopia-Northwest Kenya border (Cross-Border VSFG)	VSFG	€ 12,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-05	Support for effective cooperation and coordination of cross-border initiatives in Southwest Ethiopia, Northwest Kenya, Marsabit-Borana & Dawa, and Kenya-Somalia-Ethiopia (Cross-Border UNDP SECCEI)	UNDP	€ 7,706,082
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-06	Cross-border cooperation between Ethiopia and Kenya for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Marsabit-Moyale cluster (Cross-Border UNDP Peace)	UNDP	€ 3,500,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-26-03	Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas: Cluster I-Lot 1 (Cross-Border PACT SEEK)	PACT	€ 2,992,500
<b>CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-67-02</b>	<b>Technical assistance to Koboko Municipality</b>	<b>ACAV</b>	<b>€ 1,000,042 (new in 2020 yearly report)</b>
<b>Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-81-01</b>	<b>Enhancing protection, lifesaving assistance and sustainable solutions for evacuees from Libya through the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>€12,500,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)</b>
Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-REG-REG-05	Erasmus+ in West Africa and the Horn of Africa (Erasmus +)		€ 4,000,000
EU-IOM Joint Initiative	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-25-01	EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration in the Horn of Africa (previously called Regional Reintegration Facility) (EU-IOM JI)	IOM	€ 43,000,000
Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-28-01	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa (EUTF MLS)	Altai	€ 3,897,550
IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa (IPPSHAR)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-36-02	IGAD Promoting Peace and Stability in the Horn of Africa Region (IPPSHAR ADA)	ADA	€ 35,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-36-01	Supporting the IGAD Secretariat in the area of Peace and Security (IPPSHAR IGAD)	IGAD	€ 5,000,000
Research and Evidence Facility (SOAS)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-10-01	Research and Evidence Facility (REF)	SOAS	€ 5,465,424
<b>Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC</b>	<b>T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-71-01</b>	<b>Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC</b>	<b>UNHCR</b>	<b>€3,000,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)</b>
Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience (Strengthening Resilience)	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-20-02	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Direct Grant to IGAD (Strengthening Resilience IGAD)	IGAD	€ 1,400,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HoA-REG-20-01	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ (Strengthening Resilience GIZ)	GIZ	€ 2,100,000
Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance (Free Movement)	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
	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

## 5.1.4. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 18: ETM Rwanda

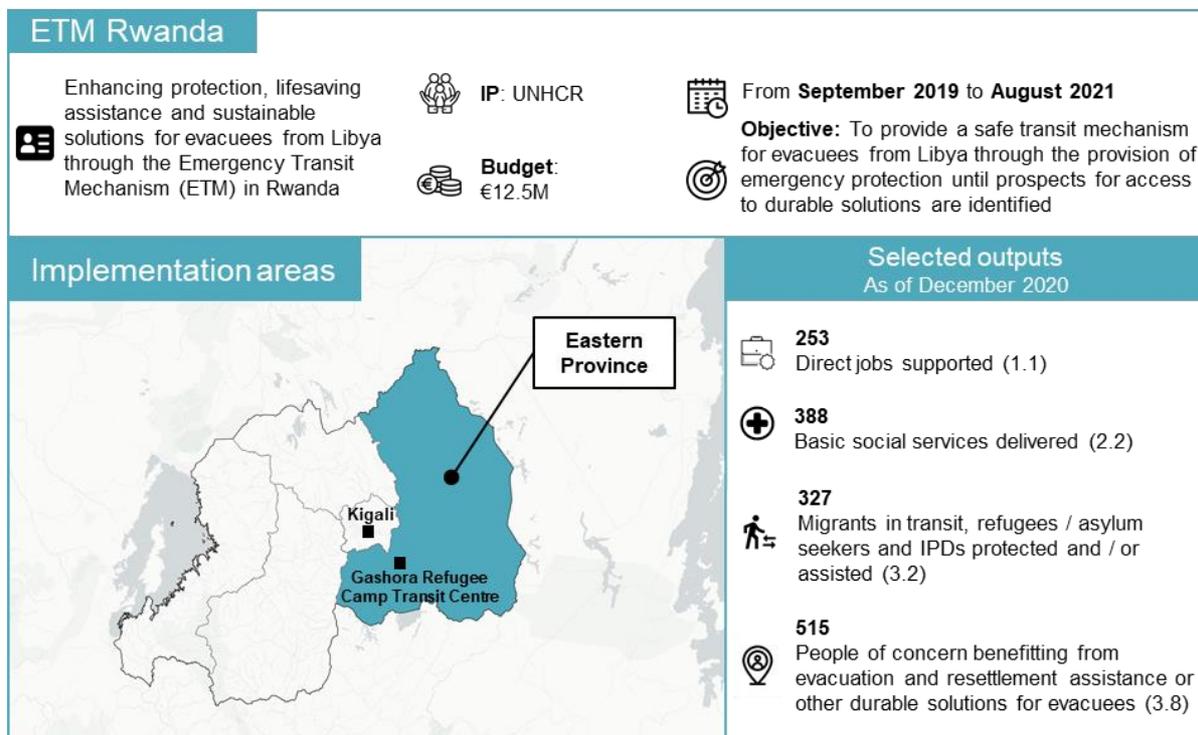


Figure 19: *Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC<sup>1</sup>*

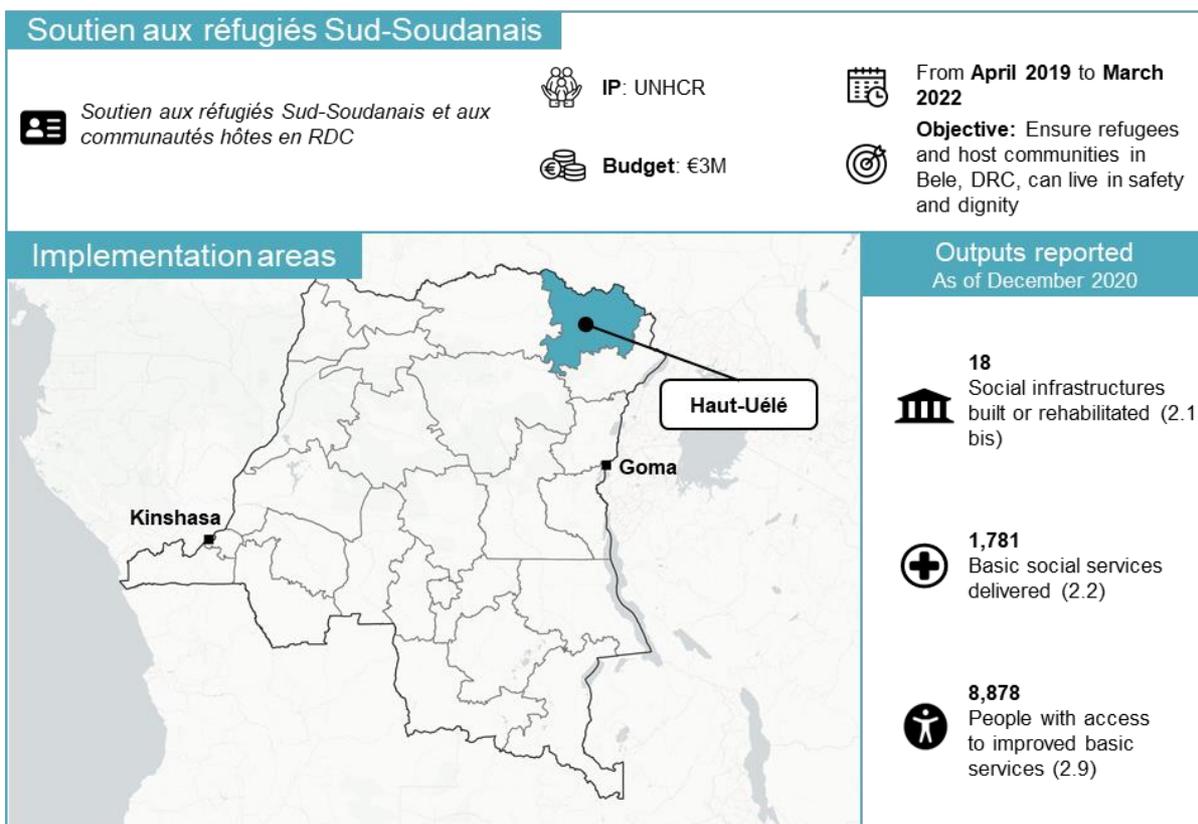
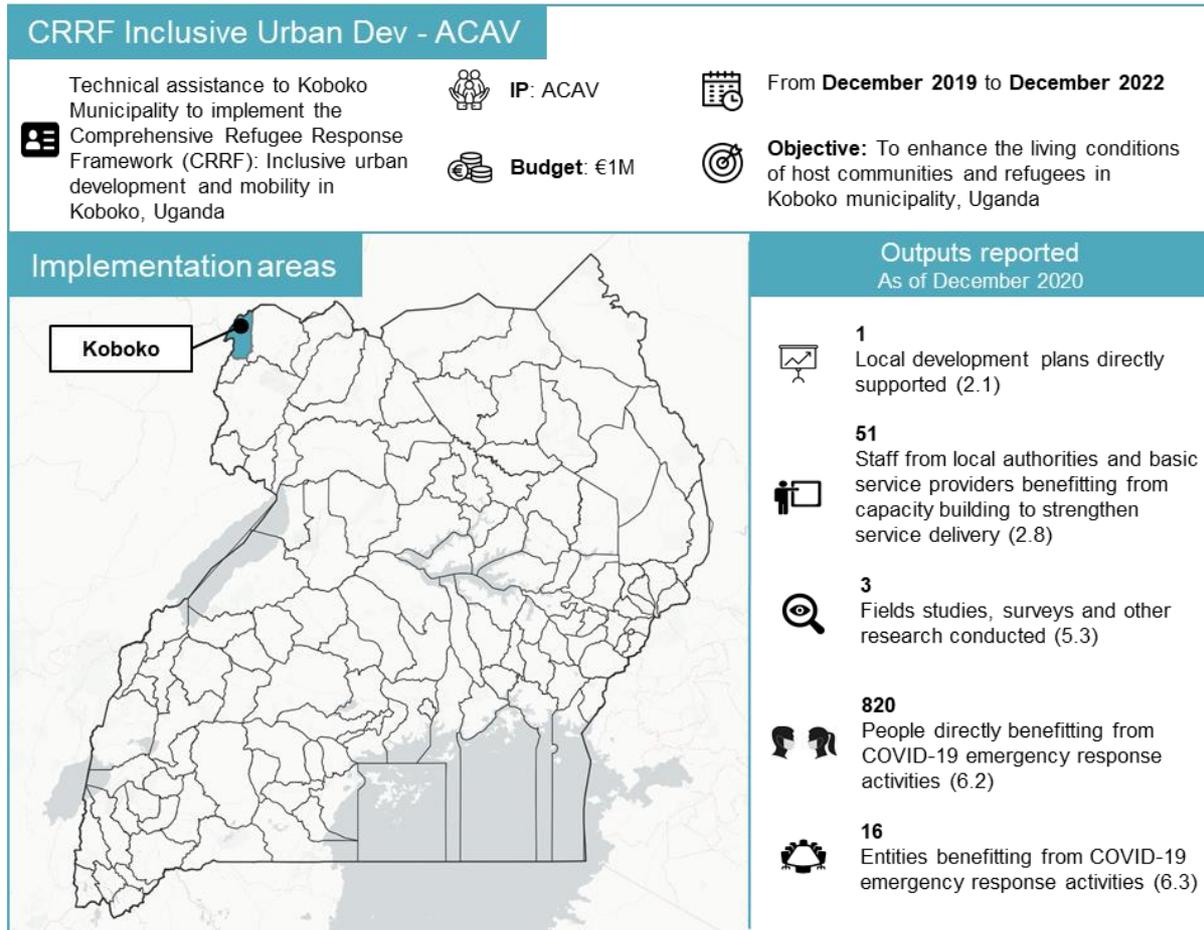


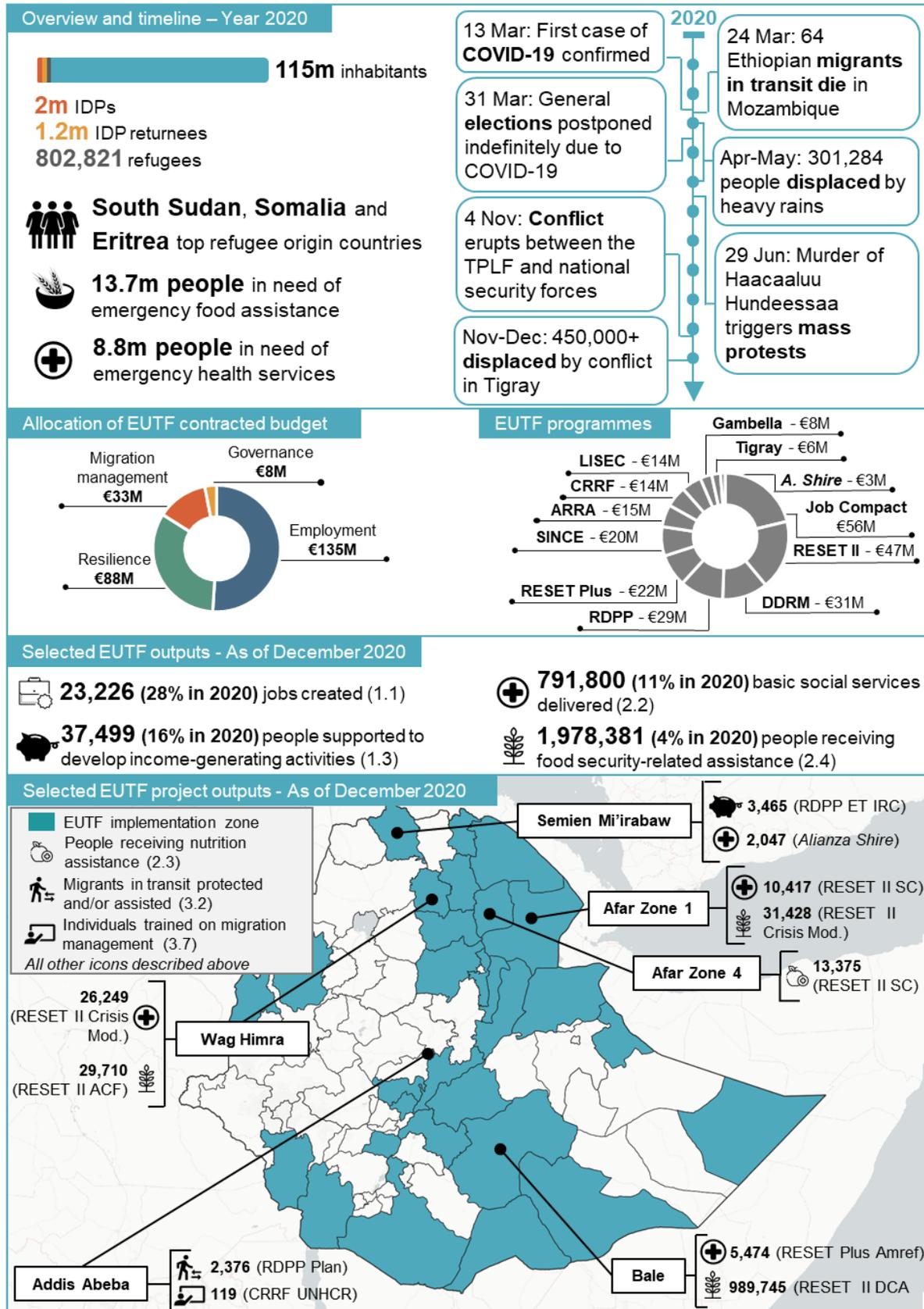
Figure 20: CRRF Inclusive Urban Development – ACAV



<sup>1</sup> The English translation of the project title is: 'Support to South Sudanese refugees and host communities in DRC'.

## 5.2. ETHIOPIA

Figure 21: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.2.1. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

As described in previous reports, the ongoing political and economic transformation in Ethiopia since Abiy Ahmed's ascension to the premiership has been accompanied by significant incidents of destabilisation and violence. Political developments in the first half of 2020 include the postponement in May of general elections to 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the formal independence of Sidama as the country's newest regional state in June. Numerous episodes of ethnic violence were also reported in various parts of the country throughout the year, perhaps most notably following the murder of Oromo singer Haacaaluu Hundeessaa in June. In response to the rescheduling of general elections, independent regional elections were held in Tigray Region in September. The process was declared illegal by the Government of Ethiopia, and in November conflict erupted between the Tigray People's Liberation Front and Ethiopian federal forces. As of January 2021, more than 400,000 people were estimated to have been internally displaced by the conflict, while nearly 60,000 people had fled to neighbouring Sudan.<sup>3</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic has also exacerbated the already precarious humanitarian situation that affects large parts of Ethiopia. For example, employment opportunities and household incomes have declined as a result of pandemic control measures and have yet to fully recover, with the European Commission's Joint Research Centre estimating that the impact of COVID-19 caused a 11.1% decrease in the national GDP compared to pre-COVID-19 projections for 2019/20.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, the impact of the worst desert locust invasion to affect East Africa in 25 years has been aggravated by pandemic-related disruptions to the supply chain of pesticides and other pest control equipment.<sup>5</sup>

The EUTF's strategy in Ethiopia aligns largely with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which just over half (51%) of the total EUTF contracted budget in Ethiopia (€264M) is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 33%. A third pillar, support to displacement-affected communities (and particularly refugees and host communities), cuts across both of these thematic areas. Outputs related to migration (primarily facilitating returns and reintegration) and governance have also been reported (SO3 and SO4, together representing 16% of the Ethiopia budget), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio.

Ethiopia accounts for the some of the oldest projects in the EUTF HoA portfolio, and as such, many of the country's flagship EUTF programmes came to an end in S2 2020, including RESET II, most of RDPP and SINCE.

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

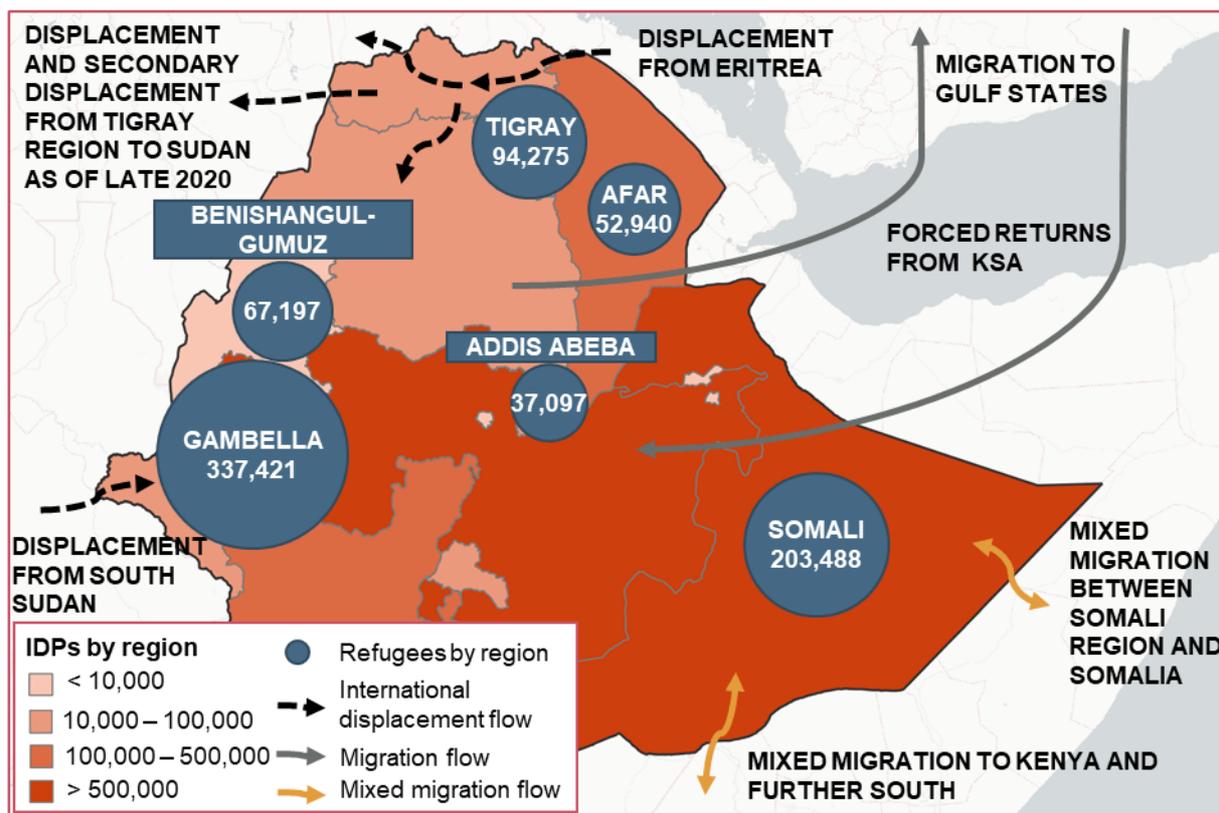
<sup>2</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet, December 2020; IOM DTM Site Assessment, Round 24, 1 January 2021; UNHCR Internally Displaced Persons and IDP returnees profile, 14 December 2020; Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia Operation: Tigray Situation Update, 21 January 2021.

<sup>4</sup> European Commission Joint Research Centre, 'COVID-19: socioeconomic impacts and recovery in Ethiopia', 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Al Jazeera, 'Ethiopia struggles to suppress desert locust infestation', 21 October 2020.

Figure 22: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Ethiopia, 2020



### Forced displacement

With 802,821 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of December 2020<sup>1</sup> (up from 766,563 at the end of S1 2020), Ethiopia hosts among the largest refugee populations in Africa. The country plays an important role as a model for progressive refugee policies and as one of the fifteen pilot countries for the roll-out of the CRRF. However, despite significant positive momentum in 2019 (as described in previous reports), translating these progressive policies into action has largely stalled in 2020.

Furthermore, in Tigray, where nearly 100,000 Eritrean refugees were hosted prior to November, the abovementioned conflict has forced humanitarian staff to withdraw from the region. Though staff have been able to briefly return to some camps to conduct emergency needs assessments, other locations, such as the Hitsats and Shimelba camps, remain inaccessible to both UNHCR and the Ethiopian Administration for Refugee & Returnee Affairs (ARRA). The status of many of the refugees living there remains uncertain, though some are known to have fled to other camps in Tigray, as well as to other parts of Ethiopia and beyond. These developments have naturally also impacted EUTF programming, and most notably the *Alianza Shire* project, which is in the process of reformulation in response to the ongoing circumstances.

The EUTF has supported refugees and host communities in Ethiopia through a range of interventions, from the RDPP programme (which largely concluded in S2 2020) to newer interventions aiming to support the CRRF, such as the 'Strengthened socioeconomic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in the Jigjiga Area' (CRRF ET Job Creation MC), implemented by Mercy Corps, and 'Capacity building and technical assistance to CRRF structures and Ethiopian government institutions' (CRRF ET UNHCR) projects.

For example, 1,573 refugee beneficiaries and 3,402 host community members have benefitted from job creation or support interventions (EUTF indicator 1.1) up to the end of 2020, which is entirely attributable

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Factsheet', December 2020.

to the RDPP programme. This represents a 5% and 39% increase respectively compared to the end of 2019. The vast majority of outputs delivered in 2020 (81%) were reported in S1 as most RDPP projects came to a close in S2. Most jobs created or supported by EUTF-funded projects for refugees and host community members are in the agricultural sector, accounting for at least 55% and 46% of beneficiaries, respectively.<sup>1</sup> In S2 2020, 190 jobs were created for host community members by RDPP DCA through IGA support to urban agriculture for those living around Berhale and Aysaita refugee camps in Afar Region.

Furthermore, 107,544 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) were delivered to refugees and host community members up to the end of 2020, representing a 23% increase compared to the end of 2019 and a 19% increase compared to the end of S1 2020. This includes 54,647 instances of energy-related support (or 51% of the total output for refugees and host communities), 28,136 instances of school material or tuition fee support (26%), and 14,496 instances of COVID-related services (13%).<sup>2</sup> In S2 2020, 17,492 basic services were delivered to refugees and host community members, almost all of which were COVID-related (95%). For example, 2,047 refugee households benefitted from a briquette<sup>3</sup> distribution by the *Alianza Shire* project in Tigray, to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic (in the form of decreased remittances, for instance) in Hitsats camp. In the same area (Shire), a further 6,883 host community members and 7,613 refugees received soap from RDPP IRC.

With regard to internal displacement, a total of 39,570 services have been delivered to IDPs up to the end of 2020, of which only 350 were delivered in S2 2020 (in the form of soap and food items distributed by the EnJOY project in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions, as part of the project's wider COVID-19 response).

The RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund, which was responsible for all IDP-related outputs delivered prior to S2 2020, aims to mitigate shocks in RESET II's implementation areas to preserve the achievements from the programme's development-oriented activities. However, the project focused on interventions targeting vulnerable non-displaced populations in the S2 2020 reporting period (as detailed below in the 'Access to basic services' and 'Food security' sections).

### Outcome analysis 3: Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) – IRC project – Final evaluation

RDPP ET IRC		Main target
 Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia - Shire Area  From <b>December 2016</b> to <b>December 2020</b>  <b>Budget: €8.5M</b>	 <b>IP: IRC</b>  <b>Objective:</b> Enhancing the integration of displacement-affected communities in North Western Tigray, Ethiopia	 Eritrean refugees in Shire areas  Host communities
<p>As detailed below, the endline evaluation shows that the RDPP IRC project had positive results in most components of the intervention, though some activities proved more effective than others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Host-refugee relations:</b> Relations between host and refugee communities have improved, as the proportions of host and refugee respondents reporting good relationships between these groups increased from 74% to 94% (host respondents) and from 64% to 85% (refugee).</li> </ul>		

<sup>1</sup> The economic sector of created jobs reported is unspecified in 35% of cases for refugees and in 33% of cases for host communities.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining reported services include psychosocial support, social protection services and legal assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Briquettes are compressed blocks of combustible biomass material used as cooking fuel.

- **Household income:** According to the endline data, RDPP IRC's economic support proved effective, with 81% of host respondents and 83% of refugee respondents experiencing improved income levels by the end of the project.
- **Protection:** The protection component of the project includes sensitisation campaigns and support to referral mechanisms and legal services. The endline evaluation indicates some project success in this area, with a high share of beneficiaries (89% and 83% of surveyed host and refugee respondents, respectively) reporting increased knowledge about the protection services available to them. The vast majority of the respondents (98% of the refugees and 91% of the hosts) also reported feeling safe in their communities, although baseline data for this indicator is not available for comparison. However, in comparison with the mid-term data, more respondents claimed that they did *not* have access to sufficient protection services – though this may be explained in part by an increased awareness of protection issues thanks to the project.
- **WASH:** The share of respondents satisfied with their access to WASH facilities rose from 17% to 42% for refugees and from 17% to 68% for host community members. The project thus reached its target for the host community, but not for the refugees. Unsatisfied respondents mostly shared concerns about recurring shortages of potable water.
- **Education:** The lack of baseline data for the education component of the project does not allow for a complete assessment of the impact achieved in this area. However, 84% of refugees and 69% of host community members reported being satisfied with the available education services at the end of the project. This represents a 16% increase in satisfaction for host respondents since the mid-term review, but a 15% *decrease* for refugee respondents.
- **Energy:** The project's energy-related actions yielded less positive results, as fewer refugee and host respondents declared that they were satisfied with the available energy services at the end of the project than at the time of the baseline survey. Despite IRC's support to energy infrastructure in the area, most unsatisfied respondents highlighted the low quality of the available equipment and energy technology, as well as the irregularity of services, as the main issues they faced with regard to access to electricity. The lack of energy solutions in the area also affected livelihoods, as some beneficiaries had to switch to less energy-intensive IGAs.

RDPP IRC's endline evaluation shows that **an integrated approach to jointly addressing refugee and host community needs can be both relevant and effective**. To implement this approach in future programmes, the report recommends strengthening high-level engagement and political support, as programming that targets displacement-affected communities (DACs) requires not only engagement at the local level but also significant changes to national practices and policies. **Longer interventions** would also help to support ambitious programming agendas and generate satisfactory outcomes, especially in the economic sector.

## Economy and employment

The economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Ethiopia in 2020 has been significant, with more than half of surveyed households reporting that their incomes had either decreased or disappeared in the first months of the pandemic according to a World Bank assessment.<sup>1</sup> Female-headed households were reportedly the hardest hit, in a likely reflection of the demographic pressures and gender inequities that lead to youths and women being disproportionately affected by unemployment and underemployment in Ethiopia. In response, some EUTF-funded projects have provided targeted

<sup>1</sup> World Bank, 'Tackling the impacts of COVID-19 is imperative to Ethiopia's journey to prosperity', 29 October 2020.

support to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic on their beneficiaries. Examples include the Ethiopia Job Compact (see the focus box at the end of this section) and other interventions described in the COVID-19 section below.

Overall, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 23,226 jobs in Ethiopia up to the end of 2020 (EUTF indicator 1.1). However, S2 2020 only accounts for 8% of this value (including just 196 jobs created in Q4 2020), while S1 2020 accounted for 21% of the total outputs delivered at that time. This can almost certainly be attributed to the fact that most projects implementing significant job creation interventions, including SINCE, ended in early to mid-S2 2020. At least 37% of all reported jobs are in the agricultural sector, trailed distantly by textile and clothing jobs (7%), construction (6%) and wholesale and retail trade (5%).<sup>1</sup>

Improving economic and employment opportunities through TVET and skills development building (EUTF indicator 1.4) is a key approach for EUTF-funded projects contributing to SO1 in Ethiopia, and as such 17,626 people have been supported with TVET and/or skills development to date. This includes 627 people supported in S2 2020, of which 43% was contributed by the new CRRF Job Creation Mercy Corps project, and the remainder by RDPP Plan, RESET II CARE, RESET Plus SC, SINCE<sup>2</sup> and RESET II Oxfam. In 47% of all reported cases the subject of training is unspecified, but at least 15% of reported TVET beneficiaries have been trained for work in the agricultural sector, 13% in the construction sector, and 13% in the textile and clothing sector.<sup>3</sup> At least 66% of reported TVET beneficiaries received a certificate from a nationally accredited institution.<sup>4</sup> Most beneficiaries (67%) received training for a duration of 7 days to less than 3 months, with a further 12% trained for 3 months to less than a year, and 4% trained for less than 7 days.<sup>5</sup>

#### Focus box 5: Ethiopia Job Compact, Ethiopia<sup>6</sup>

The Ethiopia Job Compact is a budget support action co-financed by the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (previously DFID), and the EUTF.

In the last quarter of 2020, the EU and the Ethiopian Ministry of Finance signed an additional contribution for €6M to the Job Compact Sector Reform Contract, with the purpose of mitigating the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable workers doing public works. The Ethiopian Government aims to integrate temporary short-term emergency support into the long-established Urban Productive Safety Net Programme taking place in 11 cities, until the impact of the pandemic is less severe. The EU aims to support the Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency under the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction with the provision of cash handouts to mitigate the negative economic effects of the pandemic on selected vulnerable households.

With these added funds, the EUTF contribution to the action rises to €56M.

The disbursement calendar forecasted the payment of €11M (€6M as a variable tranche in support of the COVID-19 response and €5M as the third fixed tranche) for end of the year 2020, but the conflict in Tigray has delayed the disbursement.

## Access to basic services

Ensuring that service provision is of satisfactory quality and can withstand the pressure of rapid population growth remains a challenge in Ethiopia. The RESET II, RESET Plus and RDPP programmes

<sup>1</sup> The economic sector of 37% of reported jobs created is unspecified.

<sup>2</sup> SINCE data for Lot 1 (Addis Abeba) under EUTF indicator 1.4 could not be verified in time and is therefore excluded from this report.

<sup>3</sup> The remaining 12% of beneficiaries were trained in sectors such as tourism, handicraft and wholesale and retail trade.

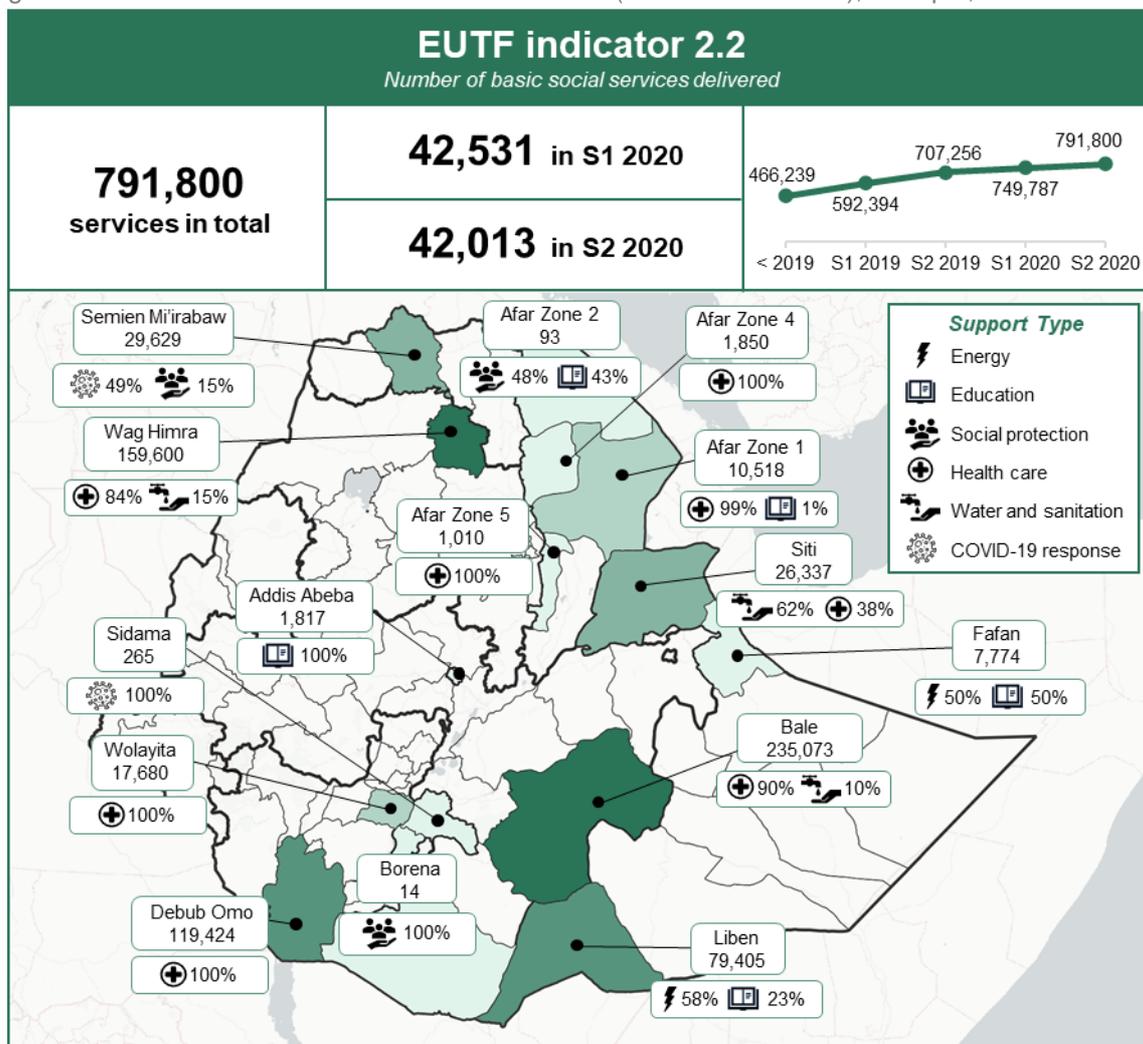
<sup>4</sup> Certification was not specified for 30% of beneficiaries and 4% of trainees did not receive a certificate.

<sup>5</sup> The length of training for 17% of beneficiaries was unspecified.

<sup>6</sup> Due to its nature as a budget support operation, the Ethiopia Job Compact does not provide data to the MLS.

all aim to improve access to social services, as well as the quality of those services, as part of their broader objectives of resilience building (RESET) and sustainable development solutions for refugees and host communities (RDPP). However, it is worth noting that most of the projects within these programmes ended in S2 2020, and although most have made serious efforts to ensure the sustainability of their interventions, some end line evaluations have noted that the relevant local authorities are not always adequately skilled or funded to sustain project initiatives.

Figure 23: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, December 2020<sup>1</sup>



791,800 basic services have been delivered in Ethiopia by EUTF-funded projects (EUTF indicator 2.2) as of the end of 2020, representing a 12% increase on the total output achieved at the end of 2019 and a 6% increase on the total output achieved at the end of S1 2020. More than half (53%) of all service delivery beneficiaries are women, in part because several projects implement health services exclusively for women, such as implantations of intrauterine devices (IUD) or vaccinations for pregnant and lactating women. Most of the services delivered in S2 2020 were provided in Q3 (80%), in a reflection of the winding down of most of the large resilience-building programmes during this period. Of the 42,013 services provided in S2, 35% were delivered by the RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund through its delivery of storage containers, jerry cans, soaps, water storage tanks and water treatment chemicals by Save the Children and ACF as part of their response to chronic drought and food insecurity

<sup>1</sup> Only the two most provided services are shown per zone. 690,223 services are represented on the map. The map excludes 101,577 services for which the zone is unspecified, which is largely attributable to the period before RESET II SC was able to provide location disaggregation for the three zones in which it operates (Afar Zones 1, 4 and 5). 72% of services provided in an unspecified location are related to household water supply, and 21% are related to medical treatment.

in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region. A further 35% were delivered by RDPP IRC through the aforementioned distribution of soaps to refugees and host communities. These large contributions are followed by EnJOY (10%) with its aforementioned distribution of soap and food items, RESET Plus Amref (8%) through its provision of sexual and reproductive health services (including IUD insertion) in Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regions, RESET II DCA (5%) with provision of long-term contraception and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves in Bale Zone, Oromia Region, *Alianza Shire* (5%) with its aforementioned briquette distribution and RDPP Plan (2%) with a distribution of school supplies to refugee students in Addis Abeba. Precisely half of all services delivered in S2 2020 were COVID-related.

768 social infrastructures have also been either constructed or rehabilitated with EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) up to the end of 2020, representing a 43% increase on the total output achieved at the end of 2019 and a 30% increase on the total output achieved at the end of S1 2020. Over half of these infrastructures (57%) are water-related, to which all RESET II projects (including RESET II Crisis Modifier and RESET II Water) and four of the five RDPP projects have contributed. Examples include the installation of boreholes and wells, the construction of underground water tanks for storage, and the construction of rainwater harvesting systems. Other types of infrastructure supported with EUTF funding include sanitation (accounting for 25% of all infrastructures, including latrines and handwashing stations), health posts and facilities (5%, including the addition of newborn corners, breastfeeding corners and intensive care units to existing health facilities), energy (3%, including street lighting systems and solar power schemes), nutrition and food security (3%, including animal health clinics and fodder storage units), and schools (2%, or 16 schools).<sup>1</sup>

Finally, 32,498 staff from local authorities and basic service providers have benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) up to the end of 2020, including 1,345 in S2 2020 alone (representing 4% of the total output). Of all those trained to date, 54% were health professionals or volunteers, 17% were trained on water and sanitation services (mainly WASH technicians, relevant local government staff, water management committee members and community hygiene volunteers), 9% on education (mainly teachers and school managers) and another 9% on nutrition and food security (including veterinarian staff, community animal health workers and agricultural officers).<sup>2</sup>

#### Outcome analysis 4: RESET II programme

RESET II		Main target	
 Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia		 Vulnerable communities in drought-prone and remote areas	
 From <b>April 2016</b> to <b>December 2020</b>	<b>Lead IPs:</b> ACF, CARE, Cordaid, DCA, iDE, Oxfam, Save the Children, Vita		
 <b>Budget:</b> €47M	 <b>Objective:</b> Strengthening economic opportunities and resilience for vulnerable communities		

The RESET II programme is one of the oldest in the EUTF portfolio. It is a €47M multi-sectoral programme that aims to build on the achievements of its predecessor (the EU-funded RESET I) and bring a 'Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development' approach to building resilience among some of the most vulnerable populations across Ethiopia. It began in April 2016 and ended in S2 2020, with the last project ending in December.

A collective **analysis of baseline, midterm and endline evaluations** conducted for the RESET II projects suggests that concrete improvements, ranging from modest to far exceeding expectations, can be attributed to the programme intervention. Notable findings include:

<sup>1</sup> The remaining 5% of infrastructures are related to COVID-19, legal services, social protection and recreation for youths.

<sup>2</sup> The remaining 11% of reported service providers were categorised as 'other'.

