



EUTF Monitoring and Learning System HoA

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COVERING UNTIL 31 DECEMBER 2021

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Cover photo: A cashew nut processing factory under construction thanks to funding from Self-Help Africa and the EU, where cashew seedlings provided to farmers by the Youth KE SAIDC project (implemented by Ten Senses Africa and Farm Africa) will eventually be processed, in Kilifi County, Kenya.

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CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.1. Background.....	12
1.2. The EUTF HoA in S2 2021.....	12
2. METHODOLOGY	13
2.1. MLS methodology.....	13
2.2. Challenges and limitations in the 2021 annual report.....	14
3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW	16
3.1. Budget and number of contracts by status.....	16
3.2. Budget distribution by country, implementing partner and Strategic Objective.....	20
3.3. Budget allocated to the COVID-19 response.....	22
4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW	24
4.1. The HoA region in 2021.....	24
4.2. The EUTF response – Overview of results.....	26
4.3. COVID-19 in the HoA and the EUTF response.....	58
5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY	62
5.1. Regional projects.....	62
5.2. Ethiopia.....	71
5.3. Somalia.....	79
5.4. Sudan.....	87
5.5. South Sudan.....	98
5.6. Uganda.....	106
5.7. Kenya.....	115
5.8. Djibouti.....	123
5.9. Eritrea.....	129
6. INDEX	133
6.1. Tables.....	133
6.2. Figures.....	133
6.3. Focus boxes.....	134
6.4. Outcome analyses.....	135
6.5. Photos.....	135
6.6. Maps.....	135

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Description
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project
ALP	Alternative Learning Programme
AS	Al-Shabaab
B	Billion
CCI	Cross-cutting indicators
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DJ	Djibouti
DRC (the)	The Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM)
EAC	East African Community
ER	Eritrea
ERI	Enabling rural innovation
ET	Ethiopia
ETM	Emergency Transit Mechanism
EU	European Union
EUTF	European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HoA	Horn of Africa
HoAC	Horn of Africa Cooperation
ICC	International Criminal Court
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IP	Implementing Partner
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JJP	Joint Justice Programme
JPA	Juba Peace Agreement
K	Thousand
KE	Kenya
KISEDIP	Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
M	Million
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLS	Monitoring and Learning System
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
P/CVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SD	Sudan
SFSP	Sudan Family Support Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SNA	Somali National Army
SNNP	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples
SO	Strategic Objective or Somalia
SO1	Greater economic and employment opportunities
SO2	Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable including refugees and other displaced people
SO3	Improving migration management
SO4	Improved governance and conflict prevention and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration
SOM	Smuggling of migrants

SPLM-IG	Sudan People Liberation Movement-In Government
SPLM/A-IO	Sudan People Liberation Movement-Army In Opposition
SS	South Sudan
TIP	Trafficking in persons
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UG	Uganda
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNITAM	United Nations Integrated Transition Mission in Sudan
UNOCHA	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

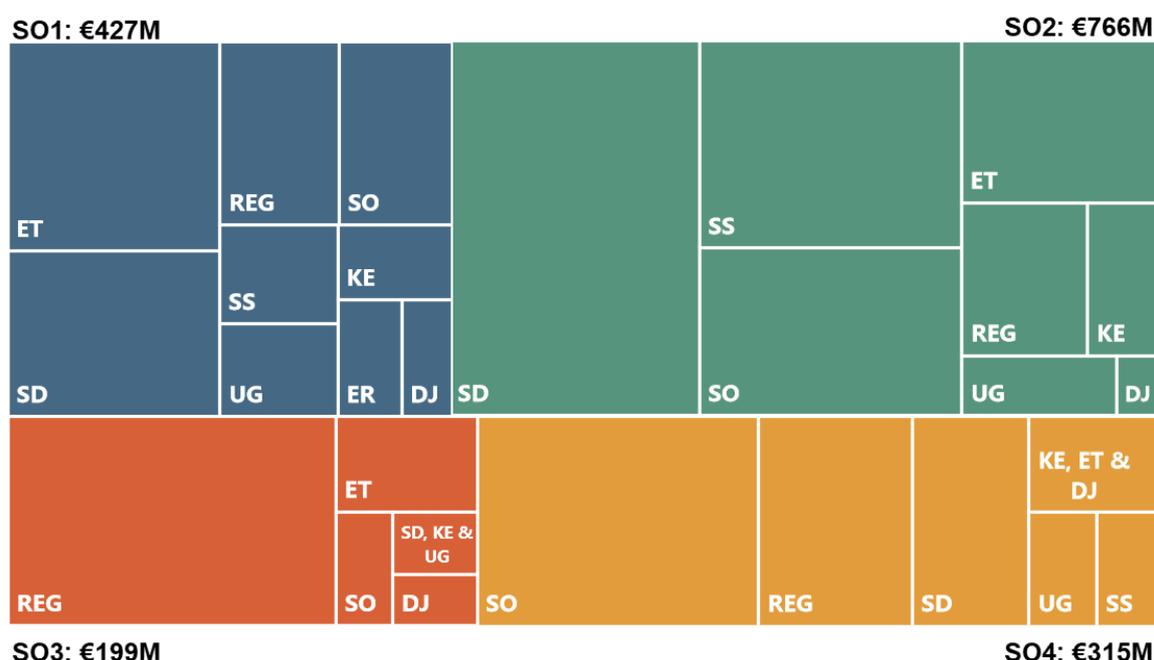
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual report for 2021 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 December 2021, with a specific focus on outputs generated in 2021. The report includes outputs from country and regional programmes implemented in Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda, as well as regional programmes with activities in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Tanzania and Rwanda.

As of March 2022, the EUTF has committed (i.e. funds allocated following decisions by the Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion), including €1.8B across 94 decisions in the Horn of Africa. A total of 231 operational projects (collectively worth €1.7B) have been contracted in the HoA, including 78 completed projects, 129 projects in implementation and 24 projects in inception. 110 of the projects currently in implementation have reported data or other qualitative information to the MLS, while 19 are either too early in their implementation phase to be able to report outputs or have not yet generated outputs that are relevant to the EUTF indicators. 2021 marks the end of the EUTF contracting period for operational activities.

The current report includes data on 186 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.5B), comprising 76 completed projects,¹ 109 projects in their implementation phase with data to report and 1 project whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities.²

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, March 2022^{3,4}



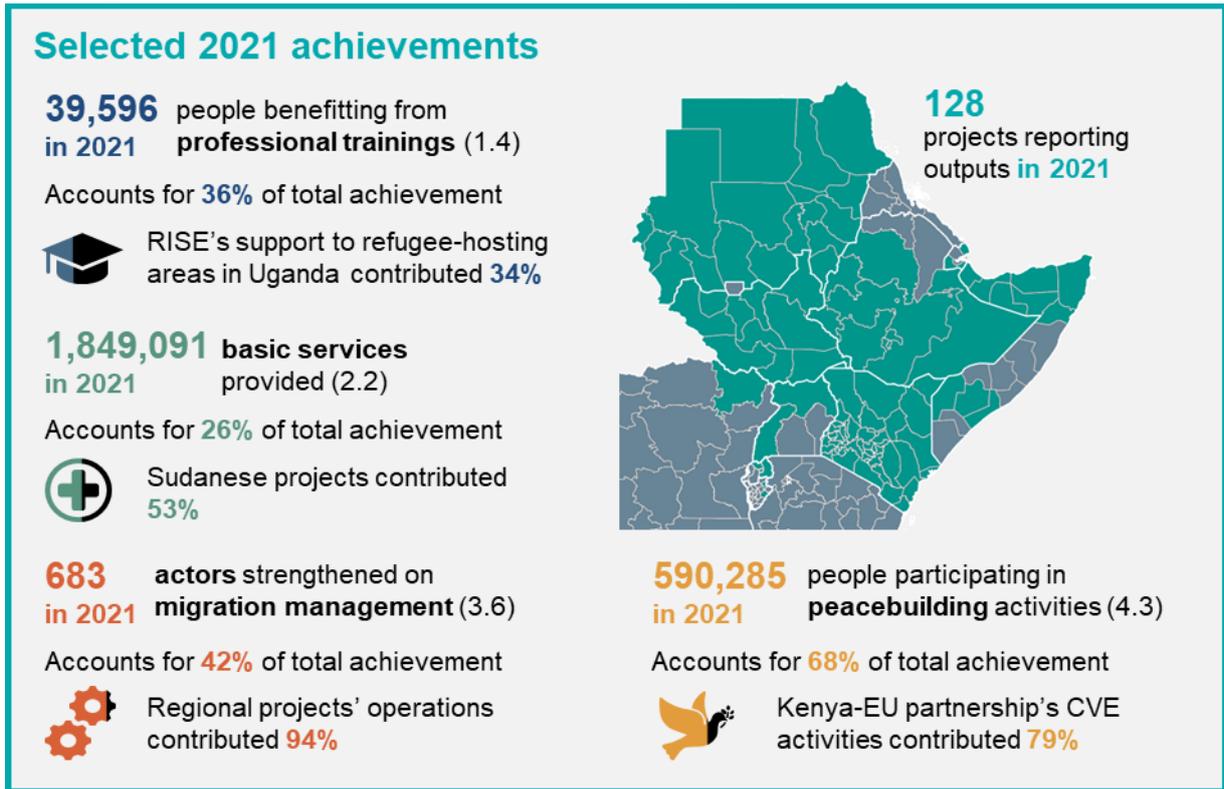
¹ The RESTORE 2 FAO and ROCK Civipol projects, which were completed in May 2021 and September 2021 respectively, never reported data to the MLS.

² This project is Conflict Resolution SS RJMEC.

³ 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 €38M.

⁴ The budget numbers in this graph include COVID-19-related budgets, which are allocated to their respective SO.

Figure 2: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in 2021, December 2021



Strategic Objective 1: Greater economic and employment opportunities

As of 2021, 35% of East Africans were living in extreme poverty, compared to 33% in 2019 – indicating that more than 12 million people fell into extreme poverty in the interim. This is likely in large part due to the negative socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹ Since 2016, EUTF-funded projects have supported greater economic and employment opportunities in the HoA, often with a focus on refugees, youths and women. For example, refugees account for 22,904 (or 21%) of the beneficiaries of TVET or skills development supported to date (EUTF indicator 1.4). In addition, 77,079 refugees have been supported to develop IGAs with EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom more than half were supported in 2021. Furthermore, 1,173 jobs were created for the benefit of refugees in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.1). With regard to youths, 9,396 benefitted from TVET and skills development interventions in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.4), compared to 5,579 in 2020 and 11,792 in 2019. Furthermore, youths account for at least 17,163 (or 17%) of the jobs created or supported to date (EUTF indicator 1.1), and 8,684 youths were supported to implement IGAs in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3). Finally, 109,861 women have been supported to develop IGAs in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3), accounting for 63% (versus 36% men²) of all 2021 beneficiaries under this indicator. In addition, 59%³ of the 108,908 beneficiaries reached with TVET and skills development interventions to date are women (EUTF indicator 1.4), 54% of whom have been trained for employment in the agricultural sector.

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

In 2021, the HoA faced numerous natural disasters and one of its most severe and persistent droughts on record, forcing people to flee their homes. To date, the EUTF has supported the delivery of food

¹ AfDB, 'East Africa Economic Outlook 2021', 2021.

² The gender of <1% of the IGA beneficiaries in 2021 is unspecified.

³ 41% (or 44,486) of the beneficiaries are male while the gender of <1% (or 310) of beneficiaries is unspecified.

security-related assistance to 4,311,052 people, including 191,391 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.4). This annual output is 89% lower than in 2020, explained in part by the completion of flagship resilience programmes in South Sudan and Ethiopia in late 2020 and early 2021. Nutrition-related outputs, however, rose by 49% between 2020 and 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.3), with 432,715 people receiving nutrition assistance this year, adding up to a total of 1,950,101 beneficiaries reached to date. To support the health sector, EUTF-funded projects provided 1,489,660 health-related basic services,¹ virtually² all in Sudan and South Sudan, in 2021 – a record-high yearly output (EUTF indicator 2.2). In addition, projects improved access to health services for 529,873 people in 2021, largely thanks to the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure (EUTF indicator 2.9). 69% of these beneficiaries were refugees, mostly located in Ethiopia as well as in Burundi. On the education front, 298,746 school-related services were delivered in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). In addition, 128,943 people were reached by registration and mobilisation campaigns to enrol children in schools or Alternative Learning Programmes in Sudan and Ethiopia in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.7). This is the largest yearly output reported to date for education-related campaigns since the beginning of the EUTF.

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

The recorded arrivals of migrants from the coasts of Djibouti and Somalia to Yemen have been steadily rising since the end of 2020, with a cumulative 17,703 arrivals reported in 2021.³ However, total yearly arrivals from East Africa to Yemen remained lower than in the years immediately prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, likely due to pandemic-related movement restrictions.⁴ As of the end of 2021, 82,079 people, including migrants in transit (79%), refugees and asylum seekers (20%), and victims of trafficking (1%) have been assisted in the HoA (EUTF indicator 3.2). This includes 9,789 beneficiaries in 2021, of which 6,256 in S2 2021, which is the highest biannual output reported since the end of 2019 – likely due to the revival in movements following the lifting of key COVID-19-related restrictions. Voluntary returns to East Africa also resumed in 2021, although rates of return remained low.⁵ EUTF funding has supported the voluntary return of 13,633 people to date, including 2,578 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 3.4). Unsurprisingly, very low numbers were reported against this indicator in the last three quarters of 2020, but outputs slowly increased in 2021 and returned to pre-pandemic levels in the second half of the year. Furthermore, post-arrival assistance was delivered to 3,424 individuals in 2021, in Sudan (50% of the 2021 output), Ethiopia (48%), and Somalia (2%) (EUTF indicator 3.5). This adds up to a total of 35,425 migrants assisted to date, with documentation assistance (68%), package support, including health, psychosocial, material and economic reintegration support, (29%) and food-related assistance (3%). Finally, EUTF funding supported the reintegration of 4,267 people in their country of origin in 2021, for a total of 22,067 reported to date (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). In parallel, EUTF projects have strengthened 1,629 institutions and non-state actors working on migration management and protection to date, including 683 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 3.6).

Strategic Objective 4: Improved governance and conflict prevention

A sizeable increase in violence was recorded in 2021 compared to 2020, as demonstrated by the 51% rise in fatalities resulting from violent events.⁶ This trend was largely driven by insecurity in Ethiopia. The levels of violence in Somalia and South Sudan remained high, but stable, and in Sudan, a coup d'état by the Sudanese Armed Forces took place on 25 October, provoking widespread protests that

¹ This excludes 310 COVID-19-related basic services, which are included in the COVID-19 response analysis below.

² <1% were also reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Uganda.

³ Sum of monthly numbers reported by IOM DTM, 'Flow monitoring points – non-Yemeni migrant arrivals and Yemeni returnees, between January and December 2021'.

⁴ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', December 2021.

⁵ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', January 2022.

⁶ ACLED data. Retrieved on 5 April 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

continued until the end of the year. As of the end of 2021, a total of 862,573 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). Most beneficiaries to date have been reached by Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE) actions (59%), followed by peacebuilding (30%) and gender (7%).¹ The second half of 2021 recorded the largest contribution to this output since the launch of the EUTF, with 590,285 beneficiaries reached (65% of the total). A large part of this output consisted of online awareness-raising campaigns on radicalisation and extremism conducted in Kenya. To complement these actions, which aim to directly support populations affected by violence, EUTF-funded projects have also provided 40,568 staff from state and non-state actors with capacity building on peace, security and governance issues (EUTF indicator 4.2, 58% male and 38% female)², 21% of whom were reported in 2021. Overall, conflict prevention has been the main focus of these training activities to date; in 2021, however, 42% of those trained were trained on protection, making it the principal topic of focus this year.

COVID-19 response

As of December 2021, the numbers of COVID-19 cases, deaths and vaccinated people in the HoA³ amounted to 1,177,011, 23,266, and 35,771,619 respectively.⁴ In 2021, EUTF-funded projects continued to support the COVID-19 response in the region, with significant increases in outputs reported against many COVID-19-related indicators between 2020 and 2021. The number of people having improved access to COVID-19-related basic social benefits increased almost eight-fold, for a total of 5,288,799 reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.9); seven times more pandemic-related supplies were distributed, or 7,391,960 in total (EUTF indicator 6.1); and three and a half times more entities benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities, for a total of 2,363 (EUTF indicator 6.3). In parallel, a few indicators suggested a slowdown of some types of activities, such as sensitisation campaigns on COVID-19, which reached 97% fewer people in 2021 compared to 2020 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

OVERVIEW OF EUTF INDICATOR OUTPUTS

The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 36 of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 31 December 2021. EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) and EUTF indicator 3.11 (Number of awareness-raising events on migration) have no reported contribution to date in the HoA window.

¹ In addition, 1% focused on human rights and protection, 1% on natural resource management and 2% on other issues.

² The gender of 4% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

³ This includes EUTF countries with contracted projects, i.e. Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda.

⁴ Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 March 2022 at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	21,143	16,823	8,977	5,241	101,982	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	470	79	1,236	7,870	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,491	111,104	65,878	108,097	498,338	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,134	20,092	18,086	16,696	22,900	108,908	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	26	11	22	95	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	30	11	87	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,127	2,123	498	1,589	5,886	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,019,075	1,650,470	1,012,048	837,043	7,196,831	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	269,886	162,829	1,950,101	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,544,864	1,701,499	100,963	90,428	4,311,052	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	16	71	352	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	1,784	32,865	96,951	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	626,746	9,737,092	421,849	836,531	12,113,263	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,428	29,357	14,498	11,614	109,249	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,009,650	1,261,785	3,502,985	2,005,238	11,756,958	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	6,275	3,533	6,256	82,079	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	28,606	20,877	6,045	289,977	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,921	930	1,648	13,633	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	1,053	1,523	1,901	35,425	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	4,796	1,926	2,341	22,067	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	244	502	451	232	1,629	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,482	2,707	3,513	4,323	25,512	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	309	833	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	135	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	2	0	75	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	366	1,770	78	2,243	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	4,330	2,380	6,085	40,568	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	84,644	158,186	25,752	564,534	862,573	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	181	61	151	757	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	523	347	745	474	3,732	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	233	112	142	364	65	915	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	150	249	83	336	1,028	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	8	8	104	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	935,668	5,858,835	597,457	7,391,960	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	109,397	14,401	8,841	132,639	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	527	1,686	150	2,363	

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

² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

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

This is the twelfth report prepared by the Monitoring and Learning System (MLS) for the EUTF HoA window. It covers the cumulative outputs achieved through EUTF funding in the Horn of Africa region from the start of activities until the end of December 2021, with a specific focus on outputs generated in 2021. Previous reports can be found [here](#).¹

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EU decided to reorient some of its funding 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. These were included for the first time in the [EUTF MLS S1 2020 report](#).²

1.2. THE EUTF HOA IN S2 2021

As of March 2022, the EUTF has committed (i.e. allocated funds following decisions by the EUTF Operational Committee) €5.0B (billion). The HoA window is the second largest in terms of funding, with €1.8B committed across 94 decisions, of which 93% (€1.7B), have been contracted to 231 operational projects in the region.³ Of these, 24 projects worth €147M (million) are in inception and 78 projects worth €501M are completed. This leaves 129 projects, worth €1.1B, that are currently in implementation.

This report presents data or results from 186 projects, including 76 completed projects⁴ and 110 projects currently in implementation,⁵ covering a total contracted amount of €1.5B. As such, it covers 19 more projects and €55M more⁶ in funding than the S1 2021 report. Funding and implementation continue to follow the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (SOs),⁷ 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;⁸ iv) anti-trafficking measures; v) essential stabilisation efforts in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan; and vi) migration dialogue.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/content/results-monitoring-and-evaluation_en.

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.

³ This excludes 146 non-operational contracts accounting for €32M that are not included in the MLS analysis. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events. Administrative costs are also excluded from the analysis.

⁴ Two completed projects (RESTORE 2 FAO and ROCK Civipol) never reported data to the MLS.

⁵ 19 of the 129 projects currently in implementation 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.

⁶ This includes the budgets of contracts reporting to the MLS for the first time as well as budget amendments made to projects included in previous reports.

⁷ 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'.

⁸ Note that iii) is not considered relevant for the HoA window.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. MLS METHODOLOGY

The MLS uses data produced by projects' internal monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to inform the 38 EUTF common output indicators¹ that are shared by the three EUTF windows. The MLS team works with each implementing partner (IP) to develop a reporting system that allows the MLS to collect the most detailed and granular level of data common to all IPs. To that end, the MLS has developed a reporting template that it uses for most projects, although the 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 terms of how data can be analysed or presented.

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

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

2.1.1. OUTCOME ANALYSIS

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

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

Therefore, it was agreed that the MLS would not undertake a comprehensive quantitative aggregation of outcome indicators across projects. However, as part of the MLS's broader efforts to assess potential large-scale changes effected by the EUTF in its areas of implementation, in March 2022 the MLS teams

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

² https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_hoa_s1_2020_-_final.pdf.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_mls_outcomes_vulgarisation.pdf.

conducted the abovementioned joint review of all outcome and impact indicators¹ reported on by completed projects, in order to assess whether partial aggregation could be feasible in some cases.

64 completed projects in the HoA window were assessed as part of this exercise. Collectively, these projects reported on 861 outcome indicators.² From this pool of indicators, the MLS team identified 45 common outcome indicator categories whereby three or more completed EUTF projects had reported on indicators similar enough to be potentially aggregable. The indicator category with the highest aggregation potential was 'Change in income for project beneficiaries' under Strategic Objective 1, which 25 projects had included in their logframes and/or evaluation reports.

However, although these categories encompass indicators that seek to measure the same outcome, the indicators themselves often assume drastically different definitions, criteria or parameters, thereby preventing aggregation. For example, the abovementioned 'Change in income for project beneficiaries' category includes the indicator 'Number of youths with an income increase of at least 10% by close of project' that was reported on by a project in Kenya. However, a similar project in Ethiopia elected to measure the same outcome in terms of a '% increase in the average income among target beneficiaries' (with no information regarding the number of *persons* with an income increase, let alone an income increase of at least 10%). The values of these two indicators are therefore not aggregable.

Furthermore, limitations in the quality and availability of project indicator descriptions and data negatively affect their aggregation potential. For example, in many cases, indicators measured at baseline were not measured again at endline (or vice versa), or the endline evaluation collected data for a similar but incomparable indicator to the one measured at baseline. Indeed, of the 861 eligible outcome indicators, only 487 had an endline value, without which further analysis is generally not possible.

As such, it is only possible to aggregate a limited number of indicators across EUTF projects, and even in these cases methodological limitations and caveats must be taken into account. These aggregable indicators are analysed further in each SO section. Project-specific outcome analyses continue to be included as focus boxes in their respective country sections.

2.2. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS IN THE 2021 ANNUAL REPORT

During the implementation of the methodological changes in 2020, some projects were unable to provide the additional disaggregation requested. In these cases, the affected data is reported under the 'unspecified' category in the MLS analysis. In a small number of specific cases, it was impossible to apply the methodological changes altogether. Most notably:

- Previously gathered GIZ³ data affected by the methodological changes could not be transferred to the new system. Therefore, the historical GIZ data included in this report is not complete and numbers might differ from reports prior to S1 2020. (However, historical data for all projects was retroactively adapted to the methodological changes whenever possible, and therefore data provided within the same report *is* comparable, even across reporting periods.)
- For completed projects where IPs could no longer be contacted, the MLS team has applied only those methodological changes that were feasible without consultation, using project documents for reference.

¹ Both impact and outcome indicators were included in this exercise, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among other factors.

² An additional 149 indicators that were categorised as either outcome- or impact-level by the projects were discarded from the exercise as they were considered by the MLS team to in fact be direct outputs of the projects in question.

³ *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ).

In S2 2021,¹ data was received for all projects for which it was expected, except in the following cases:

- Djibouti:
 - CRRF DJ UNHCR was unable to submit their data on time.
- Ethiopia:
 - RESET Plus Amref was unable to submit their data on time.
 - *Alianza Shire* is in the process of relocating its programming to Somali Region due to the crisis in Tigray, and therefore had no outputs to report this semester.
- Regional:
 - CRRF DIRECT DRC was unable to submit their data on time.
- Somalia:
 - REINTEG IDLO was unable to submit their data on time.
 - S2 2021 data for all UNMPTF projects could not be obtained on time because their reporting schedule does not align with that of the MLS, and therefore their annual narrative report (from which the MLS collects UNMPTF output data) was not ready at the time of drafting this report.

¹ For challenges and limitations related to S1 2021 data collection, please see the S1 2021 report.

3. PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

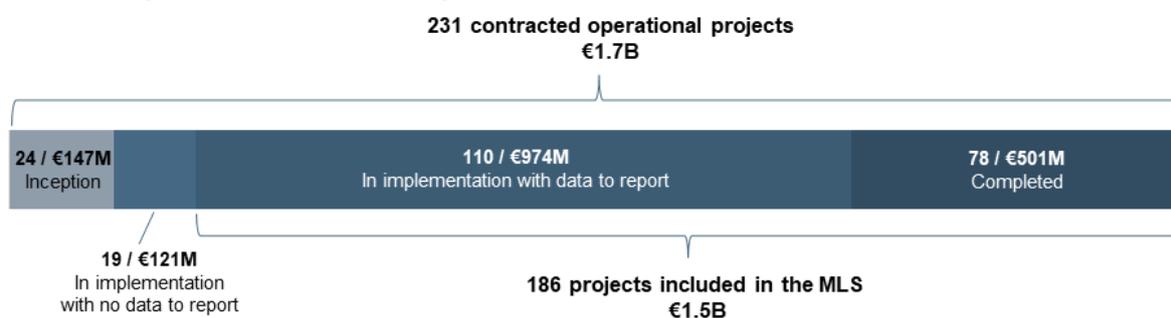
3.1. BUDGET AND NUMBER OF CONTRACTS BY STATUS

As of March 2022, the EUTF for Africa has committed €5.0B, including €1.8B across 94 decisions in the Horn of Africa window, of which a total of €1.7B have been contracted to 231 operational projects so far.

The 231 contracted operational projects include 24 projects in their inception phase, 19 projects in implementation 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, 110 projects in implementation and with data or other qualitative information to report, and 78 completed projects.

The current report includes data or other information on 186 projects (equivalent in funding to €1.5B), comprising 76 completed projects,¹ 109 projects in implementation phase with quantitative data to report, and one project whose progress is only described qualitatively, due to the nature of its activities.²

Figure 3: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, March 2022^{3,4}



19 projects (collectively worth €52M) started reporting data to the MLS for the first time in S2 2021. Together with budget amendments approved for existing projects, this represents an increase of €55M in funding covered by the EUTF MLS compared to S1 2021. The details of these 19 projects are listed in the table below.

Table 2: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in S2 2021

Country	Programme Name	EUTF ID	Project Name	Lead IP	EUTF Budget
Regional	Research and Evidence Facility II (REF II)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-10-02	REF SOAS II	SOAS	€2,957,636
	Monitoring and Learning System II (MLS II)	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28-02	MLS II	Altai	€3,545,350
	CRRF: Displacement responses through regional cooperation and	T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-79-05	CRRF DIRECT GIZ	GIZ	€1,600,000

¹ The RESTORE 2 FAO and ROCK Civipol projects, which were completed in May 2021 and September 2021 respectively, never reported data to the MLS.

² This project is Conflict Resolution SS RJMEC.

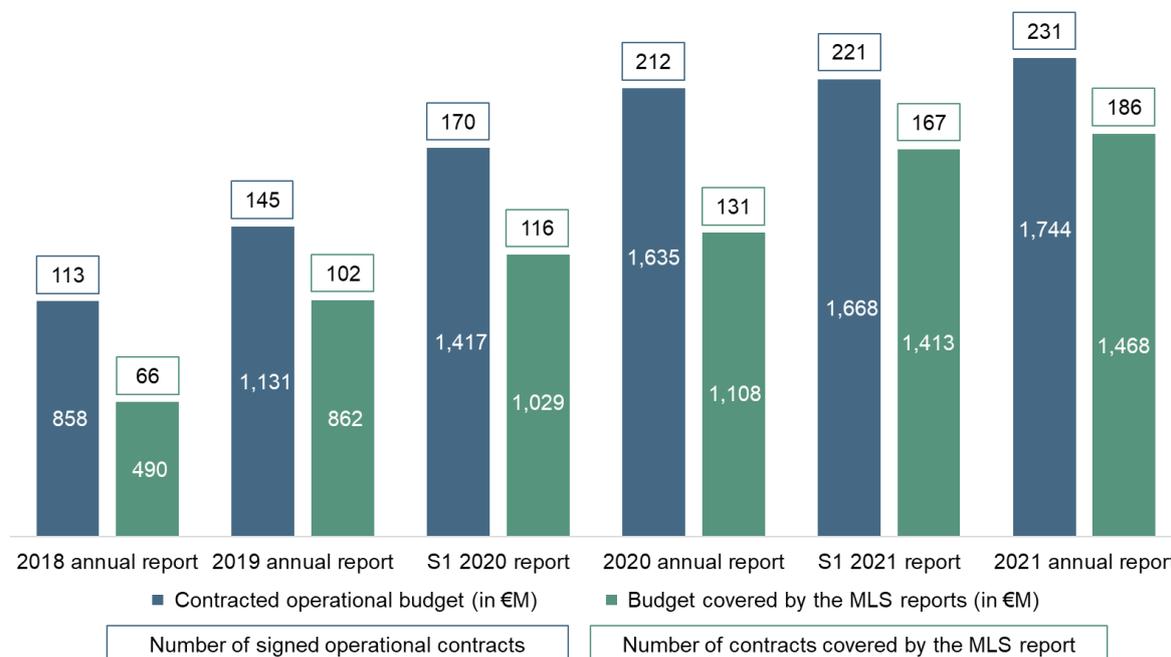
³ 146 projects worth approximately €32M and considered 'non-operational' are excluded from the overall analysis in the following section. These are mostly evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

⁴ The sum of completed projects and projects implementing with data to report is superior to the number of projects included in the MLS because the RESTORE 2 FAO and ROCK Civipol projects, which were completed in May 2021 and September 2021 respectively, never reported data to the MLS.

	technical exchange (CRRF DIRECT)				
Ethiopia	Strengthening decentralised disaster risks reduction in Ethiopia (DRR)	T05-EUTF-HOA-ET-72-07	DRR Sidama	NDRMC	€860,000
Kenya	Piloting Private Sector Solutions for Refugees and Host Communities in North-West Kenya (KKCF, Kakuma Kalobeyi Challenge Fund)	T05-EUTF-HOA-KE-58-01	KKCF IFC	IFC	€4,850,000
Sudan	Support to the Economic transition (Economic Transition)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-95-01	Economic Transition ODI	ODI	€3,850,000
	Education Quality Improvement Programme in Sudan II (EQUIP 2)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-98-01	EQUIP 2 SC	Save the Children	€6,600,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-98-02	EQUIP 2 EF	Expertise France	€9,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SD-98-03	EQUIP 2 SOFRECO	SOFRECO	€4,099,875
Somalia	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (RE-INTEG)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SO-03-15	Covid-19 Emergency Response WHO	WHO	€5,000,000
South Sudan	Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation in South Sudan (Conflict Resolution SS)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-61-01	Conflict Resolution SS RJMEC	RJMEC	€2,000,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-61-03	Grassroots Peacebuilding NCA	NCA	€1,900,000
	South Sudan Women Empowerment (SS Women Empowerment)	T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85-01	SS Women Empowerment ZOA	ZOA	€900,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85-02	SS Women Empowerment LAW	LAW	€972,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85-03	SS Women Empowerment Dorcas	DORCAS	€999,982
		T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-85-04	SS Women Empowerment DCA	DCA	€1,000,000
Uganda	Security, Protection and Economic Empowerment (SUPREME) In Uganda	T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-03	SUPREME SPACE IRRI	IRRI	€750,000
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-05	SUPREME Justice PRI	PRI	€519,749
		T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-68-07	SUPREME JLOS KRC	KRC	€643,500

The below graph illustrates the evolution over time of the number of EUTF contracted operational projects as well as the number of projects in the MLS reports, together with the corresponding funding amounts. Between September 2021¹ and March 2022, twelve new operational² projects, which are collectively worth €48M, have been contracted.