**Nutrition:** Final evaluations indicate that breastfeeding rates have improved in RESET II intervention areas. The RESET II CARE, RESET II DCA and RESET II Oxfam final evaluations reported an increase in exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months compared to baseline, from 42% to 75%, 86% to 94% and 50% to 90% respectively. RESET II Oxfam also reported a decline in households with children with acute malnutrition from 6% at baseline to 2% at endline.

**Food security:** The average number of months of reported food insecurity or 'food gaps' experienced over the past year decreased from 4.2 at baseline to 3.2 at endline in RESET II DCA project implementation areas, from 9.5 to 3.1 (RESET II Oxfam) and from 6.5 to 3.8 (RESET II SC). Furthermore, access to veterinary care for livestock increased from 35% at baseline to 86% at endline (RESET II DCA) and from 18% to 80% (RESET II Oxfam).

**Access to safe water:** Access to safe drinking water has increased in RESET II intervention areas thanks to water infrastructure construction and rehabilitation activities, including from 55% at baseline to 62% at endline (RESET II ACF), 39% to 60% (RESET II CARE), 60% to 75% (RESET II DCA), 21% to 87% (RESET II REAL IDE), 48% to 65% (RESET II Oxfam), and from 48,864 to 156,353 (RESET II SC).

**Health care:** *Significant improvements* can be observed with regard to the percentage of births attended by skilled health care staff in RESET II interventions, from 41% at baseline to 77% at endline (RESET II CARE), from 47% to 73% (or 12,982 births) at endline (RESET II DCA), from 156 to more than 6,084 (RESET II REAL IDE), and from 11% to 44% (RESET II SC).

With regard to child health, RESET II ACF reported a drop in children under five years old suffering from diarrhoea, from 8% at baseline to 4% at endline. Less optimistically, RESET II CARE reported an *increase* from 10% at baseline to 19%, which was attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on access to health provisions and sanitation facilities, though it was noted that failure to continue using or maintaining some of the established hygiene facilities could also be a factor.

**Livelihoods and income:** Improvements observed against livelihood and income indicators may be attributed to RESET II interventions such as IGA support and support to VSLAs. For example, RESET II CARE reported a *significant increase* in households reporting access to a new source of income<sup>1</sup> from 26% at midterm to 94% at endline. RESET II CARE reported an increase in households saving regularly from 12% at baseline to 28% at endline, while RESET II DCA reported an 80% increase<sup>2</sup> for the same indicator.

Though some challenges were noted, the **programme's consortium approach** was largely hailed by evaluators as a **robust design strategy** for implementing an integrated multi-sectoral response, as was the programme's **crisis modifier** component in allowing projects to respond to sudden-onset humanitarian crises without significant disruption to ongoing project activities.

With regard to **lessons learned and recommendations, ensuring the sustainability** of RESET II programme achievements was a key concern expressed in most endline reports, particularly as key local government sector offices often lack adequate skills and financial resources to maintain project initiatives. For example, water points (a key feature of most RESET II projects) require strong management for sustainability, but most water management committees lack the capacity, skills and resources to ensure adequate maintenance. Concerns around the sustainability of certain income-generating interventions were also raised for several RESET II projects. The RESET II Oxfam final evaluation, for example, found small-scale restaurant and brick production enterprises to be significantly more viable than poultry, beekeeping and sewing businesses, which suffered from a lack of necessary inputs, access to markets, requisite business management skills, and ownership and commitment among beneficiaries.

<sup>1</sup> Timeframe was not specified.

<sup>2</sup> Baseline and endline values were not specified.

Other recommendations include **institutionalised information management** measures to preserve institutional memory amid the high turnover within local authorities and administrations, **longer project durations** to ensure and preserve impact, and intensifying **natural resource management** and **integrated disaster risk reduction** interventions with a strong participatory focus.

Photo 6: Women collect water from source connected to underground water tank built by RESET II CARE project in Borana Region. Photo credit: CARE.



## Food security

Most of central and eastern Ethiopia has faced high levels of food insecurity and ‘atypically high assistance needs’ throughout 2020.<sup>1</sup> Multiple compounding factors have contributed to these dynamics, including desert locusts (which destroyed hundreds of thousands of hectares of Ethiopian cropland in 2020 alone), unusually high food prices, and displacement due to conflict and natural disasters (both flooding and drought), all of which have been exacerbated by the impact of COVID-19 and related control measures. RESET II, the EUTF-funded programme delivering the most significant food security outputs to date, concluded in S2 2020.

Thus far, 1,978,381 people have benefitted from food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia, of which just 1% (or 23,327 people) were reached in S2 2020. All of the outputs delivered in S2 2020 are attributable to the RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund, through which Cordaid provided veterinary services, short-cycle seed packages and supplementary animal feed to vulnerable households in Liben Zone (Somali Region), Save the Children and ACF provided livestock treatment and vaccination support in Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region), and VSFG improved access to fodder banks and vaccinations in Afar Zone 1 (Afar Region).

## COVID-19 pandemic in Ethiopia

The first case of COVID-19 in Ethiopia was officially confirmed on 13 March 2020. By the end of June, only 5,846 cases and 103 deaths had been recorded, which were attributed at least in part to the government’s rapid response with strict passenger screening, contact tracing, isolation and quarantine measures for arrivals at Addis Abeba International Airport since January.<sup>2</sup> However, significant

<sup>1</sup> FEWS NET and WFP, ‘Ethiopia Food Security Outlook – June 2020 to January 2021’.

<sup>2</sup> World Economic Forum, ‘Ethiopia’s unconventional COVID-19 response’, 5 June 2020.

increases in both cases and deaths occurred shortly thereafter – particularly in August, when both numbers tripled. By October, most restrictions had been relaxed, and by 31 December 2020, 124,264 cases and 1,923 deaths had been confirmed.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore nearly 34,000 migrants have returned to Ethiopia between the beginning of the pandemic and September 2020<sup>2</sup> and thousands more have continued to return through the end of 2020 and beyond, largely because of mobility restrictions and reduced economic opportunities resulting from the pandemic.<sup>3</sup>

In total, EUTF-funded projects provided 651,879 pandemic-related supplies to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in Ethiopia in 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.1), of which 97% were delivered in S2 2020. S2 2020 outputs under this indicator include 544,632 PPE kits delivered to beneficiaries by SINCE (mainly in Amhara) and 41,878 face masks supplied by EnJOY in Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions. 54,084 people benefitted from COVID-19 response activities<sup>4</sup> (EUTF indicator 6.2), of which 89% were assisted in S2 2020, including 31,679 people in Mubarek (Liben Zone, Somali Region) supported with COVID-19 prevention-related activities by Cordaid through the RESET II Crisis Modifier project, and 4,773 existing project beneficiaries that received targeted financial support from the SINCE project in all of its regions of operation apart from Tigray. Other COVID-19-related outputs are also described in the 'Access to basic services' section above.

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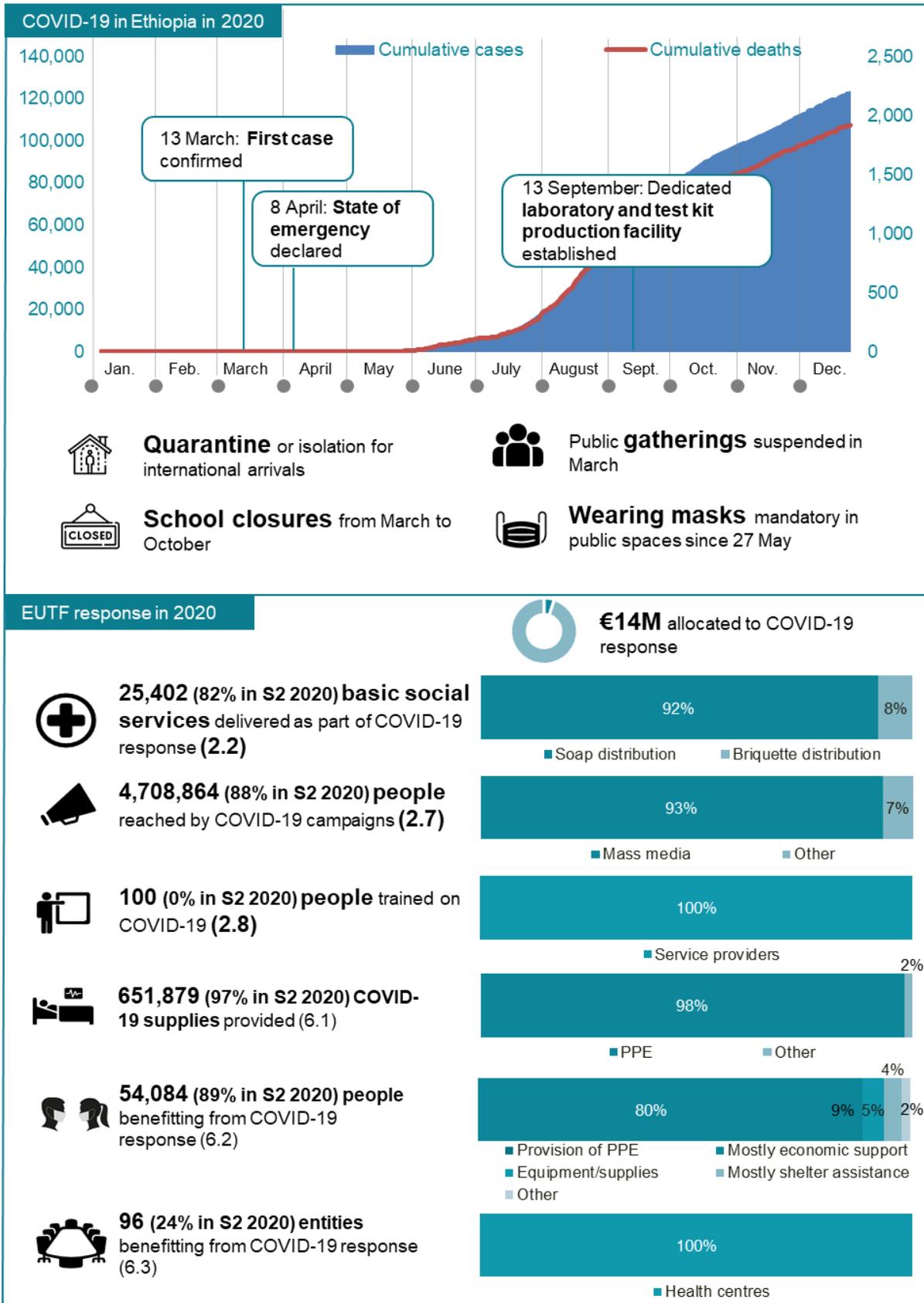
<sup>1</sup> WHO, 'World COVID-19 data', extracted on 1 April 2021.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, 'IOM, Government of Ethiopia provide cash grants to thousands of migrants returning due to COVID-19', 10 September 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Ethiopia Migration Programme, 'Regional Update on COVID-19', N° 10-13, October-December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> This figure refers to those receiving COVID-specific economic or medical support, or PPE. It does not include those benefitting from assistance that is part of a project's COVID-19 response but mapped to other EUTF indicators – such as the briquette distribution implemented by the *Alianza Shire* project described in the 'Forced displacement' section.

Figure 24: COVID-19 in Ethiopia, 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



5.2.2. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of December 2020<sup>4,5</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,725	7,999	4,577	1,925	<b>23,226</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	155	93	<b>1,170</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,832	12,812	4,236	1,619	<b>37,499</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,314	7,639	3,046	627	<b>17,626</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	10	2	9	17	<b>38</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	1	<b>1</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	56	175	<b>768</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	42,531	42,013	<b>791,800</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	4,624	904	<b>132,990</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	65,624	23,327	<b>1,978,381</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	3	19	<b>168</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	0	<b>14,208</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,988	252,708	604,198	4,228,008	<b>5,347,902</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,485	2,788	1,345	<b>32,498</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,011	508,446	155,924	408,323	<b>2,913,703</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	0	<b>2,433</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,857	28	<b>74,869</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	10	48	<b>125</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	632	16	23	<b>681</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	60	31	83	<b>176</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	189	531	<b>2,320</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	<b>29</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	70	20	<b>2,201</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	0	<b>978</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	18	24	<b>83</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	79	42	32	<b>183</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	49	45	26	18	<b>138</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	27	12	<b>131</b>
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	22,058	629,821	<b>651,879</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	5,951	48,133	<b>54,084</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	73	23	<b>96</b>

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

<sup>3</sup> COVID-19 outputs not represented in the visual include 168 handwashing stations installed (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) and 247,869 people benefitting from improved access to basic services (EUTF indicator 2.9), most of whom are the beneficiaries of the aforementioned handwashing stations.

<sup>4</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>5</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

## 5.2.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN ETHIOPIA

Table 8: Ethiopia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Program (RDPP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-01	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area (RDPP ET IRC)	IRC	€8,500,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-02	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area (RDPP ET NRC)	NRC	€8,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-03	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia - Jigjiga Area (RDPP ET SC)	Save the Children	€5,300,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-15-04	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas (RDPP ET DCA)	DCA	€4,000,000 (completed)
	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 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-02	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods - REAL (RESET II REAL iDE)	iDE UK	€4,949,244 (completed)
	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 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-04	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana (RESET II CARE)	CARE	€5,940,000 (completed)
	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 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-06	Resilience Building for Sustainable Livelihoods & Transformation in South Omo cluster (RESET II Vita)	Vita	€4,230,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-07	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State (RESET II SC)	Save the Children	€7,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-08	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II Oxfam)	Oxfam	€5,580,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-09	RESET II - Innovation in water development Borena Zone Oromia Regional State (RESET II Water)	CARE	€1,362,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-01-11	Resilience building and creation of economic opportunities in Ethiopia (RESET II): Crisis Modifier Fund (RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund)	IRC	€2,300,000 (completed)
Building Resilience to Impacts of El Niño through Integrated Complementary Actions to the EU Resilience Building Programme in Ethiopia (RESET Plus)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-01	Improving access to safely managed water supply in the Resilience Building program for Ethiopia (RESET II) Woredas (RESET Plus UNICEF)	UNICEF	€4,854,149
	T05-EUTF-HoA-ET-24-02	Family planning for resilience building amongst youth and women in drought-prone and chronically food insecure regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus Amref)	Amref	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-24-03	Youth empowerment for successful transitions to decent work in Amhara and Somali regions of Ethiopia (RESET Plus SC)	Save the Children	€5,000,000
Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-02-01	Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern & Central Ethiopia (SINCE)	Embassy of Italy in Addis Ababa	€19,845,000 (completed)
Sustainable Reintegration Support to Ethiopian Returnees from Europe	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-52-01	Sustainable Reintegration Support to Ethiopian returnees from Europe (Sustainable Reinteg. ARRA)	ARRA	€15,000,000
Shire Alliance	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-51-01	Shire Alliance: Energy access for host communities and refugees in Ethiopia ( <i>Alianza Shire</i> )	AECID	€3,050,000
Stimulating economic opportunities and job creation for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia in support of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-01	Capacity building and technical assistance to CRRF structure and Ethiopian government institutions (CRRF ET UNHCR)	UNHCR	€4,200,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-40-02	Strengthened Socio-Economic Development and Better Employment Opportunities for Refugees and Host Communities in the Jigjiga Area (CRRF ET Job Creation)	Mercy Corps	€10,000,000
Strengthening decentralized DRR in Ethiopia	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-01	Strengthening decentralized disaster risk reduction management in Ethiopia - Stimulating economic development and job	Caritas Switzerland	€8,700,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)

		opportunities in Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and People (SNNP) Regions of Ethiopia		
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-03		Strengthening decentralized disaster risk reduction management in Oromia Regional State (Ethiopia)	ODRMC	€6,755,000 (new in yearly 2020 report)
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-04		Strengthening decentralized disaster risk reduction management in Amhara Regional State (Ethiopia)	DPFSPCO	€4,825,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-05		Strengthening decentralized disaster risk reduction management in Ethiopia – Support to NDRMC	NDRMC	€9,520,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)

## 5.2.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN 2020

Figure 25: RESET II<sup>1</sup>

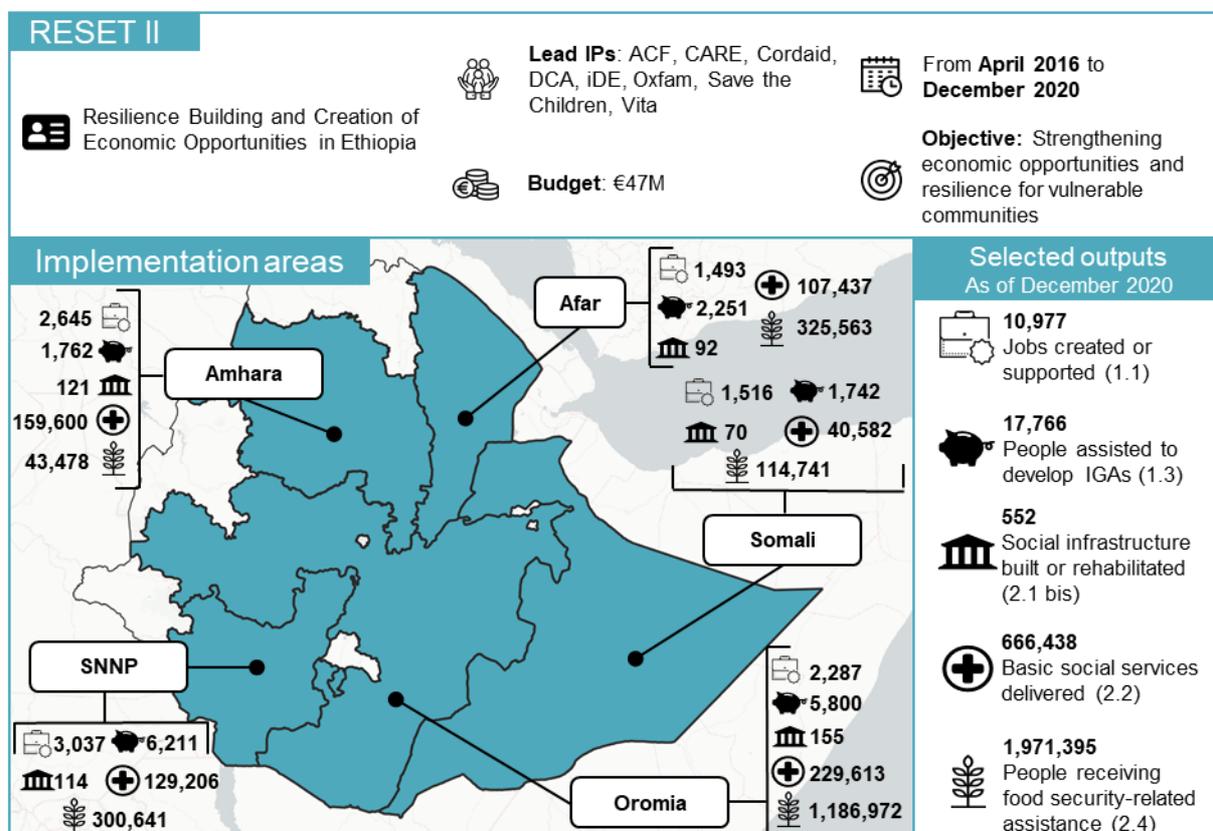
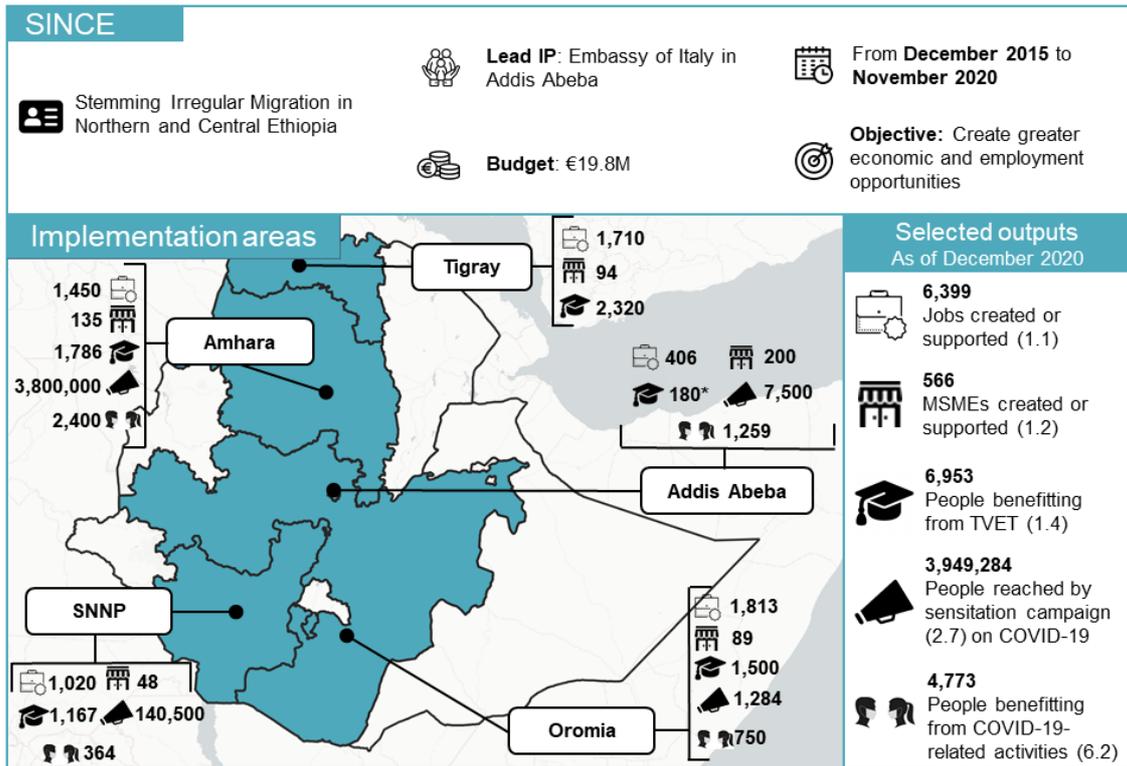


Figure 26: SINCE<sup>1</sup>



### 5.2.5. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 27: DRR Amhara

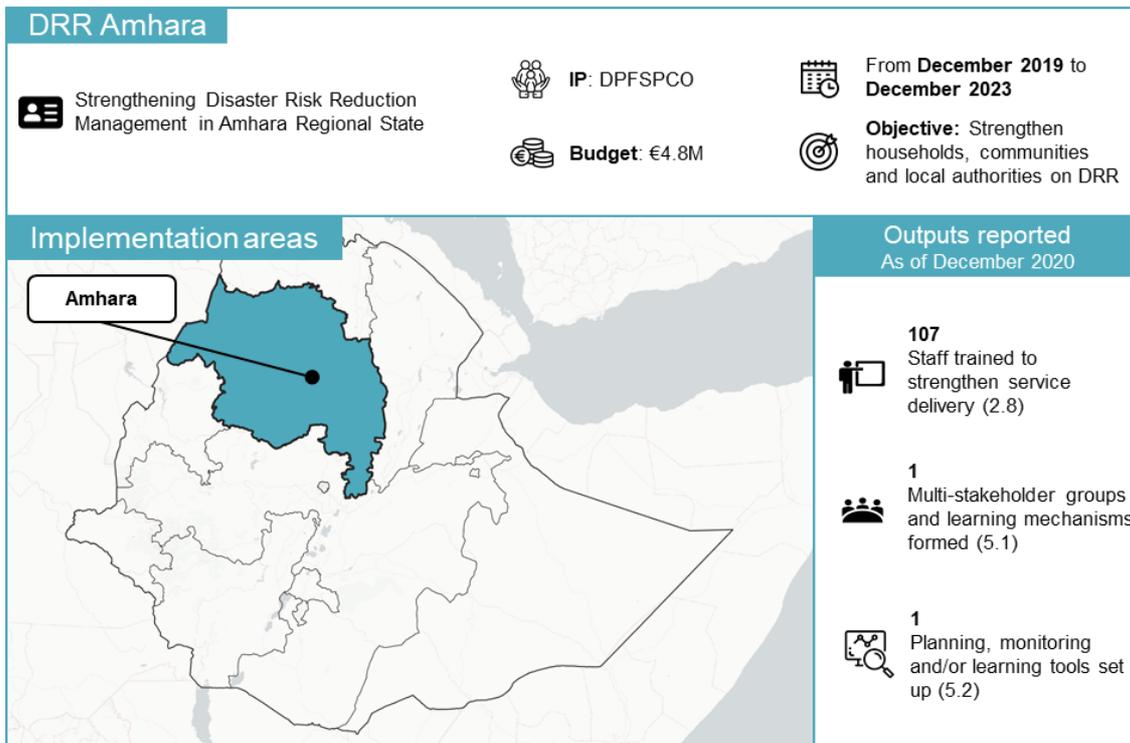


Figure 28: EnJOY (DRR Caritas Switzerland)<sup>2</sup>

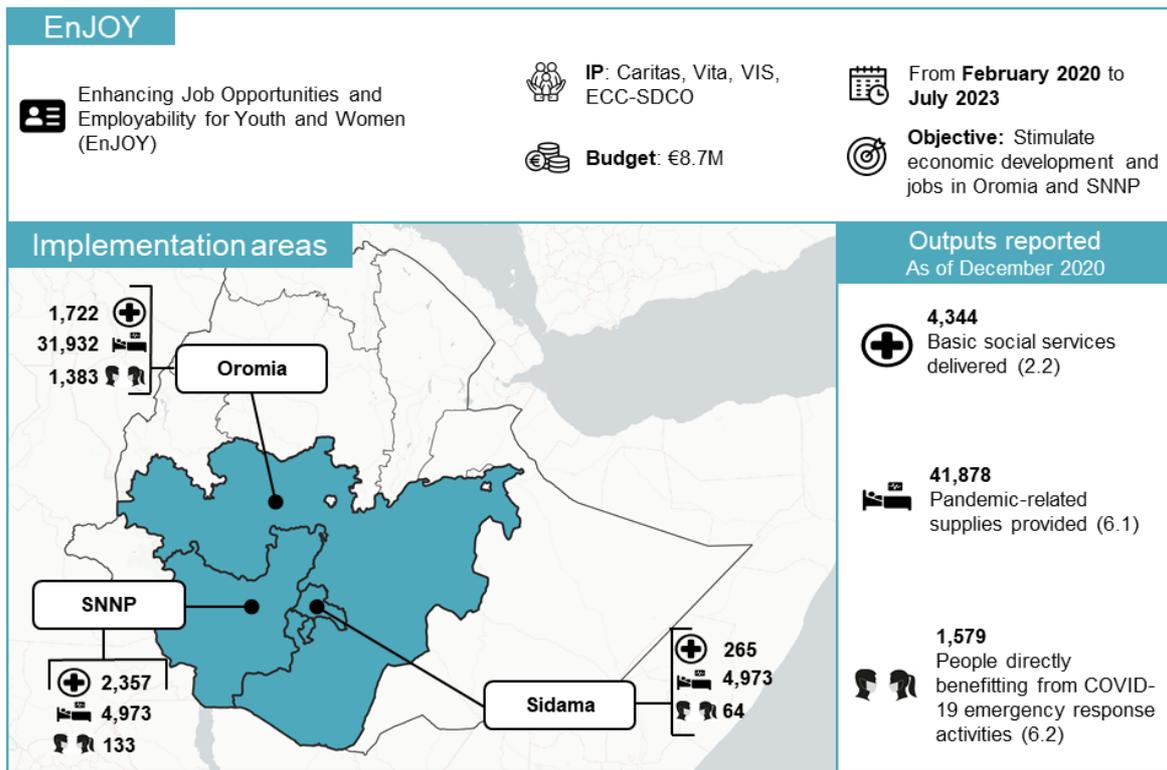
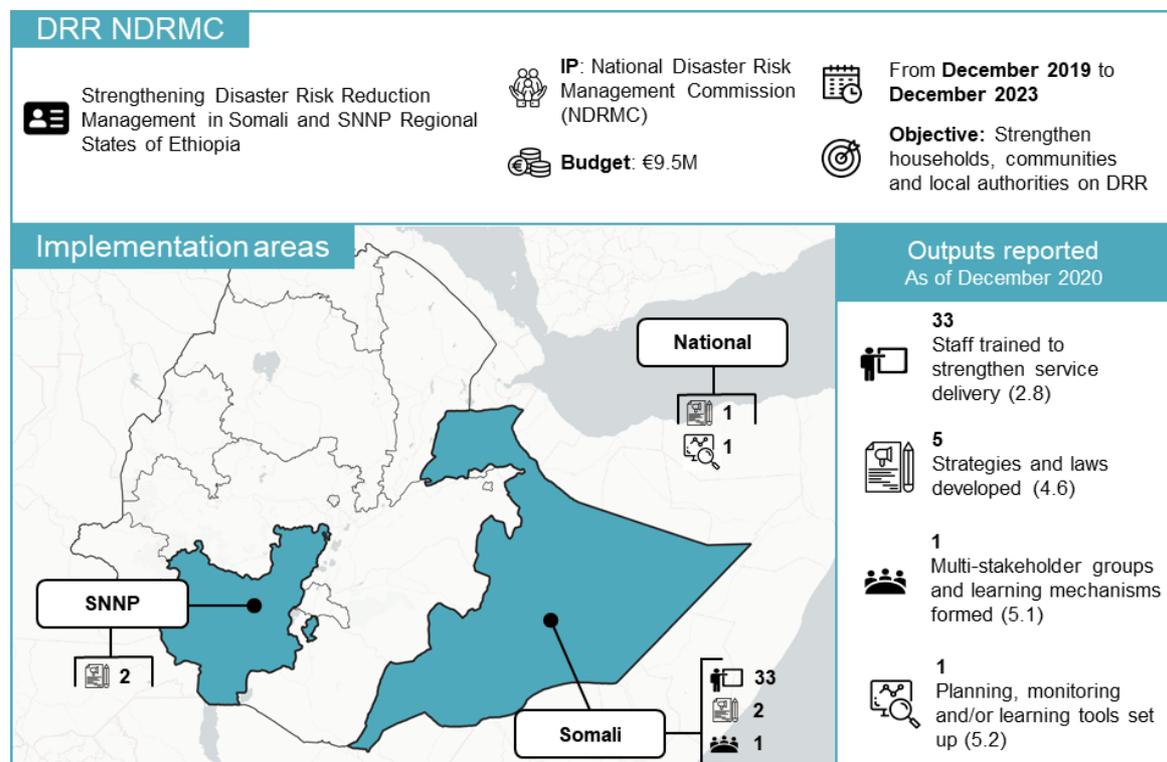


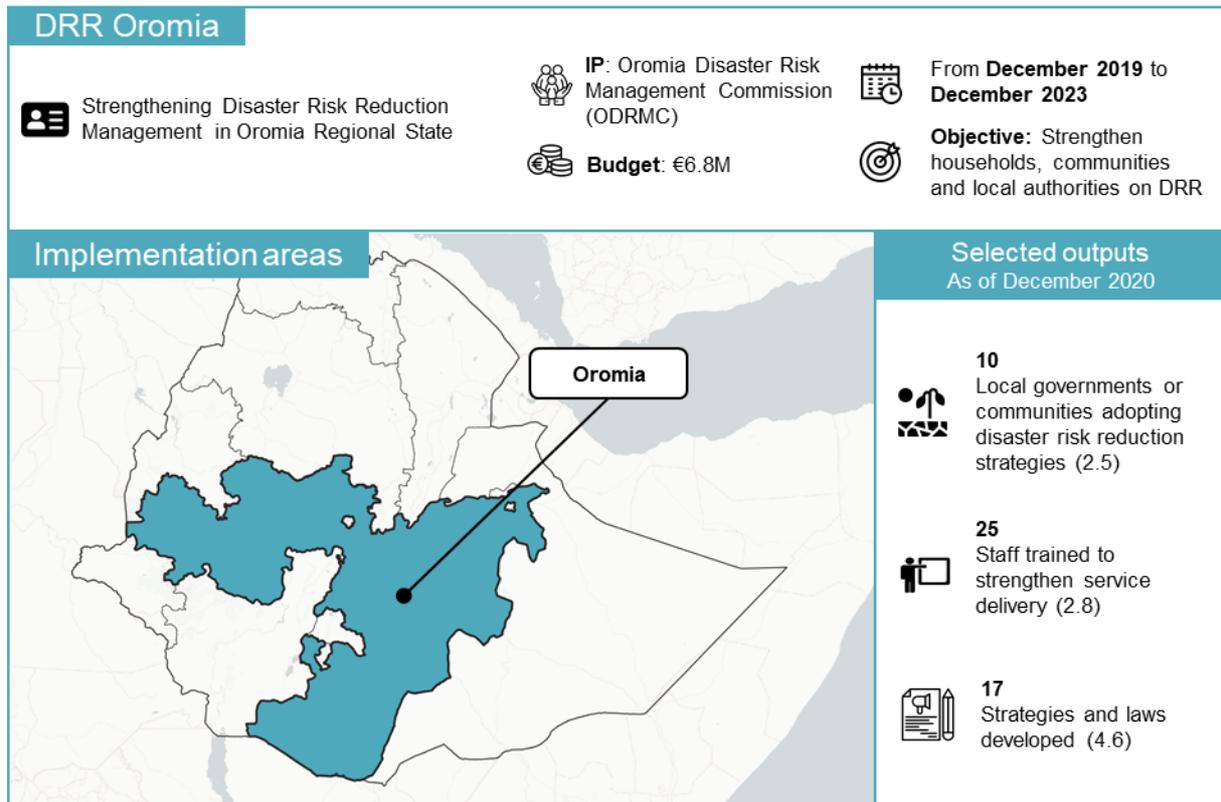
Figure 29: DRR NDRMC



<sup>1</sup> Data provided under EUTF indicator 1.4 for Addis Abeba only refers to TVET trainers. TVET beneficiary data for Addis Abeba could not be verified in time for this report and has therefore been excluded.

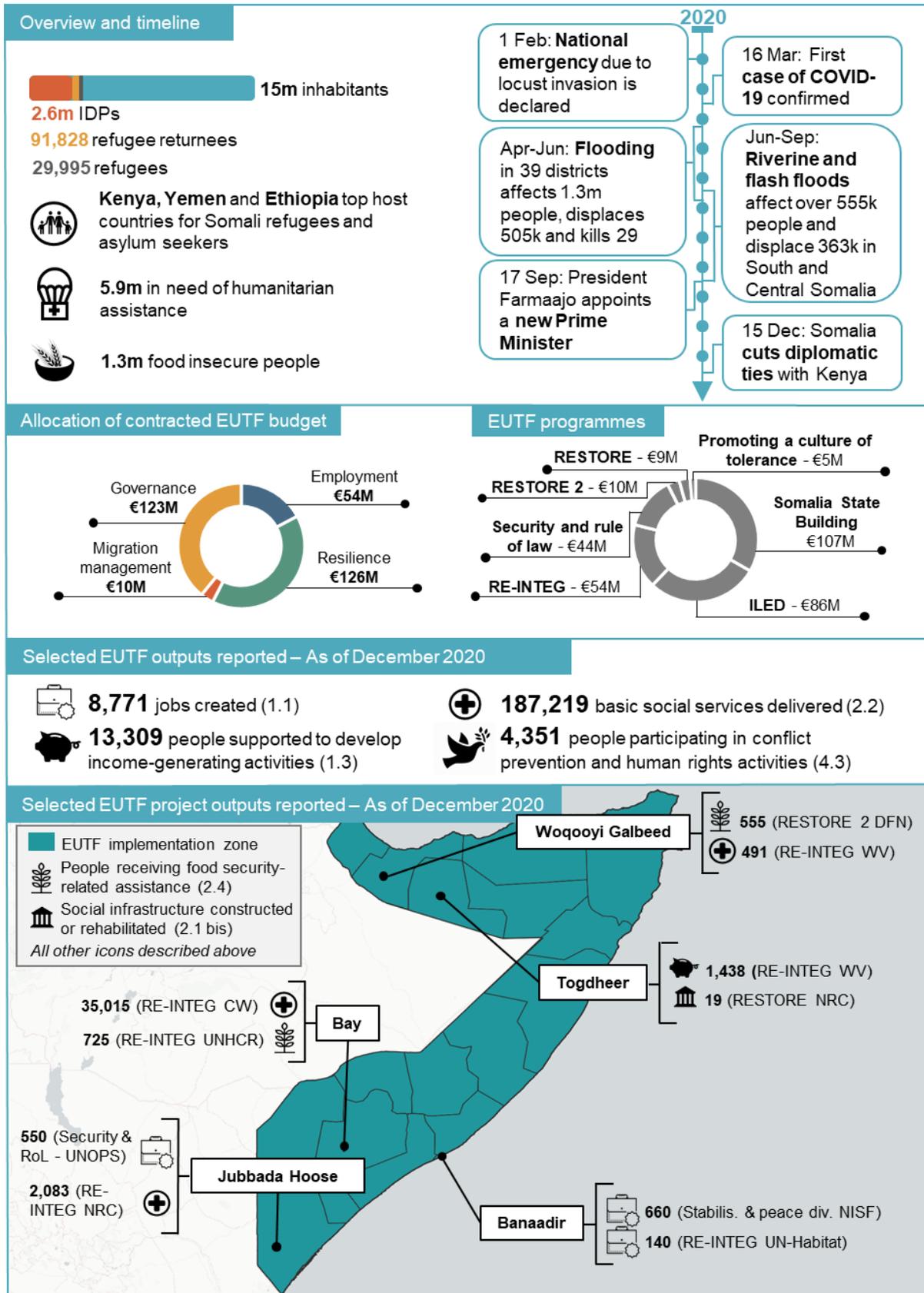
<sup>2</sup> Regional data for EUTF indicator 6.2 does not add up to total due to rounding.

Figure 30: DRR Oromia



### 5.3. SOMALIA

Figure 31: Somalia – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.3.1. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

Somalia's path to recovery remains hampered by numerous challenges. In 2020, climate change-related shocks continued to pose a serious threat to food security and drive displacement. Unpredictable weather patterns caused serious droughts and flooding, as the country also continued to experience the worst locust invasion to affect it in the last 25 years. In total, 1.2 million people were displaced in Somalia throughout 2020, compared to 770,000 in 2019 and 884,000 in 2018. Flooding alone compromised 144,000 hectares of agricultural land and displaced 919,000 people in 2020,<sup>3</sup> and over 1.6 million people between 2018 and 2020.<sup>4</sup>

Insecurity and armed conflict are also key destabilising factors that compound Somalia's humanitarian crisis and complicate the response to the urgent needs of the population. It is estimated that insecurity was the cause of displacement of 242,000 people in the last year.<sup>5</sup> Efforts by national and international actors in this field are especially focused on eliminating the threat posed by Al-Shabaab. The jihadist militant group continues to retain territories in southern Somalia and carried out frequent attacks targeting both the international community and government personnel throughout 2020, including in the capital, Mogadishu, and its international airport.

On the political front, Somalia is experiencing a prolonged state of instability, characterised by the limited authority of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) outside the capital and frictions between Mogadishu and some of the Federal Member States. Tensions are further exacerbated by the stalemate over the holding of presidential elections, whose implementation modalities and timing remain unclear. Talks between the different parties involved are making slow progress, and 2021 will likely represent a key turning point for the country's democratic ambitions.

The EUTF strategy in Somalia focuses mainly on SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters) and SO4 (improving governance and conflict prevention), with respectively 40% and 39% of the total EUTF funding contracted in the country (€315M). Through interventions in these sectors, the EUTF aims to facilitate access to basic services and improve food security, both of which represent urgent needs for the Somali population, while simultaneously supporting national and local institutions to increase their presence and ability to respond to these needs in the future. An additional 17% of EUTF funding contracted in Somalia is dedicated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), while only 3% is allocated to SO3 (improved migration management in countries of origin, transit, and destination).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019; UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet, June 2020; IOM DTM National Displacement Report 5 (June-July 2020); FAO, 'Ethiopia: 1 million in need of urgent food assistance due to desert locust invasion', April 2020; Revised Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020; UNOCHA, Somalia: Hagua Floods Response Status, November 2020; Humanitarian needs overview, Somalia, January 2021.