Figure 4: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2022^{3,4}



The below graph depicts the 231 contracted operational projects by budget, lifespan and status of implementation. 146 'non-operational' projects worth approximately €32M 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 2022 indicated in blue.

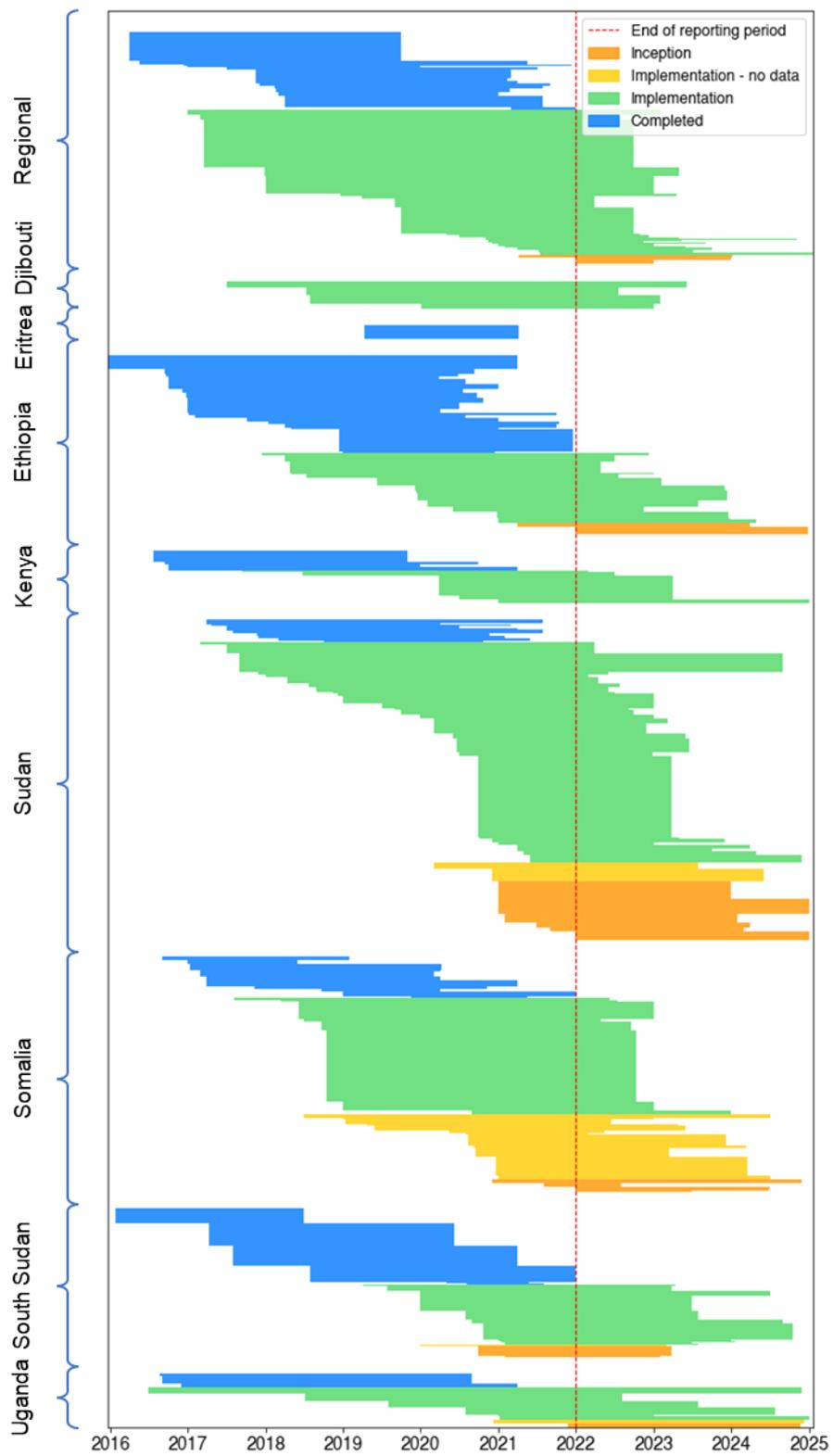
¹ The funding data in the previous MLS report (S1 2021) was valid as of the end of September 2021.

² Operational projects are projects implementing activities directly contributing to the EUTF's strategic objectives in the region. This number therefore does not include 'non-operational' contracts, such as evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

³ Possible discrepancies between total contracted budgets, total budget covered by the report and indicated increases in contracted budget and in budget covered by the report are either due to rounding or to budget amendments to existing project budgets between reporting periods.

⁴ Although twelve operational projects were contracted between September 2021 and March 2022, Figure 3 only indicates an increase of ten operational projects between the writing of the S1 2021 report and that of the 2021 annual report. This is because two previously reported projects were recently removed from the list of operational contracts in the MLS database. One was initially included as an operational project but was later determined to be non-operational (Technical Assistance - Outreach South Sudan). The other is the second phase of the MLS, which was initially reported as two separate contracts, which were later merged for simplicity.

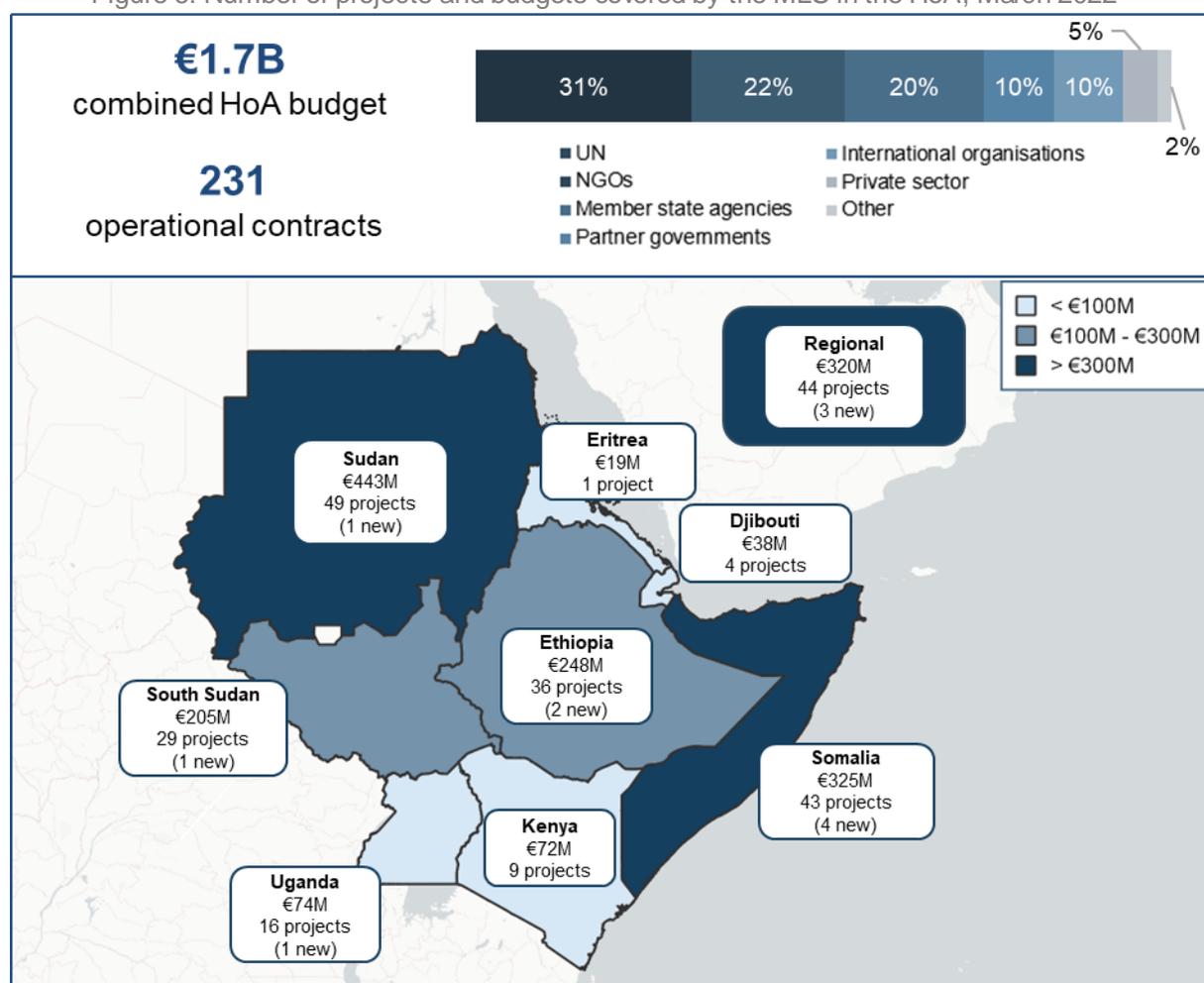
Figure 5: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, March 2022



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

As of March 2022, Sudan still benefits from the largest amount of EUTF funding, with a total of €443M (or 25% of the total) contracted to 49 projects (of which one was signed between September 2021 and March 2022).¹ Somalia follows, with 43 contracted projects (including four contracts signed between September 2021 and March 2022)² for a total value of €325M (19% of the total). Three new regional projects have been contracted between September 2021 and March 2021, bringing the total number of regional projects to 44 and the amount of contracted funding for these to €320M.

Figure 6: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2022³



A total of €248M, or 14% of the total, are contracted in Ethiopia, spread across 36 projects. The decrease in funding for Ethiopia since September 2021 is attributable to the early termination of the Ethiopia Job Compact, as only a portion of the unspent funding was reallocated to other EUTF projects in Ethiopia (with the remainder returned to the central EUTF budget). One new project has been signed in South Sudan, where, as of March 2022, €205M (12% of the total) are distributed across 29 contracts.

¹ The following analysis only includes contracts considered to be 'operational'.

² The funding data in the previous MLS report (S1 2021) was valid as of the end of September 2021.

³ On the map, 'new' projects refer to operational projects newly contracted between September 2021 and March 2022. In addition to these, eleven non-operational projects were contracted during the same period.

€74M are contracted in Uganda and €72M in Kenya (each accounting for some 4% of the total portfolio), spread across sixteen (one new) and nine contracts, respectively. With a less sizeable share, four projects have been contracted in Djibouti for a total of €38M (or 2% of EUTF funds). Like Kenya and Djibouti, funding in Eritrea has not changed since the last report; moreover, the EUTF portfolio in the country only contains one €19M project, which is now completed.

The EUTF HoA contracted budget is largely managed by United Nations (UN) agencies, funds and programmes (€549M). These are followed by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which have received €377M. EU member state agencies represent 20% of the total contracted budget, amounting to €352M. HoA partner governments manage 10% (or €176M) of the funding,¹ while another 10% (€174M) is contracted to international organisations and 5% (€84M) to private sector service providers.²

Of the total contracted volume (€1.7B), an estimated €766M (or 44%) focuses on resilience-building activities (SO2) aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services for vulnerable population groups. The funding for these activities has increased by €39M since the end of September 2021. South Sudan and Sudan have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 78% and 64% respectively.

Some €427M 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, with 25% of the total budget, with €32M newly allocated to economic and employment activities implemented by Sudan, Kenya and regional programmes.³ SO1 remains the priority Strategic Objective in Eritrea (100% of the total funding in the country), Ethiopia (46%), Djibouti (40%) and Uganda (38%).

Governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4) are funded by around 18% of the EUTF HoA budget (€315M). Somalia (40%), regional projects (22%) and Uganda (22%) have the most SO4 funding, proportionate to their overall budget.

11% of the EUTF HoA contracted budget (€199M) supports activities directly related to migration management (SO3), most notably through regional interventions such as the EU-IOM Joint Initiative, the Free Movement programme and the ETM Rwanda initiative. SO3 represents 43% of the funding for regional projects.

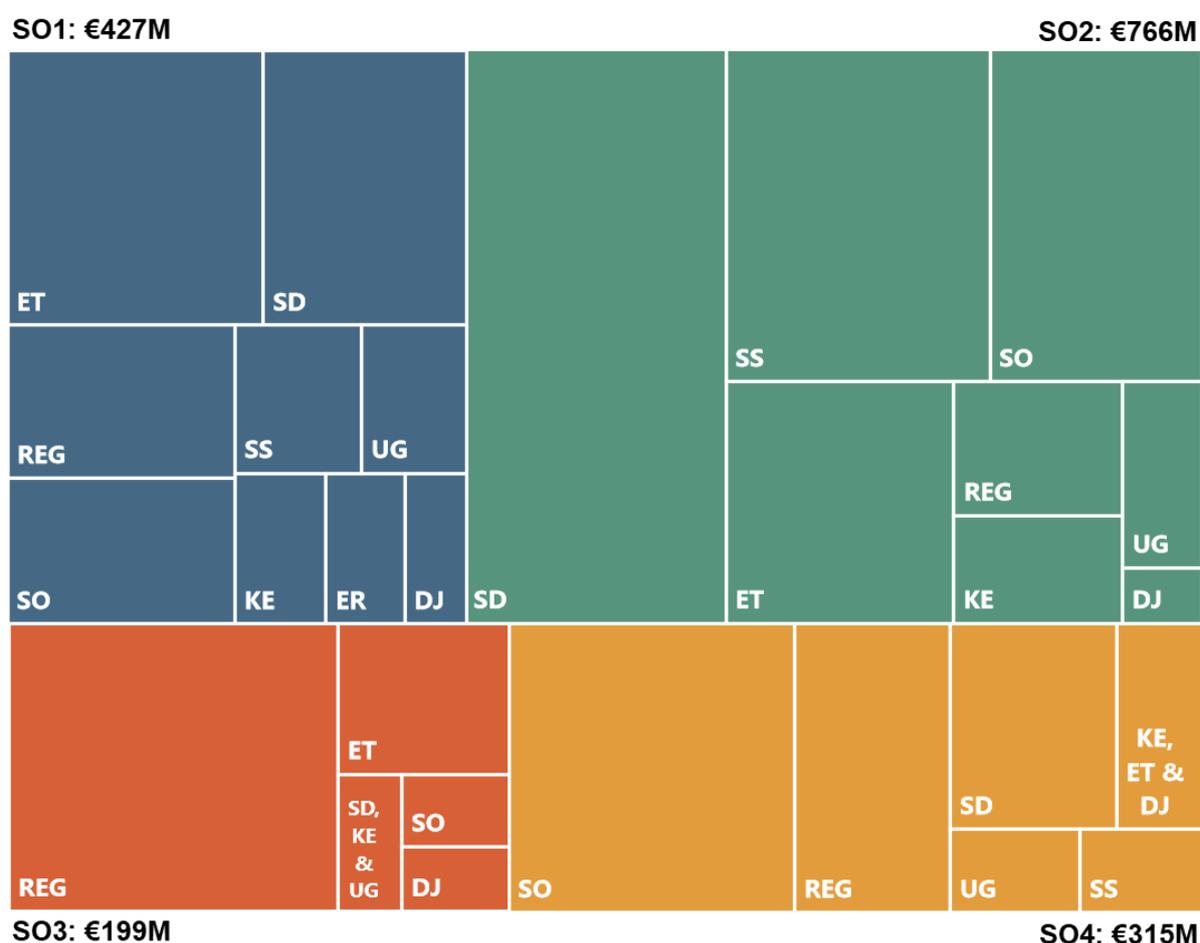
Finally, €38M (2% of the contracted EUTF funding) are dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI).