<sup>2</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €2M (1% of the total contracted budget in Somalia) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

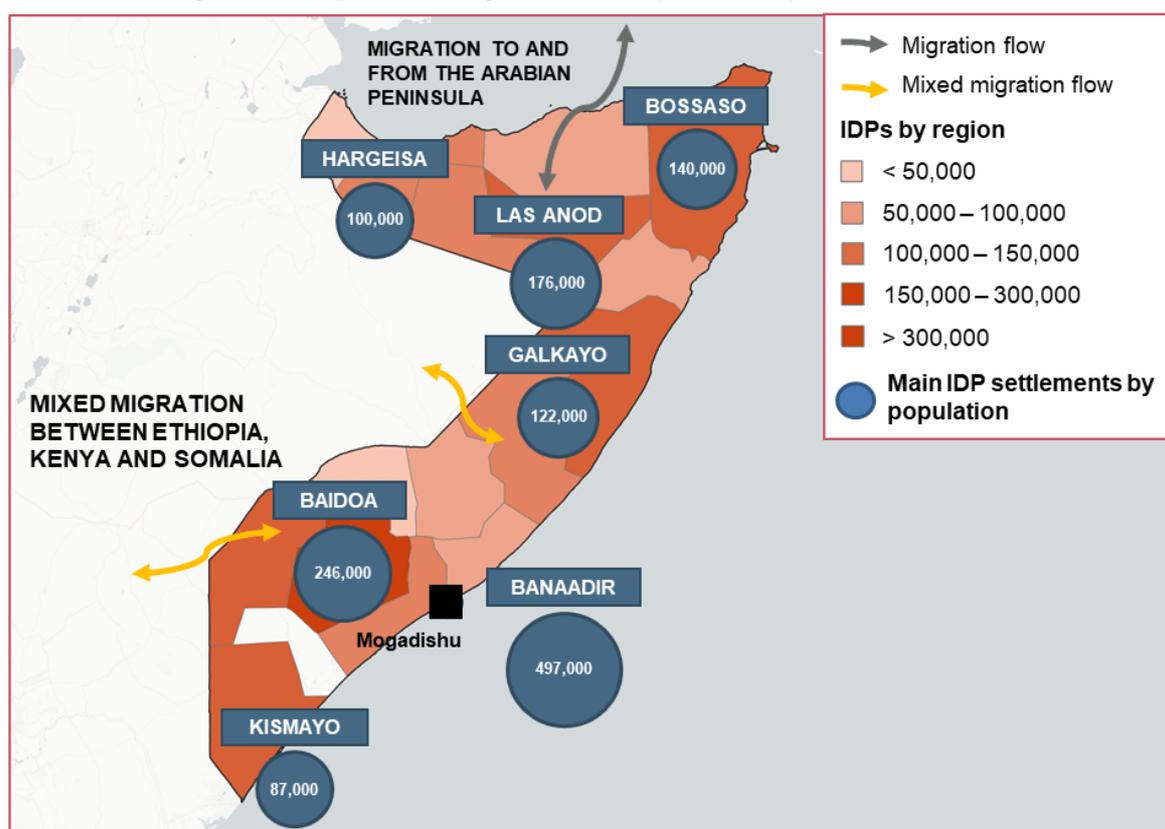
<sup>3</sup> Humanitarian needs overview, Somalia, January 2021.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, Displacements Monitored by UNHCR Protection and Return Monitoring Network (PRMN).

<sup>5</sup> Humanitarian needs overview, Somalia, January 2021.

<sup>6</sup> The remaining 1% (€2M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 32: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Somalia



### Access to basic services

The interplay of the multiple challenges faced by Somalia, including security, climate-related events and the limited reach of the central government (which translates into poor or absent infrastructure and coverage), often impedes access to basic services. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance is reportedly on the rise, from 4.2 million in 2019 to 5.2 million in 2020 and 5.9 million projected for 2021.<sup>1</sup> It is also worth noting that the majority of the population in need is non-displaced (4.3 million of the projected 5.9 million in 2021), signifying a need for a response that targets all sectors of the population. According to the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment conducted in 2020, the top three most reported needs are shelter and housing, food and health care.<sup>2</sup> Trends in food security needs are of particular concern, with 1.3 million people estimated to face high levels of food insecurity as of September 2020,<sup>3</sup> and a projection of over 2.7 million people by mid-2021 (notwithstanding the provision of humanitarian assistance).<sup>4</sup>

EUTF-funded activities in Somalia have so far provided a total of 187,219 basic social services, including 24,668 in 2020, of which 15,649 were provided in S1 and 9,019 in S2 (EUTF indicator 2.2). The largest portion of services were provided to IDPs (42%), followed by host communities (22%) and returnees (13%).<sup>5</sup> 119,521 (or 64%) of all services provided to date were health-related (66% female and 34% male), followed by 26,612 legal services (or 14% of the total output, of which 66% female and 34% male) and 23,772 education-related services (13% of the total output) that were equally split between female and male beneficiaries. RESTORE 2 WV provided COVID-19-related assistance through a distribution of liquid soap for a total of 10,150 services provided in 2020 (7,150 in S1 and

<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia, January 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Somalia: Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) Key Findings, February 2021.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', September 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', January 2020.

<sup>5</sup> 23% of all services were provided to beneficiaries of unspecified status.

3,000 in S2), accounting for around 41% of all services provided in Somalia this year. While many of the services provided in the initial phase of the EUTF were achieved by the RE-INTEG programme, as the programme winds down, other interventions made more significant contributions in 2020. These include the RESTORE and RESTORE 2 programmes (particularly in the context of COVID-19 response and food security interventions), as well as the Joint Justice Programme within Security and Rule of Law, which provides improved access to justice to beneficiaries.

The EUTF also supported the rehabilitation or construction of 706 social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis). 590 infrastructures were water- and sanitation-related, while 101 were education-related. 428 infrastructures, which represent over half of the total, were reported in 2020 alone, of which 340 were reported in the first six months of 2020, including 270 handwashing stations set up to prevent the spread of COVID-19 (with a unit cost of under €1,000), and 88 in the second half of the year. Throughout 2020, the EUTF continued its efforts to provide food security assistance in Somalia (EUTF indicator 2.4), with particularly high numbers reported this year: of the 18,900 beneficiaries reported across Somalia up to the end of December 2020, 10,388 were reported in 2020, thanks to contributions from the RESTORE 2 DFN project (10,019 beneficiaries in 2020) and RESTORE NRC (369 in 2020), both of which are active in the north-eastern states of Somaliland and Puntland. Overall, the geographical coverage of resilience activities is spread across the whole country. The RE-INTEG programme alone covers 11 of the 18 regions across all five federal member states of Somalia, as well as Somaliland.

#### Outcome analysis 5: RESTORE NRC

RESTORE NRC		Main target	
 <i>Building Resilience in Northern Somalia</i>	 <b>Budget: €4M</b>	 From <b>November 2017</b> to <b>November 2020</b>	 Drought-affected pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, urban poor and IDPs
 <b>IP: NRC</b>	 <b>Objective:</b> Improve food-security, livelihoods and resilience		

The RESTORE Building Resilience in Northern Somalia Consortium was a €4M three-year programme implemented in Somaliland and Puntland with the involvement of four consortium members, consisting of NRC, Save the Children and local organisations Candlelight and KAALO. The project aimed to strengthen the resilience of drought-affected communities and IDP households.

The baseline and endline surveys were conducted in April 2018 and November 2020 respectively, relying on a statistical sample of 2,146 households. The key findings from a comparison of these two surveys are summarised below.

**Food security:** On average, the Food Consumption Score improved from 26.5 to 40.1 between baseline and endline,<sup>1</sup> although around one in ten households were still food insecure by the end of the programme. The percentage of households that reported having food stocks increased from 20% to 30% on average, while about half of the surveyed households experienced food shortages within the year preceding the endline survey, down from 73% in the baseline survey.

**WASH:** The share of households with sufficient drinking water during droughts increased remarkably from 18% to 37% between the baseline and endline surveys. Similarly, the share of households with sufficient water for uses other than drinking rose from 15% to 34%. However, this still means that access to water remained an acute issue for about two-thirds of beneficiaries by the end of the project. With regard to hygiene practices, latrine use reportedly rose from 41% to 60%. Field staff

<sup>1</sup> The Food Consumption Score is an index that aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the previous seven days, which is then weighted according to the relative nutritional value of the consumed food groups.

attributed the increased use of latrines to sensitisation of the community on the effects of open defecation on contamination of their water sources.

**Community resilience:** The percentage of respondents that agree that their village is capable of assisting households in difficulty rose from 31% to 47% between baseline and endline, which may be thanks to improved savings and food security status increasing the capacity and confidence to help others. Still, two in five respondents reported believing that their villages are unable to assist them in times of drought and 23% stated the same with regard to times of flooding during the endline survey.

While comparing figures from the baseline and endline evaluations suggests clear improvements across all sectors of intervention, it also highlights that the target communities still face significant shortcomings with regard to access to basic services and resilience. The RESTORE 2 programme was launched to scale up the RESTORE intervention and continue responding to the existing needs of these communities.

## Economy and employment

Somalia's economy continues to be heavily affected by the country's fragile conditions. In addition, COVID-19 is seriously affecting some of the main sources of income for the country, which include remittances, foreign imports and agriculture.<sup>1</sup> As a consequence, GDP growth projections have been significantly downsized, from 3.2% to -1.5% for 2020, and from 3.5% to 2.9% for 2021.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, poverty levels remain concerning, with a reported 69% of the population living on less than \$2 (USD) a day.<sup>3</sup>

EUTF-funded projects in Somalia are actively providing support for the economic recovery of the country to ensure longer lasting benefits for the population and provide realistic alternatives to migration or reliance on humanitarian assistance. Such activities include trainings, supporting beneficiaries to develop income-generating activities, organising cash for work initiatives and promoting job creation. So far, a total of 8,771 jobs were created or supported by EUTF projects in Somalia (EUTF indicator 1.1), including 1,709 in 2020, of which 1,002 were created in the first half of the year and 707 in the second half (EUTF indicator 1.1).

Cash for work, subsidised jobs and support to IGAs are the primary means of job assistance reported by projects. Cash for work remains the main source of employment generation to date, with the equivalent of 3,970 jobs created (or 45% of the total),<sup>4</sup> while projects also paid stipends to a further 2,041 beneficiaries, and successful IGA interventions helped 1,238 people find employment, particularly by improving access to funding to start small businesses and providing trainings. Particularly high numbers of cash for work jobs were reported in 2020 (1,212 or 71% of the total), thanks to community work projects carried out by RESTORE 2 WV and DFN, as well as infrastructure rehabilitation implemented by the Stabilisation and Peace Dividends project implemented by NISF under the ILED programme.

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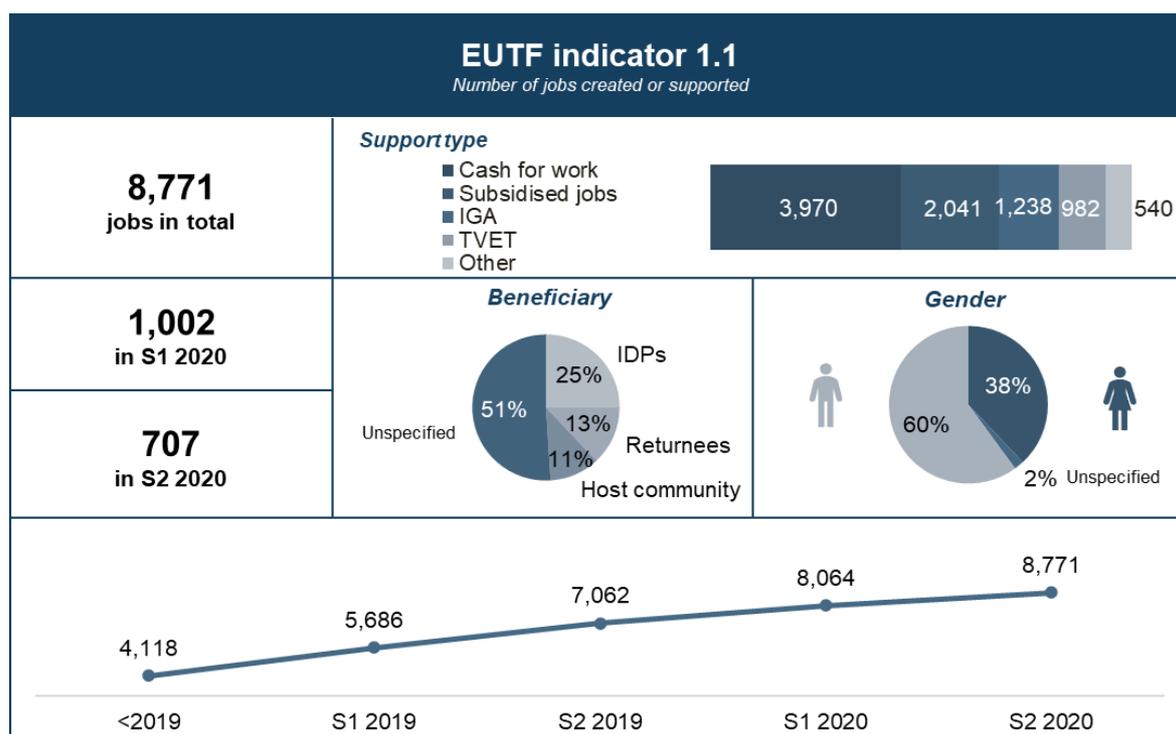
<sup>1</sup> COVID-19 Impact Update No. 14, November 2020.

<sup>2</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, Somalia, April 2021.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work. It should be noted that while cash for work plays an important role in improving access to basic services and injecting cash into the affected community, it has limited potential for sustainable economic improvement.

Figure 33: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Somalia, as of December 2020



## Security, P/CVE and governance

Security concerns undermine the political stability of Somalia, the well-being of its population and the ability of the international community to provide support in the country. Violence remains a major threat to the population, particularly in the south and central states of Jubaland, South-West State and Banaadir. There were 242,000 security-related displacements in 2020 and there are projected to be 190,000 more in 2021.<sup>1</sup>

EUTF-funded projects are active in supporting Somalia's state and non-state actors on security and governance through trainings, equipment and stipend payment. In total, 4,339 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors were trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (56% male and 40% female<sup>2</sup>) (EUTF indicator 4.2). While most of the output for this indicator was achieved before 2020 by several RE-INTEG projects that have now ended (2,893 beneficiaries reported by the programme), 224 additional staff were reported in 2020, consisting of recruits who graduated from the Hirshabelle State Police Academy in Jowhar through the Joint Police Programme in the Security and Rule of Law programme, and members of child protection committees trained by RE-INTEG CARE. Furthermore, the Joint Police Programme and the Joint Security Sector Governance project have so far paid stipends to 1,568 police officers and 160 staff members of regional security offices and other key federal security institutions in Somalia (EUTF indicator 1.1), as well as supporting security forces with different types of non-lethal support and rehabilitating police facilities.

### Focus box 6: The Somalia State Building and Resilience Contract in 2020

The Somalia State Building and Resilience Contract, which has been running since February 2019, continues to provide key support to improve Somalia's financial track record. In March 2020, in part thanks to support from the project, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank declared Somalia eligible for debt relief measures under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted

<sup>1</sup> Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia, January 2021.  
<sup>2</sup> The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

Poor Countries Initiative, which will allow for a reduction of up to 90% of the country's \$5B (USD) debt. In the second half of the year, the intervention supported the Government in publishing its FY2021 Budget Strategy Paper. This is the FGS' first pre-budget statement. Work is also in progress for the development of a procurement website, with the goal of improving access and transparency by publishing tenders and supplying information related to government procurement. As part of the support to the Office of the Auditor General, the project contributed to the finalisation of the Audit Reports (for FY 2019), which were published and reportedly attracted significant interest locally and internationally.

## COVID-19 pandemic in Somalia

The first case of COVID-19 in Somalia was confirmed on 16 March 2020 in Mogadishu. As of the end of December 2020, a total of 4,960 cases have been detected in the country, with 127 reported fatalities.<sup>1</sup> Mogadishu accounted for around half of the country's total caseload.

Somalia's poorly developed health system, as well as its weak economy, which relies heavily on foreign remittances (approximately \$1.4B [USD] per year, or a quarter of the country's GDP<sup>2</sup>), make the country particularly vulnerable to the impact of COVID-19. However, while the gross domestic product of Somalia was negatively impacted by the pandemic, the country's economy has so far proved more resilient than expected: it is estimated that the decrease in remittances from the diaspora and other COVID-19-related contractions reduced Somalia's GDP by 1.5% in 2020, while some projections had initially hinted at a 2.5% decrease.<sup>3</sup>

To contain the spread of the virus, all schools in Somalia have remained closed since mid-March, affecting over 1.1 million children.<sup>4</sup> On 15 April, a curfew was put in place between 8 pm and 5 am in Mogadishu,<sup>5</sup> although this measure was reportedly lifted after less than a month.<sup>6</sup> Furthermore, between 18 March and 3 August, all international flights were suspended, with the exception of sporadic passenger flights between Addis Abeba and Hargeisa.<sup>7,8</sup> Since August, flights have remained operational, although with the requirement of a negative COVID-19 test taken no longer than 96 hours before arrival. On the other hand, as of December 2020, land borders have reportedly remained closed, as have schools and religious institutions, while social gatherings remain forbidden.<sup>9</sup> In April, the government implemented a 20% to 100% tax exemption on imported food items to ease the economic pressure brought on by COVID-19. In mid-March 2021, Somalia received the first doses of Oxford AstraZeneca vaccines from the COVAX Facility and commenced vaccination campaigns targeting frontline workers.

EUTF-funded projects in Somalia are implementing a range of activities in response to the outbreak. In the first half of the year, RE-INTEG WV distributed PPE worth over €150,000 (EUTF indicator 6.1) to seven health facilities in Burao (EUTF indicator 6.3), while RE-INTEG CW provided cash assistance to 3,000 IDP beneficiaries in Afgoye (EUTF indicator 2.9). RESTORE 2 WV distributed soap to 10,150 households (an activity that continued in the second half of the year) (EUTF indicator 2.2), trained 54 health workers (EUTF indicator 2.8), set up 253 handwashing stations (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) and disseminated COVID-19-related sensitisation messaging that reached 13,343 people (EUTF indicator 2.7) in the districts of Eyl, Lughaya, Hargeisa and Lasanood.

<sup>1</sup> Federal Republic of Somalia, Ministry of Health, COVID-19 Dashboard, December 2020.

<sup>2</sup> World Bank Somalia Reengagement and Reform.

<sup>3</sup> IMF World Economic Outlook, Somalia, April 2021.

<sup>4</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia Country Preparedness and Response Plan (CPRP), COVID-19', August 2020.

<sup>5</sup> GardaWorld, 'Somalia: Authorities to impose nightly curfew in Mogadishu from April 15 due to COVID-19 / update 3', April 2020.

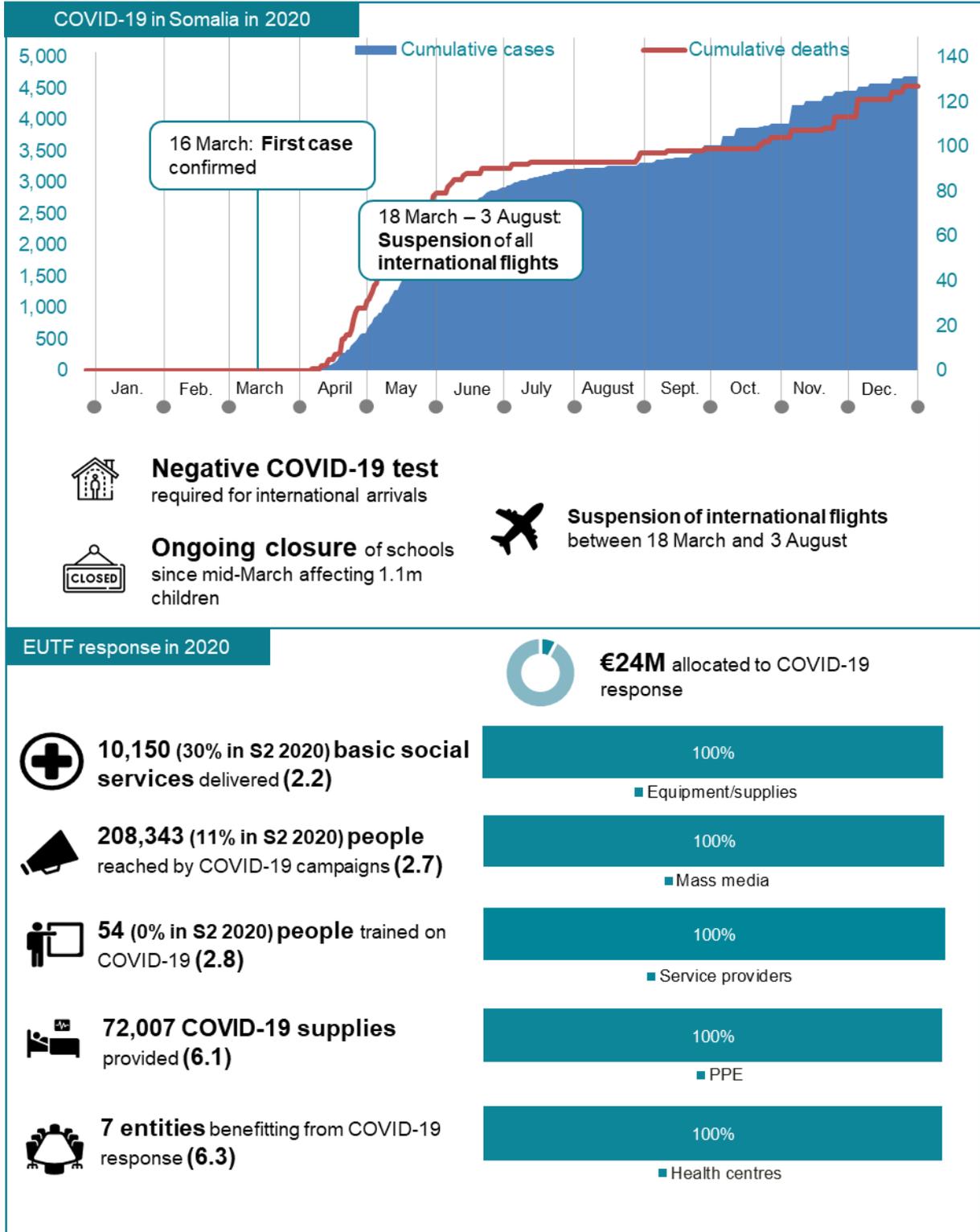
<sup>6</sup> AA News, 'Is Somalia ignoring coronavirus pandemic?', February 2021.

<sup>7</sup> GardaWorld, 'Somalia: Authorities to impose nightly curfew in Mogadishu from April 15 due to COVID-19 / update 3', April 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UNOCHA, 'Somalia: Update 2 – Overview of COVID-19 directives', 26 April 2020.

<sup>9</sup> GardaWorld, 'Somalia: Authorities maintain coronavirus restrictions as of Dec. 24 / update 6', 24 December 2020.

Figure 34: COVID-19 in Somalia, 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

Finally, RESTORE NRC set up seventeen handwashing facilities (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) and carried out awareness-raising campaigns on COVID-19 that reached 75,000 people (EUTF indicator 2.7) in Baki and Burao. In the second half of 2020, RE-INTEG UN-Habitat, which operates in the highly affected area of Banaadir, joined these efforts with the provision of cash transfers to 2,300 beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 2.9), the construction of handwashing stations that serve 20,500 people (EUTF indicator 2.9), and the provision of 72,000 pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1). Finally, in September 2020, a €5M project implemented by WHO was contracted by the EUTF in Somalia. The objective of the project is to contain and suppress the COVID-19 pandemic in areas with the highest infection rates, as well as to improve national capacities to contain COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks. The outputs from this project will be described in future EUTF MLS reports.

### 5.3.2. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,118	2,944	1,002	707	<b>8,771</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	5	105	<b>337</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,369	1,161	1,147	<b>13,309</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,297	1,063	61	1,316	<b>3,737</b>
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	0	<b>24</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	3	11	<b>32</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	340	88	<b>706</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,604	15,649	9,019	<b>187,219</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	40	50	<b>3,249</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	721	9,667	<b>18,900</b>
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	46	15	<b>89</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	0	13	<b>13</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,011	198,847	34,214	<b>362,855</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	255	360	<b>3,764</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,539	118,970	184,936	22,800	<b>576,245</b>
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	0	<b>36,970</b>
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	<b>4,887</b>
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	0	<b>3,955</b>
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	0	<b>24,031</b>
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	30	9	<b>4,028</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	<b>28</b>
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	<b>201</b>
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	3	0	<b>5</b>
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	4	0	0	<b>6</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,872	2,243	224	0	<b>4,339</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	1,289	282	399	<b>4,351</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	85	72	12	<b>232</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	23	12	7	<b>97</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	46	19	15	6	<b>86</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	13	1	1	<b>31</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7	72,000	<b>72,007</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	7	0	<b>7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

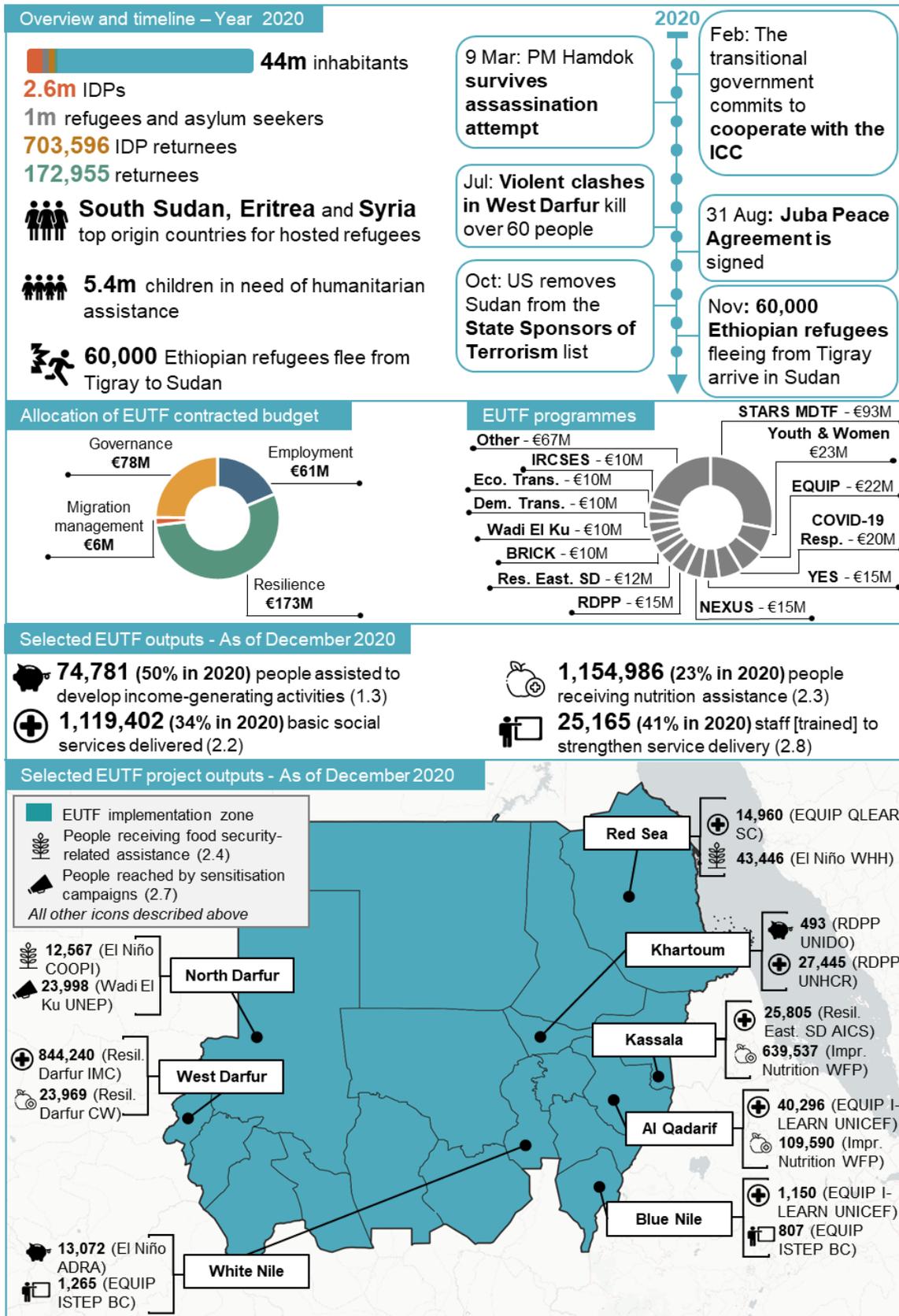
### 5.3.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN SOMALIA

Table 10: Somalia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-02	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa (RE-INTEG IOM)	IOM	€5,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-03	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG UNHCR)	UNHCR	€5,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-04	Durable Solutions for IDPs and Returnees in Somalia (RE-INTEG CARE)	CARE NL	€9,000,000 (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 (completed)
	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 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-08	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbland state of Somalia (RE-INTEG NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000 (completed)
	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-03-13	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (RE-INTEG CW 2)	CW	€1,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-11	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to the Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (JJP infrast.))	UNOPS	€1,000,000 (completed)
T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-10	Amplifying Durable Solutions in Somalia (ADSS) With Africa's Voices Foundation	AVF	€150,000 (completed)	
Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-23-01	RESTORE - Building Resilience in Northern Somalia (RESTORE NRC)	NRC	€4,000,000 (completed)
RESTORE 2 Building Resilience in Northern Somalia	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-02	From surviving to thriving -Strengthening resilience of vulnerable households and communities in Northern Somalia - World Vision Germany (RESTORE 2 WV)	WV	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-47-01	RESTORE 2 Building Resilience – DFN (RESTORE 2 DFN)	DFN	€3,968,707
Inclusive Local Economic Development (ILED)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-01	Somalia Stability Fund II (SSF II)	DFID	€2,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-07	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes - JPLG III (SRoL UNMPTF (JPLG III))	UNDP	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-57-02	Stabilisation and Peace Dividends (Stabilis. & peace div. NISF)	NISF	€12,000,000
Enhancing security and the rule of law in Somalia (Security and RoL)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-01	Enhancing security & rule of law (Security & RoL Sahan)	Sahan Foundation	€2,699,370
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-02	Enhancing security and rule of law – UNOPS (Security & RoL UNOPS)	UNOPS	€17,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-03	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (JJP))	UNDP	€7,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-46-05	UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Support to The Justice, Corrections, Security Local Governance Programmes (SRoL UNMPTF (SSGP))	UNDP	€4,300,000 (completed)
Somalia State and Resilience Building (Somalia State Building)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-59-02	Financing Agreement State and Resilience Building Contract - Budget Support	Somalia	€92,000,000

## 5.4. SUDAN

Figure 35: Sudan – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.4.1. SUDAN AND THE EUTF IN 2020

2020 was the first year of a three-year transition to democratic rule in Sudan, following the overthrow of President Omar al-Bashir in 2019. It was characterised by a declining economy, political tensions and continuing popular protests in the capital calling for a faster implementation of the revolution's principles of justice and reform.<sup>3</sup> These challenges were compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which spread across the country during the second quarter of the year, stabilised in September and October, and evolved into a second wave at the end of the year.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the country's first polio outbreak in more than a decade was declared in August.<sup>5,6</sup>

Throughout the year, intercommunal conflicts escalated across different states. In West Darfur especially, a clash in El Geneina left at least three dead in July, and in Masteri village, some 500 unidentified gunmen killed over 60 people, most of whom were ethnic Marsalit.<sup>7</sup> Across the border in Tigray in Ethiopia, the escalating conflict generated an influx of nearly 60,000 Ethiopian refugees between November 2020 and January 2021 in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Blue Nile.<sup>8</sup>

Some cause for optimism emerged in August, when the Juba Peace Agreement was signed between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Revolutionary Front (however, two powerful rebel groups<sup>9</sup> did not sign, rendering the deal incomplete<sup>10</sup>). Encouraging developments in Sudan's international relations were also observed as 2020 drew to a close, with US President Trump removing the country from the State Sponsors of Terrorism list, and Sudan and Israel officially agreeing to normalise relations.<sup>11</sup>

The EUTF has contracted €329M to Sudan: resilience-building projects (SO2) account for half of the funding (53%) followed by SO4 (24%), SO1 (18%), and SO3 (2%).<sup>12</sup> Since the Sudanese government has not signed the revised 2005 and 2010 editions of the Cotonou Agreement, most EU funding accruing to Sudan is channelled through the EUTF,<sup>13</sup> with a special emphasis on stabilisation. Key thematic focuses thus include food security and nutrition (such as through the Improving Nutrition and Access to Markets WFP programmes), education (mainly through the EQUIP programme), health (including through the Resilience Eastern Sudan and Darfur programmes), climate change and livelihood interventions (such as the El Niño and Wadi El Ku Phase II programmes), and protection (through the PROTECT programme, which is still in its inception).

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €11M (3% of the total contracted budget in Sudan) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard Sudan'; UNHCR, 'Sudan: Population Dashboard – Overview of Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Sudan', 31 December 2020; UNOCHA Humanitarian Data Exchange, 'ReliefWeb Crisis Figures Data – historical figures'; UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan', January 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Human Rights Watch, 'World report 2021 - Events of 2020', 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Dabanga, 'Sudan's 2020 in retrospect - Cartoons by Omar Dafallah', 15 December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> USAID, 'Sudan – Complex emergency, Factsheet #4', 30 September 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Dabanga, 'Sudan's 2020 in retrospect - Cartoons by Omar Dafallah', 15 December 2020.

<sup>7</sup> International Crisis Group, CrisisWatch data, 2020.

<sup>8</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia Operation: Tigray Situation Update, 21 January 2021.

<sup>9</sup> The Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N).

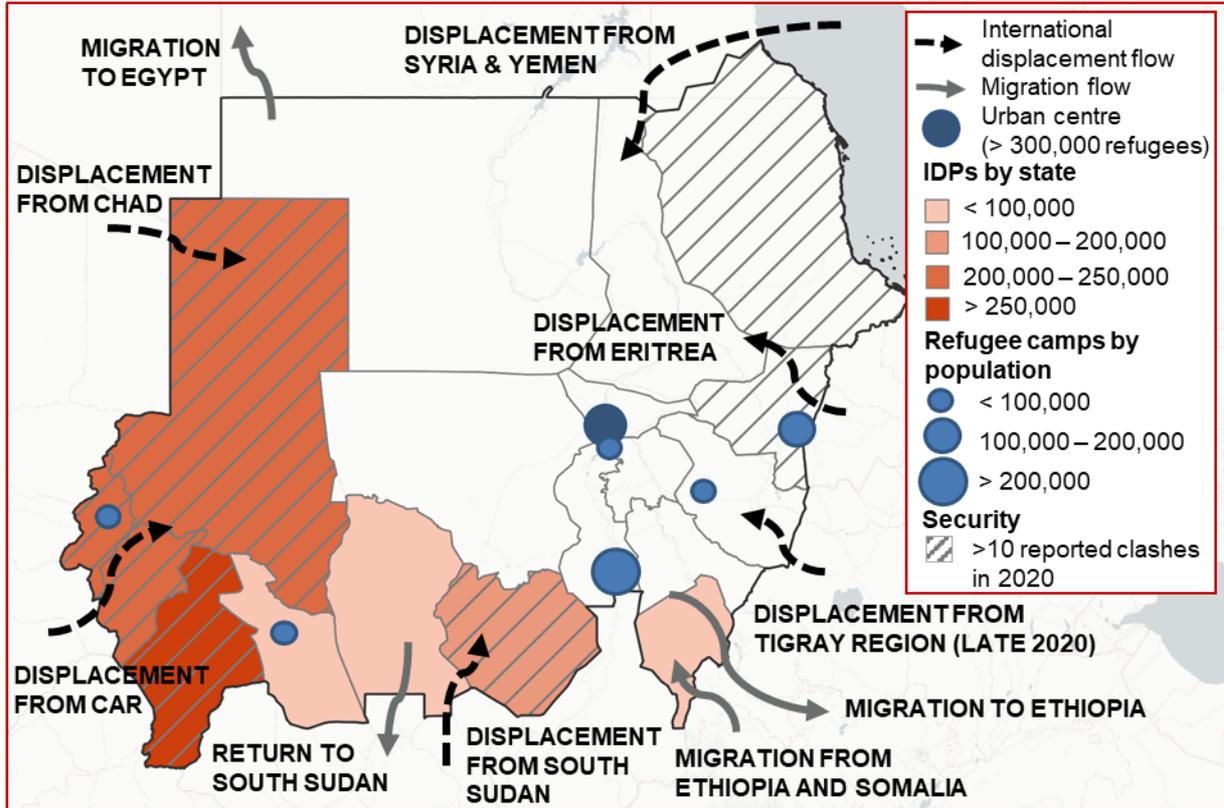
<sup>10</sup> Aljazeera, 'Sudan's government, rebel groups sign landmark deal', 3 October 2020.

<sup>11</sup> Human Rights Watch, 'World report 2021 - Events of 2020', 2021.

<sup>12</sup> The remaining 3% (€11M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

<sup>13</sup> Funding for civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes is additional to EUTF funding.

Figure 36: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Sudan, 2020



### Food security and nutrition

From June to December 2020, an estimated 9.6 million people were facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity in Sudan (IPC Phase 3 and above), the highest ever recorded by the IPC in the country.<sup>1</sup> In 2020, Sudan experienced its worst flooding in more than a century,<sup>2</sup> causing landslides, destruction of critical infrastructure, houses and livelihoods,<sup>3</sup> as well as an increased risk for vector- and waterborne diseases within the flood-affected areas.<sup>4</sup> As of September, more than 120 people had died and over 830,000 people were adversely affected, leading the transitional government to declare a three-month state of emergency. The floods also occurred during the main agricultural season, exacerbating the country's macroeconomic crisis, which has led to an almost 200% increase in the price of the local food basket compared to 2019.<sup>5</sup> Consequently, millions of people were denied access to sufficient and quality food, and affected farmers adopted negative coping mechanisms such as borrowing and selling productive assets to access food and seeds for the upcoming agricultural seasons.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FAO, 'The Sudan', accessed on 28 March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> USAID, 'Sudan – Complex emergency, Factsheet #4', 30 September 2020.

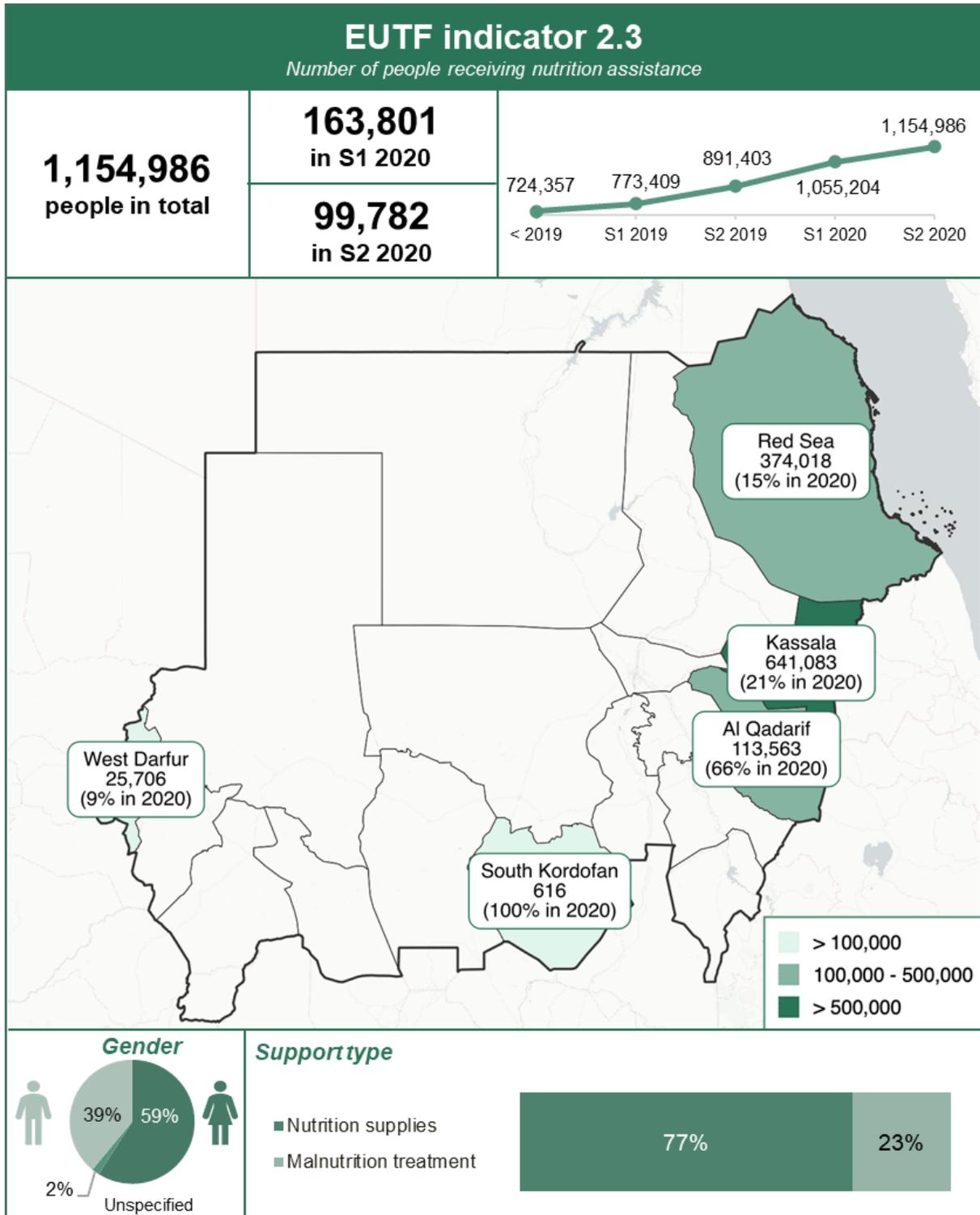
<sup>3</sup> IOM DTM, 'Registration and Flow Monitoring Report', July-September 2020.

<sup>4</sup> USAID, 'Sudan – Complex emergency, Factsheet #4', 30 September 2020.

<sup>5</sup> IFRC, 'Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update, Sudan – Floods', 13 August 2020.

<sup>6</sup> FAO, 'The Sudan – 2020 Flood Response Overview', 2020.

Figure 37: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), Sudan, as of December 2020



As of the end of 2020, EUTF-funded projects have provided a total of 131,155 individuals with food security-related assistance, 19% of whom (or 24,972) were reported in S2 2020 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4).<sup>1</sup> Overall, the El Niño programme has contributed 79% of the total results achieved under this indicator to date. However, a little under half of the outputs achieved in 2020 are attributable to

<sup>1</sup> Due to changes to the counting methodology as described in Section 2.1.1, data reported for this indicator is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020.

Improving Nutrition WFP, which improved access to irrigation for 14,329 people. Also implemented by WFP, the seasonal Access to Markets project contributed substantially by providing tools and equipment to 8,210 smallholder farmers in South and West Darfur States in S2 2020. This is a more than threefold increase compared to the project's results last season (S2 2019), which is explained by the project's 'cascade approach' whereby a smaller number of beneficiaries are targeted in the first year to develop a proof of concept to farmers, followed by an additional number of farmers the second year, and even more in the third year as demand grows. Important high-level steps were also taken in S2 2020 by the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO project, which fully updated the draft National Food Security and Nutrition Policy document, as well as Red Sea and Al Qadarif States' Food Security Strategy Documents for 2021-2030 (EUTF indicator 4.6). These planning documents aim to set detailed policies to sustain food security and nutrition in the respective states.

When it comes to nutrition, a total of 1,154,986 people have been assisted in Sudan with EUTF funding to date (EUTF indicator 2.3). This includes 87,366 children in S2 2020, 60% of whom received nutrition supplies, and the remaining 40% malnutrition treatment. 84% of the result was achieved by Improving Nutrition WFP. Although outputs decreased by 39% between S1 and S2 2020, the yearly achievement is 58% higher than that of 2019. Notably, Improving Nutrition WFP reached 241,684 of the total 263,583 people reported in 2020, in Al Qadarif, Red Sea and Kassala States with its targeted supplementary feeding programme, food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition and the provision of micronutrient powders and hot meals. In the same states, Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS also contributed substantially by providing 18,926 children under five with nutrition services.

## Education

The closure of schools as of 15 March affected the education of more than 8.1 million primary- and secondary-level and 653,000 tertiary-level students, adding to the 3.6 million children (5-13 years old) already out of school in Sudan. Most states were unable to complete Grade 8 and 11 exams due to COVID-19 concerns. In the National Response Plan to COVID-19, the Federal Ministry of Education set out a two-phased strategy, starting with a focus on distance learning, awareness raising, and psychosocial, technical and material support while schools were closed, and a post-pandemic plan for school re-openings, emphasising school disinfection and upgrading of WASH facilities, provision of hygiene kits and recreational activity packages, and remedial education.<sup>1</sup>

The impact of COVID-19 on the education sector in Sudan continues to be reflected in the data reported by EUTF-funded projects in the second semester of 2020. To date, the total number of education-related basic social services delivered in the country amounts to 61,591 (52% male, 48% female), including just 916 in S2 2020, of which 514 were provided to girls (EUTF indicator 2.2). This corresponds to a 97% drop from the S1 2020 value (29,491), and no new outputs were reported in either Q2 or Q4. While the second semester's low result is mainly attributable to long-standing school closures, it does not fully reflect the sustained efforts of EUTF partners throughout the reporting period. Indeed, alongside the 916 new students to whom EQUIP QLEAR SC distributed school materials, the project continued to provide material, hygiene kits, social and psychosocial assistance to previously reported students (who are therefore not counted in the S2 output); among these were Grade 8 students who were prioritised as they were preparing for exams. In addition, the project reached formerly reported beneficiaries with back-to-school and positive parenting campaigns, the latter of which aimed to educate parents and caregivers on how to support child learning at home and create an environment that is free from violence against children.

Commendable progress was achieved on EUTF indicator 2.8 (Staff trained to strengthen service delivery), with 2,403 education staff benefitting from capacity building in S2 2020 out of a total of 10,042 to date. In S2, EQUIP ISTEP BC accounted for 73% of the reported output by training 1,761 teachers

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<sup>1</sup> Save the Children EQUIP QLEAR project COVID-19 adaptation plan, 'EQUIP COVID 19 Response Plan - Red Sea (RS) and South Kordofan (SK)', 2020.

in maths, English and science. This remarkable progress is likely the result of the project's 'no teacher left behind' approach, whereby teacher training courses were delivered via WhatsApp groups as well as over national radio, and teachers were given the opportunity to call the radio presenters to ask questions. The project also arranged for the delivery of hard copies of the training material to teachers in remote areas without access to phones. The last semester of the year also witnessed the highest bi-annual output reported by EQUIP EF on EUTF indicator 2.8, after the project was suspended between July and September. To make up for lost time, the project completed the training of 223 additional teachers on the newly developed modules in Arabic, mathematics, science, foreign language, history and geography. Finally, it is worth highlighting that despite the absence of education-related outputs in Q2 2020, some progress was achieved in the field of child protection during the quarter, thanks to EQUIP QLEAR SC's training of 59 teachers in child-centred teaching methods, inclusive education, child protection and positive discipline (EUTF indicator 4.2).

#### Focus box 7: EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF raises awareness on the harmful impacts of child marriage<sup>1</sup>

EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF conducts school enrolment campaigns, needs-based teacher training programs, and school rehabilitation to contribute to the **completion of quality primary education**, as well as access to safety and protection for every child. In addition, the project establishes **child clubs through which psychosocial support and life skills education** are provided for children between ten and thirteen.



Photo 7: Mariam, 12 years old, in the child club held in the mixed school in Al'akaf village, White Nile State. Photo credit: UNICEF Sudan.

Mariam, a twelve-year-old orphan, is in Grade 5 in the Al'akaf mixed school in Alsalam locality in White Nile State. Mariam was forced to drop out of school when her caregivers decided to arrange for her to be married. Thanks to a play developed and performed on the issue of child marriage in the locality's child club, her caregivers realised the risks that Mariam would be exposed to by proceeding with the arrangement. Thus, the marriage was cancelled and Mariam was sent back to school, where she received the highest marks in her class.

*'I will continue my education as I want to become a teacher. I will contribute to raising awareness of the harmful impact of child marriage and the importance of education in order to help other girls fulfil their rights.'*

Mariam's story inspired many children in the school to join her in advocating and raising awareness on important issues including child marriage.

## Economy and employment

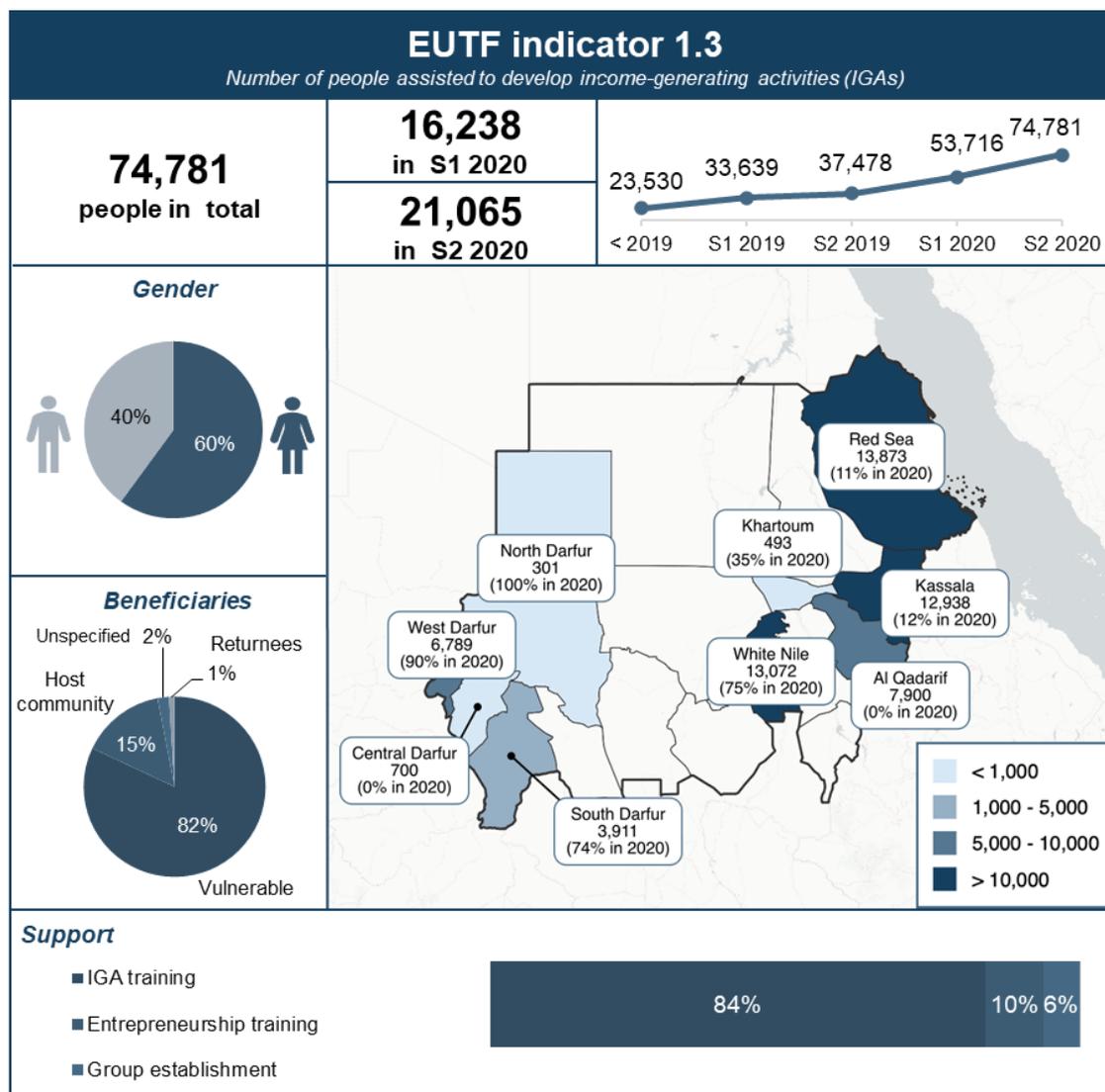
Sudan's macroeconomic situation remained critical in 2020 as the value of the Sudanese pound continued to depreciate on the parallel market and prices increased daily amid growing needs. The downward trend of the Sudanese pound's value was attributable to low reserves of foreign currency, including shortages of USD in the official banking system, as well as to high demand for imports of essential food and non-food items including wheat, fuel and medicine. The Central Bureau of Statistics

<sup>1</sup> UNICEF Sudan, 'Education Quality Improvement Program through Improved Learning Environments and Retention – Progress report September 2020', September 2020.

reported a national inflation rate of 254% in November, representing an increase of 24.5 percentage points compared to the previous month.<sup>1</sup>

To date, a total of 9,059 jobs have been created in Sudan with EUTF funding, including 2,299 in 2020 and 847 in S2 2020, virtually all of whom were men (EUTF indicator 1.1). The result for 2020 constitutes a 36% and 28% drop compared to 2019 and 2018, respectively, reflecting the impact of the pandemic on project implementation. Almost all jobs reported this year resulted from cash for work daily labour<sup>2</sup> (2,280) conducted by the Improving Nutrition WFP and EI Niño WHH projects. In addition, fourteen positions in the prime minister’s office were subsidised by the EU OPM Sudan project all year long.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 38: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), Sudan, as of December 2020<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> FEWSNET, 'Sudan food security outlook update', December 2020.

<sup>2</sup> Jobs created or supported through cash for work are calculated on the basis that a job is equivalent to 230 days of work.

<sup>3</sup> Five fishermen also found employment following IGA training delivered by EI Niño WHH in Q1 2020.

<sup>4</sup> 59,977 beneficiaries are represented on the map. The location of support of 14,804 beneficiaries is unknown and is not reflected on the map.

In contrast, with regard to assistance to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), S2 2020 in fact registered the highest bi-annual output since the beginning of activities, with 21,065 people assisted out of a total of 74,781. Progress during the reporting period is mainly attributable to the two WFP-implemented projects, as well as the El Niño programme.<sup>1</sup> 43% of S2 2020 beneficiaries benefitted from Access to Market WFP's training on post-harvest loss reduction techniques in South and West Darfur, and another 42% were supported through El Niño ADRA's trainings on the Farmer Field School and Farmer Market School approaches and on animal husbandry for goats, as well as assistance in the creation of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in White Nile State. The last 15% were attributed to Improving Nutrition WFP's food for training activities in Red Sea and Kassala States.

303 people were supported with TVET training in 2020, compared to 416 in 2019. No outputs were registered in either Q2 or Q3 2020, likely due to the closure of vocational training centres (EUTF indicator 1.4).<sup>2</sup> In Q1 alone, the GIZ and UNIDO components of the RDPP Sudan programme jointly trained 210 people, corresponding to the second highest quarterly output since the beginning of reporting. This achievement includes 183 people (94% Sudanese, 6% refugees) graduating from vocational training and employment centres through RDPP SD UNIDO's competency-based training approach, following trainings on market-relevant trades and soft skills to improve literacy, ease employment access and support business start-up in Khartoum state. In Q4, the Sudan and Europe – Creative Connections project had recourse to online formats to digitally train 67 people in fashion design and 26 in technical and festival management skills, including crew handling and sound engineering.

## COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan

As of 31 December 2020, the WHO had confirmed 25,500 cases of COVID-19 and 1,468 related deaths in Sudan. Still, the real numbers are believed to be higher due to a lack of testing capacity and efficient registration in the country.<sup>3</sup> After six months of school closures, bans on gatherings and localised lockdowns and curfews, the government started to relax some of the COVID-19-related movement restrictions in August as the weekly COVID-19 caseload declined. The curfew in Khartoum was lifted, interstate travel authorised again, and the Khartoum International Airport resumed domestic and international flights. As of mid-September, government offices had reopened with limited staffing. However, a second wave hit the country in December, engendering about the same number of cases and deaths in almost half the time of the first wave.<sup>4</sup> This time, however, all markets remained open and economic activities continued to follow normal business hours.<sup>5</sup>

During S2 2020, EUTF-funded projects continued delivering support in response to the pandemic, although this is only partly reflected in the data reported under COVID-19-specific indicators. Indeed, no new outputs were reported for EUTF indicators 6.2 and 6.3,<sup>6</sup> but this is mainly because projects continued to assist beneficiaries and entities that were already counted in S1 2020. However, 2,209 new COVID-19-related supplies were delivered in Q4 (and none in Q3). Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS delivered 162 items of lab material to a laboratory for a total value of €17,000, in addition to 1,647 PPE supplies distributed during a MUAC (Mid-Upper Arm Circumference) training in Red Sea State. Furthermore, EQUIP QLEAR SC provided 400 packages of PPE to 30 schools in South Kordofan to support a safe environment prior to their opening.

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<sup>1</sup> 172 beneficiaries (1% of 2020 outputs) were reported by RDPP SD UNIDO.

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

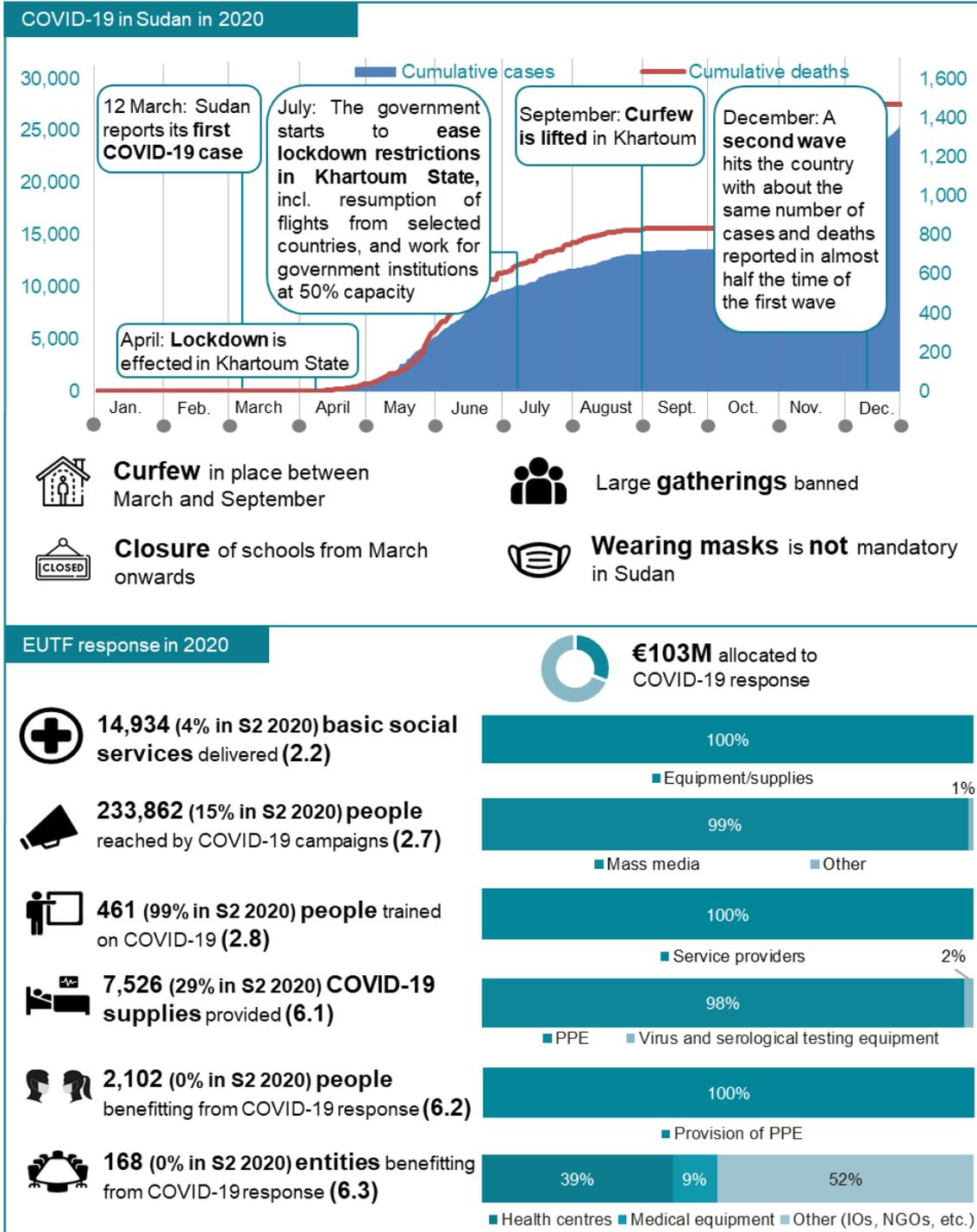
<sup>3</sup> IFRC, 'Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update, Sudan – Floods', 13 August 2020.

<sup>4</sup> UNOCHA, 'COVID-19 pandemic's second wave hits twice faster and has major socio-economic impact on families', December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> FEWSNET, 'Sudan food security outlook update', December 2020.

<sup>6</sup> EUTF 6.2 'Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities'; EUTF 6.3 'Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities'.

Figure 39: COVID-19 in Sudan, 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



Additional COVID-19-related outputs were also reported under the ‘traditional’ EUTF indicators. For example, the EQUIP QLEAR SC project distributed hygiene kits to 543 teachers, thus accounting for the entirety of COVID-19-related outputs reported under EUTF indicator 2.2 in S2 2020. <sup>3</sup> Furthermore, the number of health workers receiving COVID-19-related training rose from 3 in S1 to 458 in S2 2020, all accomplished by Resilience Eastern Sudan AICS (EUTF indicator 2.8). The total number of people

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

<sup>3</sup> Hygiene kits, unlike PPE, are not counted under EUTF indicator 6.1 as they are not considered ‘pandemic-related supplies’.

reached by campaigns on COVID-19 amounts to 233,862 in 2020, only 12% of whom were reported in S2, mainly thanks to Sudan and Europe – Creative Connection’s continued Facebook posts on wearing and crafting masks, which reached 3,800 people, and LESP SLSP IFAD’s radio transmissions on bio-security measures and COVID-19 prevention benefitting 2,760 livestock owners in Red Sea State (EUTF indicator 2.7). Finally, Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO continued to issue its monthly working debrief on the adverse impact of COVID-19 and other shocks on food security in six eastern Sudanese states (EUTF indicator 5.3).

#### 5.4.2. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	1,451	847	9,059
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	0	5	165
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,530	13,949	16,238	21,065	74,781
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	210	93	933
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	246	302	706
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	203,233	176,221	1,119,402
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	163,801	99,782	1,154,986
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	5,702	24,972	131,155
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	0	1,481	9,891
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	218,538	362,412	228,481	869,305
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575	13,259	2,423	7,909	25,165
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	136,939	17,447	70,333	652,115
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,104	509	10,063
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	7
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	3	3	122
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	276	76	352
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	59	0	406
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	0	74
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	8	3	34
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	3	2	262
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	15	9	13	49
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	15	5	27	61
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	5,317	2,209	7,526
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	2,102
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	0	168

#### 5.4.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN SUDAN

Table 12: Sudan projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan:	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-01	Support Migrants and Host Communities in improving Access to Safe Water and Sanitation - Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD AICS)	AICS	€2,000,000

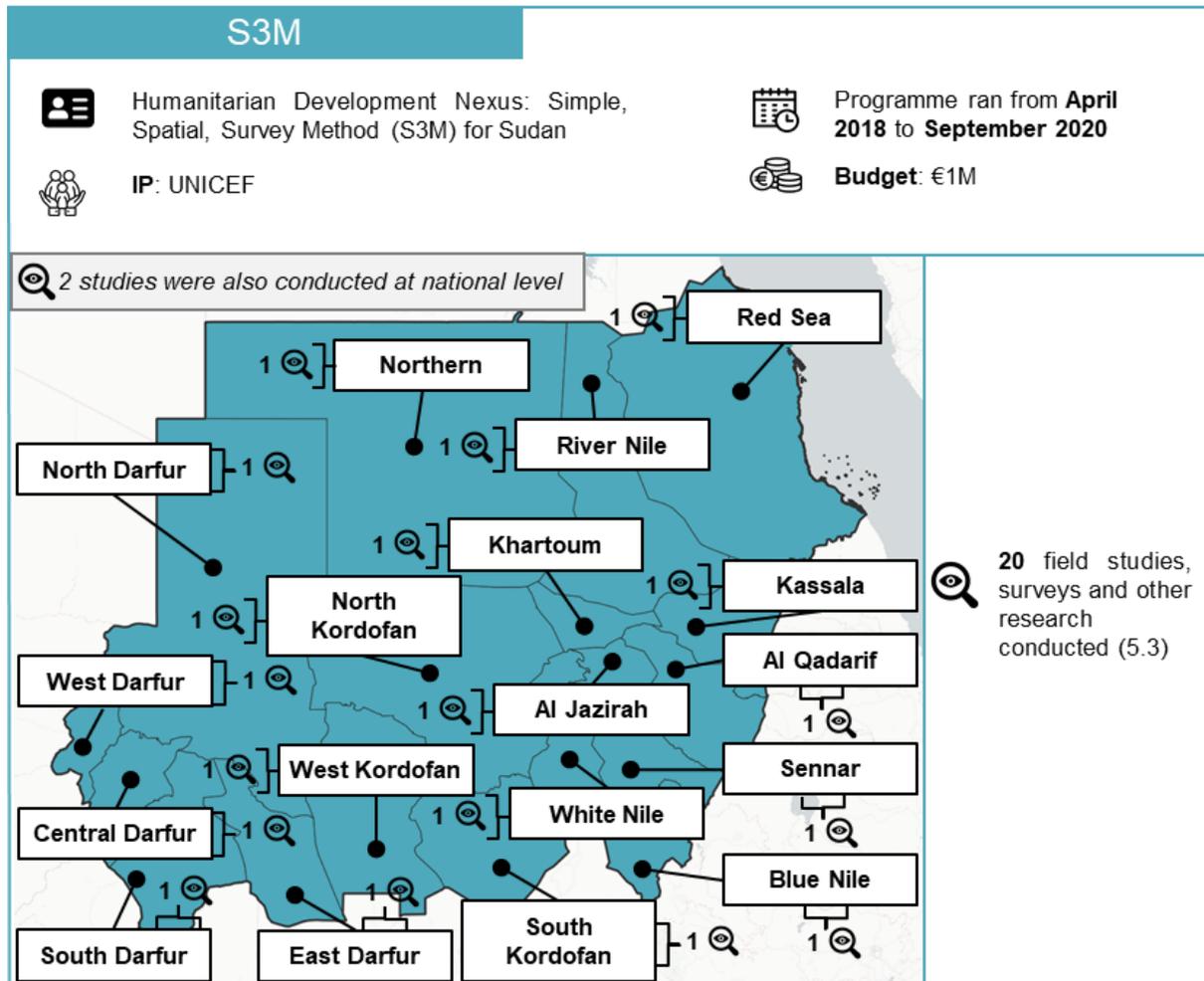
<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan (RDPP Sudan)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-02	RDPP in Sudan: Employment and entrepreneurship development for migrant youth, refugees, asylum seeker and host communities in Khartoum State (RDPP SD UNIDO)	UNIDO	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-03	RDPP in Sudan: Vocational training for refugees and host communities in Eastern Sudan (RDPP SD GIZ)	GIZ	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-04	RDPP in Sudan: Strengthening Protection Services for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Sudan (RDPP SD UNHCR)	UNHCR	€3,000,000
	<b>T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-11-05</b>	<b>RDPP in Sudan: RDPP SD Landell Mills</b>	<b>Landell Mills</b>	<b>€1,496,800 (new in 2020 yearly report)</b>
Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan (EQUIP)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-01	EQUIP Capacity building and coordination (EQUIP SOFRECO)	SOFRECO	€3,600,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-02	Education quality improvement programme through in-service teacher education programme (EQUIP BC)	BC	€4,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-03	Education Quality Improvement Programme through Improving Learning Environment and Retention (EQUIP UNICEF)	UNICEF	€6,800,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-04	EQUIP Quality learning environment for access and retention (EQUIP SC)	SC	€3,200,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-31-05	Education Quality Improvement Programme - Expertise France (EQUIP EF)	EF	€4,000,000
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 (Health Financing Reform WHO)	WHO	€1,000,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-07	Implementation of Sudan-Europe Creative Connections (Sudan-Europe Creative Connections)	Goethe Institut	€350,000
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
Mitigate the effect of El Niño for the host and IDP population in Red Sea, White Nile and North Darfur, Sudan (El Niño SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-01	Mitigate the effect of El Niño for host and IDP Population in Red Sea State to prevent more migration movement (El Niño SD WHH)	WHH	€2,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-02	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State (El Niño SD ADRA)	ADRA	€3,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-22-03	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in North Darfur State (El Niño SD COOPI)	COOPI	€2,830,000
Strengthening resilience for refugees, IDPs and host communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-13-01	Strengthening Resilience for Refugees, IDPs and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan (Resilience East SD AICS)	AICS	€11,900,000
Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in West Darfur (Resilience Darfur)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-01	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Kulbus and Jebel Moon West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD CW)	CW	€2,220,800
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-12-02	Strengthening Resilience for IDPs, Returnees and Host Communities in Al Geneina, Beida Sirba, Kerenik – West Darfur (Resilience Darfur SD IMC)	IMC	€4,719,200
Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP IFAD)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-38-07	Livestock epidemio-surveillance project to support livelihoods of vulnerable rural smallholders and pastoralists (LESP SLSP IFAD)	IFAD	€8,750,000
Fostering Smallholder Capacities and Access to Markets	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-45-01	Fostering smallholder capacities and access to markets in food insecure areas of Darfur (Access to Markets Darfur WFP)	WFP	€8,000,000
EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-90-01	EU OPM Sudan – Support to the Office of the Prime Minister (EU OPM Sudan)	Landell Mills	€6,900,000
Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-14-01	Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan through better and more informed decision-making in food security FAO (Greater Stability East SD FAO)	FAO	€6,000,000
Wadi El Ku (Phase 2)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-37-01	Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project UNEP (Phase 2) (Wadi El Ku UNEP)	UNEP	€10,000,000
S3M (Humanitarian Development Nexus)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-53-01	Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan (S3M UNICEF)	UNICEF	€1,000,000 (completed)

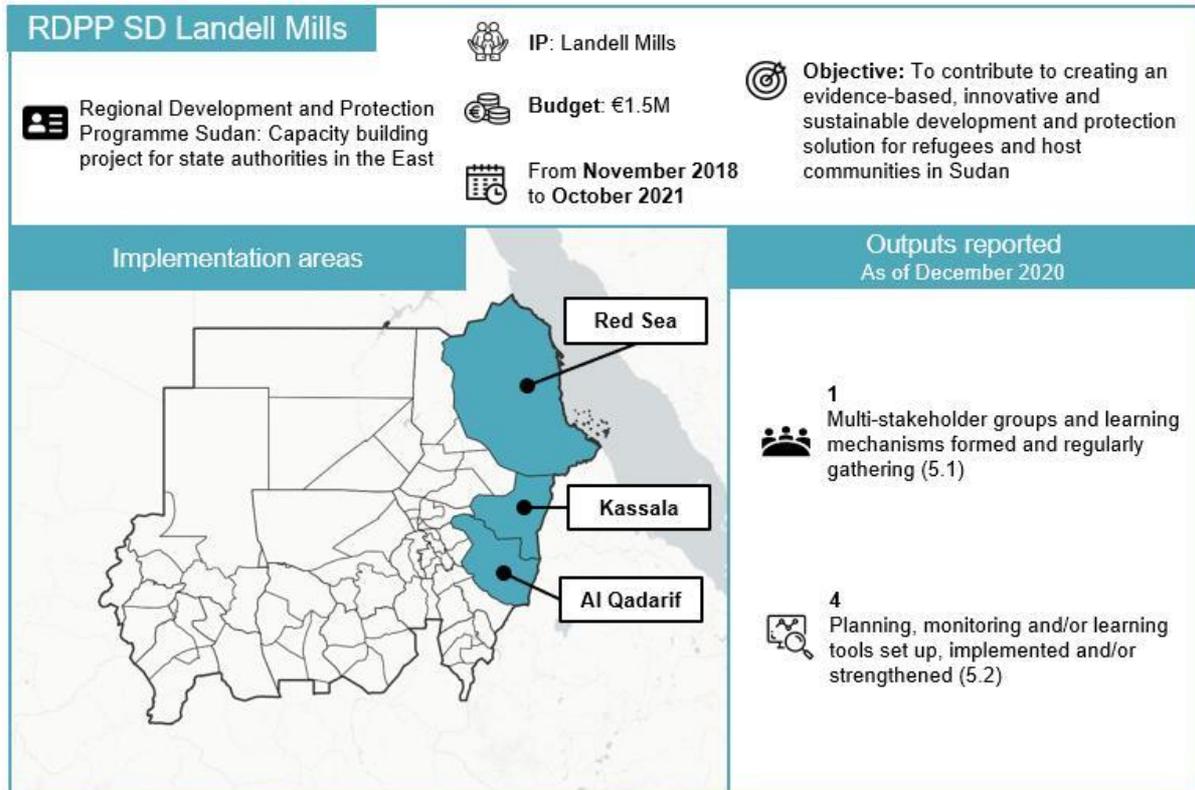
### 5.4.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN 2020

Figure 40: Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan



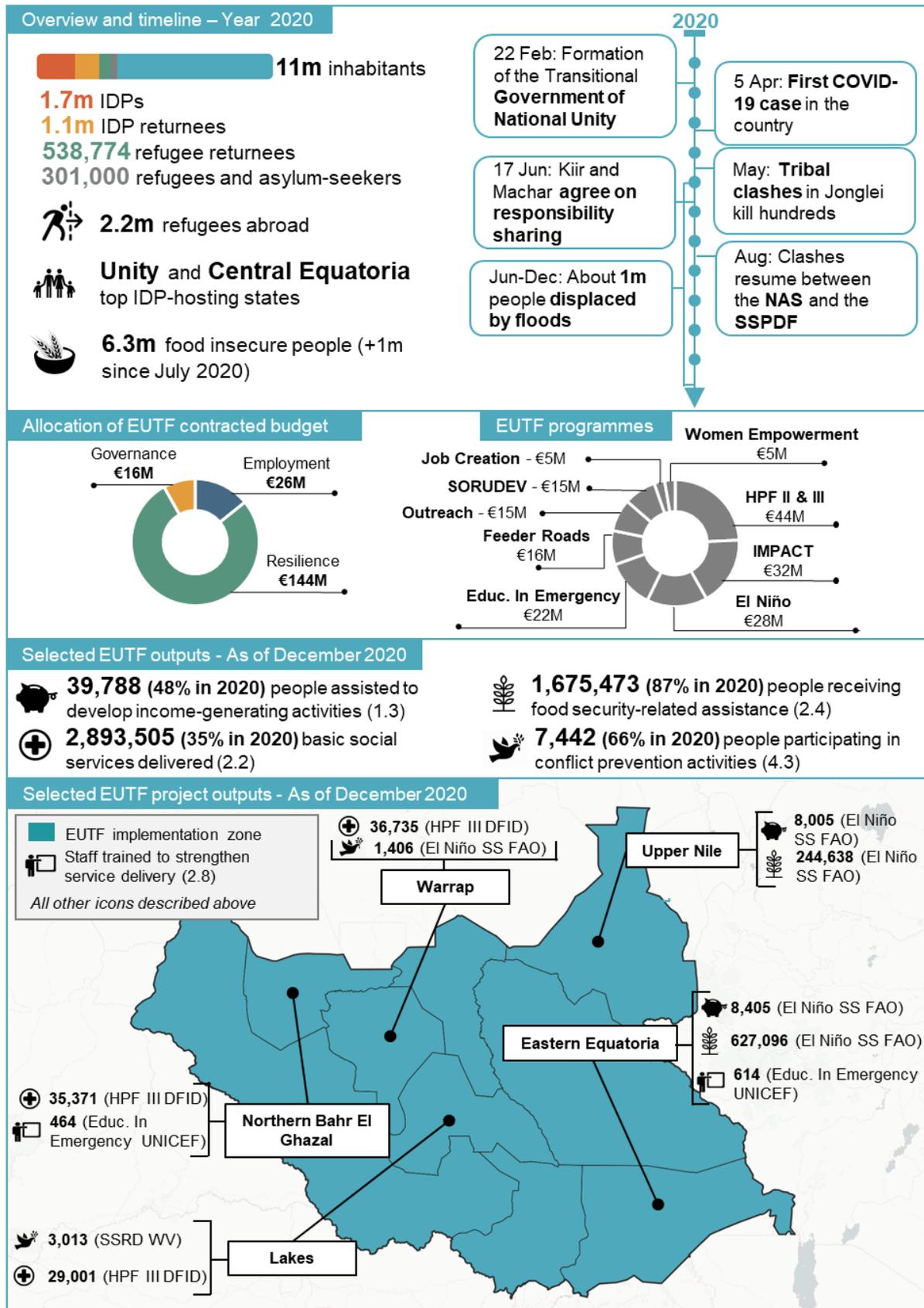
### 5.4.5. PROJECTS NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 41: RDPP SD Landell Mills



## 5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 42: South Sudan – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF IN 2020

During the first half of 2020, South Sudan saw promising developments with regard to its peace process. President Salva Kiir, Vice-President Riek Machar and other opposition leaders established a unity government on 22 February 2020, after more than seven years of political rivalry and clashes between their respective armed forces. Building on this progress, they reached an agreement on responsibility-sharing ratios for gubernatorial and State positions on 17 June 2020. This had been a crucial sticking point for the sustainability of the new government, given the major implications for power and revenue sharing in the country.<sup>4</sup>

Although such positive steps have inspired optimism about reconciliation in South Sudan, most of the provisions of the peace agreement remain unfulfilled. For instance, by the end of 2020, Kiir and Machar were yet to unify their forces across the country.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, the rebellion led by Thomas Cirillo in the Equatoria region, which rejected the agreement, has undermined peace efforts made at the federal level. As he and other Equatorian leaders called for more decentralisation and autonomy, their affiliated armed factions periodically clashed with government forces in 2020.<sup>6</sup>

Communal violence also represented a major security issue for the country throughout 2020. According to IOM DTM data, communal clashes were the main reason for internal displacement across South Sudan in 2020, forcing 60% of the IDPs surveyed by IOM to flee their place of origin, ahead of natural disasters (26%) and conflict between politically affiliated forces (13%).<sup>7</sup> These proportions represent a shift that has been ongoing since 2018, as displacement in South Sudan has been increasingly caused by communal violence and less by conflict between politically affiliated armies. As of September 2020, there are an estimated 1,674,668 IDPs and 1,135,894 IDP returnees in the country.<sup>8</sup>

As South Sudan has not signed the Cotonou Agreement and hence does not benefit from European Development Fund funding,<sup>9</sup> the EUTF constitutes the EU's main funding instrument in the country, with a total amount of contracted funding of €186M. Due to the severity of the humanitarian crisis in the country, the EUTF portfolio has been shaped by the need to support basic social services, resilience among smallholder farmers and pastoral communities, and agricultural productivity. A large share of the EUTF portfolio is thus centred around the EUTF's SO1 (enhancing economic and employment opportunities) and SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience), with a particular focus on children. The EUTF also aims to support peace in the country, as reflected in the progressive allocation of funds to peace-centred interventions such as the double nexus South Sudan Rural Development - Strengthening Smallholders Resilience (SORUDEV-SSR) and Women Empowerment programmes, which combine peacebuilding and development activities. South Sudan has been going through important institutional reforms since the formation of the unity government in February 2020. The EU has been supporting this process and notably the public financial management (PFM) reforms, working with the PFM Oversight and Technical Committees. In late 2020, the EU Delegation launched a procurement procedure for a technical assistance project to support the establishment of the Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Authority.

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €1,432,066 (1% of the total contracted budget in South Sudan) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019; IOM DTM, South Sudan Round 9 Baseline Dataset, September 2020; FAO, IPC – South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews – October – November 2020, December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Footnote: programme pie chart does not show the Conflict Resolution (€4,500,000), Economic Stabilisation (€715,429) and Technical Cooperation Facility (€981,505).

<sup>4</sup> International Crisis Group, 'A major step toward ending South Sudan's civil war', 25 February 2020.

<sup>5</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Why the World's Newest Country Has Only Known Conflict', 2 March 2021.