¹ The Somalia State Building project managed by the Government of Somalia represents about half of this amount (€99M).

² For many contracts, parts of the budgets are subcontracted by implementing partners (including member state agencies and United Nations agencies) to NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs).

³ However, €26M were also subtracted from the abovementioned Job Compact budget support contract in Ethiopia during the reporting period.

Figure 7: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, March 2022^{1,2}



3.3. BUDGET ALLOCATED TO THE COVID-19 RESPONSE

As of December 2021, a combined €183M has been allocated to the COVID-19 response through 65 projects,³ representing 11% of the total EUTF budget in the HoA window.⁴ Just under half of these projects (31) undertook small adjustments of activities, while sixteen signed formal agreements with the EU to reallocate more significant funds. Five projects are fully devoted to the COVID-19 response, and another five are new projects that allocated funding to COVID-19-related activities as part of the project design. The remaining eight have engaged in other types of arrangements, such as top-ups (including funds that were de-committed from cancelled projects and reallocated) or reallocation from contingency funds. When broken down by Strategic Objective, €134M are allocated to COVID-19-related support for livelihoods (SO1) and €45M to resilience-building activities (SO2), while approximately €2M are

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

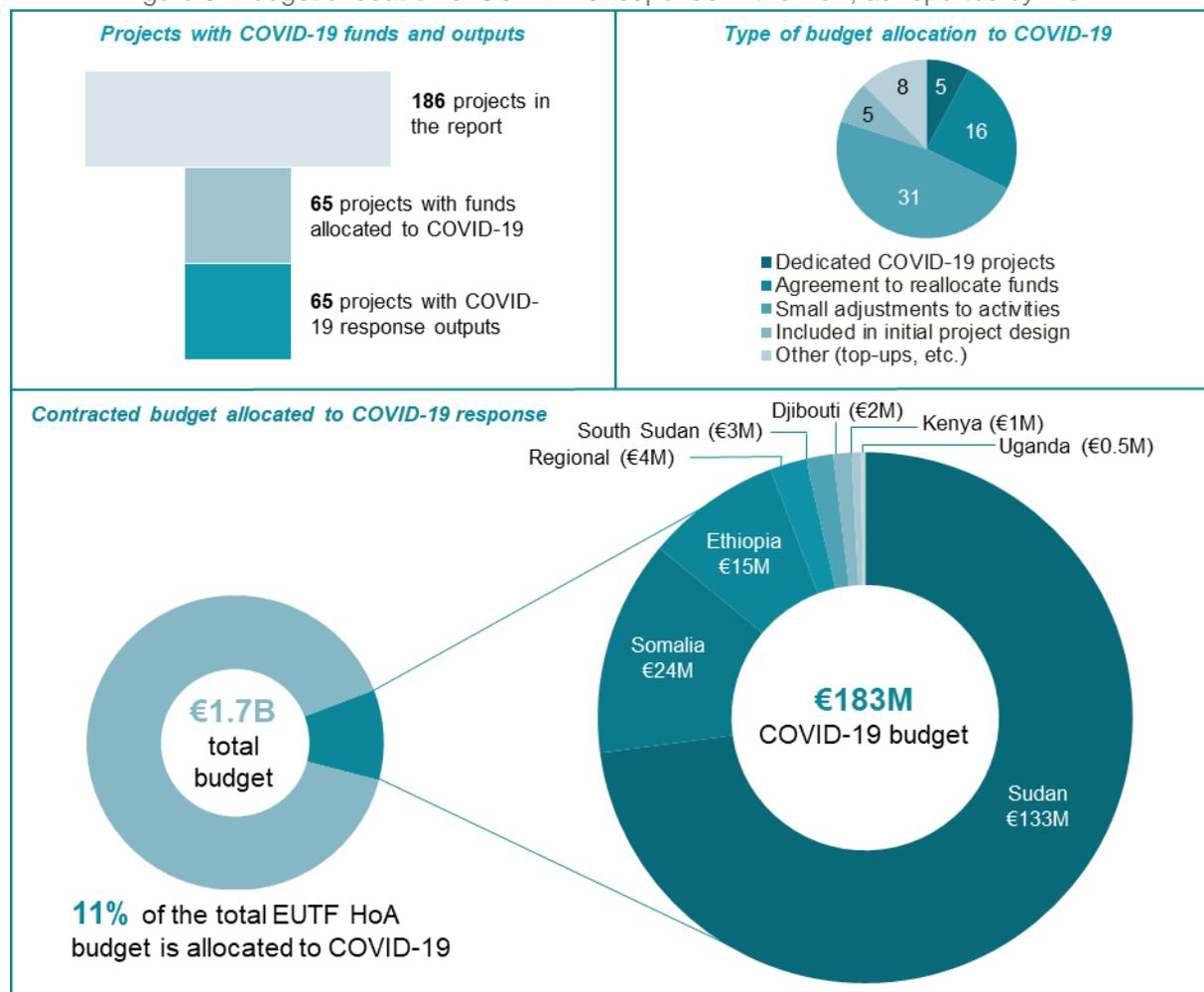
² The budget numbers in this graph include COVID-19-related budgets, which are allocated to their respective SO.

³ This number only includes dedicated COVID-19-oriented projects and projects that considered the amount of funding (re)allocated to COVID-19 significant enough to report to the MLS team. A few projects reoriented or added COVID-19 components to their activities, but did not deem the amount spent on this to be significant enough to be reported.

⁴ The budget figures mentioned in this section are included in the overall portfolio overview figures presented in the two previous sections.

directed towards migration management (SO3) and €1M to governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4), such as facilitating peace dialogues on the conflict-related risks linked to COVID-19.^{1,2,3}

Figure 8: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs^{4,5}



¹ Since 2020, the MLS team has been asking IPs to provide information on any reorientation of their activities for the COVID-19 response as part of the data collection process. The amounts are based on IP budget estimates for their COVID-19 response activities.

² Cross-cutting indicators (SO5) had a COVID-19 budget allocation of €55,000.

³ The discrepancy between the sum of SO allocations and the total COVID-19 budget is due to rounding.

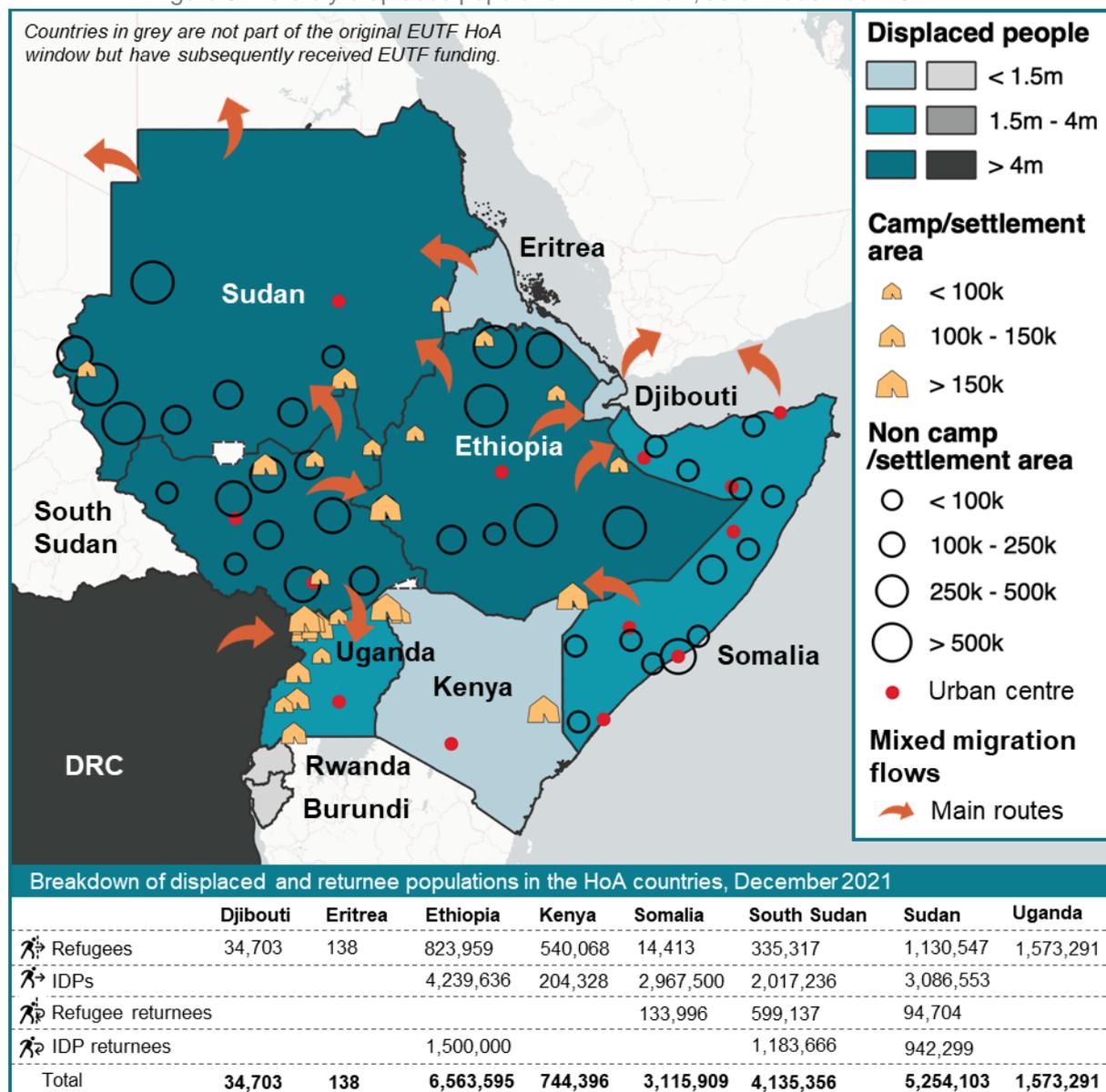
⁴ COVID-19 budgets are presented as reported by IPs during 2020 and 2021 data collection and rounded to the nearest €M.

⁵ For this analysis, the allocated funds considered are only for those projects that are already contracted and operational. Some projects in their inception phase may have additional funding allocated to COVID-19 response that has not been included here, but will be reflected in future reports.

4. SITUATION AND RESULTS OVERVIEW

4.1. THE HOAREGION IN 2021

Figure 9: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of December 2021^{1,2}



The end of 2021 marked three years since the launch of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), accompanied by an international commitment to strengthen burden sharing around refugee management and to improve refugee situations around the world by holistically supporting refugees and host communities. Early commitments to rolling out the GCR made by the governments of Djibouti,

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

² Sources are detailed in each country section.

Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda were later followed by the remaining countries¹ in the HoA region.² Significant pledges have been made by countries in the region to improve refugee self-reliance and develop refugee management policies,³ some of which have already been translated into initial steps such as local development planning on refugees in Ethiopia and Uganda and laws and plans aimed at integrating refugee children in national education systems in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.⁴ However, access to essential services remains uneven and long-term financing is needed for sustained efforts⁵ to support the 4.5 million refugees hosted in the region at the end of 2021.⁶

Meanwhile, numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) have increased considerably, from 9 million at the end of 2020 to 12.5 million at the end of 2021.⁷ The upsurge in displacement is largely owed to increased insecurity and conflict, mainly in northern Ethiopia where 2.1 million have been displaced since November 2020 in Tigray alone, compounded by continuing food security and livelihood crises across the region.⁸

Despite notable political and democratic commitments made by governments in the region, including the democratic transition in Sudan beginning in 2018 and an initial agreement to hold parliamentary elections in 2020 in Somalia, national and regional stability perceptibly declined in 2021.⁹ Conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region continued into 2021 as forces from the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) spread into the neighbouring regions of Amhara and Afar and moved closer to Addis Ababa, before the government secured significant military reversals in the latter part of the year, culminating in the withdrawal of Tigrayan forces to the Tigray region.¹⁰ While fighting had slowed by the end of 2021,¹¹ the country remains divided and continues to experience increased levels of internal displacement (plus more than 700,000 displaced to Sudan in the first year of the conflict).¹² The conflict has also had broader economic consequences, such as in Djibouti, which experienced a 10% decrease in imports channelled through Djibouti's ports to Ethiopia.¹³ Other notable tensions included military clashes between Ethiopia and Sudan over the contested Al-Fashaga border area, and diplomatic rows between Kenya and Somalia over maritime territory that was eventually ruled to belong mostly to Somalia by the International Court of Justice in October 2021.¹⁴ Promising political developments in Somalia were stalled as the country's elections and other key political processes were further delayed, leading to violent confrontations between pro-government forces and pro-opposition military forces in Mogadishu. In Sudan, a military coup in October 2021 led to the removal of Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok in January 2022 (after being temporarily reinstated in November), marking a significant step back from the country's civilian and democratic transition initiated in 2018.¹⁵

As the conflict in Tigray and other tensions exacerbate livelihood and food access constraints for millions of households, food insecurity and assistance needs have also increased due to unprecedented recurring droughts across the region (particularly in the eastern parts of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia),

¹ Excluding Eritrea, which was the only country in the HoA region to abstain from voting when the UN voted on the adoption of the GCR in 2018.

² European Union, 'Emergency trust fund for Africa – Horn of Africa region: Pioneering the Global Compact on Refugees in the Horn of Africa', 2019.

³ UNHCR, 'Pledges & contributions dashboard'. Retrieved on 21 April 2022 at <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/channel/pledges-contributions>.

⁴ Hammond L. et al., 'Comprehensive refugee responses in the Horn of Africa: regional leadership on education, livelihoods and durable solutions', 2019.

⁵ IRC, 'The Global Compact on Refugees Three Years On: Navigating barriers and maximizing incentives in support of refugees and host countries', November 2021.

⁶ UNHCR, 'Refugee data finder'. Retrieved on 12 April 2022 at <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/>.

⁷ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) – Data portal'. Retrieved on 12 April 2022 at <https://dtm.iom.int/>; UNHCR, 'Data portal'. Retrieved on 12 April 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations>.

⁸ Mixed Migration Centre, 'MMC East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', 2021.

⁹ International Institute for Strategic Studies, 'The 2022 conflict flashpoints to watch in the Horn of Africa', 10 February 2022.

¹⁰ CNN, 'Ethiopia is at war with itself. Here's what you need to know about the conflict', 5 November 2021.

¹¹ New York Times, 'Why is Ethiopia at war with itself?', 16 March 2022.

¹² Mixed Migration Centre, 'MMC East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', 2021.

¹³ International Trade & Customs Regulation, 'Djibouti loses traffic shares from neighbouring Ethiopia', 1 February 2022.

¹⁴ Reuters, 'World Court sides mostly with Somalia in border dispute with Kenya', 13 October 2021.

¹⁵ The Africa Report, 'Taking stock of the Horn of Africa: dynamics and strategic stakes', 22 February 2022.