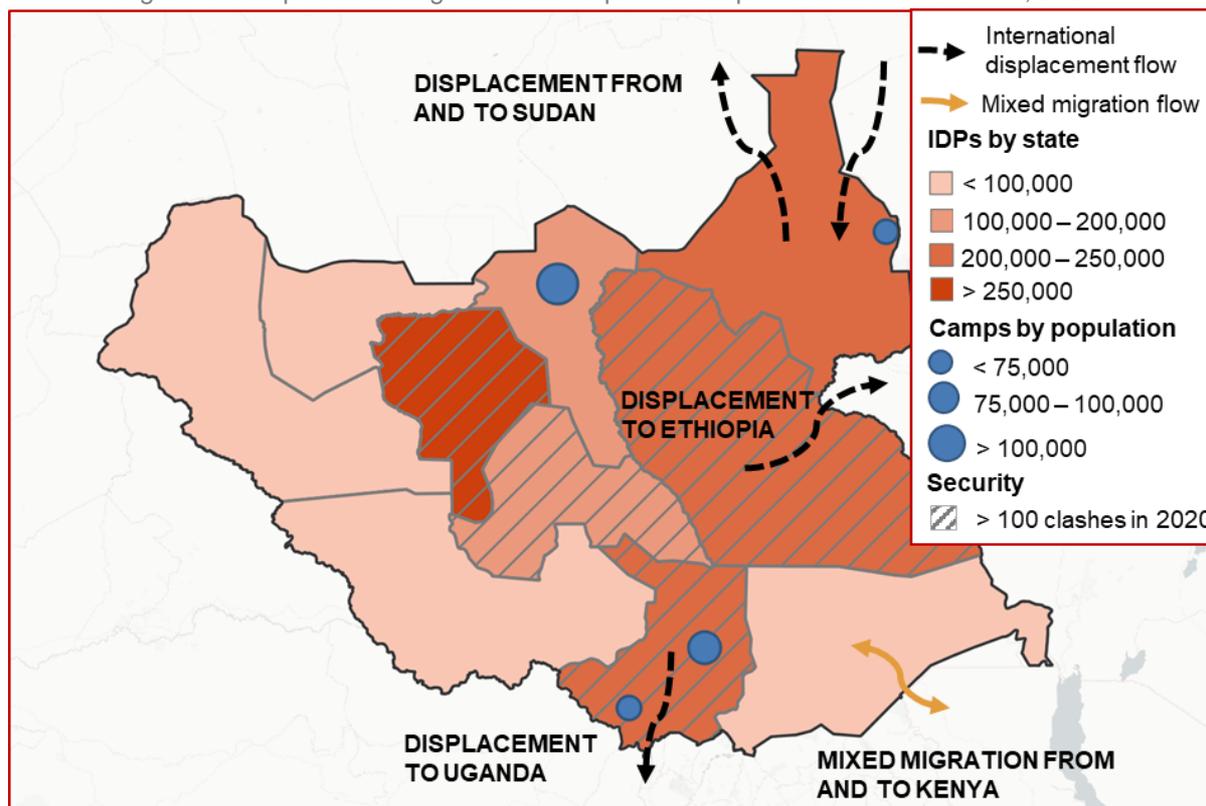
<sup>6</sup> International Crisis Group, 'South Sudan's Other War: Resolving the Insurgency in Equatoria', 25 February 2021.

<sup>7</sup> The remaining IDPs have been displaced in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic and other unknown reasons.

<sup>8</sup> IOM DTM, South Sudan Round 9 Baseline Dataset, September 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Access to funds from the European Development Fund has been limited to specific envelopes for cooperation (out of the 9th and 10th EDF) allocated to the newly independent country in 2010/2011.

Figure 43: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in South Sudan, 2020<sup>1</sup>



## Resilience

Humanitarian needs have remained acute throughout the country in 2020, especially in the Jonglei, Warrap and Lakes states. In November 2020, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) reported an increase of 1 million people facing high levels of food insecurity compared with July of the same year, for a total of 6.3 million.<sup>2</sup> A REACH assessment conducted at the end of the year indicated that 87% of the country's households had multi-sectoral needs. The proportion of households with multi-sectoral needs was lower than 40% in only five counties, reflecting the severity of the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. Access to WASH was identified as the most common vulnerability driver.<sup>3</sup>

A large part of the EUTF portfolio in South Sudan has been aimed at smallholder farmers in order to alleviate the humanitarian crisis in the country. These actions mostly target people relying on the agricultural sector, such as farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists, as well as food processing workers. These activities, which are implemented by programmes such as SORUDEV-SSR and Cross-Border El Niño, often combine food security and economic development interventions to address food and livelihoods needs together.

As such, EUTF-funded projects have provided a total of 1,675,473 individuals with food security-related assistance as of the end of 2020, including 1,456,543 (87%) in 2020 and 30,128 in S2 2020 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4). These numbers are largely attributable to Cross-Border El Niño's livestock vaccination and treatment activities, which reached 1,024,202 and 392,810 cattle owners respectively in the first half of the year. The project reached its target for these veterinary services in S1 2020, which is why the output reported for S2 2020 is considerably lower. Thanks to these interventions, the Cross-Border El Niño project represents 99% of the total number of food security beneficiaries in South Sudan

<sup>1</sup> Camps shown on the map include both IDP and refugee camps.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, IPC – South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews – October – November 2020, December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> REACH, 2020 South Sudan - Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Area of Knowledge – Neighbourhoods, December 2020.

since the beginning of EUTF activities. The SORUDEV-SSR projects implemented by IRC and WV-led consortia and FAO, which all started implementing in 2020, have also reached 22,484 individuals with food security actions as of the end of 2020. The Cross-Border El Niño and SORUDEV-SSR programmes intervene in former Eastern Eatoria (accounting for 37% of food security assistance beneficiaries), Jonglei (21%), Upper Nile (16%) and Warrap (15%), as well as Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Western Bahr el Ghazal (less than 1% each),<sup>1</sup> all of which face severe food insecurity levels.<sup>2</sup>

Thanks to Cross-Border El Niño FAO's mass campaigns, EUTF-funded food security assistance in South Sudan is largely centred around livestock vaccination (71%) and other veterinary services (26%). To complement this support, FAO also trained 1,770 community animal health workers, including 839 in 2020 (426 of whom were supported during the second half of the year) to increase local communities' capacities to treat their cattle (EUTF indicator 2.8). FAO identified that 41% of the households in their project implementation areas owned livestock, which constitutes an important source of livelihood and is culturally perceived as a sign of wealth and social status.<sup>3</sup> Protecting this resource is thus economically and culturally key for the local population. FAO also conducted large sensitisation campaigns on transboundary animal diseases, which reached 919 individuals in South Sudanese border areas in S1 and 364 in S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

The rest of the food security-related assistance in South Sudan comprised training on agricultural practices (3%) and the provision of farming inputs or tools (less than 1%). The Cross-Border El Niño programme remains the main provider of the former, with 39,414 trainees while the more recent SORUDEV-SSR projects have trained 13,749 individuals as of the end of the year, representing 45% of the output in 2020. At least 71% of the trainees in agricultural practices were farmers, who acquired skills such as soil and water management, vegetable garden management, seed multiplication and extension service delivery. These capacity-building efforts aim to increase crop production, productivity and sustainability, which are considered to be critical challenges affecting agricultural development in South Sudan since its independence.<sup>4</sup>

The FAO-run Cross-Border El Niño initiative also contributes to country-wide food security and nutrition information systems, including the IPC. Biannual IPC data releases notably inform the elaboration of the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan, as well as other resilience interventions in the country.

Regarding income generation, 48% of the 39,788 South Sudanese beneficiaries (EUTF indicator 1.3) were reached in 2020 alone. Notably, 30% of the output to date was achieved during the second half of the year. As of December 2020, men represent 56% of the total number of supported individuals, while women account for 44%. Cross-Border El Niño FAO has assisted 74% of these beneficiaries since the beginning of EUTF activities, but only 46% of those supported in 2020 as the newly implementing SORUDEV-SSR projects supported the remaining 10,267 people with income generation in 2020, mostly thanks to IRC (5,681) and World Vision's (3,671) activities, which explains the significant increase in IGA support in 2020. The Cross-Border and SORUDEV-SSR programmes largely targeted the same beneficiaries for their respective IGA and food security interventions.

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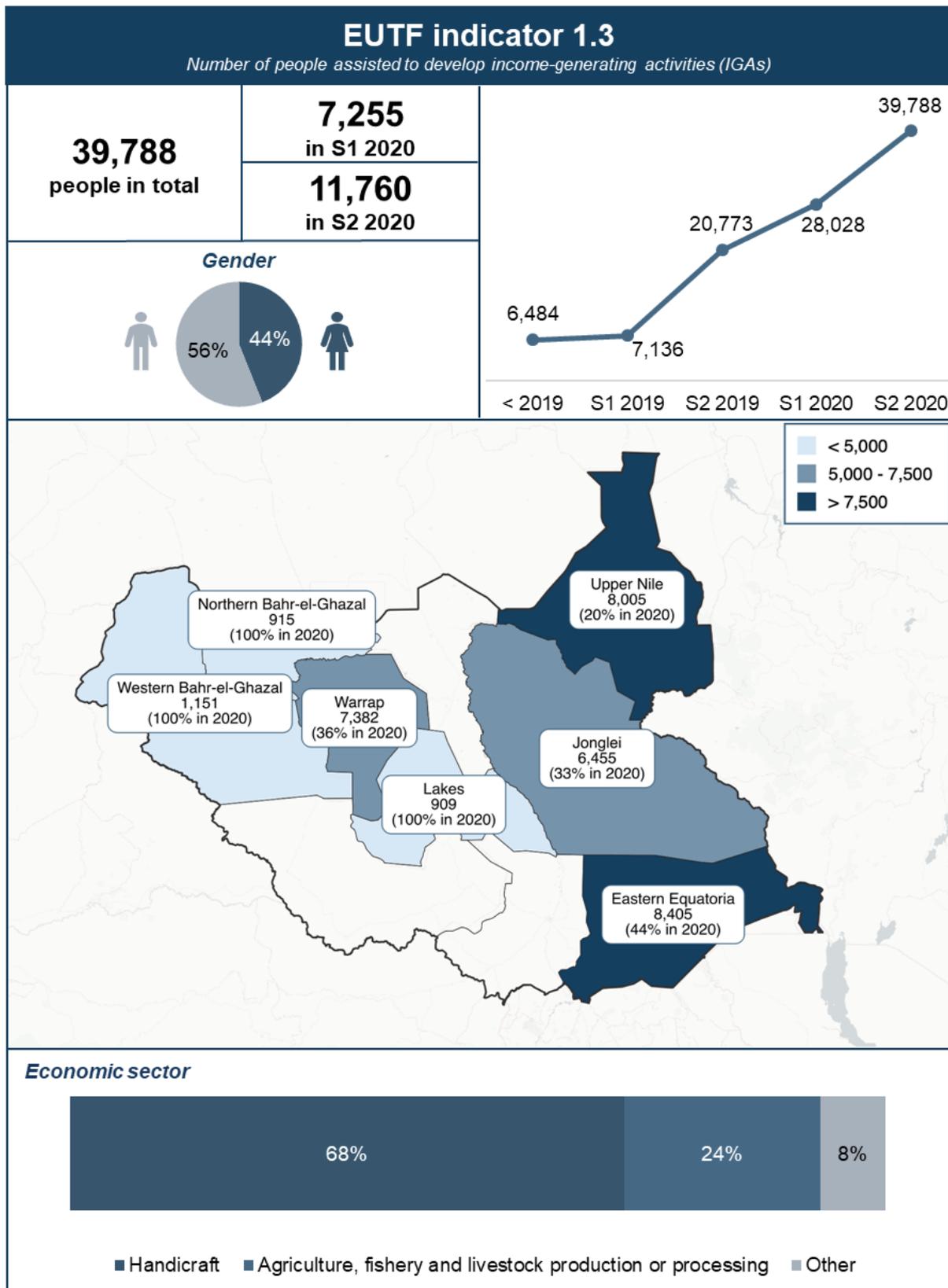
<sup>1</sup> The location of support is unknown for a total of 168,577 food security beneficiaries in South Sudan.

<sup>2</sup> FAO, IPC – South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews – October – November 2020, December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> FAO, 'Strengthening Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda – Baseline Study report', June 2019.

<sup>4</sup> AfDB, 'Infrastructure Action Plan in South Sudan: A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth', 2013.

Figure 44: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), South Sudan, as of December 2020<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 33,223 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 6,565 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

68% of the IGA beneficiaries were supported with work in the handicraft sector, ahead of agriculture, fishery and livestock production and processing (24%). However, it should be noted that all individuals reported to be working in handicraft were small-scale artisans (such as carpenters, masons or blacksmiths) supported with training, infrastructure and equipment to provide services to farmers and livestock keepers. Agriculture and livestock keeping are thus the main sectors of focus for the EUTF's support to IGAs in South Sudan. This assistance to IGAs was composed of IGA training (68%), training of VSLA members (14%), material support (8%) and other types of support (10%).<sup>1</sup> A large share of the Cross-Border El Niño support focused on value addition and marketing, through additional skills or material. Through their baseline survey, FAO ascertained that only 12% of the surveyed households had taken part in training sessions focusing on these aspects of agricultural livelihoods. The SORUDEV-SSR project led by WV also trained 1,128 farmers on resilient market-oriented production in 2020. Weak access to markets is often described as a key obstacle to rural development in South Sudan, which the EUTF projects have thus aimed to address.

## Childhood

South Sudanese children have constituted one of the most vulnerable groups in the country's civil war and humanitarian crisis. According to recent estimates, 4.3 of the 8.3 million individuals considered to be in need in the country are children,<sup>2</sup> including 1.4 million children facing malnutrition. Furthermore, about 60% of the country's IDPs are under eighteen.<sup>3</sup> South Sudan is also characterised by a weak education system, the flaws of which are exacerbated by the number of school-aged children. The government's General Education Strategic Plan for 2017-2022 recognises several major areas for improvement, such as infrastructure development, access to schools, and education governance.<sup>4</sup> About 2.4 million children are estimated to be out of school.<sup>5</sup>

Health represents another major concern for children in South Sudan. Recent reports point out large gaps in the availability of basic health services, such as vaccinations for children and maternal care. Because of the weakness of the health care system, South Sudanese children are still vulnerable to preventable diseases, as highlighted by recurring measles outbreaks.

To fill these gaps, a significant share of basic services and capacity-building activities delivered by EUTF-funded projects in South Sudan have targeted children. As such, at least 60% of the 2,893,505 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2) delivered in South Sudan by EUTF programmes to date were provided to children under eighteen.<sup>6</sup> In 2020 alone, 817,943 services were delivered to children, which represents 47% of the basic services provided to children since the beginning of EUTF activities. Of these, 381,819 services, mostly consisting of outpatient consultations (240,147), distance learning programmes (69,690) and malaria treatment (23,991), were administered during the second half of the year. The main contributors to these activities overall remain the UK FCDO-led Health Pooled Fund (HPF) II and III projects,<sup>7</sup> which have been supporting health service delivery across South Sudan and have together provided 67% of the services received by children to date, ahead of the Education in Emergency programme (31%).<sup>8</sup> In addition, in 2020, the Education in Emergency programme (managed by UNICEF and WFP) delivered a total of 470,841 basic social services to children, which represents 57% of the output reported under EUTF indicator 2.2 for children in 2020. This is mainly attributable to UNICEF's distance learning programme, which reached 452,793 children while schools were closed because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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<sup>1</sup> 62 beneficiaries also benefitted from access to finance.

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview', January 2021.

<sup>3</sup> UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Snapshot', January 2021.

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of General Education and Instruction, 'General Education Strategic Plan - 2017-2022', May 2017.

<sup>5</sup> UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview', January 2021.

<sup>6</sup> The age of 1,162,328 beneficiaries is unknown.

<sup>7</sup> The HPF II project ended in 2019, while the HPF III project started implementing in January 2020.

<sup>8</sup> The figure includes both HPF II and HPF III's outputs.

As of the end of 2020, medical treatments have accounted for 69% of basic service provision to children in South Sudan, thanks to HPF II and HPF III's activities as well as to WFP-led distributions of deworming tablets under the Education in Emergency programme. In 2019, the main type of service delivered to children was the provision of school material (60% of 2019 services), before distance learning became the leading form of assistance in 2020 (55% of 2020 services) when remote classes were aired on the radio in Eastern Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal States by the South Sudanese Ministry of Education. UNICEF mobilised funds from the EUTF, the United States Agency for International Development and the Embassy of Norway to provide remote learning solutions, which were not planned in the initial design of the Education in Emergency programme. UNICEF also conducted trainings on child-centred education for 441 teachers in the second and third quarters of 2020. This brought the total number of teachers trained thanks to EUTF funding to 1,332 (79% male and 21% female, EUTF indicator 2.8).

With regard to children's health care, the HPF III initiative delivered a wide range of services to vulnerable children throughout 2020, 89% of which were delivered in S2 2020. 69% of the 347,102 health services provided in 2020 consisted of outpatient consultations, 59% of which benefitted girls. A further 10% of the reported health care services were treatments for malaria administered to children under five. Finally, treatment for pneumonia, diarrhoea and pentavalent vaccines respectively accounted for 6%, 6% and 5% of health services provided to children in 2020.<sup>1</sup>

## COVID-19 pandemic in South Sudan

South Sudan recorded its first COVID-19 case on 5 April 2020. As of 31 December 2020, a total of 3,558 cases and 63 deaths have been registered.<sup>2</sup> As in other East African countries, limited testing capabilities and social stigmatisation of ill people may mask higher numbers.<sup>3</sup> For instance, families affected by deaths caused by the virus may not disclose the reason for their loss in order to organise large funerals.

The South Sudanese government announced a series of measures to combat the spread of the virus in late March 2020. On 20 March, schools were suspended. On 25 March, South Sudan closed Juba International Airport and announced a curfew from 8 pm to 6 am. On the same day, the government also shut down *boda-boda*<sup>4</sup> businesses and restricted restaurants and cafes to take-away only.

However, Salva Kiir loosened all of the above measures in May, a move which was largely considered premature by observers.<sup>5</sup> On 7 May, the curfew was pushed to 10 pm, while *boda-bodas*, cafes and restaurants were authorised to function. A few days later, South Sudan reopened Juba International Airport. However, schools remained completely closed until October, when only students with upcoming national exams were allowed to go back to school.

As in most countries, COVID-19 does not only represent a health threat in South Sudan: the restrictions imposed to combat the spread of the virus have also had severe consequences on the population's livelihoods, access to basic services (such as education), freedom of movement and other sources of resilience.<sup>6</sup> UNOCHA reported a rise in the price of basic commodities in the country resulting from the preventive measures put in place.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, the travel restrictions imposed on international organisations' staff as well as the shift in focus from these agencies to address the COVID-19 pandemic have disrupted the provision of vital aid in the country.

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<sup>1</sup> Other services include family planning, immunity tracking, malnutrition cure and assistance to baby delivery.

<sup>2</sup> WHO, Global COVID-19 data.

<sup>3</sup> UN, 'COVID-19 Potentially Greatest Threat to South Sudan's Already Fragile Health System, Special Representative Warns Security Council', June 2020.

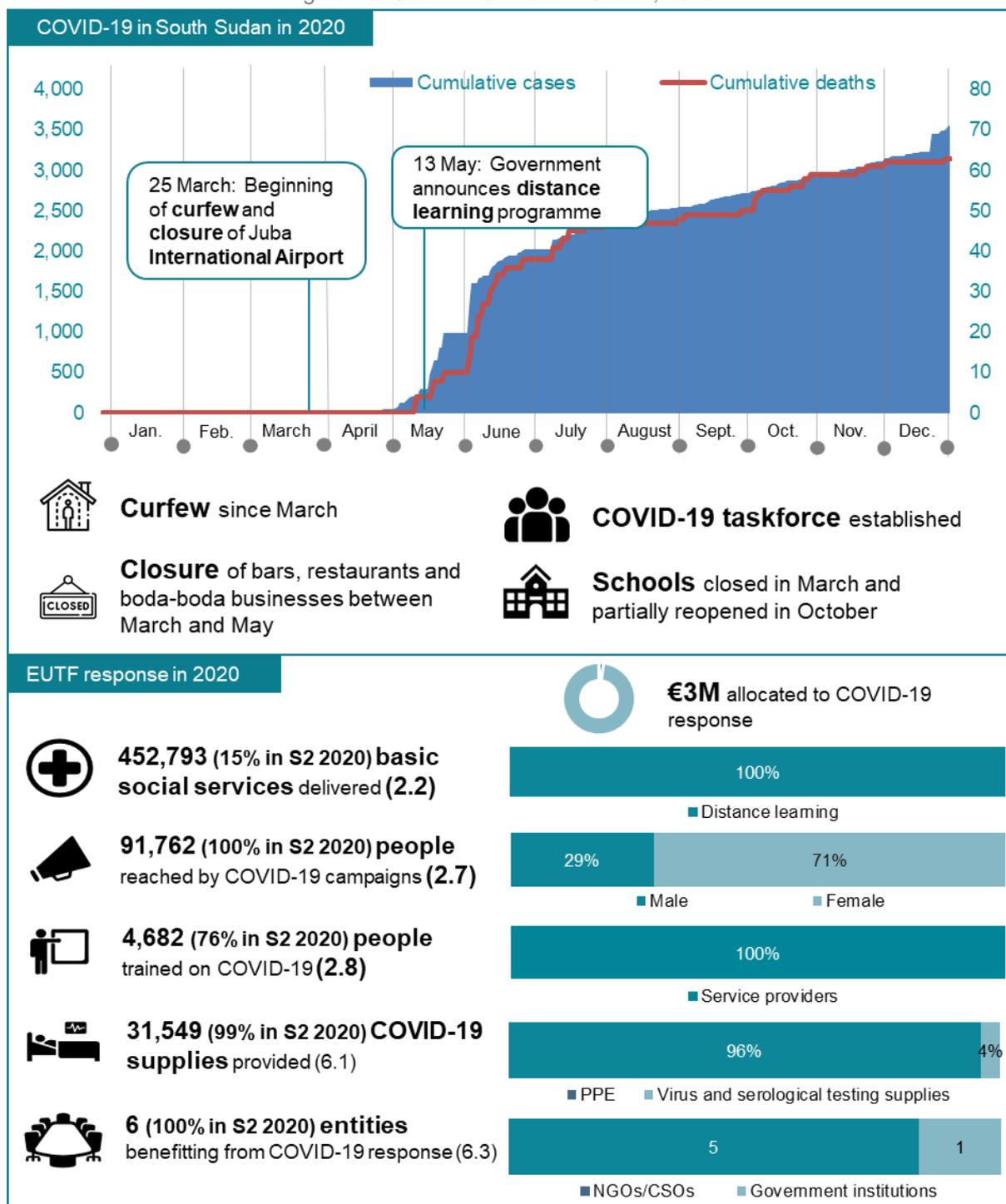
<sup>4</sup> *Boda-bodas* are local motorcycle taxis.

<sup>5</sup> The East African, 'South Sudan returns to partial lockdown as Covid-19 cases rise', February 2021.

<sup>6</sup> Rift Valley Institute, 'Responding to COVID-19 in South Sudan, Making local knowledge count', May 2020.

<sup>7</sup> UNOCHA, 'South Sudan – Humanitarian Needs Overview', January 2021.

Figure 45: COVID-19 in South Sudan, 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



€3M were allocated by the EUTF to COVID-19-related activities through HPF III as well as the SORUDEV WV project. Two newly signed projects led by WHO and WFP under the HPF III programme are entirely focused on responding to the pandemic. The HPF III WFP-COVID Supplies project's overall objective is to support the implementation of South Sudan's national COVID-19 response plan by procuring, storing and managing PPE stocks. HPF III WHO-COVID Response aims to increase South Sudan's readiness to be able to contain and respond to COVID-19 and other infectious

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

diseases through the provision of equipment to laboratories in Wau and Juba as well as training and salary incentives to laboratory staff.

Thanks to these funds, 4,439 health workers (EUTF indicator 2.8) received capacity building from the HPF programme on various skills such as testing, correct use of PPE and COVID-19 safety protocols. The HPF also provided 31,549 essential supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1), 96% of which were articles of PPE with a unit value of less than €5. The programme also supplied the National Public Health Laboratory in Juba with 1,200 primers in order to increase their testing capacities. In Wau, 20,889 people have access to laboratory services thanks to the equipment provided to a laboratory by the HPF III WHO-COVID Response project (EUTF indicator 2.9).

With regard to prevention, the IRC-led SORUDEV-SSR project carried out a mass awareness-raising campaign in the second half of 2020, reaching 91,762 individuals (EUTF indicator 2.7). The Education in Emergency UNICEF initiative trained 243 teachers (EUTF indicator 2.8) on COVID-19 messaging, so that they can in turn sensitise children on COVID-19-related risks and preventive measures.

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

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

Table 13: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	0	72	28,324
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	0	74	1,946
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	7,255	11,760	39,788
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	0	397	397
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	8	8
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	14	17	154
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	627,195	385,061	2,893,505
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	3,314	14,383	118,202
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,426,416	30,128	1,675,473
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	8	8
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	28,600	222,094	299,348
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	1,913	4,383	8,853
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	19,698	32,313	1,525,398
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	8
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	180
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	118	349	1,572
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	3,673	1,214	7,442
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	2	8	74
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	14	53	118
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	14	4	46
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	1	12	54
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	6	6	43
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	325	31,224	31,549
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	6	6

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

### 5.5.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Table 14: South Sudan projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-04-01	Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan (HPF II UK Aid)	UK Aid	€20,000,000 (completed)
Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-01	Health Pooled Fund III - South Sudan (HPF III UK Aid)	UK Aid	20,625,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-02	South Sudan Covid-19 Preparedness and Response (HPF III WHO-COVID Response)	WHO	€ 1,000,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-74-03	South Sudan Covid-19 -Supply and Management of Personal Protective Equipment (HPF III WFP-COVID Supplies)	WFP	€ 2,000,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
Support to stabilisation through improved resource, economic and financial management in South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-05-01	Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase (Eco. Stabil. Ecorys)	Ecorys	€715,429 (completed)
IMPACT South Sudan	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-06-01	IMPACT South Sudan (IMPACT MM)	Mott MacDonald	€31,715,258 (completed)
Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda	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 (Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO)	FAO	€27,580,000
Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan (Education in Emergency)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48-01	Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan (Northern Bahr El Ghazal (Nbeg), Western Bahr El Ghazal (Wbeg), Warrap And Eastern Equatoria). (Education in Emergency UNICEF)	UNICEF	€13,875,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-48-02	Education in Emergency Programme in Four Former States in South Sudan (Northern Bahr El Ghazal (Nbeg), Western Bahr El Ghazal (Wbeg), Warrap And Eastern Equatoria) (Education in Emergency WFP)	WFP	€8,313,981
South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience (SORUDEV-SSR)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-01	South-Sudan Rural Development Strengthening Smallholders Resilience in Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal (SORUDEV FAO)	FAO	€ 2,000,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-02	Food Security and Resilience in Transitioning Environments (SORUDEV WV)	WV	€ 6,375,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49-03	Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience in Greater Upper Nile (SORUDEV IRC)	IRC	€ 6,375,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
Technical Cooperation Facility for South Sudan 2018 – 2020	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-02	Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), Support in the implementation of the South Sudan's East African Community Provisions (TCF SS EAC)	Individual consultant	€354,500 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-50-06	Technical Assistance to South Sudan's Ministry of East African Community Affairs (TCF EAC Ministry)	Individual consultant	€ 199,850 (new in 2020 yearly report)

### 5.5.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 46: TCF EAC Ministry

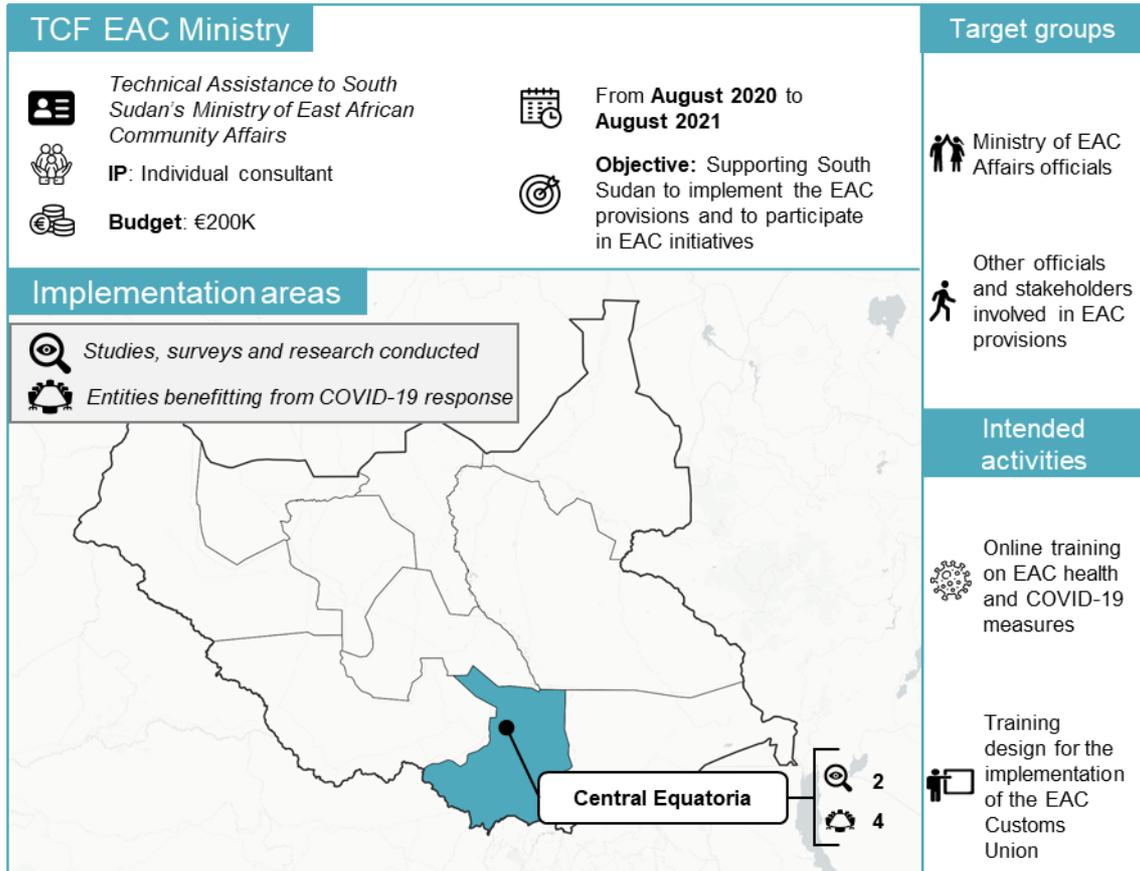


Figure 47: HPF III COVID Response-WHO

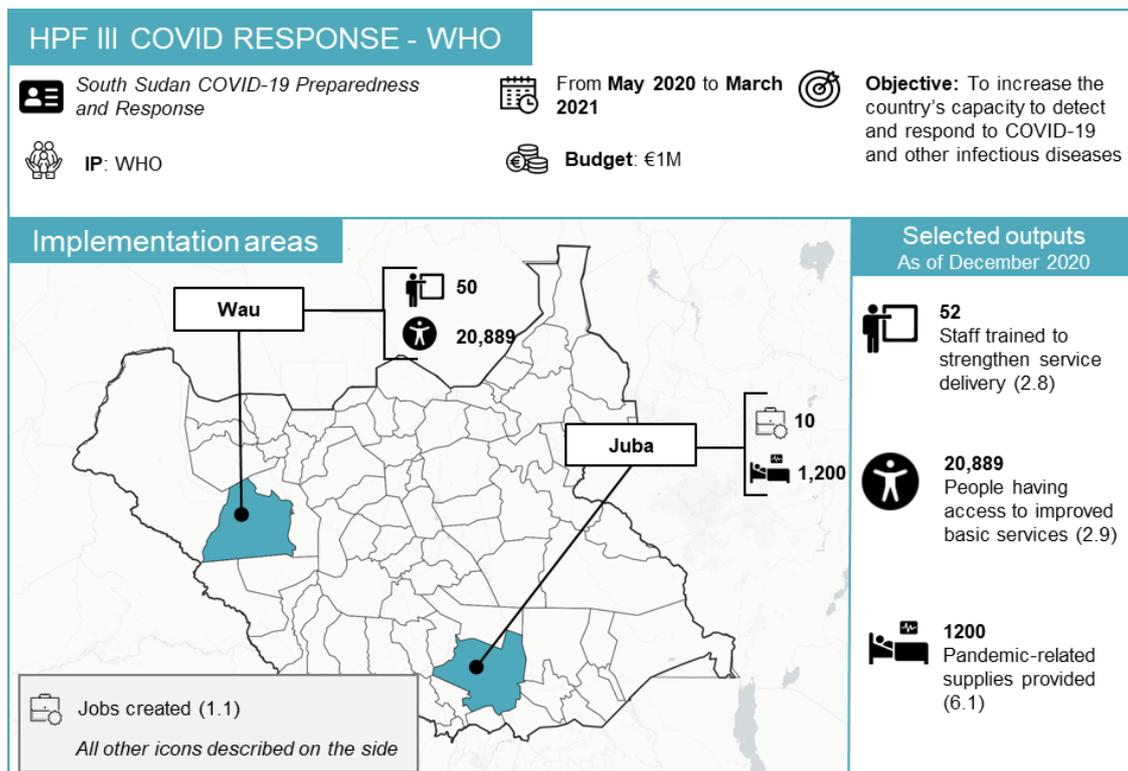


Figure 48: HPF III Supplies - WFP<sup>1</sup>



Figure 49: SORUDEV FAO

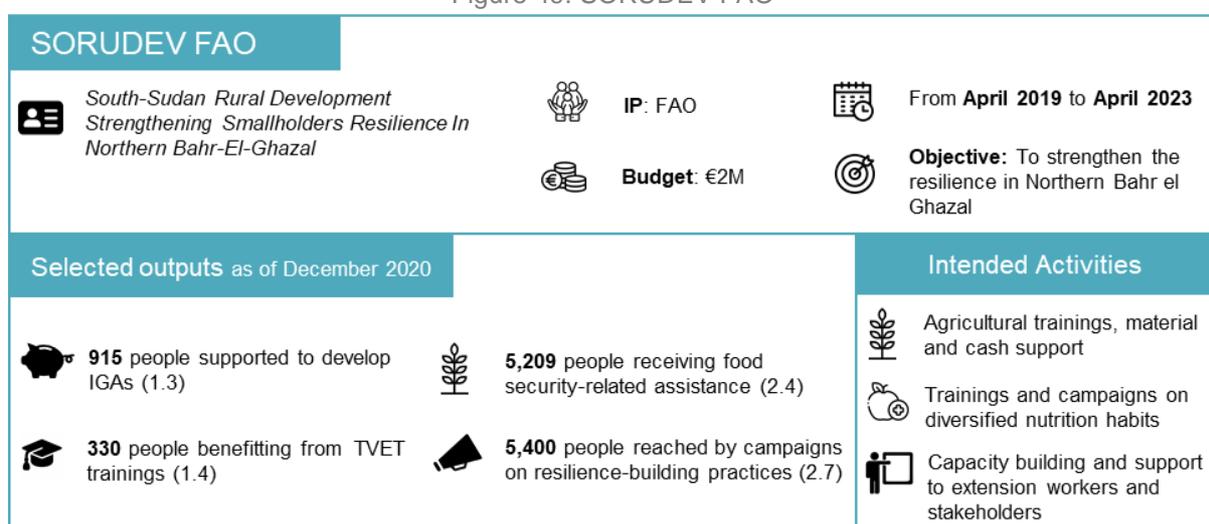
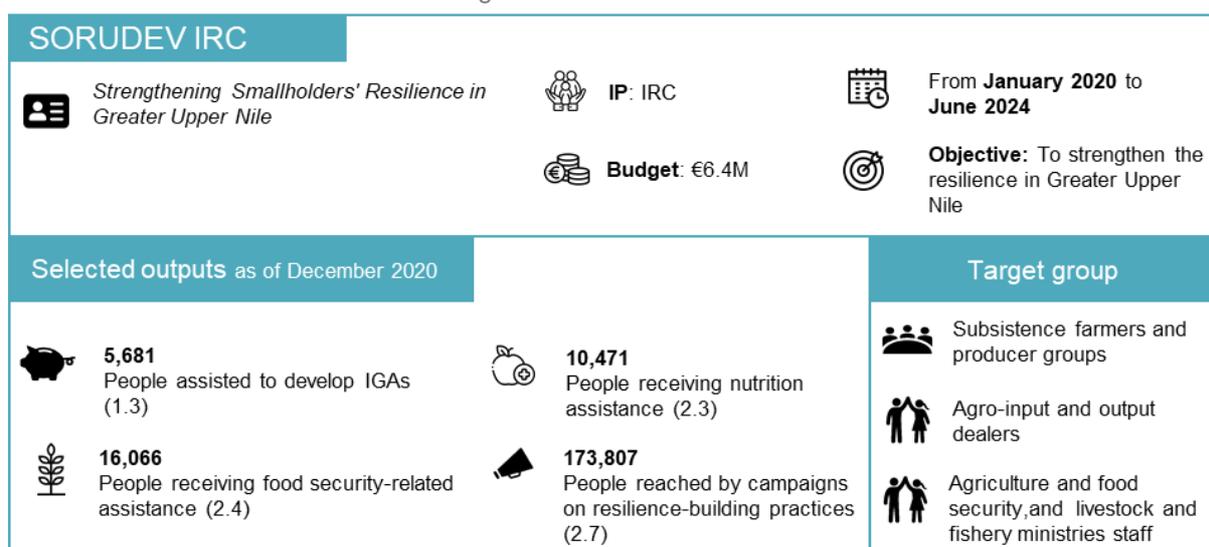


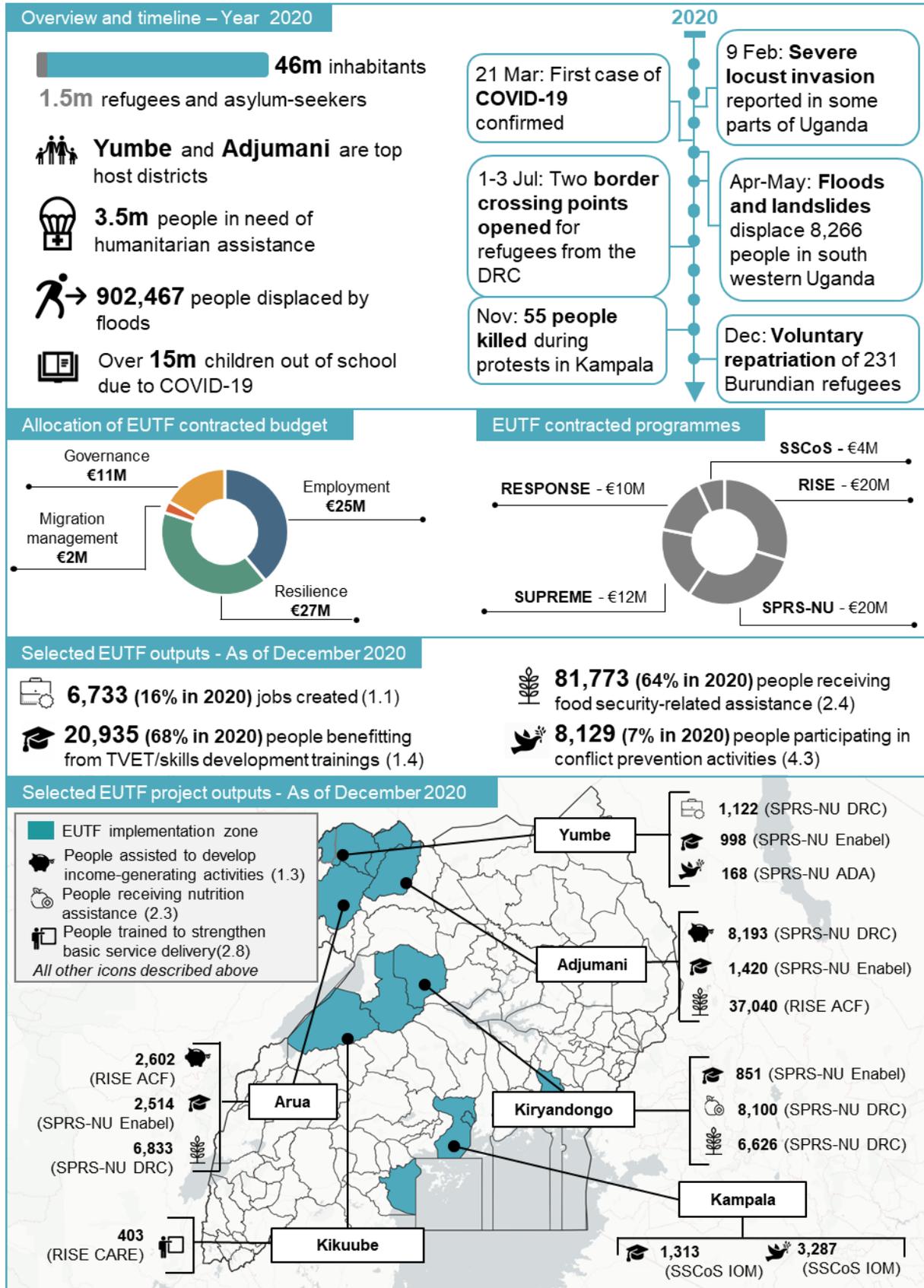
Figure 50: SORUDEV IRC



<sup>1</sup> The project supplies PPEs to various agencies across South Sudan. Data disaggregated by state is not available.

## 5.6. UGANDA

Figure 51: Uganda – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.6.1. UGANDA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

As mentioned in the S1 2020 report, Uganda's refugee response faced multiple challenges in 2020 due to a combination of factors including the reallocation of resources to the COVID-19 response, border restrictions, the continued influx of refugees and underfunding.<sup>4</sup> In the face of these challenges, however, the country maintained its progressive refugee policies and its commitment to the Global Compact on Refugees during the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in July 2020, Uganda partially opened two border crossing points for around three days to allow refugees and asylum seekers in from the DRC's Ituri Province,<sup>5</sup> and in December, the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 231 Burundian refugees to Burundi.<sup>6</sup> As of February 2021, Uganda hosted about 1,462,124 refugees, of whom 61% were South Sudanese and 29% were Congolese.<sup>7,8</sup> Challenges faced by actors supporting the implementation of the CRRF in Uganda include inadequate financial resources to operationalise the refugee response plans, a lack of capacity building for local responders, the existence of multiple refugee coordination models among various actors, and ensuring political will and buy-in.

The implementation of the CRRF in Uganda aims to support the government-led coordinated response to the needs of refugees and host communities by involving various partners in integrated planning.<sup>9</sup> Thus far, the following comprehensive response sector plans have been formulated and implemented: the Education Response Plan, the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan, and the Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan. These plans focus on improving local development, self-reliance, and resilience in education, WASH, and environment for a more predictable and sustainable future.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated plan, which aims to generate income opportunities, jobs and livelihoods for refugees and host communities, was launched in April 2021. The plan will ensure that they are socially, economically, and financially included in local development in a sustainable manner by 2025.<sup>11</sup>

On the political front, election-related violence and human rights violations targeting leaders opposed to the incumbent president and their supporters emerged towards the end of 2020. For instance, around 55 people were killed and more were injured between 18 November and 20 December 2020 during the riots and protests over the arrest of the opposition party (National Unity Platform) leader and presidential hopeful, Bobi Wine. Concerns were also expressed regarding the disproportionate enforcement of COVID-19 restrictions as a means of limiting the gathering of opposition parties and of curbing dissenting views in the country.<sup>12</sup>

Uganda's low economic growth rate of about 2.9% in 2020, compared to 7.5% in 2019, is attributed to the economic shocks resulting from the impact of COVID-19 in the country as well as to the spill over effects of disruption in global demand and supply chains.<sup>13</sup> The civil unrest together with strict measures

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €300K (<1% of the total contracted budget in Uganda) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UNOCHA, 'Eastern Africa Region: Floods and Locust Outbreak Snapshot', May 2020; UNHCR, 'Uganda - Refugee Statistics Map', February 2021; UNHCR, 'Uganda- Operational Update', July 2020; UNHCR, 'Uganda Operational Update', 1 – 31 December 2020; UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', January-December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Kikuube is a new district split from the old Hoima district. Data for Kikuube is reported under Hoima in the MLS database.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda- Operational Update', July 2020.

<sup>5</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda provides a safe haven to DRC refugees amid COVID-19 lockdown', 10 July 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda Operational Update', 1 – 31 December 2020.

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda - Refugee Statistics Map', February 2021.

<sup>8</sup> The remaining 10% originate from Rwanda, Burundi and other countries.

<sup>9</sup> UNHCR, 'Global Compact on Refugees: An overview of how the Global Compact on Refugees is being turned into action in Uganda', March 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 'Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda – 2020/2021 – 2024/2025', April 2021

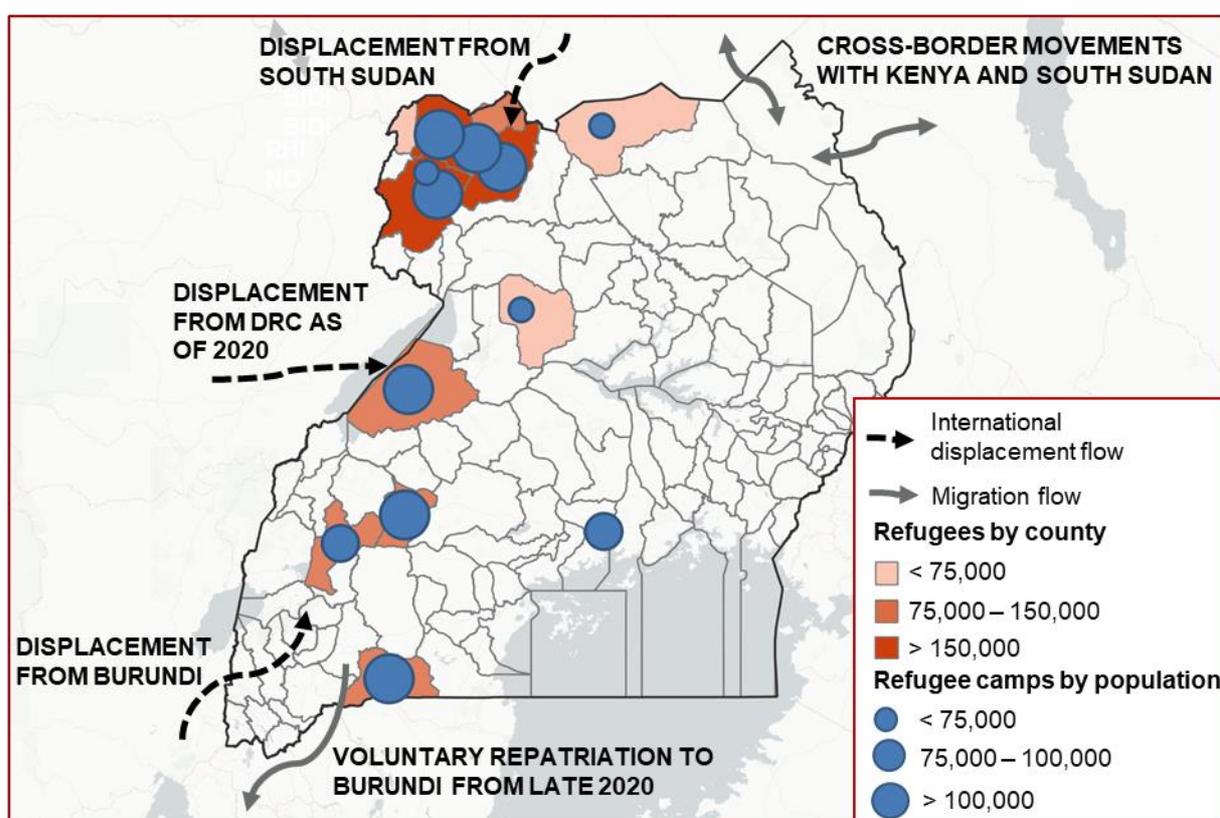
<sup>12</sup> UN NEWS, 'End arrests of political opponents in Uganda: UN independent experts', 29 December 2020.

<sup>13</sup> World Bank, 'Uganda Economic Update: Investing in Uganda's Youth', 16th Edition, December 2020.

restricting free movement for cross-border trade is expected to slow economic recovery from the pandemic, thereby impacting negatively on the country's progress towards its vision of transforming from a low income to a competitive middle income country by 2040.

The EUTF strategy for Uganda focuses mostly on strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters (SO2), and improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1) to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities. Of the €66M contracted in Uganda, 41% (€27M) is directed to SO2 while SO1 accounts for 39% (€25M). SO4 (conflict prevention and peacebuilding) accounts for a further 17% (€11M) while only 3% (€2M) is directed to SO3 (migration management).<sup>1</sup> It is worth noting that the EUTF has renewed its focus on environmental degradation and access to justice in Uganda with two new projects contracted to implement environment-related interventions (within the Response to Increased Environmental Degradation programme) and five others contracted under the justice component of the SUPREME programme.

Figure 52: Key migration and displacement patterns in Uganda, 2020



## Economy and employment

The youth unemployment rate in Uganda is estimated to be at 2.9% in 2020 and may further increase due to widespread firm closures, layoffs, and a slowdown of activities in informal urban sectors.<sup>2</sup> This will exacerbate the already imbalanced demand for skilled labour combined with an increasingly young population, which will likely have a negative long-term impact on poverty and unemployment in the country. A survey by UNCHR and the World Bank in October to November 2020 to assess the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on refugees in Uganda reported that the employment rate among refugees was at an average of 45% during the survey timeframe. The fact that most refugees,

<sup>1</sup> The remaining <1% (€300K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

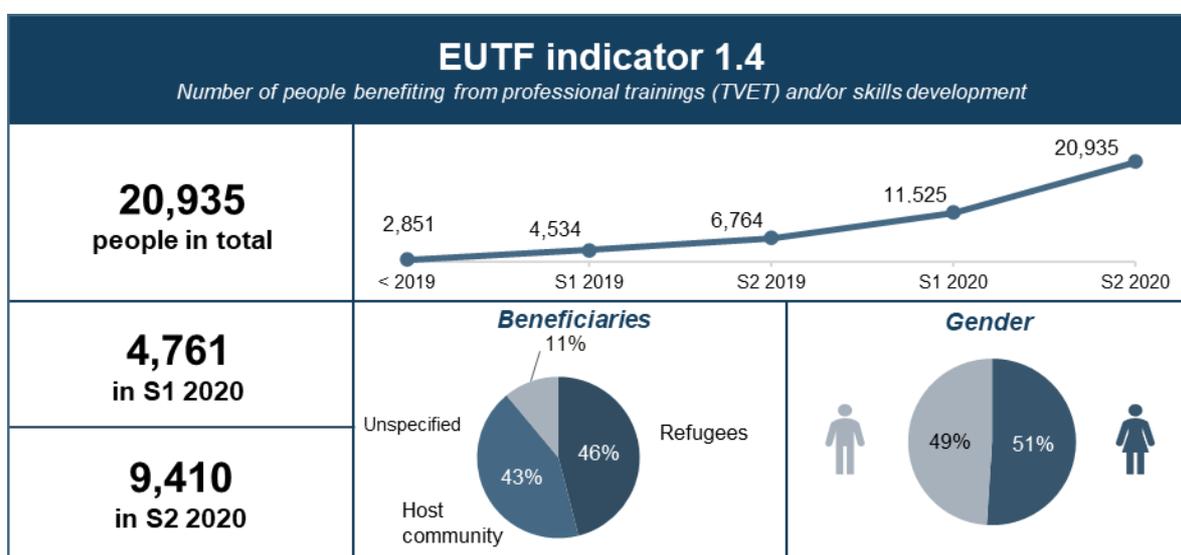
<sup>2</sup> World Bank, 'Uganda Economic Update: Investing in Uganda's Youth', 16th Edition, December 2020.

particularly in Kampala and southwest regions, stopped working after the introduction of lockdowns in March 2020 contributed to the lower rates. It is worth noting that of those who reported having jobs, more than 50% were self-employed.<sup>1</sup> In a country where youths cite limited access to start-up capital, high costs of doing business and lack of skills as the main barriers to engage with businesses, access to livelihood and employment opportunities remains challenging for many.<sup>2</sup>

EUTF-funded projects in Uganda seek to address the livelihood and employment challenges affecting Uganda by supporting the creation of job opportunities, livelihoods, and provision of technical trainings. 6,733 jobs have been created so far (EUTF indicator 1.1), out of which 1,108 were created in 2020 (including 914 in S1 2020 and the remaining 194 in S2 2020), representing more than a 50% decrease compared to 2019 outputs (2,484 jobs). The SPRS NU-DRC project accounted for 74% (825) of the year's outputs through its competitive business support to households. Cumulatively, 85% of all jobs reported are attributable to people who are self-employed in MSMEs that were mostly created or supported by the SPRS-NU DRC and SSCoS IOM projects. RISE ACF, a newly contributing project to this indicator, created self-employment opportunities for 180 people in S2 2020 through IGA support to vulnerable households (in the form of start-up kits or cash grants to MSMEs). In addition, EUTF-funded interventions in Uganda have supported 464 MSMEs to date of which 32 were created or supported in 2020, compared to 63 in 2019 (EUTF indicator 1.2).

A total of 54,810 people (66% female and 34% male) have been assisted to develop IGAs to date, including 22,435 in 2020 (of which 15,020 were reached in S2 2020) (EUTF indicator 1.3). Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, EUTF-funded activities under this indicator continued to report positive outputs in 2020. The 2020 output includes 7,413 people trained on VSLA methodology, business management among other topics and provided with start-up kits by RISE ACF and 15,022 trained on self-employment and linked to market opportunities by RISE GIZ. Up to the end of 2020, 58% of the people reached by IGA interventions had benefitted from group establishment, 27% had received entrepreneurship training while from training of VSLA members accounted for 12% of the outputs.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 53: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), Uganda, as of December 2020



EUTF-funded projects have reached 20,935 people (46% refugees and 43% host community members<sup>4</sup>) with TVET/skill development trainings to date, including 14,171 individuals in 2020 (9,410 of whom were trained in S2 2020) (EUTF indicator 1.4). The over 200% increase reported in 2020, up

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR and World Bank, 'Uganda - Monitoring Social and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 on refugees', February 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The Palladium, 'Youth unemployment in Uganda has been misdiagnosed', 29 January 2020.

<sup>3</sup> 3% of the beneficiaries received package and other support.

<sup>4</sup> 11% of reported beneficiaries are of unspecified status.

from 3,913 in 2019, is attributed to farmer field school trainings provided to farmers by RISE ACF, which account for more than 50% of the outputs reported in 2020. The trainings equip farmers with farm management skills before referring them to banks and linking them to selected value chains to develop sustainable farming activities. The EUTF-funded SPRS-NU Enabel project uses the Skills Development Fund to strengthen TVET providers' capacity and increase their ability to respond to the training needs of refugees and host communities. Besides, the project provides business, technical, vocational education and training (BTNET) and entrepreneurship trainings to youths, women, and girls to bridge the skill gaps for green economy, livelihoods and service delivery within the host communities and refugee settlements. To date, 5,783 people (43% refugees and 32% host community members<sup>1</sup>) have benefitted from informal BTNET and entrepreneurship trainings, 1,289 of whom were reached in 2020.

Focus box 8: SPRS-NU Enabel – SDF-funded BTNET breaks vicious cycle of poverty in northern Uganda

Rose Aserua is among the many girls from Moyo, northern Uganda, who were married at a young age and lack the relevant education and skills for employment. After escaping a situation of domestic violence, Rose went back to her village where she was enrolled in a skills training programme supported by SPRS-NU Enabel.

After completing a three-month tailoring course at Moyo Community Polytechnic, Rose was hired by a friend to help her make clothes at her workshop, where she now earns between 50,000 and 70,000 Ugandan shillings per week. This is enough to take care of herself, support her mother and even save with a VSLA. With the profit she has made, she has been able to rent her own sewing machine at 15,000 Ugandan shillings a month and buy a mobile phone, which enables her to communicate with her customers and relatives. The 25-year-old plans to study fashion and design in the future and to buy a modern sewing kit so that she can produce nicer clothes.



Photo 8: Tailoring class showcase box pleated skirts they have made, northern Uganda. Photo credit: Enabel.

SPRS-NU Enabel facilitates access to relevant livelihood and labour market skills for refugees and host communities – especially youths, women and girls – through short and medium-length vocational trainings, entrepreneurship coaching and start-up kits. Furthermore, the interventions aim to enhance the capacity of TVET institutions to absorb increased numbers and address the specific needs of refugees and host communities.

*'I am blessed,' Rose says. 'The training transformed my life from misery to happiness. People now believe that vocational training is the best way to address the challenges faced by youth with low education levels.'*

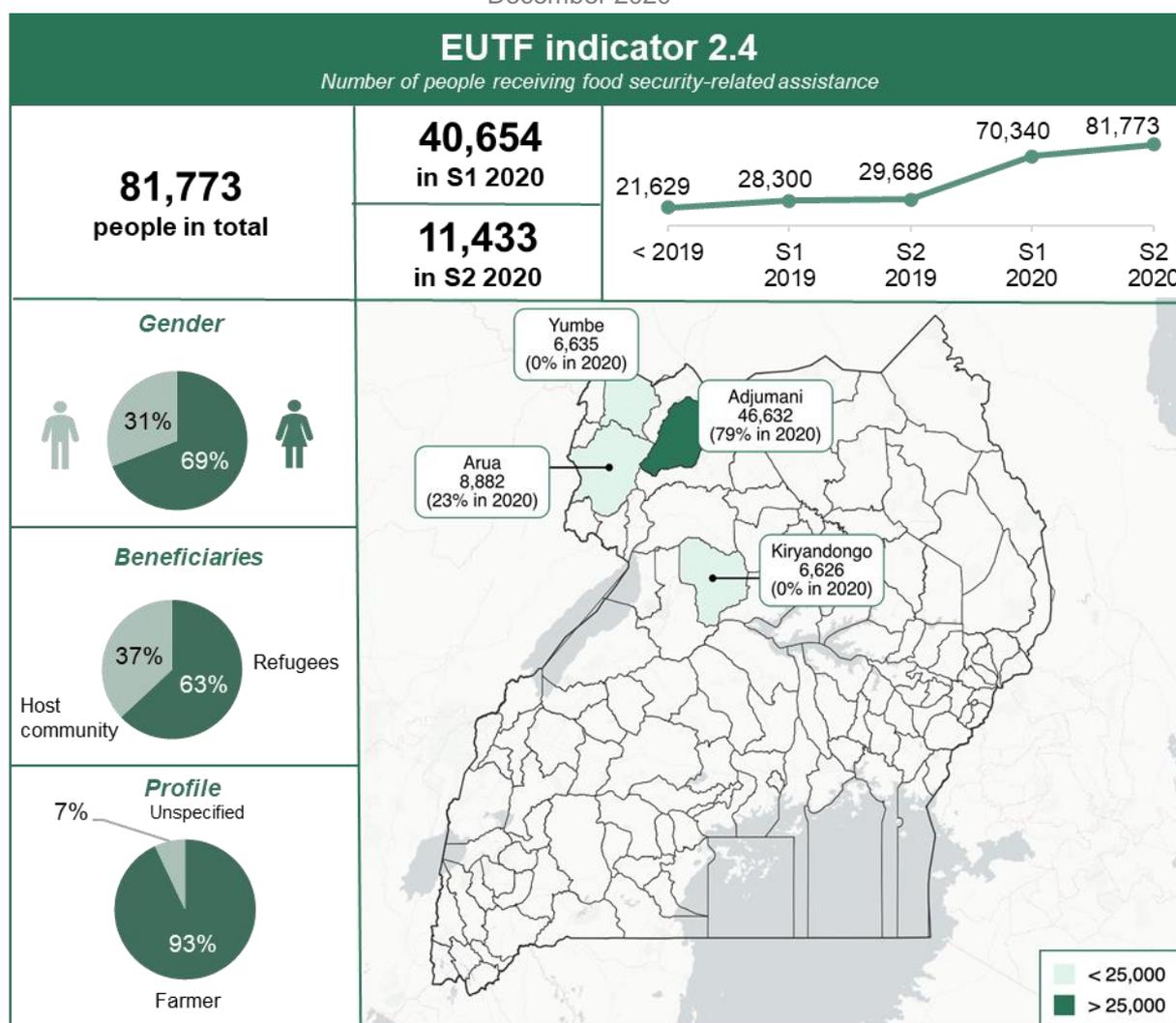
## Resilience

The growing Ugandan population continues to exert pressure on natural resources for livelihoods, on land for settlement, and on agricultural activities, all of which exacerbate food insecurity. In April, May

<sup>1</sup> 25% of reported beneficiaries are of unspecified status.

and November 2020, floods displaced 102,671 people and destroyed homes, crops and infrastructure, as well as disrupting livelihoods for 799,796 people, in areas such as Kasese, Bundibugyo, and Ntoroko.<sup>1,2</sup> Furthermore, the COVID-19 lockdowns and the subsequent reduction of food rations by WFP to about 70% exacerbated the level of hunger and food insecurity in the refugee settlements throughout the country. Moreover, with schools remaining closed through S2 2020, children do not have access to school feeding programmes, further stressing household food security. The combination of these factors increases the risk of malnourishment among children, expectant women, and the elderly.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 54: People receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator. 2.4), Uganda, as of December 2020<sup>4</sup>



A total of 81,733 people have benefitted from food security-related assistance so far, with 52,087 reached in 2020 (of which 78% were reported for S1 2020), up from 8,057 in 2019 (EUTF indicator 2.4). The tremendous increase in 2020 is entirely attributed to RISE ACF, which trained 52,087 village agents and farmers on agro-ecology concepts to optimise their small plots of land using the farmer field school approach as well as the optimised land use model (OLUM) in Adjumani, Arua, and Yumbe districts. The project also provided agricultural inputs such as low-cost drip irrigation systems and seeds to the beneficiaries through e-vouchers. The project targets farmers from the refugee and host communities

<sup>1</sup> ACT Alliance, 'Uganda: Humanitarian Support to Flood-affected Communities in Kasese and Bundibugyo Districts (RRF No. 04/2020)' 16 June 2020.

<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', January-December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UN News, 'Refugees at risk of hunger and malnutrition, as relief hit in Eastern Africa', 26 August 2020.

<sup>4</sup> 68,775 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 12,998 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

with agricultural trainings and other forms of support aimed at increasing land carrying capacity, diversification, productivity, and value addition for agricultural products.

Focus box 9: RISE ACF – Optimised Land Use Model improves refugee livelihoods in northern Uganda

Cosmas is a refugee from South Sudan who currently lives in Imvepi refugee settlement in Terego District (formerly part of Arua District), Uganda. Like many other refugees, he was provided with a plot (30m by 30m) for settlement by the Office of the Prime Minister. Cosmas had to adjust to the new living conditions despite serious challenges such as fully depending on the food rations provided by the World Food Programme to feed a family of seven.

Cosmas' is one of the 3,240 households from refugee and host communities benefitting from the Optimised Land Use Model (OLUM) training provided by *Welthungerhilfe* (within the RISE ACF project), which aims to enhance the productivity of the available small plots of land. RISE ACF targets a total of 8,380 Level 1 farmers (the most vulnerable among the project participants) with OLUM trainings so that they can graduate to the next level. The beneficiaries also get irrigation kits, seed distributions through an e-voucher system and trainings on good nutritional practices and agro-ecology.

Thanks to the trainings, Cosmas borrowed more arable land from the host community, on which he expanded his OLUM approach to grow vegetables and other crops on a half-acre plot just outside his homestead. He says he earned over 200,000 Ugandan shillings from the sale of his vegetables and is planning to expand his production further if he graduates to the next level (Level 2).

*'I was not disappointed. After providing us with seeds and tools, the staff taught us how to grow vegetables using various techniques like you have seen and they constantly follow us to check on our progress.'*



Photo 9: Cosmas, a South Sudanese refugee, shows his tower garden to visitors, Uganda. Photo credit: ACF.

Basic service delivery for vulnerable population groups remains a key priority for the Ugandan government, which includes refugees in its national, district and local development and contingency planning to support their resilience and self-reliance. These plans advocate for refugees and host communities to have access to quality basic services and livelihoods, particularly in the refugee-hosting districts. Despite the progress made thus far, access to basic services remained relatively low in Uganda in 2020. For instance, only 68% of rural villages had access to safe water as of June 2020. In urban areas, people accessing improved drinking water had decreased to 71% in June 2020, compared to 79% in June 2019, mainly due to the low number of new water sources and to disruptions to service delivery caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup>

To date, a total of 264,628 people have improved access to water and education services, including 191,744 in 2020 (all achieved in S2 2020), thanks to EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 2.9). The 2020 outputs, which account for 72% of the total to date, are attributable to people accessing water supply

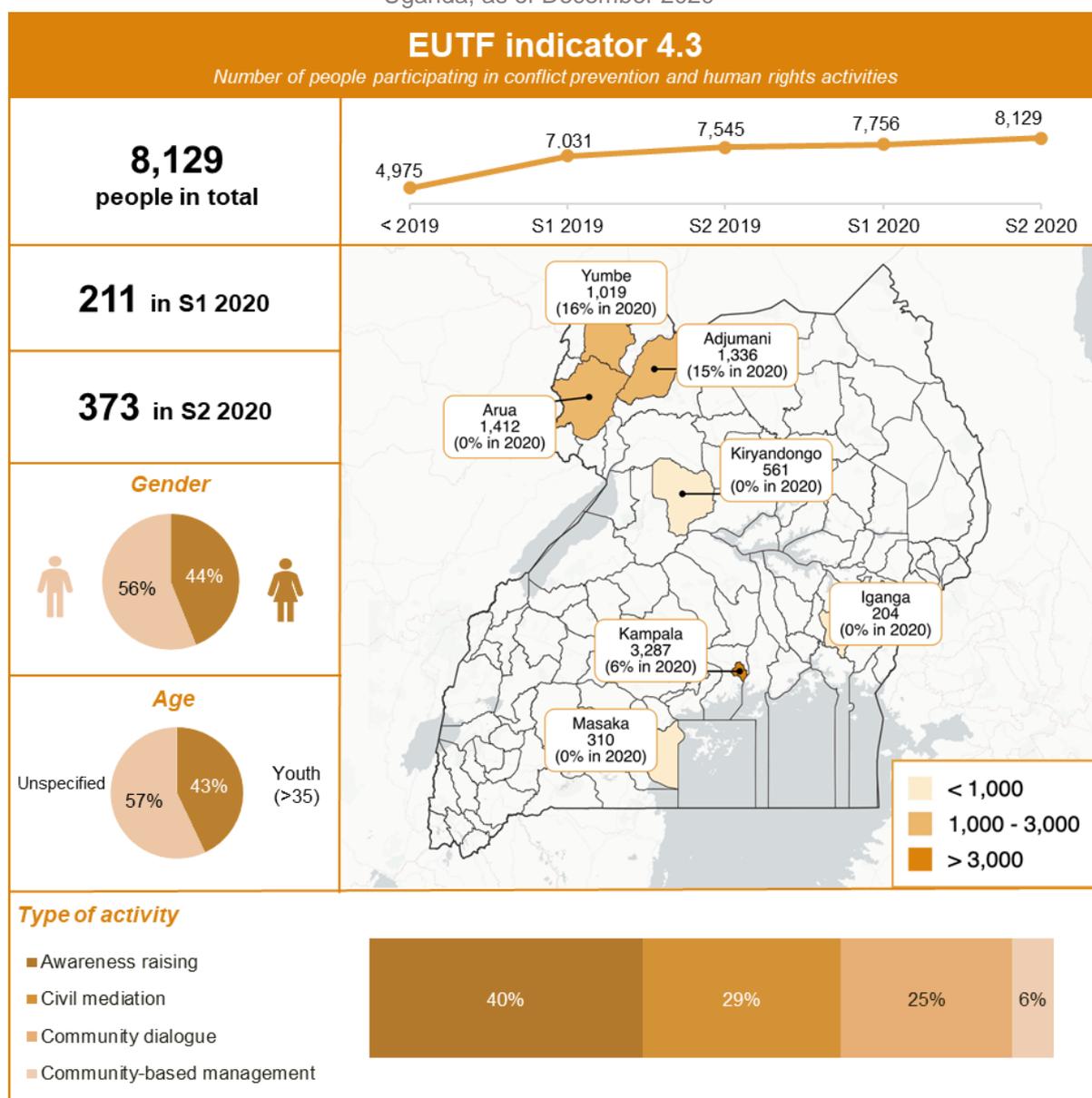
<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Water and Environment, 'Uganda Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2020', September 2020.

systems constructed and commissioned by SPRS-NU ADA. Furthermore, 9,612 children have so far benefitted from recreational and learning facilities constructed through the accelerated learning programme by SPRS-NU DRC.

Furthermore, 8,550 basic service providers have so far been trained to strengthen their capacities and improve basic service delivery, with 6,474 reached in 2020 compared to 1,244 in 2019 (EUTF indicator 2.8).<sup>1</sup> 94% (6,073) of the 2020 output was achieved in S1, partly thanks to RISE ACF, which trained 5,813 OLUM agents on the OLUM methodology and 56 nutritional leaders on nutrition practices.

## Security, P/CVE and governance

Figure 55: People participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator. 4.3), Uganda, as of December 2020



<sup>1</sup> The outputs exclude COVID-19 specific trainings which are reported separately under country COVID-19 response section.

Uganda faced multiple security and governance challenges in 2020, most of which were related to the COVID-19 lockdowns and 2021 presidential elections. With households experiencing increased economic trouble and the young population already stressed by high rates of unemployment and resorting to negative coping mechanisms, many experienced an increased vulnerability to SGBV. Despite this increase, the legal response rate remained very low at about 19%.<sup>1</sup> Lack of awareness of rights and referral pathways, limited access to safe spaces, and COVID-19 restrictions all represented key challenges to addressing SGBV in Uganda in 2020.

EUTF-funded interventions aim to reduce conflict in Uganda by promoting increased access to justice and resources and by enhancing self-reliance among refugee and host communities. To date, EUTF projects have engaged 8,129 people in conflict prevention activities, including 584 individuals (63% male and 37% female) reached in 2020 alone, 373 of whom were reported for S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.3). This is a 77% decrease compared to the 2,570 people reached in 2019, which is due to COVID-19 restrictions on meetings and the fact that the SSCoS IOM and SPRS-NU DRC projects, which are the two major contributors to this indicator, ended in 2020. The SSCoS IOM project, for instance, engaged communities in town hall meetings to discuss the drivers and dangers of, and possible solutions to, radicalisation and violent extremism in slums areas. Such activities created safe spaces for participants to voice their opinions regarding conflict and violence in their localities.

In addition, 10,321 individuals (58% male and 42% female) have so far been trained on governance, conflict prevention, and human rights-related topics (EUTF indicator 4.2). These include 357 local community leaders and refugee welfare committee members trained on non-discriminatory service provision, radicalisation, and prevention of sexual harassment (among other topics) by the SPRS-NU DRC and RISE CARE projects in 2020. In addition, new projects under the justice component of the SUPREME programme, for instance, aim to address the challenges related to access to justice, safety, and peaceful co-existence. These projects are still in inception and will start reporting outputs in 2021.

## COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda

Uganda confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 21 March 2020. As of 31 December 2020, a total of 35,216 confirmed cases of COVID-19 had been reported in the country, including 370 refugees and 257 humanitarian workers. The number of COVID-19 deaths remained relatively low in 2020, with 251 deaths, of whom six were refugees.<sup>2,3</sup> While the Ugandan government implemented stringent measures to curb the spread of COVID-19, some of these regulations, including movement restrictions, lockdowns, and closures of open-air markets, had immense negative consequences for livelihoods in the country. By June 2020, the government had started easing some of its COVID-19 measures by allowing markets and places of worship to reopen and public transport to resume, and by lifting lockdown restrictions (except in refugee-hosting districts situated in border areas) to allow for a gradual reopening of the economy. Other measures, such as mandatory facemasks in public places, handwashing, curfews and school closures (except for final year students) remained in place throughout 2020.<sup>4</sup> Uganda's COVID-19 response, however, was tested by nationwide political campaigns, unofficial refugee entries through porous borders, inadequate capacity among hospitals to manage severe COVID-19 cases, shortages of PPE for health workers, limited testing supplies and decreased levels of enforcement and adherence to the COVID-19 protocols.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, 'Uganda Refugee Response: Inter-agency Rapid Gender Analysis-COVID-19', November 2020.

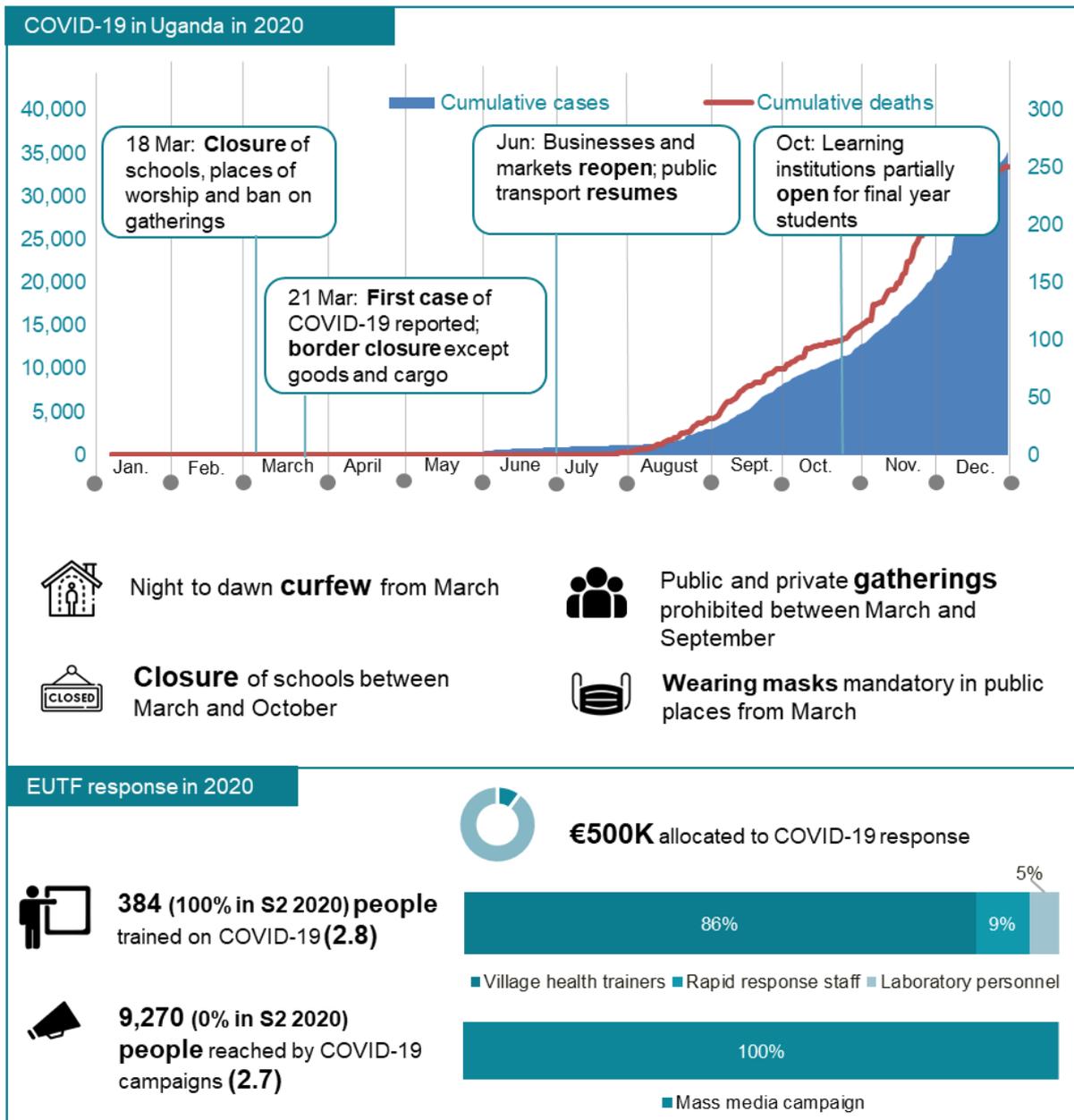
<sup>2</sup> WHO, 'Global – Uganda', 31 December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', January-December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Daily Monitor, 'Government to reopen institutions for final year medical students' 3 September 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

Figure 56: COVID-19 in Uganda, 2020<sup>1</sup>



EUTF-funded projects continue to provide technical assistance to the local authorities to improve their ability to respond to the increasing needs of refugees and their host communities in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. RISE CARE, for instance, supported the development and implementation of a district contingency plan and a COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response plan in Kikuube District (EUTF 2.1). The project trained a total of 384 district surveillance staff, laboratory personnel and village health trainers (56% male and 44% female) on COVID-19 surveillance, early detection, and response in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.8). In addition, SSCoS IOM carried out COVID-19 prevention campaigns through their various social media platforms reaching 9,270 people in 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €K. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

## 5.6.2. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 15: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	914	194	<b>6,733</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	0	<b>464</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	7,415	15,020	<b>54,810</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	4,761	9,410	<b>20,935</b>
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	0	<b>5</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	0	5	<b>20</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	0	115,999	<b>115,999</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	<b>36,541</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	40,654	11,433	<b>81,773</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	0	15	<b>15</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	9,678	9,070	<b>21,388</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,073	785	<b>8,934</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	0	191,744	<b>264,628</b>
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	328	29	<b>10,321</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	211	373	<b>8,129</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	6	1	<b>24</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	0	13	<b>1,592</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	8	1	<b>78</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	16	8	<b>37</b>

## 5.6.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN UGANDA

Table 16: Uganda projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

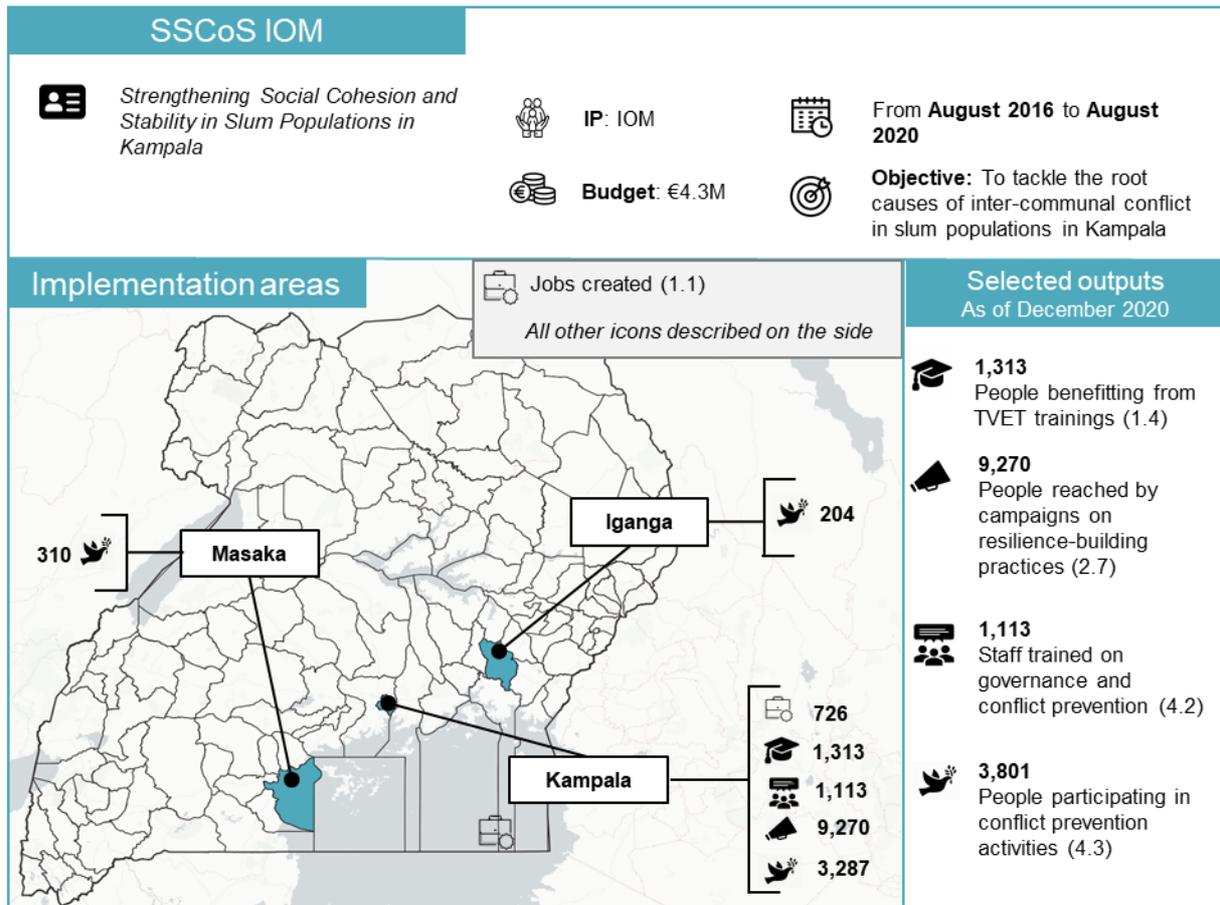
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
<i>Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS)</i>	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-08-01	<i>Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations (SSCoS IOM)</i>	IOM	€4,300,000 (completed)
Regional Development and Protection 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 (completed)
	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
Response to increased demand on Government Service (RISE)	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-01	Response to increased demand on government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE GIZ)	GIZ	€10,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-02	Response to Increased Demand on Government Service and creation of economic opportunities - Emergency Preparedness (RISE CARE)	CARE	€1,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-39-03	Response to increased demand on Government service and creation of economic opportunities in Uganda (RISE ACF)	ACF	€9,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