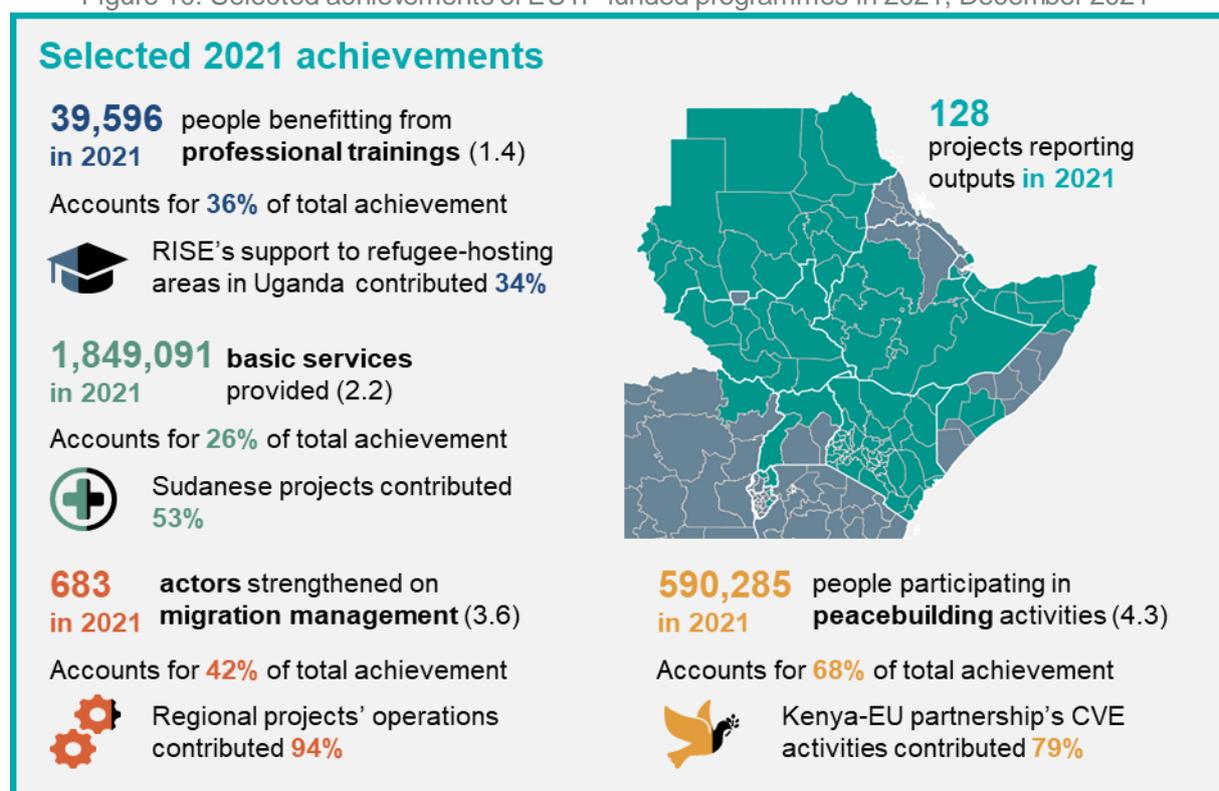
exacerbating the adverse effects from significant flooding in early 2020, the desert locust invasion (which had largely ended by the end of 2021, with only small immature swarms still remaining), and the economic impact of COVID-19 on households. Furthermore, the UN estimates that the current drought, resulting from three consecutive poor rainy seasons, has already killed more than 1.5 million livestock in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia alone.¹ As such, populations in the HoA region are facing large-scale livelihoods and humanitarian assistance needs.²

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 INDICATOR OUTPUTS

Figure 10: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in 2021, December 2021



The table below shows the aggregated values reported by HoA projects for 36 of the 38 EUTF common output indicators as of 31 December 2021. EUTF indicator 3.1 (Number of projects and initiatives supported by diaspora members) and EUTF indicator 3.11 (Number of awareness-raising events on migration) have no reported contribution to date in the HoA window.

¹ AP News, 'UN: Horn of Africa drought kills over 1.5 million livestock', 15 February 2022.

² FEWS NET, 'East Africa – Alert', 29 December 2021.

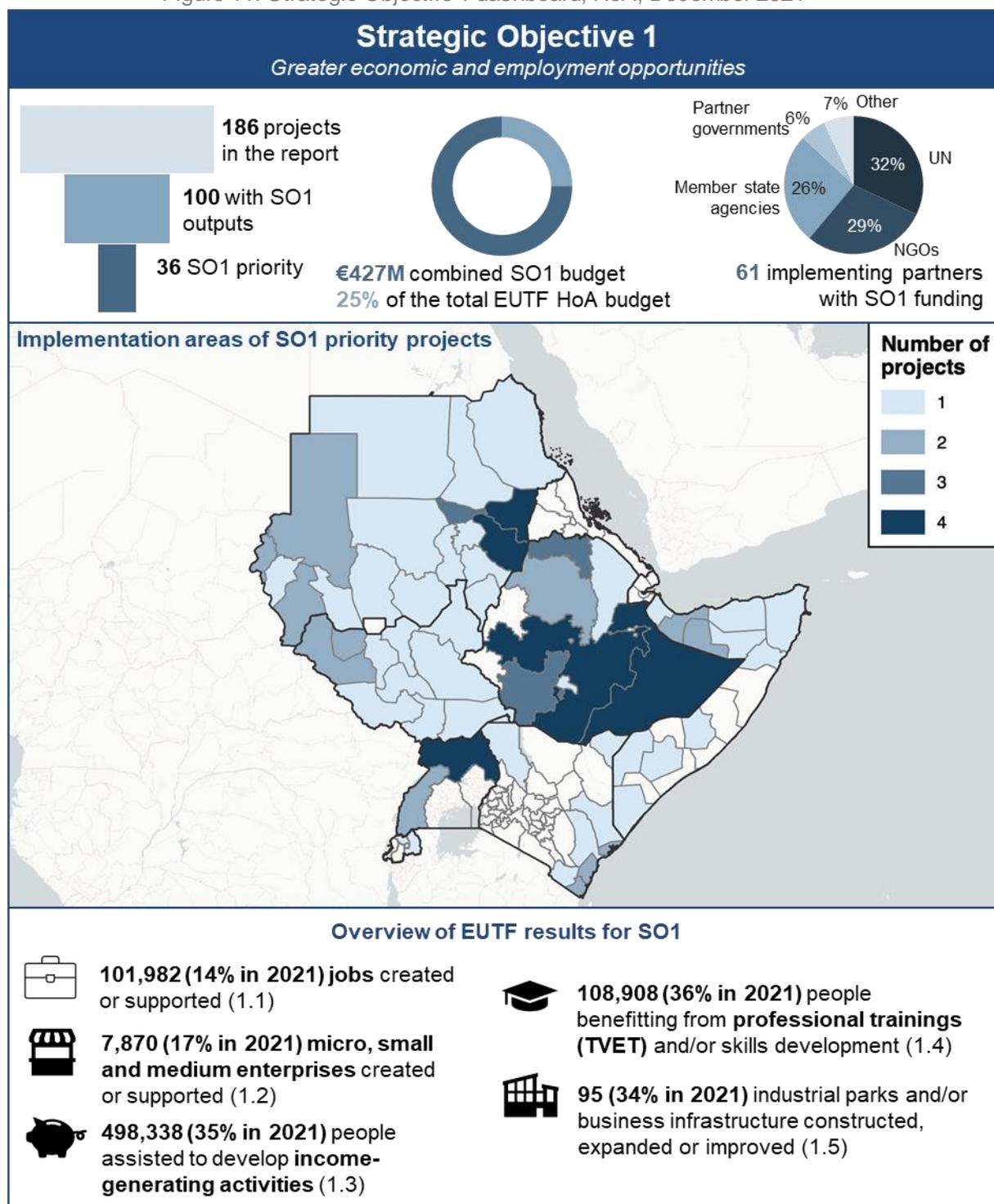
Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of December 2021¹

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	49,799	21,143	16,823	8,977	5,241	101,982	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	1,934	4,150	470	79	1,236	7,870	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	123,768	89,491	111,104	65,878	108,097	498,338	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	31,134	20,092	18,086	16,696	22,900	108,908	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	30	6	26	11	22	95	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	7	25	30	11	87	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	549	1,127	2,123	498	1,589	5,886	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	2,678,195	1,019,075	1,650,470	1,012,048	837,043	7,196,831	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	876,213	351,525	289,648	269,886	162,829	1,950,101	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	873,298	1,544,864	1,701,499	100,963	90,428	4,311,052	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	119	55	91	16	71	352	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	48,903	8,151	5,248	1,784	32,865	96,951	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	491,044	626,746	9,737,092	421,849	836,531	12,113,263	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	19,352	34,428	29,357	14,498	11,614	109,249	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	3,977,300	1,009,650	1,261,785	3,502,985	2,005,238	11,756,958	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	49,019	16,996	6,275	3,533	6,256	82,079	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	68,160	166,289	28,606	20,877	6,045	289,977	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	7,051	2,083	1,921	930	1,648	13,633	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	27,759	3,189	1,053	1,523	1,901	35,425	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	7,583	5,421	4,796	1,926	2,341	22,067	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	200	244	502	451	232	1,629	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	6,487	8,482	2,707	3,513	4,323	25,512	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefitting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	309	833	
3.10 Number of people benefitting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	135	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	17	3	2	0	75	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	27	366	1,770	78	2,243	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	13,563	14,212	4,330	2,380	6,085	40,568	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	29,457	84,644	158,186	25,752	564,534	862,573	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	196	168	181	61	151	757	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,643	523	347	745	474	3,732	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	233	112	142	364	65	915	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	209	150	249	83	336	1,028	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	37	30	21	8	8	104	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	935,668	5,858,835	597,457	7,391,960	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	109,397	14,401	8,841	132,639	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	527	1,686	150	2,363	

¹ The trendlines present the non-cumulative evolution of the quarterly results for each EUTF indicator.

4.2.2. GREATER ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Figure 11: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, December 2021^{1,2,3}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

² Projects with SO1 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO2 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.

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

The African continent is facing increased poverty, unemployment and inequality due to a decline in investments and to slowed economic growth from the beginning of 2020 caused by COVID-19 disruptions and political tensions. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (2021), Africa's poverty headcount increased from 478 million people in 2019 to 490 million in 2021 (representing an increase of around 3%), on account of financial and food-related shocks resulting from COVID-19 and climate change.¹ As of 2021, 35% of East Africans (or 134.3 million people) were living in extreme poverty as compared to 33% (122 million people) in 2019, indicating that more than 12 million people fell into extreme poverty during this time, largely as a result of the pandemic.² Rising poverty threatens the region's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal target of lowering the share of population in extreme poverty to below 3% by 2030.

The negative impact of COVID-19 containment measures, such as lockdowns and market closures, undermined the HoA region's economic recovery in 2021. For instance, the reintroduction of travel restrictions – especially those imposed on international travel in an effort to contain the Omicron variant – delayed the recovery of the tourism sector to pre-pandemic levels in countries such as Kenya and Tanzania.³ Disruptions to supply chains and the rising level of inflation both in the region and globally led to significant increases in commodity prices (including energy and food prices) in the region towards the end of 2021. For instance, Ethiopia's inflation rate increased from 19.2% in January 2021 to 35.1% in December 2021, the highest level in almost a decade.^{4,5} Moreover, increased political tensions and conflicts have further constrained investment and consumer spending in countries such as Ethiopia and Sudan. For instance, in December the United States (US) government suspended Ethiopia's eligibility to benefit from the Africa Growth Opportunity Act, which allows selected products from African countries to be imported into the US duty-free. This decision, along with other economic sanctions imposed on the Government of Ethiopia in response to the ongoing crisis in Tigray, may cost Ethiopia as many as one million jobs, in a country that already suffers from high rates of unemployment.⁶

As of S2 2021, the overall amount of funding allocated to support the creation of economic and employment opportunities adds up to €427M, or 25% of the total budget. Since S1 2021 reporting,⁷ €32M of funding were newly allocated to SO1 interventions, mostly through project extensions and additional funding (such as SPRS-NU Enabel in Uganda and the Economic Transition programme in Sudan) as well as small project top-ups (such as Youth & Women Acacia AFD in Sudan). However, the overall amount of SO1 funding increased by only €6M, as the SO1-focused Ethiopia Job Compact project ended early following a mutual agreement between the EU Delegation in Addis Ababa and the Government of Ethiopia, and the remaining €26M in funding was partly reallocated to non-SO1 interventions and partly returned to the central EUTF budget. Currently, Ethiopia benefits from the largest share of SO1 funding, with €114M, and as such almost half (46%) of its overall EUTF budget is allocated to SO1. Sudan is the second largest beneficiary (€90M), followed by regional projects (€56M), Somalia (€53M), South Sudan (€30M), Uganda (€28M) and Kenya (€22M). Lastly, while Eritrea⁸ and Djibouti have the smallest shares of funding allocated to economic and employment opportunities (€19M and €15M), this represents 100% and 40% of their country EUTF budgets, respectively.

EUTF-funded projects have created or supported a total of 101,982 jobs to date (EUTF indicator 1.1), of which 14,218 were created in 2021 (including 5,241 in S2 2021). Sudan accounts for 49% of the 2021 output (with 6,945 jobs), in large part thanks to the Improving Nutrition WFP project, which created 5,600 short-term jobs through cash-for-assets activities. Ethiopia was the second-largest contributor to

¹ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 'Economic Development in Africa 2021: Reaping the potential benefits of the African Continental Free Trade Area for inclusive growth 2021', 8 December 2021.

² AfDB, 'East Africa Economic Outlook 2021', 2021.

³ World Bank, 'Global Economic Prospects', January 2022.

⁴ Business Insider Africa, 'Focus on Ethiopia: Inflation rate surges to 10-year high amid civil war', 25 January 2022.

⁵ World Food Programme, 'Monthly Market Watch Ethiopia', November 2021.

⁶ Aljazeera, 'Economic sanctions will not resolve Ethiopia's conflict', 4 November 2021.

⁷ Financial data in the S1 2021 and S2 2021 reports is valid as of September 2021 and March 2022, respectively.

⁸ As of S2 2021, Eritrea has no ongoing project.

this indicator in 2021 with 2,766 jobs (19% of the total output), followed by South Sudan (16%), Kenya (5%), Somalia (5%), Uganda (5%) and DRC (1%).¹

Furthermore, 498,338 people have been assisted to develop income-generating activities (IGAs) (EUTF indicator 1.3) to date, including 173,975 supported in 2021 (of whom 108,097 were assisted in S2 2021). Uganda accounts for slightly more than half of the 2021 output (51%), mostly thanks to the SUPREME WV project and the Action Against Hunger (ACF)-led RISE project, which collectively reached 79,337 of the 88,453 beneficiaries reported in Uganda with interventions such as the provision of business start-up kits, establishment of Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) groups, and trainings on various topics including VSLA methodology, enabling rural innovation (ERI), and financial literacy. Sudan accounts for just over a fifth (21%) of the 2021 output, which can mostly be attributed to the Improving Nutrition WFP project, followed by South Sudan (15%), Kenya (6%) and Ethiopia (4%).

Economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers

A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) assessment in 2019 revealed that nearly 70% of refugees in the East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes regions live in locations with few economic opportunities and in countries that offer refugees limited rights to work.² For countries implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 has in many respects undermined progress made towards refugee self-reliance prior to the pandemic.³ For instance, the seventh round of the World Bank's COVID-19 high-frequency phone surveys reported that 32% of refugees in Uganda were employed in March 2021, compared to 36% in October 2020 and 56% in March 2020.^{4,5}

A significant proportion of EUTF funding in the region supports the implementation of the CRRF in Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda in order to promote the socioeconomic integration of displaced populations and their host communities. Refugees account for 21% (22,904) of all beneficiaries of TVET or skills development supported to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), 5,808 of whom were supported in 2021 (including 3,288 in S2 2021). 48% of the 2021 output (or 2,760 beneficiaries) is attributable to the RISE ACF project, which provided financial literacy and life skills training as well as Farmer Field School training in Uganda. This is followed by CRRF projects in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda, which contributed a further 18% of the 2021 result through the provision of technical and skills development trainings to refugees. The SUPREME SPACE IRRI project (17%) provided transformational leadership and life skills trainings and mentorship to women and girls affected by sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Lamwo, Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts in Uganda. Finally, SUPREME Livelihoods WV (15%) trained youths on market and leadership skills in Uganda, and the remaining 2% (or 178 beneficiaries) were supported by the RESTORE 2 DFN project in Somalia and RDPP projects in Ethiopia and Sudan. Nearly half of all refugee TVET beneficiaries (46%) to date were trained for employment in the agricultural sector, followed by construction (3%), tourism (2%), wholesale and retail (2%), handicraft (1%), textile and clothing (1%), and services (including education, health, etc., 1%).⁶

Furthermore, 77,079 refugees (15% of the total number of beneficiaries) have been supported to develop IGAs with EUTF funding (EUTF indicator 1.3), more than half (56%) of whom were supported in 2021. The significant output increase in 2021 (43,194) compared to 2020 (6,989) was mostly achieved in S2 2021 thanks to SUPREME Livelihoods WV, which trained 20,269 refugees on ERI, financial literacy and VSLA methodology in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts in Uganda. Throughout 2021, RISE ACF also trained 8,973 refugees on IGAs and provided them with mentorship support and start-up kits in Adjumani, Arua, Terego and Yumbe Districts in Uganda. Other 2021

¹ Less than 1% of results were achieved in Burundi and Rwanda.