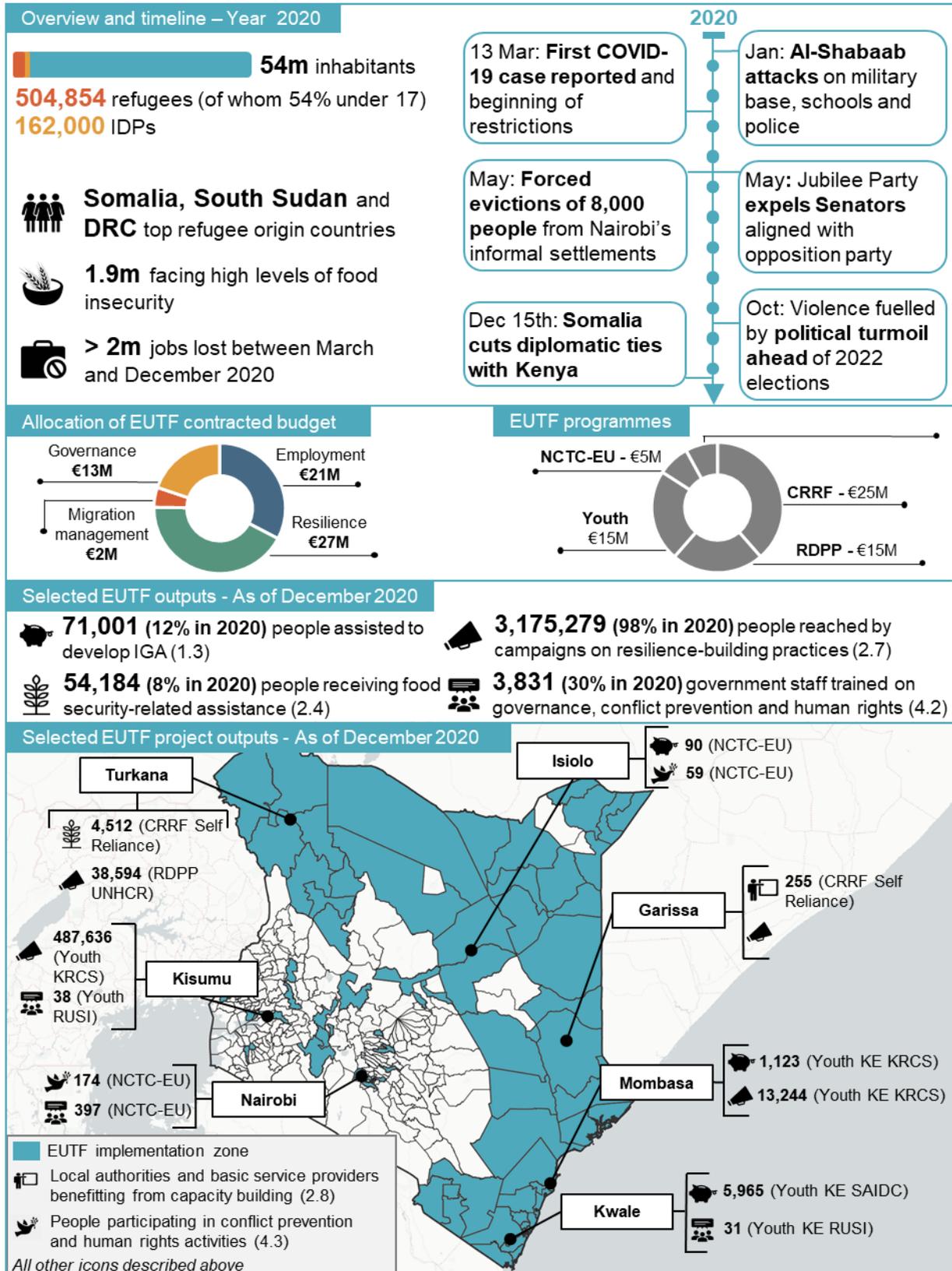
## 5.6.4. PROGRAMMES COMPLETED IN 2020

Figure 57: SSCoS IOM



## 5.7. KENYA

Figure 58: Kenya – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



### 5.7.1. KENYA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

Kenya continues to receive large migration and displacement inflows, mostly from neighbouring countries that have experienced prolonged periods of political instability, civil war and food insecurity, including from some of the world's most protracted conflicts in Somalia and South Sudan.<sup>3</sup> Kenya hosted 504,854 refugees at the end of 2020, mostly in the Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (200,536 refugees, mostly South Sudanese) in Turkana, in the Dadaab camp in Garissa (223,420 refugees, mostly Somalis) and in urban areas (80,898).<sup>4</sup> While the national-level roll-out of the CRRF in Kenya remains limited<sup>5</sup> amid renewed pressure from the government to close the Dadaab and Kakuma camps<sup>6</sup>, most legislative processes to promote refugee inclusion have been implemented through county-led initiatives such as the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Programme in Turkana. In 2021, the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan is expected as another county-led initiative to help promote access to employment, land, services and housing for refugees.<sup>7</sup>

In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic affected major economic sectors, disrupted society and worsened Kenya's debt burden, thereby creating further dependency among its population on aid and credit facilities to sustain livelihoods.<sup>8</sup> Climate-related events, including the desert locust infestation, floods and droughts, not only aggravated the economic and social situation but also fuelled clashes between pastoralist communities suffering from decreased crop production, such as in Kenya's Samburu region.<sup>9</sup> More than 810,000 people were internally displaced to temporary relief camps and 285 people died as a result of large-scale floods and landslides brought about by heavy rains between March and May in Kenya.<sup>10</sup> On the political front, tensions between President Kenyatta of the ruling party and Deputy President William Ruto ahead of the 2022 general election led to the exclusion of senators aligned with Ruto from key positions in May. Similarly, campaigns by William Ruto and opposition leader Raila Odinga regarding the proposed referendum on constitutional reform, commonly referred to as the Building Bridges Initiative, triggered further polarisation and violence between their respective supporters and clashes between civilians and police.<sup>11</sup> The northern and eastern parts of Kenya also continued to suffer from Al-Shabaab attacks targeting security forces and civilians.<sup>12</sup>

The EUTF has contracted €64M to Kenya, mostly on resilience (SO2) (43%) followed by economic empowerment (SO1, 33%), governance (SO4, 20%) and migration management (SO3, 4%).<sup>13</sup> These priorities intersect in the EUTF's three-fold strategy in Kenya. For example, P/CVE and conflict prevention are emphasised in the EUTF's Kenya portfolio, with an emphasis on marginalised areas in coastal and north-eastern counties that also includes economic opportunities for youths through TVET and income-generating activities (all of which are delivered through the Youth programme and NCTC-

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<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €500K (<1% of the total contracted budget in Kenya) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2020; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – statistical summary as of 31 December 2020: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', December 2020; FEWS Net, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021; World Bank, 'Kenya economic update: Navigating the pandemic', November 2020.

<sup>3</sup> ODI, 'HPG Working Paper – The comprehensive refugee response framework – Progress in Kenya', September 2019.

<sup>4</sup> UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package – statistical summary as of 31 December 2020: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> ODI, 'HPG Working Paper – The comprehensive refugee response framework – Progress in Kenya', September 2019.

<sup>6</sup> At the time of writing this report, the Government of Kenya has again announced plans to shut down the Dadaab as well as Kakuma refugee camps. A two-week notice was given by the Government for agencies to find a solution for the refugees in the camps, but the decision was later blocked by the Kenyan High Court.

<sup>7</sup> USAID, 'The political economy of refugee-host integration in Kenya', February 2020.

<sup>8</sup> World Bank, 'Kenya economic update: Navigating the pandemic', November 2020.

<sup>9</sup> FEWS Net, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021.

<sup>10</sup> ECHO, 'Kenya – Floods and landslides', May 2020.

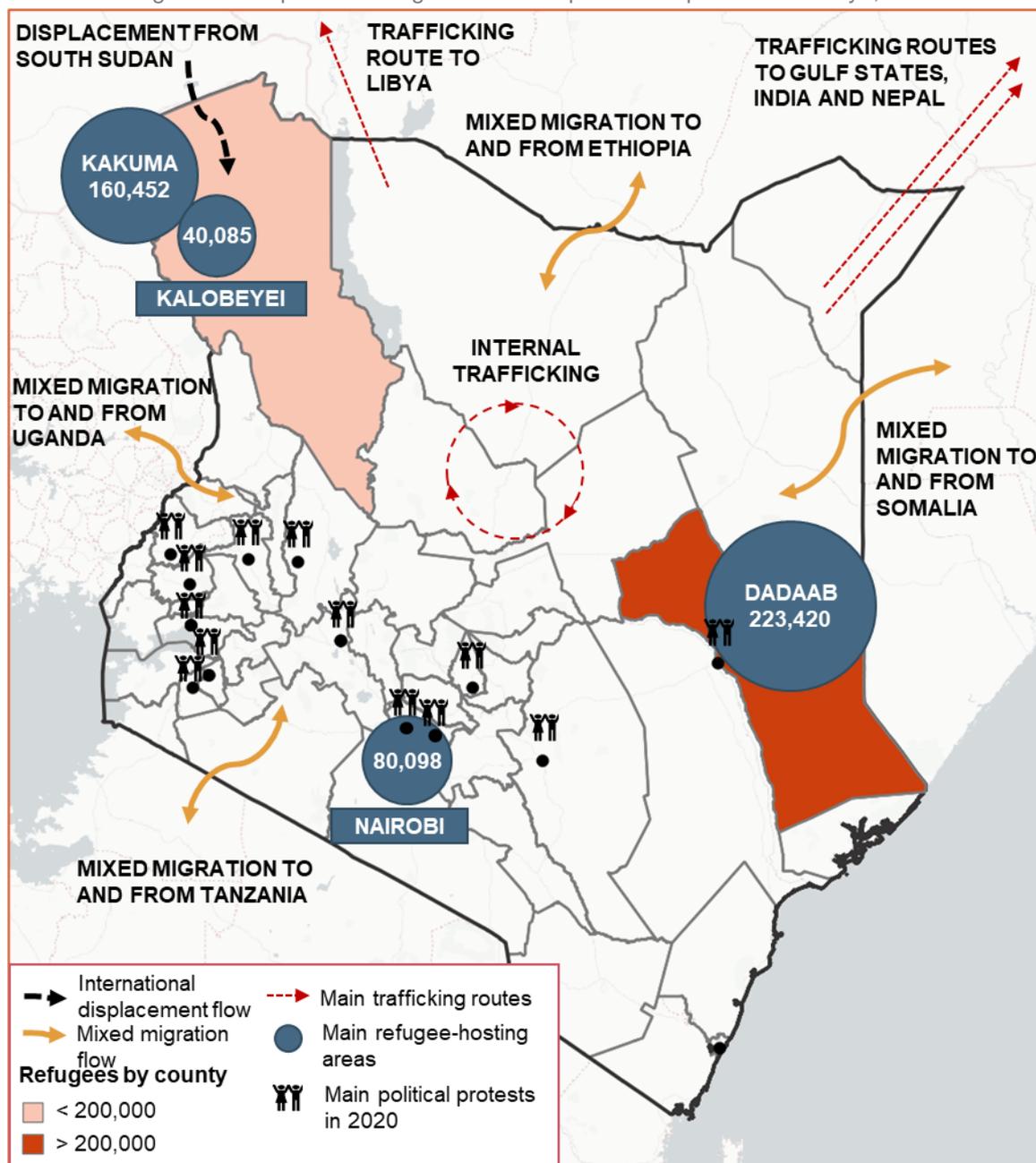
<sup>11</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Tracking conflict worldwide,' October 2020.

<sup>12</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Tracking conflict worldwide,' May 2020.

<sup>13</sup> The remaining <1% (€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues

EU partnership). The country's large refugee population is targeted through the Enhancing Self Reliance (CRRF Kenya) programme, which builds on the past efforts of the RDPP programme to enhance self-reliance for refugees and host communities in and around the Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlements in Turkana.

Figure 59: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Kenya, 2020



## Resilience

In 2020, the combined impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the desert locust infestation, shifting rainfalls, floods and droughts contributed to declining fodder and water resources, declining livestock productivity, atypical migration to dryland grazing areas and conflict over available pasture.<sup>1</sup> Most

<sup>1</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021.

pastoral areas experienced below average productions (of milk, for example), and marginal agricultural areas were expecting below average harvests (by as much as 30 percent) and food crop quality decreases at the end of 2020. Households therefore became more dependent on market food purchases, driving higher food prices and household spending. For example, bean and maize prices were found to be between 10-30 percent above average in several counties in December 2020.<sup>1</sup>

By the end of 2020, around 1.9 million people were estimated to face high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above), including nearly 400,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). Most of the affected populations live in arid and semi-arid lands – particularly in north-eastern Kenya, including Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale. Reliance on pastoralism for host communities and primary dependency on humanitarian assistance for the 423,956 refugees living in arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL) has led communities to be particularly susceptible to climate shocks and stresses.<sup>2,3</sup> Poor urban households and populations in informal settlements in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa similarly face a Crisis situation (IPC Phase 3), with reports showing decreased spending on non-food expenses including health care, as well as increased selling of household items to meet basic food needs.<sup>4</sup>

The EUTF portfolio in Kenya targets resilience-building and food security-related assistance. All food security-related assistance has occurred through the refugee-inclusive approaches of the RDPP KE UNHCR and CRRF KE Self Reliance projects. To date, the two projects have reached 54,184 people (61% refugees and 39% host community) with food security-related assistance in Turkana County (EUTF indicator 2.4). Following the end of the RDPP KE UNHCR in 2019, results in 2020 came from the new CRRF KE Self Reliance project, implemented by UN-Habitat, UNHCR, WFP and FAO, which reached 4,512 people (1,926 host community and 2,586 refugees) in S2 2020 alone. These results were largely due to WFP's construction of water resources and support to households (79% women and 21% men) with household gardens and land irrigation.

Furthermore, 3,447 basic social services were delivered during 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.2), mainly through the CRRF KE Self Reliance project's delivery of 2,978 services in S2 2020. CRRF KE Self Reliance provided 2,717 refugees in Kakuma camp with ID cards and 261 refugee victims of SGBV with medical and psychosocial support as well as material and legal services in Kakuma Camp. The Youth KE RUSI project reached a further 355 vulnerable non-displaced people in 2020 with hand sanitisers through their COVID-19 response. It also supported 114 mentors and mentees through psychological counselling.

Sensitisation campaigns are another key resilience-building activity taking place with EUTF funds in Kenya, with a total of 3,175,279 people reached to date (EUTF indicator 2.7). This striking effort was largely achieved in 2020 with 3,112,527 people reached, including 1,064,895 in S2 2020. Though virtually all people (3,073,356) reached in 2020 were reached by COVID-19 pandemic-related campaigns (see 'COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya' section below), the CRRF KE programme collectively reached 39,171 people with resilience-related campaigns not specific to COVID-19. This was mainly attributed to CRRF KE Self Reliance's food security interventions, which reached 38,678 people with nutrition promotion and education activities in Turkana West. The CRRF KE ABLI-G project also reached 300 people (79% refugees and 21% host community members) with community mobilisation and sensitisation to raise awareness about resilience and technical training opportunities as well as 87 refugees with information on business registration and legal assistance in Dadaab.

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> IPC, 'Kenya: Acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition situation' August 2020.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Kenya, 'Kenya comprehensive refugee programme 2019-2020', 2020.

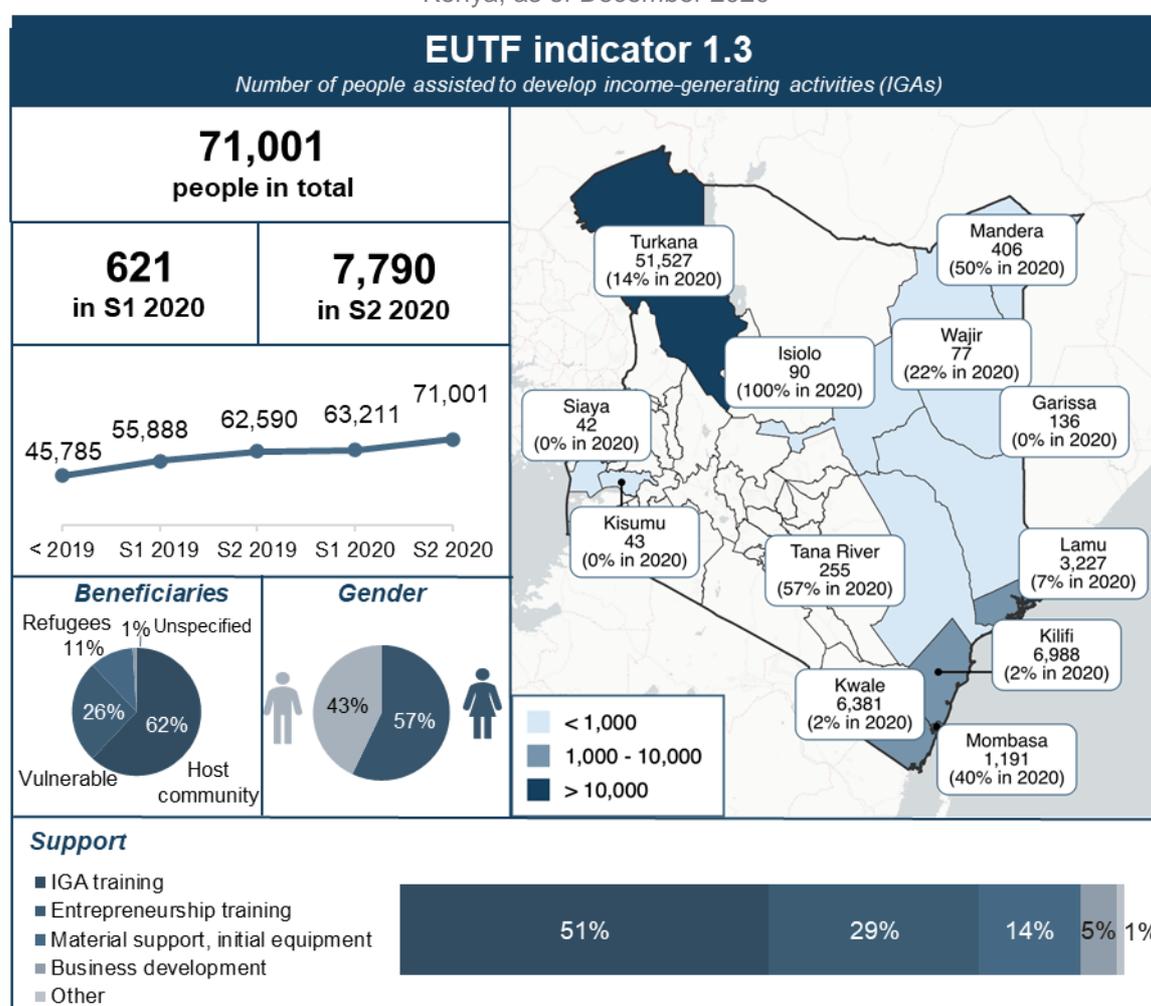
<sup>4</sup> FEWS Network, 'East Africa – Kenya: Rural food security deteriorates as livestock productivity and household food stocks decline', January 2021.

## Economy and employment

Kenya is one of the fastest growing economies in sub-Saharan Africa but was hit hard by the pandemic in 2020, negatively affecting the agricultural sector, formal and informal economic activity, exports, tourism and remittance inflows. The country's GDP growth decelerated with an estimated growth of 0.3% this year, compared to an annual average growth of 5.7% between 2015 and 2019.<sup>1</sup> The economic downturn left around 2 million more people unemployed than before the pandemic, rising from around 3 million at the end of March 2020.<sup>2</sup> The economic situation disproportionately affects women as the economic sectors in which women are more likely to be employed have been more affected<sup>3</sup>, and young people (under 35) who already faced difficulties in finding employment after graduating from educational institutions before the pandemic.<sup>4</sup>

In response to the challenges related to employment in Kenya, especially for the youth population, the Youth programme and NCTC-EU partnership seek to improve economic opportunities through job creation and livelihood activities for youth, particularly in the coastal and north-eastern counties.

Figure 60: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), Kenya, as of December 2020



<sup>1</sup> World Bank, 'The World Bank in Kenya – Overview', March 2021; Nordea trade, 'Country profile Kenya', March 2021; Focus Economies, 'Countries – Kenya – GDP in Kenya', 2021.

<sup>2</sup> Business Daily, '1.7m jobs lost during COVID-19 lockdown', September 2020.

<sup>3</sup> African Development Bank, 'African economic outlook 2021', March 2021.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, 'Kenya economic update: COVID-19 erodes progress in poverty reduction in Kenya, increases number of poor citizens', November 2020.

Similarly, the CRRF Enhancing Self Reliance project targets skills training and employment for refugees and host communities in Turkana (including in Kakuma and Kalobeyei camps) and Garissa (including in Dadaab camp).

In Kenya, the EUTF has contributed to a total of 4,603 jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), mainly thanks to RDPP KE UNHCR (38%), Youth KE KRCS (33%) and Youth KE SAIDC (26%). The COVID-19 pandemic has meant that results declined considerably in 2020 compared to previous reporting years, as only one in ten jobs were reported in 2020: indeed, 561 jobs were created/supported in 2020, including 184 in S2 2020 (33% of the yearly output), compared to 1,009 in 2018 and 2,623 in 2019. Almost all the 2020 results were attributed to the Youth KE KRCS project supporting jobs for 424 vulnerable youths (57% women and 43% men) through TVET and livelihood activities the eastern counties of in Kilifi, Mandera, Lamu, Kwale, Mombasa and Wajir. Another 31 people were employed through the Youth KE SAIDC project in the project-established cashew seedling nurseries (including nineteen young women, nine young men and three non-youth women) in Kwale and Kilifi. Also in 2020, the CRRF Self Reliance UNHCR project supported teacher salaries for 87 refugees and nineteen host community members (106 in total) in refugee-based schools in the Kalobeyei settlement.

In addition to direct jobs created and supported, projects in Kenya have strengthened opportunities for income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3). Progress on livelihoods and income-generating activities has been achieved through the RDPP KE UNHCR (which ended in October 2019), the Youth programme, the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project and the NCTC-EU partnership, which collectively reached 71,001 beneficiaries (57% women and 43% men, EUTF indicator 1.3). The impact of the pandemic appears to be reflected in that only 8,411 of these beneficiaries (12% of the total progress to date) were reached with income-generating activities in 2020, mostly (7,790) in S2, compared to 16,805 in 2019 and 37,378 in 2018. Agriculture, fishery and livestock production or processing represented 87% of the 2020 output, followed by 3% for wholesale and retail trade and 3% of transportation and logistics<sup>1</sup>. Income-generating support delivered in 2020 was largely attributable to the CRRF KE Self Reliance project, which reached 6,989 (58% women and 42% men) host community members and four refugees, mainly with infrastructure and equipment for income generation in Turkana through WFP. The Youth KE KRCS project also reached 1,018 youths (aged 18-35) with livelihood activities through skills training, entrepreneurial and financial accountability, and community and lifesaving skills in marginalised areas in north-eastern and coastal Kenya. Similarly, 310 farmers, of whom three in five were youths, received training on organic production and certification of cashews in coastal Kenya through the Youth KE SAIDC project. Lastly, the NCTC-EU partnership trained 90 youths in entrepreneurial skills on agriculture, services and transport in 2020.

## Security, P/CVE and governance

In 2020, political rivalry increased ahead of the 2022 general elections and the Somali armed group Al-Shabaab continued to carry out attacks in northern and eastern Kenya, including a high-profile attack on the Manda military base on 5 January 2020. Numerous attacks, abductions and killings targeting police officers, teachers and other civilians, as well as ambulances, buses, police stations and schools, were also conducted by the group, mainly in Wajir, Mandera, Lamu, and Garissa Counties, throughout 2020.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, clashes between ethnic Borana and Somali led to the deaths of seven people in the border area between Garissa and Isiolo in Kenya in December. Resistance to COVID-19 restrictions reportedly led to the deaths of at least 15 civilians at the hands of security forces by July 2020.<sup>3</sup> The Kenyan authorities also struggled to provide shelters for displaced populations while respecting

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<sup>1</sup> The remaining 7% were attributed to other types of income-generating activities.

<sup>2</sup> International Crisis Group, 'Briefing #159 / Africa' July 2020; Aljazeera, 'Opinion – It is time to negotiate with Al-Shabaab', February 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Human Rights Watch, 'Kenya – Events of 2020', 2021.

distancing requirements.<sup>1</sup> On the diplomacy front, tensions and disputes between Kenya and Somalia intensified in 2020 as clashes between Federal Government of Somalia forces and Jubaland troops in Belet Hawa spilled over into Mandera County in Kenya.<sup>2</sup> Tensions escalated again later in the year, as Somalia broke off diplomatic ties with Kenya on 15 December.<sup>3</sup> Subsequent calls from IGAD member states led to an agreement to de-escalate tensions and restore diplomatic ties.<sup>4</sup>

To contribute to respond to these dynamics, the EUTF portfolio in Kenya includes P/CVE and conflict prevention interventions, mainly through the Youth programme and NCTC-EU partnership. Overall, 3,831 staff members and community representatives (844 in S1 and 324 in S2 2020) have been reached through the NCTC-EU partnership, RDPP KE UNHCR, Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE RUSI. The NCTC-EU reported 60% of all trainees in 2020 (706 people, mainly 643 in Q1 2020), by training frontline officers across Kenya on P/CVE to support the NCTC-EU partnership's efforts to promote the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya. In addition, Youth KE RUSI trained 191 mid-level officials and NGO, CSO and local group representatives on land conflict and radicalisation as well as on P/CVE for law enforcement across Kenya and UNHCR reached 146 county officers and government staff on governance and coordination in Turkana and Garissa through the CRRF KE Self Reliance project.

In addition, 74,946 beneficiaries have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities (57% on P/CVE and 43% on community-based peacebuilding) to date across Kenya through the Youth programme, the RDPP KE UNHCR project and the NCTC-EU partnership (EUTF indicator 4.3). A large part of the progress is attributable to the Youth KE RUSI project, which came to an end in 2020.

In 2020, these activities were drastically impacted by the pandemic as only 367 people were reached, through the NCTC-EU partnership project and the Youth KE KRCS project (69% in S2 2020). The NCTC-EU partnership supported 233 youths in Nairobi and Isiolo under the Individual Response Mechanism (IRM) with the aim of disengaging, rehabilitating and reintegrating risk-assessed extremists and providing psychosocial support to their families and social networks. The Youth KE KRCS project reached a further 120 people through bi-annual forums on youth dialogue at the county level in Lamu and fourteen youths trained in conflict prevention.

Additional governance interventions included two strategies supporting the county government in Turkana to advocate for the enactment of laws to facilitate agribusiness and trade for refugees and host communities by WFP through CRRF KE Self Reliance in 2020 (EUTF indicator 4.6).

## COVID-19 pandemic in Kenya

The devastating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic only worsened in the second half of 2020 as a new wave of COVID-19 infections in November led to the highest number of monthly reported cases and fatalities since the beginning of the pandemic.<sup>5</sup> At the onset of the pandemic in March, several projects within the EUTF portfolio in Kenya received additional funding or reallocated existing funds (for a total of €1.5M, or 2% of the total Kenya budget) towards the COVID-19 response. Key COVID-19 interventions included sensitisation campaigns, pandemic-related supplies, including PPE, psychosocial and economic support, as well as health centres, hospitals and governmental institutions benefitting from health staff trainings and medical equipment. The key contributing projects were the Youth KE KRCS and Youth KE RUSI projects, the NCTC-EU partnership and CRRF KE Self Reliance.

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

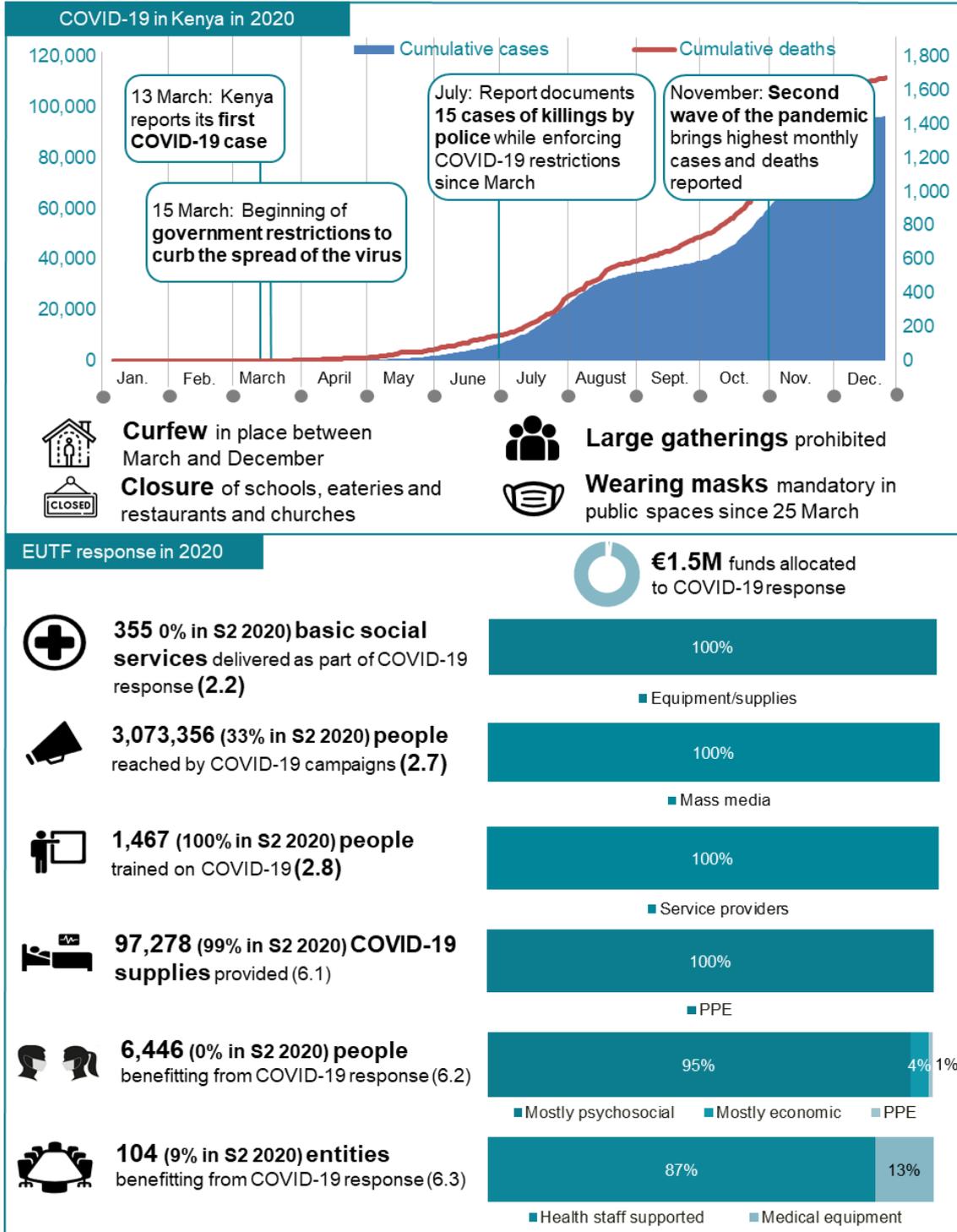
<sup>2</sup> Human Rights Watch, 'Kenya – Events of 2020', 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Africanews, 'IGAD summit in Djibouti, devoted to Ethiopia, the Kenya-Somalia dispute', 21 December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Anadolu Agency, 'Somalia agrees to de-escalate tensions with Kenya', 22 December 2020.

<sup>5</sup> World Bank, 'Kenya economic update: Navigating the pandemic', November 2020.

Figure 61: COVID-19 in Kenya, 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



In 2020, a total of 97,278 pandemic-related supplies were provided (EUTF indicator 6.1), almost all (99.5%) of which consisted in 95,000 face masks distributed to local communities in Dadaab and Turkana West. This also included 1,923 PPE kits handed out to health centres by CRRF KE Self Reliance in Turkana and Garissa in S2 2020, in addition to 355 units of PPE equipment delivered by

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €0.5M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

<sup>3</sup> Reported COVID-19 numbers in Kenya are limited by the number of tests performed, with the daily COVID-19 tests per thousand people peaking at 0.17 in November 2020, see [here](#).

Youth KE RUSI in Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi and Mombasa in S1 2020. In addition, 6,446 direct beneficiaries were reached with COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.2), most of whom were reported by the NCTC-EU partnership, which reached 6,091 frontline health care workers mostly with psychosocial support. The Youth KE RUSI project also provided 271 people with PPE equipment and supported 84 youths with cash transfers in Nairobi and Mombasa. A total of 104 entities benefitted from COVID-19 emergency assistance (EUTF indicator 6.3), as 81 hospitals were supported through health staff support under the NCTC-EU partnership and fourteen government institutions received medical equipment in S1 2020. Similarly, nine isolation and quarantine centres were constructed by CRRF KE Self Reliance in S2 2020.

As previously mentioned, a total of 3,073,356 people were reached in 2020 with COVID-19 related campaigns (EUTF indicator 2.7). Most of this output (2,857,845) was contributed by Youth KE KRCS's community sensitisation campaigns in north eastern and coastal Kenya on COVID-19, using various platforms and reaching 2,047,492 people (72%) in S1 2020 and 810,353 (28%) in S2 2020. During S2 2020, CRRF KE Self Reliance reached an additional 215,371 people with COVID-19 prevention messaging in refugee and host community areas of Garissa and Turkana.

## 5.7.2. KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 17: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	377	184	<b>4,603</b>
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	0	<b>754</b>
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	45,785	16,805	621	7,790	<b>71,001</b>
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	0	<b>26,506</b>
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	0	8	<b>12</b>
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	469	2,978	<b>194,288</b>
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	0	<b>68,668</b>
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	0	4,512	<b>54,184</b>
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	0	<b>36,107</b>
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	2,047,632	1,064,895	<b>3,175,279</b>
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	40	1,512	<b>2,720</b>
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	125,153	19,202	<b>186,900</b>
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	844	324	<b>3,831</b>
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	115	252	<b>74,947</b>
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	0	2	<b>3</b>
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	0	43	<b>68</b>
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	0	3	<b>56</b>
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	1	1	<b>14</b>
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	355	96,923	<b>97,278</b>
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6,446	0	<b>6,446</b>
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	95	9	<b>104</b>

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

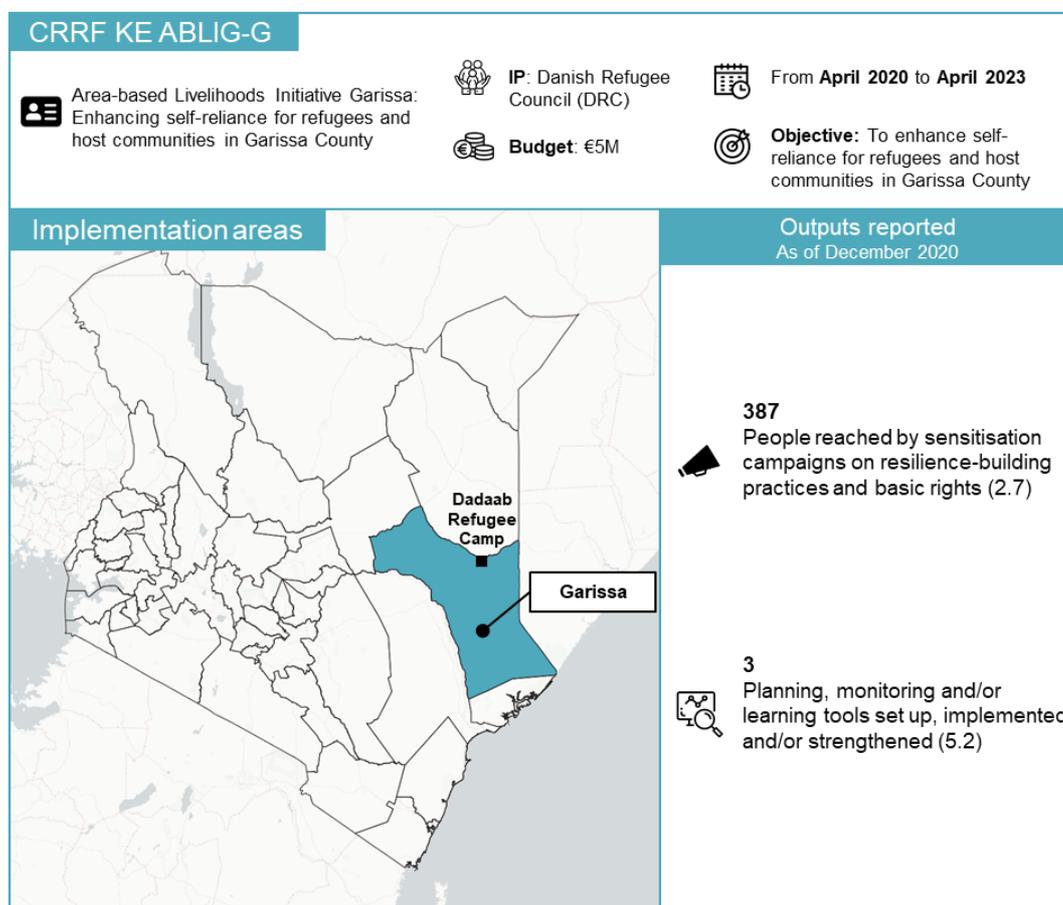
### 5.7.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN KENYA

Table 18: Kenya projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
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 (completed)
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	€3,920,000 (completed)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-18-02	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Youth KE GIZ)	GIZ	€2,920,000 (completed)
	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
CRRF: Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Kenya	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69-01	Area-based Livelihoods Initiative Garissa: enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Garissa County (CRRF KE ABLI-G)	DRC	€5,000,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-69-02	CRRF KE Enhancing self-reliance for refugees and host communities (CRRF KE Self-Reliance)	FAO, UNHCR, UN-Habitat, WFP	€19,900,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)
Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya (NCTC-EU partnership)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-34-01	Kenya-EU partnership for the implementation of the national strategy to counter violent extremism in Kenya (NCTC-EU partnership)	NCTC	€5,300,000

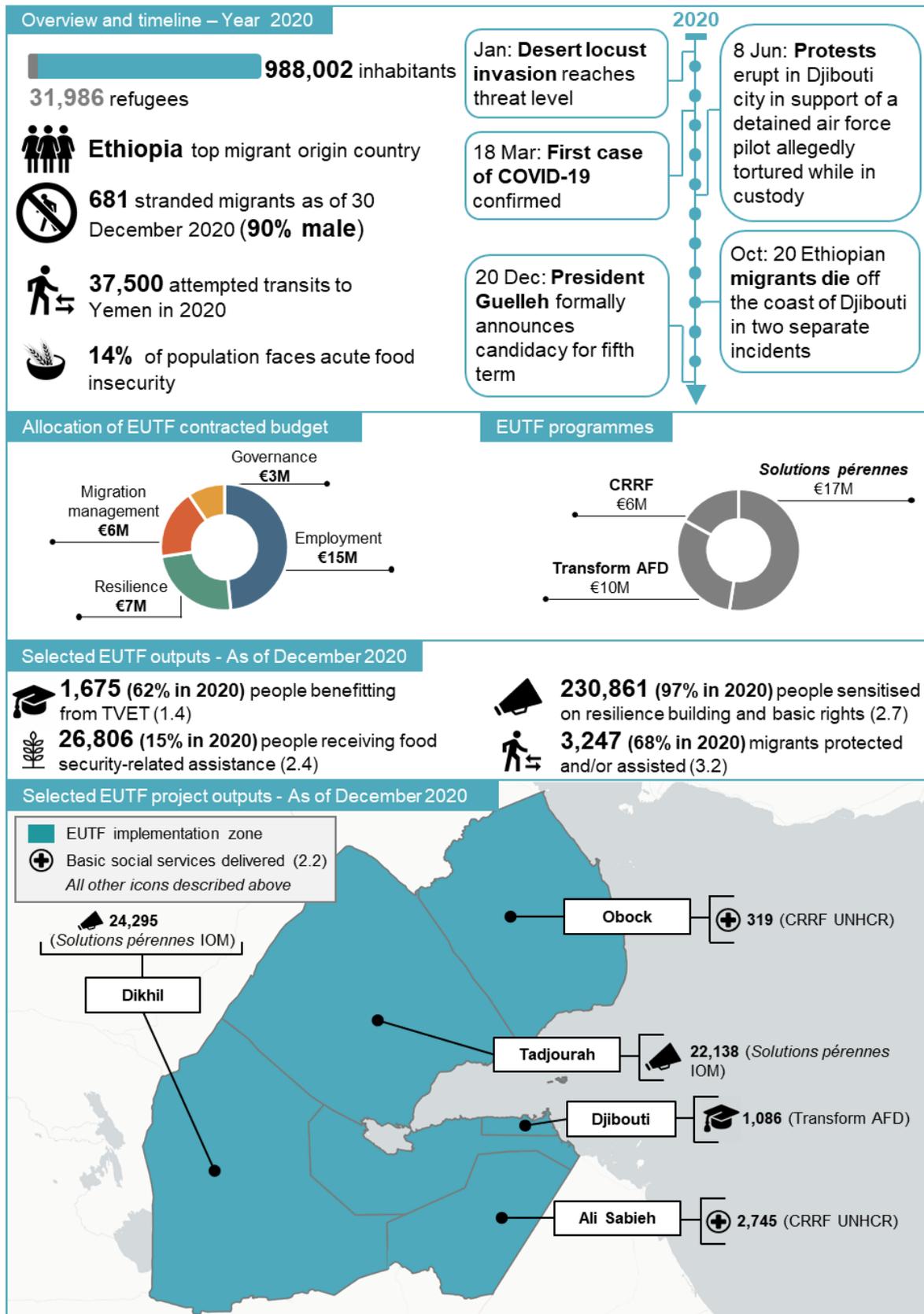
### 5.7.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

Figure 62: CRRF KE ABLI-G



## 5.8. DJIBOUTI

Figure 63: Djibouti – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

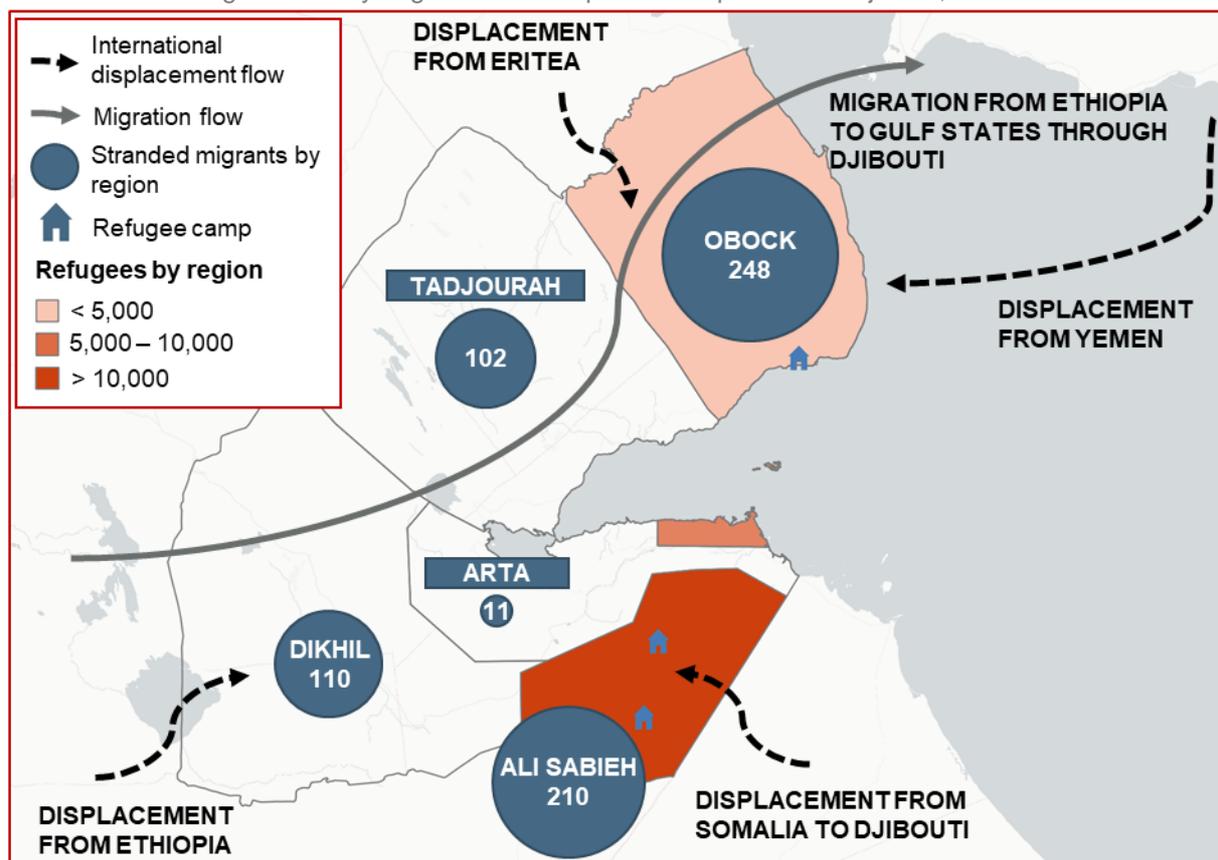


### 5.8.1. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF IN 2020

Djibouti is one of the smallest countries in Africa in both area and population, and its economy relies heavily on the geopolitically strategic location of its highly sophisticated port complex. It is an important country of transit along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the Gulf countries, and also hosts 31,986 refugees as of January 2021 (mainly of Somali, Ethiopian, Eritrean and Yemeni origin).<sup>3</sup>

At the end of the year, President Ismael Omar Guelleh announced that he will seek a fifth term in the presidential elections set to take place in April 2021.