² UNHCR, 'East and Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Stepped-up Livelihoods Strategic Directions, 2021-2025', 27 July 2021.

³ Ibid.

⁴ World Bank, 'Uganda: Covid-19 Impact Monitoring Round Seven,' October -November 2021.

⁵ REACH, 'Rapid Briefing Note: Impact of the COVID-19 resurgence in refugee-hosting districts Uganda,' July 2021.

⁶ The economic sector of TVET trainings benefitting 44% of refugee beneficiaries was either unspecified or categorised as 'Other'.

interventions included the Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC project, which supported 1,943 refugees to implement IGAs in north-eastern DRC (in sectors such as agriculture, pisciculture, aviculture and agroforestry), while the SUPREME SPACE IRRRI project provided livelihood trainings and mentorship support to 1,046 refugees in Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts in Uganda.

Finally, 6,940 jobs have been created or supported with EUTF funding for the benefit of refugees (EUTF indicator 1.1), including 1,173 in 2021. Although the number of jobs created for refugees has increased by more than 50% in 2021 compared to 2020 (725 jobs), it is still considerably lower than the 2019 output (2,088 jobs). This is because most RDPP projects, which reported a large share of the outputs in previous years, came to an end in 2020. 47% of all jobs benefitting refugees are the result of support to MSMEs or livelihood groups, followed by successful IGA support (29%), subsidised jobs (13%), cash-for-work/high intensity labour (6%) and successful TVET support (3%).¹

Youth employment

Africa has the fastest growing youth population of any continent, with people under 35 years old expected to account for about 75% of the total population by 2030. Although this represents an opportunity for the continent in the form of abundant and affordable labour, it also poses a major risk for youths not in education, employment or training. In the HoA region, the labour force is projected to grow at an annual rate of 3% between 2020 and 2025.² (For comparison, the labour force in Europe is expected to decline by 4% by 2030).³ While HoA governments have made progress in harnessing the potential of the booming young population by increasing access to education and promoting the creation of job opportunities (mostly through support to the tourism and services sectors), high rates of youth unemployment continue to be exacerbated by skills mismatch, lack of adequate employment opportunities and a comparatively low involvement of the young population in the agricultural sector, which is the principal employer in many economies in the region, due to rural-urban migration and a general preference among youths to seek employment in the services sector and other industries.⁴ Furthermore, the prolonged closure of learning institutions in 2021 in most HoA countries has delayed the completion of business and TVET trainings and other skilling programmes, and many recent graduates have been unable to complete their internships, further undermining their chances of earning a better living. EUTF-funded interventions in the region support youths through the promotion of IGAs and job creation, as well as by scaling up skills training to better prepare youths for the labour market.

Youths account for at least 36%⁵ of the 108,908 beneficiaries reached by TVET and skills development interventions to date (EUTF indicator 1.4); 9,396 of these youths were supported in 2021 (62% of whom were reached in S2 2021 alone), compared to 5,579 in 2020 and 11,792 in 2019. The S2 2021 output (5,814) represents the largest number of youths reached in a single semester since S2 2019, thanks to the Cross-Border UNDP Peace project (which provided skills development training to 2,580 out-of-school youths) and the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project (which reached 1,149 youths with market-oriented and leadership skills training), among others. Overall, the Youth KE GIZ and SINCE projects (which ended in S2 2019 and S2 2020⁶, respectively) are the largest contributors to the number of youths reported under this indicator (with each accounting for 17% of the total output), followed by SPRS NU-Enabel (10%) and Cross-Border UNDP Peace (8%), although many other projects have contributed smaller outputs. Of the youths supported to date, 61% have benefitted from TVET and/or skills development trainings, 34% were provided with dual education (TVET and internship), and the remaining 5% received internship or apprenticeship support.

¹ The support type for jobs benefitting 1% of refugee beneficiaries is unspecified.

² The World Bank 'Jobs in the Horn of Africa: Synoptic Brief,' 2021.

³ McKinsey Global Institute, 'The future of work in Europe', June 2020.

⁴ Brookings. 'Addressing youth unemployment in Africa through industries without smokestacks: A synthesis on prospects, constraints, and policies' November 2021.

⁵ 61% of TVET and skills development beneficiaries are of unspecified age.

⁶ The SINCE contracted ended in March 2021, but actual project implementation ended in December 2020.

Furthermore, youths account for at least 17% (or 17,163) of the jobs created or supported to date (EUTF indicator 1.1), although the age of the vast majority (over 81%) of beneficiaries of reported jobs is unspecified. Of the 2,405 jobs reported in 2021, 60% (or 1,434 jobs) were created or supported in Ethiopia – partly thanks to the EnJOY project, which supported revenue-generating Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that created jobs for 609 youths in Sidama, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples (SNNP) and Oromia Regions, and to the RESET Plus SC project, which supported 525 youths in obtaining jobs following an apprenticeship in Wag Himra and Siti Zones in Amhara and Somali Regions, respectively. A further 675 jobs were created or supported in Uganda, all attributed to the RISE ACF project's job placement and apprenticeship interventions, as well as its provision of cash grants and start-up kits for IGAs. In Kenya, 144 youths were employed in cashew seedling nurseries established by the Youth KE SAIDC project in coastal areas, while TVET and livelihood interventions supported by the Youth KE KRCS project created 110 jobs for youths in north-eastern and coastal regions.¹

Finally, at least 8%² (37,912) of all people supported to implement IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3) are youths, 8,684 of whom were reached in 2021 (including 4,884 in S2 2021). Some of the projects contributing to the 2021 output include the Cross-Border VSFG project, which trained and supported 2,194 (62% male and 38% female) youths to develop IGAs in Ethiopia and Kenya; the RISE ACF project in Uganda, which trained 1,712 youths on business management and IGAs, among other topics, and provided them with start-up kits; and Youth KE SAIDC, which trained 1,476 youths in the production of organic cashews in coastal areas of Kenya. To date, 37% of youths reported under this indicator have benefitted from IGA trainings, 11% have been supported to develop businesses, 9% have received entrepreneurship training and another 9% have benefitted from access to finance.³

Gender and employment

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a disproportionate impact on the income and livelihoods of women globally, in part because women are heavily represented in some of the worst-hit sectors, such as tourism, hospitality and services.⁴ In the HoA region, these dynamics have been exacerbated by chronic conflicts and political tensions, which have forced many informal businesses to close temporarily or permanently, leading to job and income losses. In addition, cultural norms around gender and work can often undermine women's participation in the labour market. Although the International Labour Organisation (ILO) forecasts women's employment in Africa to increase by 4.7% between 2020 and 2021, offsetting pandemic-related job losses to a degree, the quality of these jobs and the dependence of many women's livelihoods on informal sectors remains a serious concern.⁵ Recovering the jobs lost during the pandemic will therefore remain a challenge, especially for HoA countries in which women's participation in the labour markets has traditionally remained low.

EUTF-funded interventions often explicitly (or even solely) target women with IGA-supporting activities, TVET and skills development to improve their livelihoods and diversify their incomes, and also frequently emphasise the participation of girls in their education interventions. A total of 303,500 women have been supported to develop IGAs to date, including 109,861 reached in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3), accounting for 61% (versus 39% men) of all beneficiaries under this indicator to date and 63% (versus 36% men⁶) of the 2021 output. 46% of these women beneficiaries were trained on IGAs and entrepreneurship, while 12% were supported with the establishment of an IGA group, and 10% were VSLA members benefitting from the creation of VSLA groups. Access to finance, business development and material support each account for a further 4% of the remaining beneficiaries.⁷ The main

¹ The remaining 42 jobs were reported in Rwanda, Somalia and South Sudan.

² The age of 88% of IGA beneficiaries is unspecified.

³ The remaining beneficiaries benefitted from largely unspecified types of support.

⁴ ILO, 'Building Forward Fairer: Women's rights to work and at work at the core of the COVID-19 recovery', July 2021.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ The gender of <1% of the IGA beneficiaries in 2021 is unspecified.

⁷ The remaining 20% were provided with other types of support, including package support (i.e. multiple forms of assistance).

contributors to these outputs include the RDPP programme in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (19%),¹ Improving Nutrition WFP in Sudan (14%), the SUPREME and RISE programmes in Uganda (16% and 9%, respectively), and the Cross-Border programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (6%). It is worth highlighting that the girls- and women-focused South Sudan Women Empowerment programme, which began reporting to the MLS in S1 2021, implemented IGA interventions that benefitted 4,101 women (4% of the 109,861 female beneficiaries in 2021). In addition, 59%² (or 64,112) of all beneficiaries reached with TVET and skill development interventions to date are women (EUTF indicator 1.4), 54% of whom have been trained for employment in the agricultural sector.

On the other hand, the proportion of jobs created with EUTF support that benefit women has not changed since previous reports, with only 29% of beneficiaries to date being female compared to 43% male (EUTF indicator 1.1).³ This disparity is partially attributable to the nature of some of the jobs created or supported by EUTF funding, which often favours men. For instance, 77% of the beneficiaries of casual or high-intensity labour, which is usually related to the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure and community assets, are male, while only 22% are female.⁴

Outcome analysis 1: Beneficiaries reporting increased income – Aggregated outcome analysis

EUTF-funded interventions in the HoA have likely⁵ contributed to positive outcomes⁶ related to household income

33⁷ completed projects in the HoA region chose to measure SO1-related outcomes through 241 indicators.⁸ These indicators generally sought to measure 1) changes in the business environment in the project implementation area (including improved infrastructure, value/supply chains, access to finance and MSMEs), 2) changes in employment (including employment/unemployment rate, job creation/opportunities, and TVET), 3) improvements in IGAs and livelihoods and 4) improvements in income and welfare (such as changes in income and poverty rates). The indicator type with the highest aggregation potential was 'change in beneficiaries' income', which was reported on by 25 completed projects.

81 of the 241 indicators relevant to SO1 sought to measure a change in beneficiary income (either the absolute income or the number of income sources). As detailed below, the evaluation reports generally indicate positive trends on in this topic.

Table 4: Summary of outcome data for income indicators, by project

Project	Indicator	Absolute increase in income	Beneficiaries reporting an increase in income	Income diversification
Cross-Border BORESHA DRC		N/A	+*	++
Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO		++	N/A	N/A
RDPP ET DCA		N/A	+	N/A
RDPP ET IRC		N/A	++	N/A
RDPP ET NRC		N/A	+	N/A
RDPP ET SC		N/A	+*	N/A
RE-INTEG NRC		-	N/A	N/A

¹ In Uganda, the RDPP UG programme is referred to as SPRS-NU.

² 41% (or 44,486) of the beneficiaries are male while the gender of <1% (or 310) of beneficiaries is unspecified.

³ 28% of the job creation beneficiaries are of unspecified gender.

⁴ The remaining 1% are of unspecified gender.

⁵ None of the projects mentioned in this focus box included a control group. In the absence of such a control group, it is impossible to assess the direct contribution of the EUTF to these outcomes because the improvements could have happened without the intervention.

⁶ In this section, the word 'outcome' will refer to both impacts and outcomes, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among others.

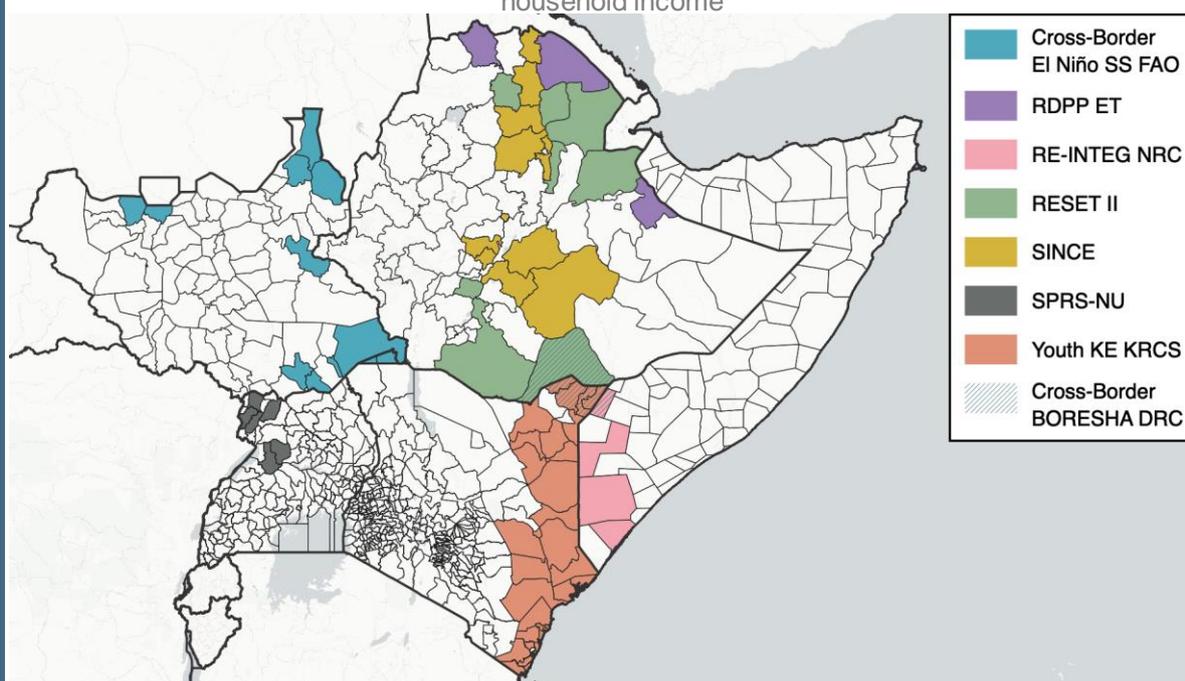
⁷ One project (SPRS-NU Enabel) included in this analysis shared their endline report with the MLS but has since been extended to 2024.

⁸ After discarding indicators considered by the MLS team to actually be output indicators, 31 projects and 207 indicators remain.

RE-INTEG WV	+	N/A	N/A
RESET II ACF	N/A	N/A	++
RESET II CARE	N/A	N/A	+*
RESET II Cordaid	N/A	N/A	+
RESET II Oxfam	N/A	N/A	+
RESET II REAL iDE	N/A	N/A	+*
RESET II SC	N/A	N/A	++
SINCE	++	N/A	N/A
SPRS – NU ADA	N/A	+*	N/A
SPRS – NU Enabel	N/A	+*	N/A
Youth KE KRCS	N/A	+*	N/A

++ Indicator increased and reached target value, + indicator increased but did not reach target value, +* indicator increased but information on target value was not available, - indicator decreased, N/A indicator not measured by the project

Map 1: Implementation areas of projects and programmes reporting positive outcomes related to household income



- **Twelve¹ out of the twenty projects that measured the change in beneficiaries' absolute household income provided usable data² to the MLS, out of which ten found a positive outcome^{3,4} (and one project found a negative outcome).⁵**
- **Absolute increase in income:** In eleven of South Sudan's cross-border areas with Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, the Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO project reported an average annual household income of 400 US Dollars (USD), or USD 33 per month, at the end of the project

¹ Cross-Border BORESHA DRC, Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO, RDPP ET DCA, RDPP ET IRC, RDPP ET NRC, RDPP ET SC, RE-INTEG NRC, RE-INTEG WV, SINCE, SPRS -NU ADA, SPRS -NU Enabel, and Youth KE KRCS.

² 'Usable data' mainly refers to data from indicators that have both endline and baseline values. However, it also includes indicators that have an endline value and no baseline, but have a mid-term value that can be used instead for a more limited analysis. Furthermore, some of the indicators that only reported an endline value (but no baseline or mid-term value) were phrased in such a way that the available indicator data could be interpreted without a baseline value.

³ This is to say, the outcome data indicates an increase in beneficiary income for ten of the projects.

⁴ One project did not provide an endline value and the mid-term value was thus used instead.

⁵ It was not possible to verify whether the outcome is positive or negative for the remaining project (RE-INTEG WV) as their indicator (percentage increase/decrease in monthly income) and associated data were unclear.

implementation, compared to USD 183, or USD 15 per month, at baseline – representing more than a 150% increase in income level. At least part of the increase may be credited to the project's supply-driven production support to agro-pastoral households, including provision of tools, equipment, training on value addition and access to market information. In Ethiopia, the endline evaluation conducted by the SINCE project indicated that the average monthly income in the project's areas of implementation¹ was 1,415 Ethiopian Birrs (USD 28) at the end of the project, compared to 1,215 Ethiopian Birrs (USD 24) at baseline, representing a 12% increase.

- **Number of beneficiaries reporting an increase in income:** Cross-Border BORESHA DRC² found that 90% of VSLA members supported by the project in Ethiopia (Dolo Ado and Dolo Bay Zones in Somali Region), Kenya (Mandera County) and Somalia (Dollow and Beled Xaawo Districts) reported an increase in their household income by the end of the project. This high proportion of beneficiaries may be partially attributable to the project's integration of cash for work activities into its various interventions, thereby providing temporary income to households as they build or rehabilitate their productive assets. In addition, 78% of the project's TVET graduates indicated that their income had increased by the end of the project, and 47% confirmed that the training had enabled them to start new businesses. According to the Youth KE KRCS project endline evaluation, 83% of youths in the project implementation areas (mostly in coastal areas of Kenya)³ reported a 10% increase in their average monthly income. In Uganda, the SPRS-NU ADA project found that around 20% of refugees and 17% of hosts supported by the project reported increased household income in Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Madi Okollo, Terego and Yumbe Districts. This is believed to be, at least in part, a result of beneficiaries being able to generate additional income through business activities that were previously unfeasible or less profitable due to a lack of access to piped water (which was provided through the project's WASH interventions).
- However, households reporting an increase in their mean monthly income in RE-INTEG NRC's implementation areas in Somalia (Afmadow, Baardhere, Belet-Haw, Dhoobley and Kismayo Districts in Jubaland State) dropped from 33% at baseline⁴ to 17% at endline. According to the endline report, this decrease may be linked to the fact that only 6% of baseline survey respondents were returnees and 30% were IDPs, as compared to 27% and 42% respectively at endline (with the remainder being host community members), which means that increased displacement may have had a negative impact on endline results. Challenges such as threats of forced eviction and insecure land tenure are known to hinder the livelihoods of displacement-affected communities and thereby negatively affect their incomes.
- **Seven⁵ out of the ten projects that measured income diversification provided usable data to the MLS, all of which reported positive outcomes. However, nearly all (six) of the seven projects were from the RESET II programme in Ethiopia, which means that the positive outcomes are largely limited to a specific programme.**
- **RESET II programme in Ethiopia:** In Liben and Dawa Zones in Somali Region, RESET II Cordaid found that the percentage of households reporting new income sources increased from 6% at baseline to 14% at endline, and also found an increase in the percentage of households saving regularly (from 21% to 29%). The project may have contributed to these positive results by establishing and building the capacity of VSLAs, rural savings and credit cooperatives and livelihood groups and supporting them in market-oriented production. The

¹ The project implemented activities in Addis Ababa, Amhara, Oromia, SNNP Region and Tigray.

² Although phase I of the Cross-Border BORESHA DRC project has ended, the project has continued with a second phase.

³ Mandera, Mombasa, Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River and Wajir Counties.

⁴ Respondents were asked whether their income had changed in the three months prior to the survey.

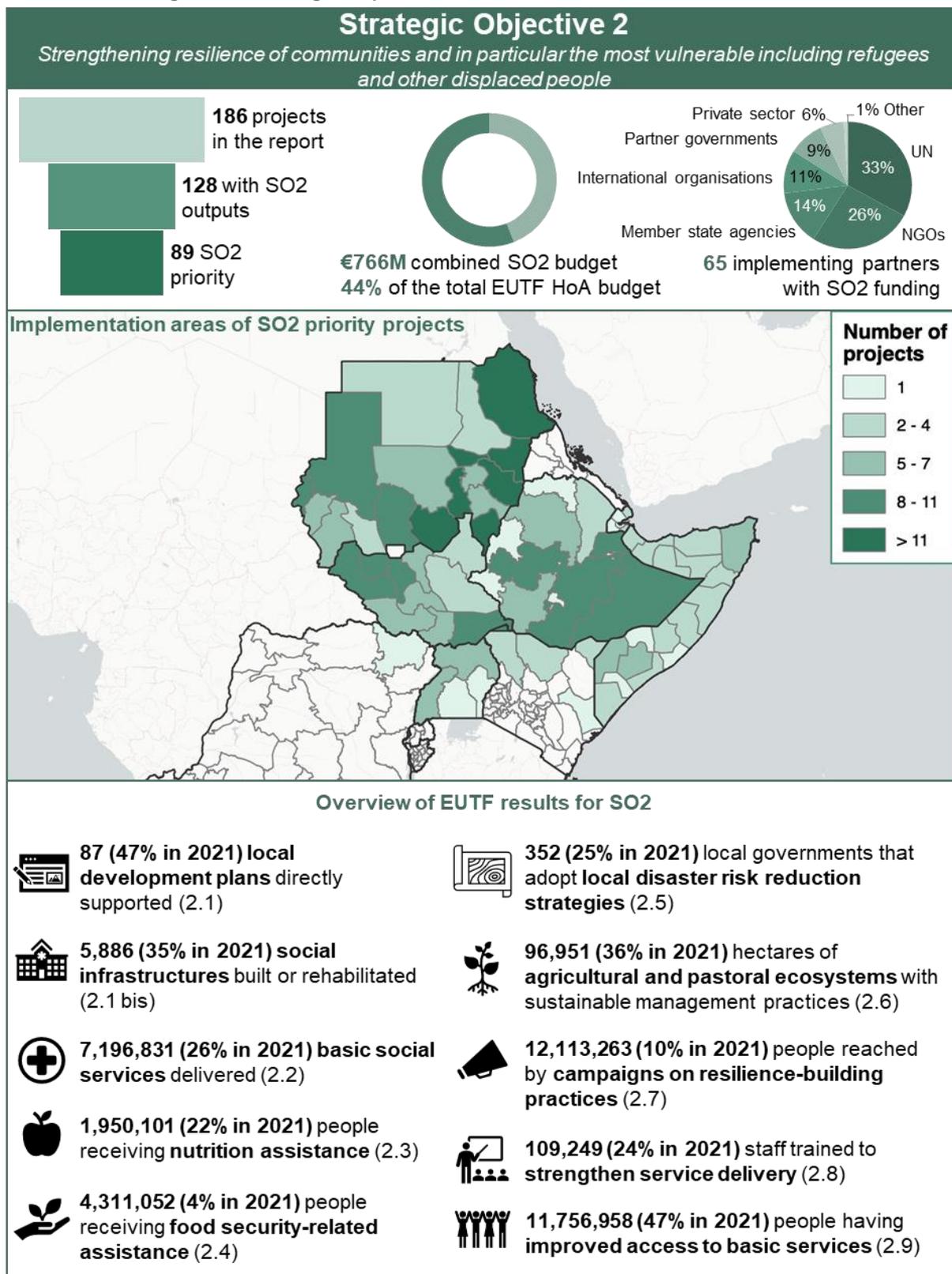
⁵ Cross-Border BORESHA DRC, RESET II ACF, RESET II CARE, RESET II Cordaid, RESET II Oxfam, RESET II REALiDE and RESET II SC.

proportion of households in RESET II ACF's implementation area (Wag Himra Zone in Amhara Region) reporting new income sources in the last two months prior to the survey increased even more significantly, from 10% at baseline to 86% at the end of the project. RESET II CARE also reported a significant improvement in the percentage of households reporting new income sources in Borena Zone in Oromia Region, from 26% at the midterm (baseline data was not available) to 94% at the end of the project. In Wolayta Zone in SNNP Region, findings from RESET II REAL iDE's endline evaluation indicated that 77% of beneficiary households had reported new sources of income related to agricultural activities (with an average annual income of 17,500 Ethiopian Birrs or USD 339).

- Cross-Border programme: Lastly, in Ethiopia (Dolo Ado and Dolo Bay Zones in Somali Region), Kenya (Mandera County) and Somalia (Dollow and Beled Xaawo Districts), the Cross-Border BORESHA DRC project found that the share of households generating income from alternative sources increased from 36% to 78%, likely partly thanks to the project's livelihood interventions. For instance, the percentage of households producing fodder for sale (an activity supported by the project) increased from 47% at baseline to 60% at the end of the project.

4.2.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE OF COMMUNITIES

Figure 12: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, December 2021^{1,2,3}



After three consecutive below-average rainy seasons, the Horn of Africa is facing an exceptional and persistent drought.⁴ It is particularly affecting pastoral and farming populations in southern and south-eastern Ethiopia, northern and eastern Kenya, and Somalia.

Sudden-onset natural disasters, heavy rains and floods also continue to force people to leave their homes. In Burundi, for instance, more than 83% of internal displacement (equivalent to 96,805 cases of internal displacement identified in an International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix (IOM DTM) assessment in August 2021)⁵ is linked to natural disasters. In South Sudan, some 760,000 individuals were impacted by severe flooding in 2021;⁶ many saw their traditional livelihoods collapse with the loss of grains and the deaths of their cattle, or were compelled to flee their houses to higher ground, makeshift shelters and host families.⁷

Flooding also increases the prevalence of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, which continued to surface across the region during the reporting period. In Sudan, about 1.6 million cases of malaria were reported in the first nine months of 2021. In Burundi, between January and October 2021, malaria cases increased by 30% compared to the same period in 2020.⁸

In the education sector, the aftershocks of COVID-19 rippled through the region and beyond in 2021: as of July, 40% of all school-aged children in Eastern and Southern Africa were reported as being out of school. However, several countries also took important steps towards improving access to education, especially for refugee children (see the *Education* section below). Djibouti, one of the leading countries in the region in terms of equitable access to education, aims to enrol 35,000 out-of-school children in primary education and to achieve universal primary education by 2024.⁹

The EUTF has so far contracted €766M to projects aiming to build resilience among vulnerable and displacement-affected communities (Strategic Objective 2). SO2 thus continues to receive the largest amount of funding of all SOs, with Sudan as the main recipient (€274M), followed by South Sudan (€159M), Somalia (€128M), Ethiopia (€95M), regional projects (€41M), Kenya (€33M), Uganda (€27M) and Djibouti (€8M). Most SO2 interventions focus on the direct delivery of, or improving access to, basic social services, especially in the areas of health and education, as well as on food security and nutrition assistance. This is complemented by capacity building of service providers and awareness raising on resilience-building practices.

Food security and nutrition

As of December 2021, approximately 509,000 people across six countries¹⁰ in East Africa were experiencing famine and catastrophic levels of acute malnutrition and mortality, falling under the highest Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) level (IPC 5). A further 7.2 million people were facing emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 4).¹¹ In December, Save the Children reported that

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

⁴ FEWSNET, 'The Eastern Horn of Africa faces an exceptional prolonged and persistent agro-pastoral drought sequence', 2 December 2021.

⁵ IOM DTM, 'IOM Burundi – Internal Displacement Dashboard', August 2021.

⁶ UNHCR, 'EHAGL - IDP Regional Overview – January-December 2021', 2 February 2022.

⁷ IFRC, 'South Sudan: Floods - Operations Update n° 1', 24 January 2022.

⁸ UNOCHA, 'Global Humanitarian Overview 2022', 3 February 2022.

⁹ Education Above All, 'Education Above All secures government pledges in their journey to reach Zero Out of School Children', 9 December 2021.

¹⁰ Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

¹¹ World Vision, 'East Africa Hunger Emergency Response – Situation report #9', 11 February 2022.

more than 260,000 children under five may have died from extreme hunger or related diseases in East Africa in 2021.¹

To date, the EUTF has supported the delivery of food security-related assistance to 4,311,052 people in the Horn of Africa, including 191,391 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.4). This annual result is 89% lower than in 2020, with the two countries observing the most significant decreases being South Sudan, where the yearly output dropped by 97% between 2020 and 2021, and Ethiopia, where it decreased by 79%. These drops are largely explained by the completion of flagship programmes in late 2020 and early 2021. For example, the Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO project in South Sudan assisted a total of 1,434,060 people in 2020, and managed to reach a further 910 before ending in March 2021. In Ethiopia, the RESET II programme closed in S2 2020 and the end of its contribution greatly impacted 2021 results, as it had been responsible for 75% of outputs reported under EUTF indicator 2.4 in the country in 2020.

However, in contrast to the declining trend with regard to food security-related assistance, nutrition-related outputs rose by 49% between 2020 and 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.3). In 2021, 432,715 people received nutrition assistance, adding up to a total of 1,950,101 beneficiaries reached to date. As in 2020, Sudan accounted for the largest proportion (81%) of the 2021 result, followed by South Sudan (18%). Another 1% of the assistance was delivered in Kenya, where two projects (CRRF KE Self-Reliance and Youth KE SAIDC) started reporting on the indicator for the first time. As in previous years, the delivery of nutrition supplies accounted for the majority (52%) of the support provided in 2021. Another 45% of the 2021 output consisted in malnutrition screening and treatment, and the remaining 3% was delivered in the form of nutrition-sensitive agricultural and dietary training, as well as counselling for mothers (3%). 45% of beneficiaries were children under five and infants, 38% were children up to seventeen years old, and 5% were adults.²

Outcome analysis 2: Food security and health – Aggregated outcome analysis

EUTF funded interventions in the HoA have likely³ contributed to positive outcomes⁴ on food security and nutrition and health

To date, 30 completed projects in the HoA have measured SO2 outcomes through 218 indicators.⁵ These indicators measure progress achieved in a range of thematic areas, including health, education, water and sanitation, energy, the environment and disaster risk reduction. Outcomes related to food security and nutrition and health tended to have the highest aggregation potential, because projects in the HoA measured more comparable indicators (with sufficiently precise values) that were relevant to these topics compared to other thematic areas. As described below, in the areas of interventions of completed projects, the EUTF seems to have contributed to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations in these two sectors.

- **Food security and nutrition:** 83 indicators with endline values have been reported by thirteen projects⁶ across five countries (Ethiopia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and

¹ Save the Children, 'East Africa: Quarter of a million children may have died of starvation this year – Save the Children', 9 December 2021.

² The age of the remaining 12% was unspecified.

³ None of the projects mentioned in this focus box included a control group. In the absence of such a control group, it is impossible to assess the direct contribution of the EUTF to these outcomes because the improvements could have happened without the intervention.