Figure 64: Key migration and displacement patterns in Djibouti, 2020<sup>4</sup>



Djibouti accounts for the smallest portion of EUTF contracted funding in the HoA, with €33M. Nearly half (46%) of this amount is allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed distantly (23%) by SO2 (strengthening resilience), SO3 (improved migration management, 17%) and SO4 (improved governance and conflict prevention, 9%). This employment focus is largely a reflection of the fact that although Djibouti’s port represents an exceptional economic opportunity for the country, ensuring that this opportunity leads to poverty reduction requires concerted efforts to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of emerging labour markets.

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. In addition to the Strategic Objectives shown in the dashboard, €2M (5% of the total contracted budget in Djibouti) have been allocated to cross-cutting issues. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, ‘World Population Prospects’, 2019; UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet, December 2020; IOM, ‘Djibouti – Stranded Migrants’, 30 December 2020; IOM Yemen, ‘Quarterly Migration Overview, July-September 2020’; IPC, ‘IPC acute food security analysis, October 2020-August 2021 – Republic of Djibouti’, February 2021.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet, December 2020.

<sup>4</sup> Numbers of stranded migrants as of 30 December 2020.

The Transform AFD project seeks to address this gap by improving skills and employability among youths for employment in the port and transport sectors.

Like a number of other countries in the region, Djibouti has embraced the CRRF approach to the refugee response. Supporting this approach represents the second pillar of the EUTF's strategy in Djibouti. Together, the *Solutions pérennes* programme (implemented by IOM and WFP) and the new CRRF UNHCR project aim to support the education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF.

## Migration and forced displacement

Movements from Djibouti to Yemen decreased significantly from 138,000 in 2019 to 37,500 in 2020 on account of the COVID-19 pandemic (including a 59% decrease from S1 to S2 2020).<sup>1,2</sup> However, border closures in Ethiopia and stricter border management policies in Yemen resulted in the stranding of more than a thousand Ethiopian migrants in transit across all regions of Djibouti, 681 of whom were still stranded in as many as 15 locations as of the end of 2020.<sup>3</sup> 620 returning Ethiopians also arrived in Obock from Yemen throughout 2020<sup>4</sup>, most requesting assistance from IOM to return to Ethiopia. Incidents of migrants being thrown overboard were also reported throughout the year, including two cases that resulted in the deaths of at least 20 Ethiopian migrants off the coast of Djibouti in October.<sup>5</sup> A small number of Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin have also claimed asylum in Djibouti since the eruption of the crisis in Tigray.<sup>6</sup>

Through the *Solutions pérennes* project, IOM Djibouti has assisted thousands of migrants in transit up to the end of 2020, the vast majority of whom were assisted in S2 2020 across a number of interventions, many of which were COVID-related. For instance, 27,720 migrants<sup>7</sup> were sensitised on COVID-19 risks and prevention measures in S2 (EUTF indicator 2.7) and 4,041 migrants (at least 73% male and 8% female<sup>8</sup>) have benefitted from the quarantine site constructed by the project in Ar-Aoussa (Ali Sabieh Region) in 2020 (EUTF indicator 6.2). The project also provided food assistance (EUTF indicator 2.2) to migrants.

In addition, the newly reporting CRRF UNHCR project rehabilitated nine schools for the benefit of refugees (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) and delivered schoolbooks to 3,064 refugee children (53% male, 47% female) under EUTF indicator 2.2. 21 (1%) of the children benefiting from the distribution have a disability. 246 refugees also benefitted from cash distributed by the project (EUTF indicator 2.9). Finally, the project also provided 589 people with professional training (EUTF indicator 1.4), as detailed in the next section.

## Economy and employment

Like many countries, the COVID-19 pandemic had a critical impact on the Djiboutian economy in 2020. For the first time in more than twenty years of continued economic growth, economic activity contracted in 2020 due to the fall in global demand for transport and logistics services, on which the Djiboutian economy largely depends.<sup>9</sup> The hotel, restaurant, retail and MSME sectors were also affected by the restrictions, threatening the employment of 80,000 registered workers and 70,000 informal daily workers.<sup>10</sup> However, economic prospects are predicted to remain positive in the medium term once

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<sup>1</sup> IOM Djibouti, 'At least 20 dead after smugglers force migrants into the sea off Djibouti', 3 March 2021.

<sup>2</sup> IOM Yemen, 'Quarterly Migration Overview, July-September 2020'.

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

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> UN News, 'Twelve migrants dead, others missing off the coast of Djibouti', 17 October 2020.

<sup>6</sup> IFRC, 'Tigray Crisis: Population Movement Complex Emergency – Coordinated Emergency Appeal', 26 January 2021.

<sup>7</sup> Gender disaggregation was not provided for this data.

<sup>8</sup> The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is not specified.

<sup>9</sup> World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – October 2020'.

<sup>10</sup> UN Djibouti, 'UN and Partners COVID-19 Response Plan, June-December 2020'.

international trade (and thus port activities) returns to normal, and also thanks to ongoing infrastructure projects that are likely to stimulate growth (although Djibouti's public debt has increased significantly as a result of these projects, which could also represent a vulnerability risk).<sup>1</sup>

1,043 people benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Djibouti in 2020 (EUTF indicator 1.4), of whom most (95%) were supported in S2, representing a 165% increase on the output delivered up to the end of 2019. This is in large part because two projects made significant contributions to the S2 2020 output, while previously, the only project reporting outputs under this indicator was the AFD Transform project, which delivers trainings in the logistics, transport and port sector. A total of 406 men were trained by the AFD Transform project in S2 2020, or more than eight times the output delivered by the project in S1 2020, as trainings were suspended in Q2 due to COVID-19. All beneficiaries trained by the project to date are male and 73% are youths aged under 35 years old.

In addition, 589 people were trained by the newly reporting CRRF UNHCR project, which employs a multi-pronged approach to supporting the socioeconomic integration of refugees into Djiboutian society that includes training. All of the people trained by the project in S2 2020 are refugees, including 40 teachers who were trained for employment in the national education system, with the remaining 549 beneficiaries receiving training in the agricultural sector. The vast majority (71%) of the beneficiaries trained by the project are female, just over half (54%) are youths aged under 35 years old, and 7 (1%) have a disability. This brings the total number of people trained in Djibouti up to the end of 2020 to 1,675.

### COVID-19 pandemic in Djibouti

Djibouti implemented a largely successful COVID-19 prevention strategy in 2020, including a robust contact tracing and testing strategy and timely measures taken by the government well before the first case in the country was confirmed on 18 March.<sup>2</sup> Two peaks were reported in the epidemiological curve (one at the end of April and the second at the end of May and beginning of June), both coinciding with the partial lifting of measures.<sup>3</sup> However, between mid-June and the end of 2020, the number of new infections remained low and stable. Nevertheless, the impact of the pandemic on Djibouti's already strained health care system has been significant, and could undermine the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of other major causes of mortality in the country such as malaria, HIV and tuberculosis.

Aside from the COVID-19 response outputs already described in the 'Migration and forced displacement' section for EUTF indicator 6.2, 109,582 Djiboutians<sup>4</sup> were sensitised on COVID-19 risks and prevention measures in S2 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7), along with 9,142 people (46% male, 54% female) of unspecified migration or displacement status, by the *Solutions pérennes IOM* project.

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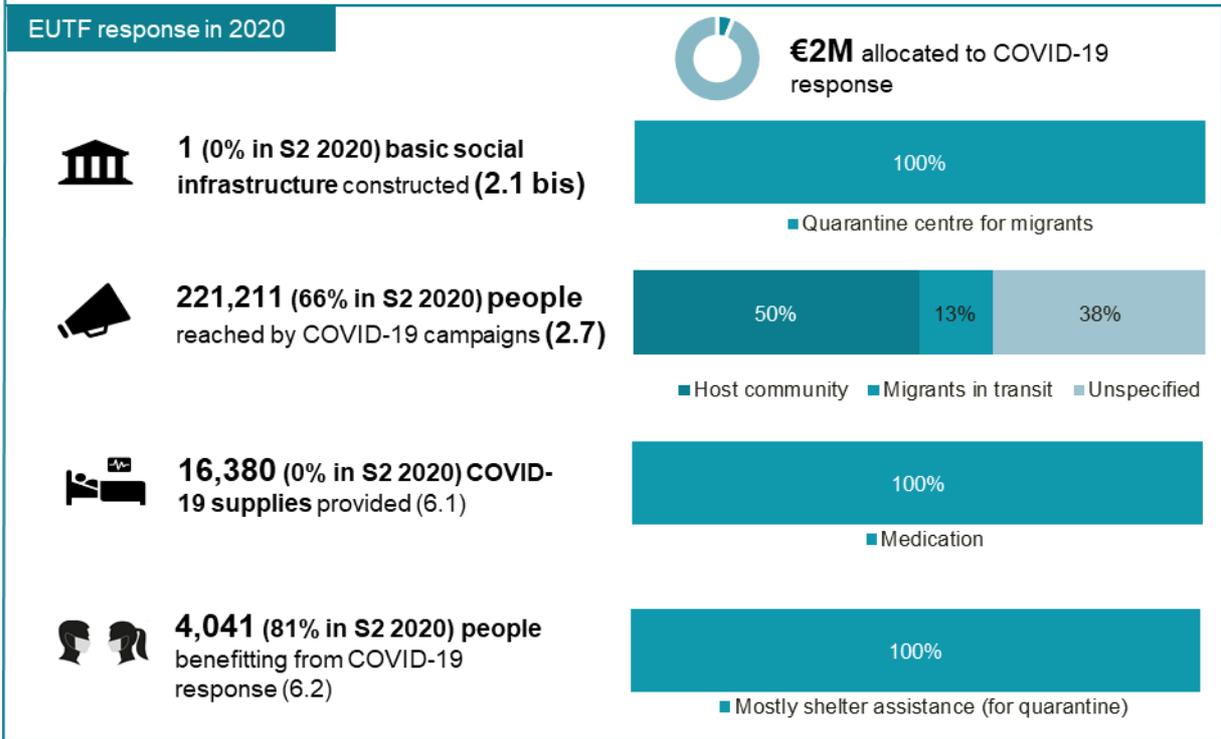
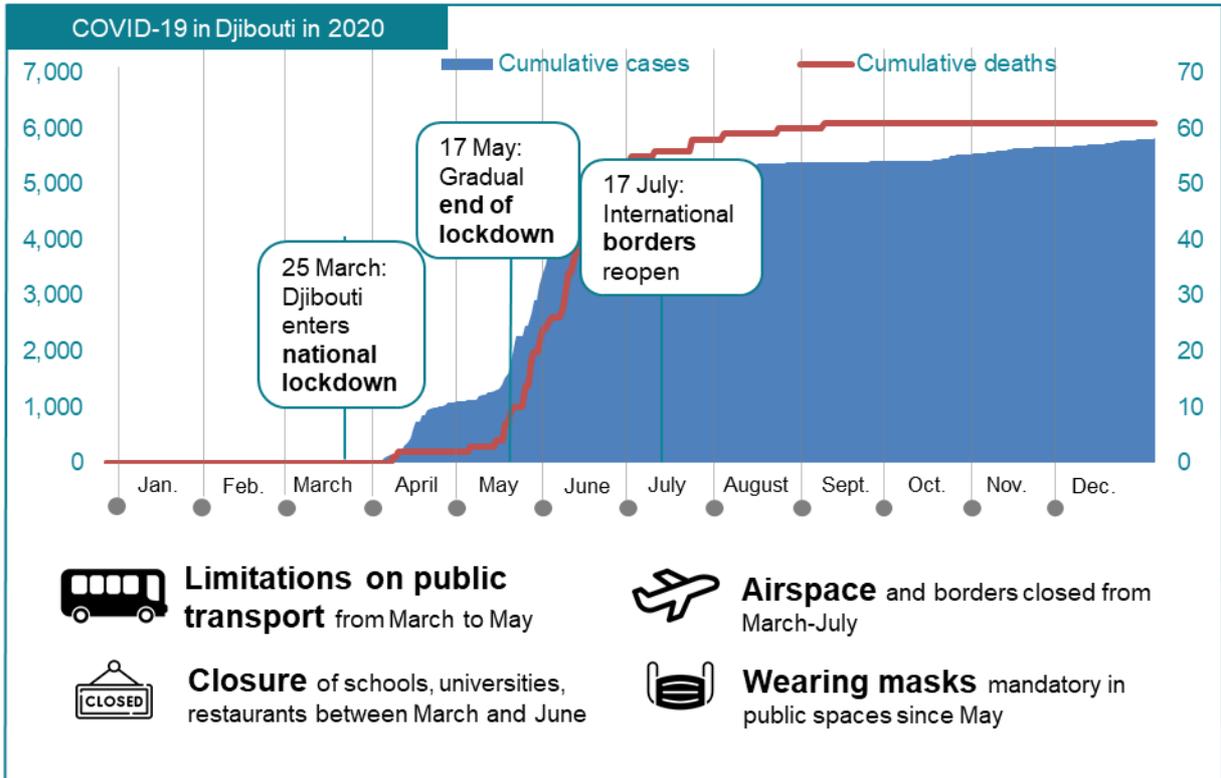
<sup>1</sup> African Development Bank Group, 'Djibouti Economic Outlook'.

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

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

<sup>4</sup> Gender disaggregation was not provided for this data.

Figure 65: COVID-19 in Djibouti, January to December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2021 and has been rounded to the nearest €M. COVID-19 budget allocation is primarily reported by IPs and therefore may not meet the same criteria across projects.

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

## 5.8.2. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 19: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of December 2020<sup>1,2</sup>

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	S1 2020	S2 2020	Total
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	10	1	3	19
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	0	43	43
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	132	500	48	995	1,675
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	14	7	9	30
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	510	2,047	6,469	9,026
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	0	22,864	3,942	0	26,806
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	74,767	149,423	230,861
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	48	0	0	48
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	0	0	246	246
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	349	1,866	3,247
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	27,778	33,524
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	20	0	0	20
3.11 Number of awareness raising events on migration	0	0	0	4	4
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	0	1
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	0	17	198
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	0	2	5
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	5	0	7	12
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	0	1	2
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	2
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	16,380
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	757	3,284	4,041

## 5.8.3. EUTF PROJECTS IN DJIBOUTI

Table 20: Djibouti projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020

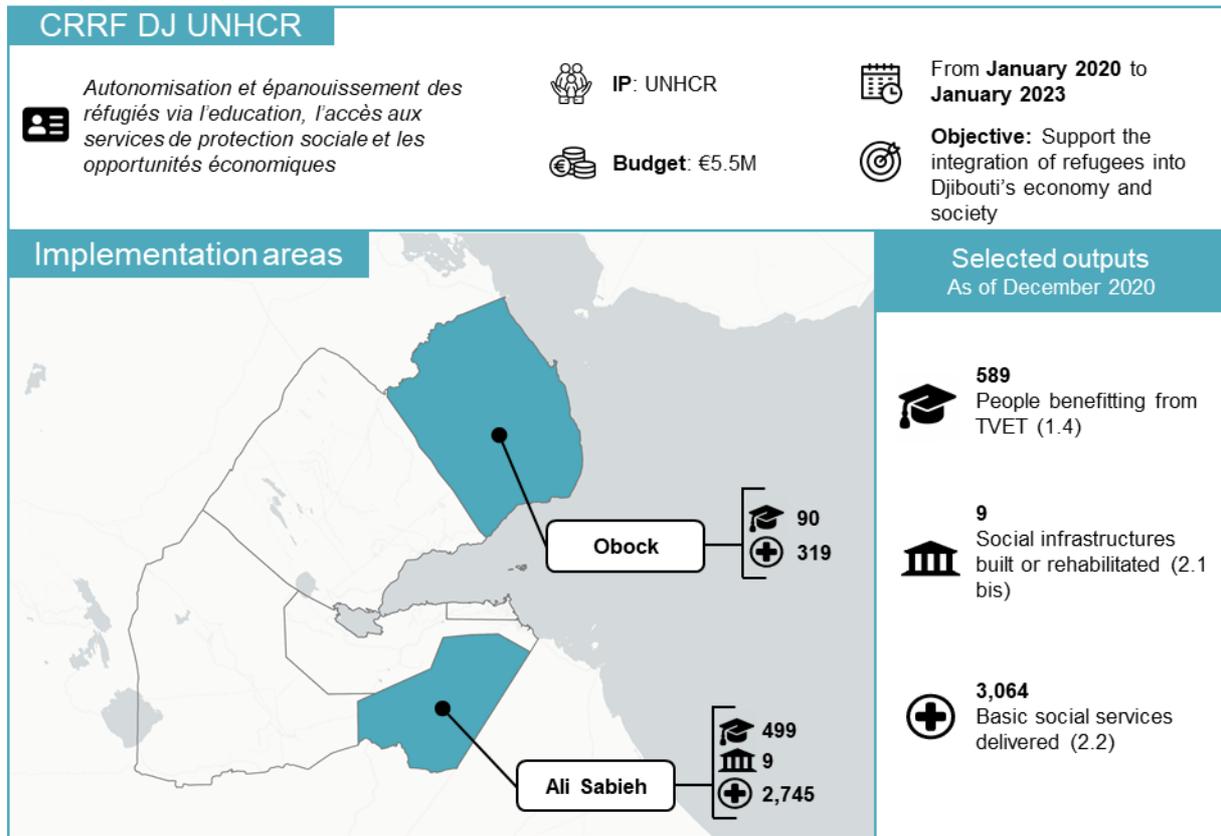
Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Enhancing Youth's professional skills (Transform)	T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-29-01	Projet TRANSFORM - Professionnaliser les jeunes et les professionnels de la filière transport-logistique-portuaire (Transform AFD)	AFD	€10,000,000
Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables à Djibouti	T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-41-02	Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti (Solutions pérennes IOM)	IOM	€8,000,000
	T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-41-01	Solutions pérennes pour les populations hôtes, les réfugiés et les migrants les plus vulnérables au Djibouti (Solutions pérennes WFP)	WFP	€9,070,000
Appui aux réfugiés et communautés d'accueil à Djibouti (CRRF DJ UNHCR)	T05-EUTF-HoA-DJ-70-01	Autonomisation et épanouissement des réfugiés via l'éducation, l'accès aux services de protection sociale et les opportunités économiques (CRRF DJ UNHCR)	UNHCR	€5,500,000 (new in 2020 yearly report)

<sup>1</sup> Data in this report is not comparable with reports prior to S1 2020 due to the application of the methodological changes described in Section 2.1.1. However, all MLS data (including historical data) has been adapted to the new methodological notes where possible, and therefore all data included in this table is fully comparable across reporting periods. In some cases, data that could not be changed or adapted was taken out to ensure comparability.

<sup>2</sup> The sum of S1 and S2 2020 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from 2020 values due to rounding.

### 5.8.4. PROJECT NEWLY INCLUDED IN THE MLS

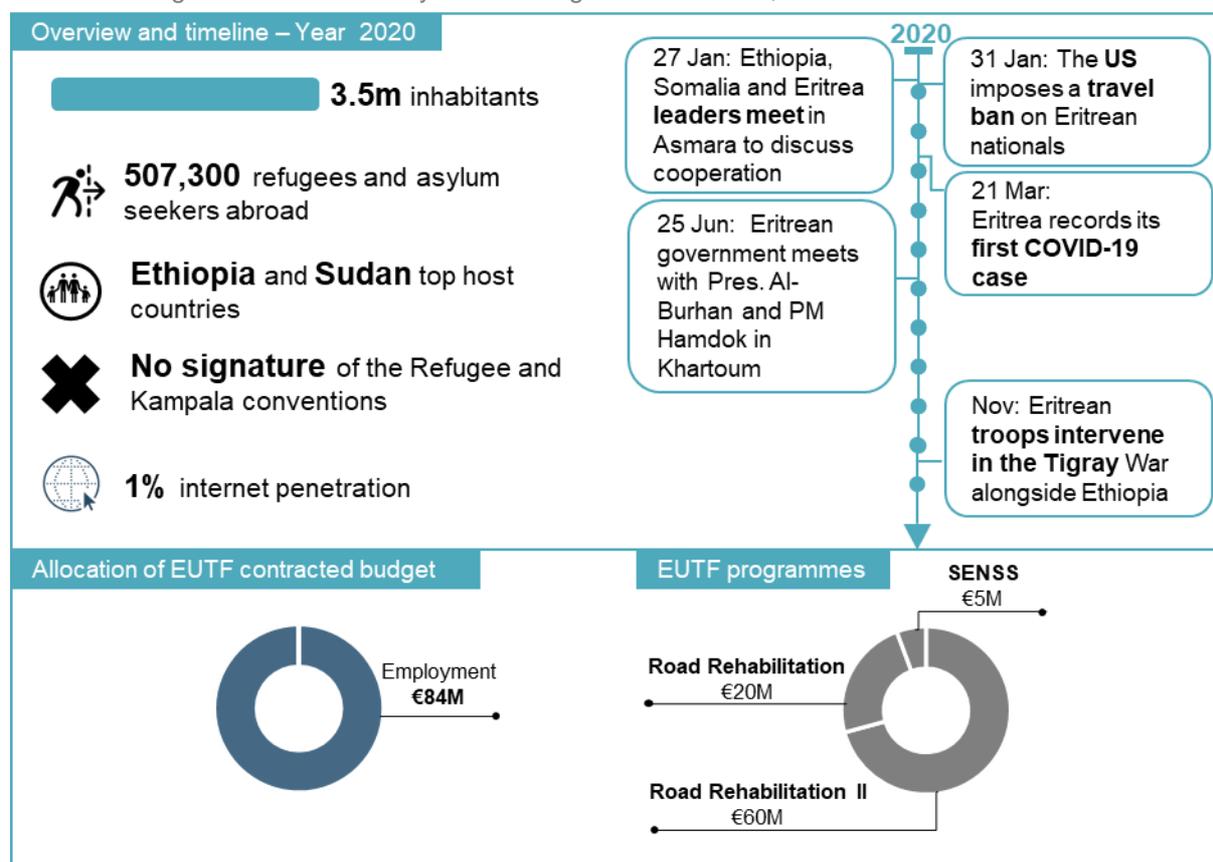
Figure 66: CRRF DJ UNHCR<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> The English translation of the project title is: 'Self-reliance and thriving of refugees through education, access to social protection services and economic opportunities'.

## 5.9. ERITREA

Figure 67: Eritrea – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### 5.9.1. ERITREA AND THE EUTF IN 2020

The Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) has been restoring international relations over the last couple of years, and continued to strengthen engagement with its neighbours in the Horn of Africa and in the Arabian Peninsula in 2020. On 27 January 2020, President Isaias Afwerki met with his Ethiopian and Somali counterparts, PM Abiy Ahmed and President Farmaajo, in Asmara to discuss their cooperation. In January 2020, the Eritrean government also participated in a meeting to establish a new regional organisation comprising countries bordering the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, including Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. On several occasions throughout the year, an Eritrean delegation, sometimes including President Afwerki, visited Khartoum to meet with PM Abdallah Hamdok and President of the Sovereign Council Abdul Fattah Al Burhan. Other meetings were also held with the Saudi and Egyptian governments. All of this is indicative of Eritrea's recent willingness to extend its collaboration with its neighbours.

The peace process with Ethiopia has, however, observed little progress since the agreement was first signed in July 2018. As pointed out in the latest report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the status of human rights in Eritrea, several high-level meetings have taken place, but the operationalisation of the

<sup>1</sup> EUTF funding data is valid as of October 2020, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019; UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet, June 2020; IOM DTM National Displacement Report 5 (June-July 2020); FAO, 'Ethiopia: 1 million in need of urgent food assistance due to desert locust invasion', April 2020; Revised Ethiopia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020.

<sup>3</sup> Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

agreement remains limited.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the tensions between the Tigrayan authorities and the GoSE, the COVID-19 pandemic forced both countries to close their borders, representing another obstacle to progress on the peace process for most of the year.

Eritrea intervened alongside Ethiopia in the conflict in Tigray starting in November 2020, to support the Ethiopian troops in their clashes against the Tigray People Liberation Front's forces.<sup>2</sup> The Ethiopian federal government did not acknowledge the presence of Eritrean forces in Tigray before March 2021.

As noted in previous reports, data on the socioeconomic situation in Eritrea is scarce. Internet penetration is low across the country, limiting information and reporting on living conditions. The economy is centred around the primary sector, and particularly on agriculture and mining.

## Eritrea and the EUTF

The EUTF has represented the EU's main funding instrument in Eritrea, since funds for Eritrea from the eleventh European Development Fund, which had not been implemented, were redirected to the EUTF in March 2019 as the EUTF's funding modalities provided more flexibility to respond to the intervention needs in the country. As of the end of December 2020, a total of €84M has been contracted to projects in Eritrea.

As of the end of 2020, the first phase of the 'Procurement Services for Rehabilitation of Main Arterial Roads between the Ethiopian Border and Massawa Port' project, implemented by UNOPS, is the only EUTF programme implementing activities in Eritrea. The initiative provides the Eritrean government with key equipment and plants for the improvement of the road connecting Ethiopia and Eritrea and builds on the peace agreement between the two countries. It intends to contribute to employment creation and economic development in Eritrea while providing Ethiopia with access to the sea. In 2020, the project delivered €3,097,288 worth of bulldozers, €5,095,700 of trucks and a €1,441,500 asphalt plant, bringing the total value of the procured material to €14,620,568.

## COVID-19 pandemic in Eritrea

On 21 March 2020, Eritrea reported its first case of COVID-19. As of 31 December 2020, Eritrea had reported 1,320 cases and three deaths. However, as data on the country and access to international observers remain limited, these figures may not provide a comprehensive picture of the COVID-19 pandemic in Eritrea.

### 5.9.2. EUTF PROJECTS IN ERITREA

Table 21: Eritrea projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020<sup>3</sup>

Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Road Rehabilitation (Phase I)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ER-66-01	Procurement Services for Rehabilitation of Main Arterial Roads between the Ethiopian Border and Massawa Port	UNOPS	€ 19,900,000

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

<sup>2</sup> BBC, 'Tigray crisis: Eritrea's role in Ethiopian conflict', 28 December 2020.

<sup>3</sup> As of the end of December 2020, the second phase of the Road Rehabilitation project (€60M) and the SENSS project (€5M) have been contracted but have not started implementing.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The Horn of Africa region remains at the intersection of dynamic migration and displacement patterns. Displacement figures in the region are persistently high, with nine million IDPs (compared to just over eight million in 2019) and more than four million refugees and asylum seekers. Refugee-hosting countries in the region continue to host some of the largest numbers of refugees worldwide, despite being among the least developed countries in the world.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on migration trends in the region, movements from and within the Horn of Africa continued to occur with some adaptations, including a general switch to transiting through Somalia when Djibouti closed its borders in March. Migrants were also frequently stranded across the region by COVID-19 restrictions, often resulting in discrimination, detention and deportation.

### THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN 2020

The EUTF portfolio grew by 45% in 2020, from 145 operational contracts and €1.1B in March 2020 to 212 operational contracts and €1.6B by March 2021, including 42 new operational projects worth €218M since the S1 2020 report.

New projects were contracted to cover all four Strategic Objectives in 2020, including CRRF-supporting projects dedicated to improving economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi (SO1), nexus-oriented health programming in Sudan (SO2), an IOM project that aims to improve the capacity of law enforcement, the criminal justice system and government authorities in Sudan to respond to the needs of vulnerable migrants (SO3), and projects dedicated to supporting the implementation of the revitalised peace agreement in South Sudan (SO4).

### THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the tenth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. In 2020, the MLS shifted from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule, in part to make room for other complementary work streams that aim to support the EUTF and the EU in the medium- to long-term future. The format of this report largely follows the Q4 2019 annual report and S1 2020 report, which adopts a more narrative approach compared to earlier quarterly reports, in part by linking project outputs to contextual data. This report includes data from 131 projects, a number that has grown significantly from 38 projects in the first ever quarterly report covering Q1 2018, to 102 at the end of the 2019 and 115 in S1 2020.

### 2020 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Key achievements reported over the course of the year include the creation of 16,786 jobs (EUTF indicator 1.1), the delivery of 1,635,422 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2), the provision of assistance or protection to 5,074 migrants in transit, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs (EUTF indicator 3.2), support to the drafting of 181 laws, plans and policy documents aimed at supporting governance and policymaking efforts (EUTF indicator 4.6) and the delivery of 945,670 COVID-19 supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1).

As such, despite the impact of COVID-19 on project implementation, substantial outputs were reported against all Strategic Objectives in S2 2020 and throughout the year. Indeed, EUTF projects demonstrated considerable agility and responsiveness in adapting to the uncertainty and restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, both by adapting existing interventions (such as the promotion of remote learning solutions by some education projects in response to school closures), and by reorienting activities and funding to respond to the urgent needs of populations and governments.

## 7. INDEX

### 7.1. TABLES

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, December 2020 .....	7
Table 2: Summary of methodological changes made to EUTF common output indicators .....	12
Table 3: Projects newly added to the MLS report for the 2020 yearly report .....	16
Table 4: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, December 2020 .....	27
Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for Regional projects, as of December 2020 .....	66
Table 6: Regional projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	67
Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of December 2020 .....	82
Table 8: Ethiopia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	83
Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, December 2020 .....	97
Table 10: Somalia projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	98
Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of December 2020 .....	108
Table 12: Sudan projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	108
Table 13: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of December 2020 .....	120
Table 14: South Sudan projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	121
Table 15: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of December 2020 .....	134
Table 16: Uganda projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	134
Table 17: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of December 2020 .....	144
Table 18: Kenya projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	145
Table 19: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of December 2020 .....	151
Table 20: Djibouti projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	151
Table 21: Eritrea projects implementing and with data to report, December 2020 .....	154

### 7.2. FIGURES

Figure 1: Budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, March 2021 .....	6
Figure 2: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, March 2021 .....	16
Figure 3: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2021 .....	17
Figure 4: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, March 2021 .....	18
Figure 5: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2021 .....	19
Figure 6: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, March 2021 .....	21
Figure 7: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs .....	23
Figure 8: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of December 2020 .....	24
Figure 9: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, December 2020 .....	28
Figure 10: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, December 2020 .....	32
Figure 11: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, December 2020 .....	40
Figure 12: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, December 2020 .....	46
Figure 13: Number of people participating in conflict prevention / peacebuilding activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), HoA, as of December 2020 .....	49
Figure 14: COVID-19 regional dashboard, HoA, December 2020 .....	54
Figure 15: Regional projects – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	57

Figure 16: Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), HoA regional projects, as of December 2020 .....	62
Figure 17: COVID-19 and regional projects, January to December 2020 .....	64
Figure 18: ETM Rwanda .....	68
Figure 19: <i>Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC</i> .....	68
Figure 20: CRRF Inclusive Urban Development – ACAV .....	69
Figure 21: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	70
Figure 22: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Ethiopia, 2020 .....	72
Figure 23: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, December 2020 .....	76
Figure 24: COVID-19 in Ethiopia, 2020 .....	81
Figure 25: RESET II .....	84
Figure 26: SINCE .....	85
Figure 27: DRR Amhara.....	85
Figure 28: EnJOY (DRR Caritas Switzerland) .....	86
Figure 29: DRR NDRMC .....	86
Figure 30: DRR Oromia .....	87
Figure 31: Somalia – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	88
Figure 32: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Somalia.....	90
Figure 33: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Somalia, as of December 2020 .....	93
Figure 34: COVID-19 in Somalia, 2020 .....	95
Figure 35: Sudan – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	99
Figure 36: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Sudan, 2020 .....	101
Figure 37: Number of people receiving nutrition assistance (EUTF indicator 2.3), Sudan, as of December 2020 .....	102
Figure 38: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3), Sudan, as of December 2020 .....	105
Figure 39: COVID-19 in Sudan, 2020 .....	107
Figure 40: Humanitarian Development Nexus: Simple, Spatial, Survey Method (S3M) for Sudan ....	110
Figure 41: RDPP SD Landell Mills .....	111
Figure 42: South Sudan – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020.....	112
Figure 43: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in South Sudan, 2020 .....	114
Figure 44: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), South Sudan, as of December 2020.....	116
Figure 45: COVID-19 in South Sudan, 2020.....	119
Figure 46: TCF EAC Ministry .....	122
Figure 47: HPF III COVID Response-WHO .....	122
Figure 48: HPF III Supplies - WFP.....	123
Figure 49: SORUDEV FAO .....	123
Figure 50: SORUDEV IRC .....	123
Figure 51: Uganda – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	124
Figure 52: Key migration and displacement patterns in Uganda, 2020 .....	126
Figure 53: Number of people benefitting from professional training (TVET) and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), Uganda, as of December 2020 .....	127

Figure 54: People receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator. 2.4), Uganda, as of December 2020 .....	129
Figure 55: People participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator. 4.3), Uganda, as of December 2020.....	131
Figure 56: COVID-19 in Uganda, 2020.....	133
Figure 57: SSCoS IOM .....	135
Figure 58: Kenya – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	136
Figure 59: Map of main migration and displacement patterns in Kenya, 2020.....	138
Figure 60: Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), Kenya, as of December 2020 .....	140
Figure 61: COVID-19 in Kenya, 2020 .....	143
Figure 62: CRRF KE ABLI-G .....	145
Figure 63: Djibouti – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	146
Figure 64: Key migration and displacement patterns in Djibouti, 2020 .....	147
Figure 65: COVID-19 in Djibouti, January to December 2020.....	150
Figure 66: CRRF DJ UNHCR.....	152
Figure 67: Eritrea – Key facts and figures dashboard, as of December 2020 .....	153

### 7.3. FOCUS BOXES

Focus box 1: The Emergency Transit Mechanism through Rwanda .....	42
Focus box 2: RASMI PACT builds police-community trust amid the COVID-19 pandemic .....	55
Focus box 3: EU-IOM JI support to stranded migrants in Somalia.....	59
Focus box 4: ‘Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC’ project.....	60
Focus box 5: Ethiopia Job Compact, Ethiopia .....	75
Focus box 6: The Somalia State Building and Resilience Contract in 2020.....	93
Focus box 7: EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF raises awareness on the harmful impacts of child marriage .....	104
Focus box 8: SPRS-NU Enabel – SDF-funded BTVET breaks vicious cycle of poverty in northern Uganda .....	128
Focus box 9: RISE ACF – Optimised Land Use Model improves refugee livelihoods in northern Uganda .....	130

### 6.4 OUTCOME ANALYSES

Outcome analysis 1: Supporting health financing reforms to improve governance of the National Health Insurance Fund and external insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations.....	34
Outcome analysis 2: Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism (STRIVE II) in Kenya – Final evaluation.....	51
Outcome analysis 3: Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) – IRC project – Final evaluation.....	73
Outcome analysis 4: RESET II programme.....	77
Outcome analysis 5: RESTORE NRC .....	91

## 6.5 PHOTOS

Photo 1: NHIF Enterprise Resource Planning Go-Live Workshop .....	34
Photo 2: Akuac Aguer harvesting Kudhura from her garden in Twic County, South Sudan .....	36
Photo 3: Arrival of evacuees at the Gashora Transit Centre.....	43
Photo 4: Stranded migrant assisted by IOM .....	59
Photo 5: Shelters built by the ‘Soutien aux réfugiés Sud-Soudanais et aux communautés hôtes en RDC’ project in Bele .....	61
Photo 6: Women collect water from source connected to underground water tank built by RESET II CARE project in Borana Region.....	79
Photo 7: Mariam, 12 years old, in the child club held in the mixed school in Al’akaf village, White Nile State .....	103
Photo 8: Tailoring class showcase box pleated skirts they have made, northern Uganda .....	127
Photo 9: Cosmas, a South Sudanese refugee, shows his tower garden to visitors, Uganda .....	129