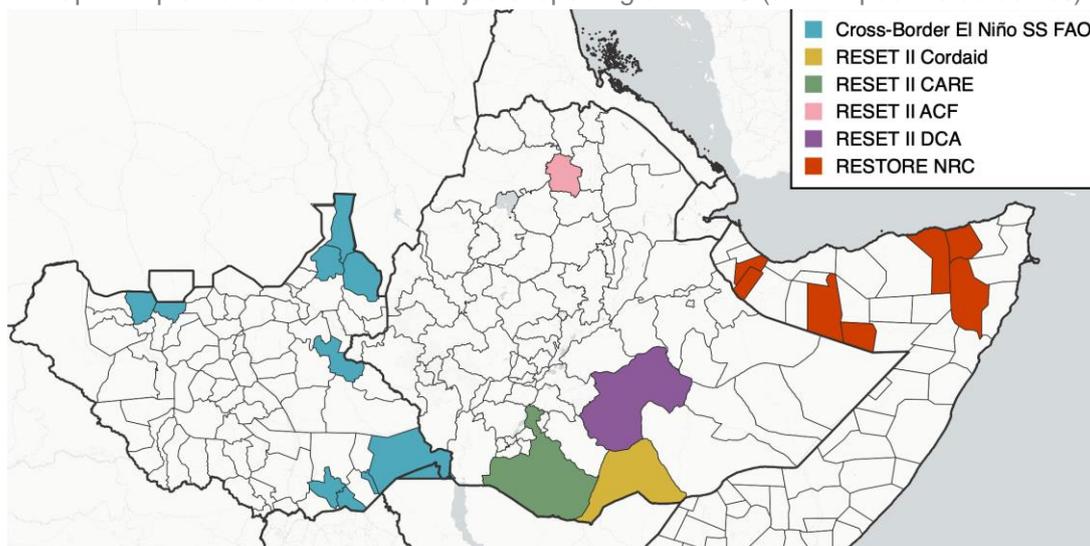
⁴ In this section, the word 'outcome' will refer to both impacts and outcomes, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among other factors.

⁵ This analysis focuses on indicators that have both endline and baseline values. However, it also includes indicators that have an endline value and no baseline, but have a mid-term value that can be used instead of a baseline for a more limited analysis. Furthermore, some of the indicators that only reported an endline value (but no baseline or mid-term value) were phrased in such a way (e.g. an improvement, increase or reduction compared to the baseline) that the available indicator data could be interpreted without a baseline value. These were also included in the analysis.

⁶ RESET II Cordaid, RESET II CARE, RESET II ACF, RESET II DCA, RESET II Oxfam, RESET II SC and RESET II REAL IDE in Ethiopia, RESTORE NRC in Somalia, Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO in South Sudan, EU response to EI Niño WHH and EU response to EI Niño ADRA in Sudan, SPPRS-NU DRC in Uganda, and Cross-Border BORESHA DRC at the regional level.

Uganda), as well as at the regional level, to measure food security - and nutrition-related impacts or outcomes. Of these 83 indicators, **78% demonstrated positive effects**.¹ While most indicators are not sufficiently comparable to perform reliable aggregations, six projects in Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan have used the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) as an indicator of food security.² The HDDS ranges from zero (the lowest possible score) to twelve (the highest) and is equal to the total number of food groups consumed by the household. On average, the HDDS stood at 4.2 at baseline,³ and had risen to 5.5 by the projects' completion, reflecting an improved quality in diet for communities where EUTF-

Map 2: Implementation areas of projects reporting on HDDS (all with positive outcomes)



funded projects had been implemented.

- **Health:** Fourteen indicators with corresponding endline values have been measured by ten projects⁴ across four countries (Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda and South Sudan) to measure health-related impacts or outcomes, and **all of them reflected improvements**. Specific areas of intervention included outpatient services, family planning and health insurance coverage.

The number of births attended by skilled health professionals in project implementation areas serves as an example of the positive aggregated outcomes achieved. Six projects⁵ in Ethiopia and South Sudan reported on this indicator. However, because it was not possible to extrapolate absolute values for two of these projects, they were discarded from the aggregation. Among the four projects⁶ that were eligible for aggregation, 46,385 attended births were collectively reported before implementation. At the end of the project interventions, the number had more than tripled, rising to 147,913.

¹ Another 13% of the relevant indicators showed negative effects, all of which pertained to a single project in Ethiopia, which reported increasing malnutrition rates mainly due to new acute malnutrition guidelines and increasing detection rates among the health facilities that it supported (as opposed to actual increased rates of malnutrition). The remaining 9% were difficult to interpret due to missing or unclear data.

² Household dietary diversity represents the number of different food groups consumed over a given reference period. The HDDS was developed in 2006 as a population-level indicator of household food access.

³ One project did not provide a baseline value and the mid-term value was thus used instead.

⁴ RESET II REAL iDE, RESET II Cordaid, RESET II CARE, RESET II ACF, RESET II DCA and RESET II SC in Ethiopia, Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan, Resil. Darfur IMC UK and Health Reform WHO in Sudan, and RISE CARE in Uganda.

⁵ RESET II REAL iDE, RESET II Cordaid, RESET II CARE, RESET II DCA and RESET II SC in Ethiopia and Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan.

⁶ RESET II CARE, RESET II DCA and RESET II SC in Ethiopia and Health Pooled Fund II in South Sudan.

Health

COVID-19 and enduring conflicts in various parts of the Horn of Africa have severely disrupted core health services, including immunisation, sexual and reproductive healthcare, and long-term and palliative care.¹ EUTF-funded projects continued to deliver health services in 2021;² in fact, together they reported having provided 1,489,660 health-related basic services – a record-high yearly output that brings the total to date to 5,679,642 (EUTF indicator 2.2). In 2021, virtually all outputs were reported in Sudan (55%) and South Sudan (45%).³ In Sudan, 66% of the services were delivered by the BRICK programme (including vaccines against measles, human immunodeficiency virus testing and primary health care) and 34% were provided by the Resilience East SD AICS project (through primary health care, sexual and reproductive health services, and cervical and breast cancer screenings).⁴ In South Sudan, the HPF III project was responsible for 93% of the output (including pentavalent vaccines,⁵ outpatient consultations, and treatments for diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria), and the remaining 7% was attributed to the Education in Emergency programme (in the form of psychosocial support and distribution of deworming tablets implemented by UNICEF and WFP respectively). In parallel to the delivery of basic services, EUTF-funded projects improved access to health services for 529,873 people in 2021, largely thanks to the construction or rehabilitation of infrastructure (EUTF indicator 2.9). Interestingly, 2021 was the first year in which refugees and asylum seekers were the main beneficiaries of improved access to health services (67%), followed by host community members (32%).⁶ 97% of these refugees were located in the catchment area of health facilities supported by Stability & Services Gambella in Ethiopia, while the remaining 3% are refugees living in Burundi and supported by the CRRF DIRECT IRC project, which facilitated their access to medical insurance.

Education

In 2021, several governments in the Horn of Africa took measures to improve refugees' access to education. In Kenya, President Uhuru Kenyatta signed the Refugees Act 2021 in November. The Act recognises refugee identity cards and allows their use for accessing public and private services with fewer barriers.⁷ The Ministry of Education also included refugees as a key beneficiary group in the national COVID-19 education response plan.⁸ In Uganda, where COVID-19-related school closures were recorded as being the longest in the world,⁹ nine out of thirteen refugee-hosting districts embedded district Education Response Plans in their respective District Development Plans. Refugees were also included in the Ministry of Education and Sports' COVID-19 Response and Preparedness Plan, and they received home learning packages developed by the National Curriculum Development Centre.¹⁰

As these actions are being taken at the highest levels of government to foster systemic changes, the EUTF continues to support the education sectors in HoA countries through a wide range of interventions including the delivery of basic services, awareness raising, curriculum support and infrastructure construction and rehabilitation. In 2021, 298,746 education-related services were thus dispensed, out of a total of 977,752 reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.2). Whereas 93% of services were delivered in South Sudan in 2020, in 2021, outputs were equally divided between South Sudan and Sudan (45% each), with a further 10% reported in Ethiopia.¹¹ This shifting geographical distribution is primarily

¹ UNOCHA, 'Global Humanitarian Overview 2022', 3 February 2022.

² In parallel, EUTF projects also continued to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these outputs are analysed exclusively in section 4.3 COVID-19 in the HoA and the EUTF response.

³ <1% were also reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Uganda.

⁴ The remaining <1% was reported by HealthPro GOAL and PROTECT Danish Red Cross.

⁵ Pentavalent vaccines provide protection against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B.

⁶ The status of the remaining 1% is unspecified.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', February 2022.

⁸ UNHCR, 'Update on GRF follow-up in the region: Tracking progress on pledge implementation', 14 December 2021.

⁹ K4D, 'Emerging issues for girls' education in East Africa', January 2022.

¹⁰ UNHCR, 'Update on GRF follow-up in the region: Tracking progress on pledge implementation', 14 December 2021.

¹¹ 44 education-related supplies were also delivered in Djibouti.

explained by two factors. Firstly, in Sudan, two new projects started reporting against EUTF indicator 2.2 in 2021: BRICK UNICEF and EQUIP 2 SC, which together delivered 96,346 services in 2021. Meanwhile, EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF continued to report consistent outputs throughout 2020 and 2021, with a 31% increase between the two years. Secondly, in South Sudan, as of the end of 2020, 529,739 students had been receiving education support from Education in Emergency UNICEF. These students continued to receive support throughout 2021, but were not counted again by the MLS in order to avoid double-counting. In Ethiopia, the main contributor to the 2021 output is RDPP ETPlan, which distributed 27,642 school supplies to students in Addis Ababa.

In parallel, EUTF-funded projects reported significant outputs related to awareness raising on education during the reporting period. 128,943 people were thus sensitised in 2021, which is the largest yearly output reported to date for education-related campaigns since the beginning of the EUTF (EUTF indicator 2.7). This constitutes 68% of the 188,587 people reached to date, and is particularly significant considering the rise in the number of out-of-school children in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. 64% of campaign beneficiaries were reported in Sudan and 36% in Ethiopia. Virtually all of these campaigns were registration and mobilisation campaigns to enrol children in schools or in Alternative Learning Programmes (ALPs). 39% of the people reached were from the host community, 25% were refugees and 1% were IDPs.¹ Although 65% of beneficiaries were of unspecified age, the reported project data shows that at least 24% were children, half of whom were girls. Reaching girls is of particular significance given the additional challenges they face in accessing education. For instance, a significant drop-off is commonly observed for girls when transitioning to secondary school as it often corresponds with puberty, which is a time when certain gender norms and social factors become more likely to influence girls' education prospects.²

Outcome analysis 3: Regional Development and Protection Programme – Final evaluation³

Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP)		 IPs: ADA, AICS, DRC, Enabel, IRC, NRC, Save the Children, Danish Church Aid, Stichting Plan Nederland, GIZ, RVO, UNHCR, UNIDO, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, Landell-Mills.	Main target groups
 Strengthening resilience for refugees IDPs and host communities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan.	 From 2018 to 2024	 Objective: To create evidence-based, innovative and sustainable development and protection solutions for refugees, IDPs and their host communities in the HoA.	 Refugees  IDPs  Host communities
 Budget: €160M	<p>The Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) in the Horn of Africa is a €160M programme that was largely implemented (with several exceptions) over a three-year period across five countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia and Sudan. It has aimed to contribute to the well-being of local and forcibly displaced populations by improving their access to employment opportunities and to energy, water, education and health services. The programme began in 2018, and many projects (nine) were completed by 2020, as planned, at the time of the final programme evaluation. However, one project in Ethiopia, one in Uganda and five in Sudan were extended to 2021-2022, and another in Uganda is expected to run until 2024 (although it already conducted a final project evaluation). The RDPP programme has acted as a precursor to the ongoing CRRF programmes and projects in the EUTF HoA countries.</p> <p>A 'progressive effects evaluation' was conducted by the Learning and Evaluation Team (LET) over a three-year period, with a baseline study in 2018 and an endline in 2020. The evaluation focused on one location in each of the five countries, presenting findings and lessons learned from Hitsats camp in the Tigray region of Ethiopia, Kalobeyei camp in Turkana County in Kenya, Rhino Camp in northwestern Uganda, Midnimo village in Kismayo, Jubaland State, Somalia (although quantitative</p>		

¹ The displacement status of the remaining 35% is unspecified.

² K4D, 'Emerging issues for girls' education in East Africa', January 2022.

³ The list of IPs only includes those that were assessed as part of the final evaluation.

data was not collected in Somalia), and Wad Sharifey camp in eastern Sudan.¹ Given the limited geographic scope of the assessment, broader conclusions cannot be drawn about the RDPP in its countries of implementation. Nevertheless, the evaluators consider lessons drawn from the study to be applicable across all RDPP locations.

The results of the evaluation were presented against four result areas, with comparisons made across countries and by beneficiary type (host community members and refugees).²

Socioeconomic development: RDPP aimed to improve livelihood and employment opportunities, mainly through TVET, access to finance (by setting up microfinance institutions or strengthening existing ones), agricultural support, and the creation of voluntary savings groups.

The evaluation used income security as a key indicator for monitoring socioeconomic development. ('Income security' is defined here as having at least one income earner in the household.) The evaluation data indicated striking differences across the region. In Kenya, income security improved from 60% at baseline to 98% at endline for hosts, and from 41% at baseline to 84% at endline for refugees. This improvement can likely be attributed at least in part to the high levels of multi-donor investment support in the Kenya project compared to other RDPP contexts, as following their TVET training, beneficiaries in Kenya benefitted from access to tools and equipment provided by numerous donors and NGOs, enabling them to start their own income-generating operations. A slight improvement was also observed in Uganda, from 74% to 75% for hosts and from 51% to 53% for refugees.

Income security dropped in all other countries, however, with the most significant decrease noted in Sudan, from 91% to 80% among hosts and 91% to 83% among refugees. In Ethiopia, a 6% drop was reported for hosts, from 95% at baseline to 89% at endline. However, income security improved slightly for refugees from 30% at baseline to 35% at endline. In locations where income security decreased, the evaluators attributed the drop to, among other factors, the limitations of TVET in cases where beneficiaries were not extended access to credit or tools to start their own businesses following completion of the training; climate-related challenges for beneficiaries of agricultural training; and the absence of positive regulatory changes, such as in Ethiopia where government policy promotes collective work, leaving beneficiaries unable to establish individually owned businesses, which further complicates their efforts to improve their livelihoods.

Integrated service delivery: RDPP's approach to integrated service delivery focused on equitable access to basic services (including health and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and education), primarily thorough infrastructure construction and integration of project activities into existing local and national systems. One of the indicators used by the evaluation to monitor basic needs was access to education, defined as having at least one school-aged child in school per household. Results showed a significant improvement in Ethiopia for both hosts and refugees (by 22% and 35% respectively), and a 16% increase for hosts in Sudan. However, access to education stagnated for refugees in Sudan, with 0% improvement. Meanwhile, in Uganda levels of education access in 2018 were already near 100% for hosts and 85% for refugees, and as such minimal improvement was noted in 2020. RDPP's achievements in education can be at least partly attributed to donors' willingness to come together across funding streams, as in the case of Somalia where additional funding was brought in from other donors for the opening of new schools by RDPP partners, and to adaptive programming whereby partners continuously integrate lessons learned and make adjustments on the ground throughout implementation.

Another indicator used to monitor service delivery in the health sector was vaccination rates among children. This was one of the success stories of the programme, with endline scores indicating a 12% increase for hosts and 36% increase for refugees in Ethiopia, and a 28% increase for hosts and 22% increase for refugees in Sudan. Uganda had already started at 95% and 97% vaccination

¹ As stated, quantitative surveys were conducted in all locations except Somalia. Somalia findings presented in this focus box are based on qualitative Key Informant Interviews (KII) and Focus Group Discussions (FGD).

² Only the data available for select indicators, countries and beneficiary types are presented.

rates for hosts and refugees respectively at baseline, and increased by 4% for hosts and decreased by 2% for refugees at endline.

Protection: Protection activities under RDPP focused on improving refugee status determination services and access to redress and legal services for both hosts and refugees; awareness raising among the communities on their rights, protection risks and opportunities available for seeking justice; child safety and wellbeing interventions, including psychosocial support sessions and setting up of child-friendly spaces; and local initiatives, such as community dialogue and youth peer-to-peer networks focusing on peace and conflict resolution, gender-based violence (GBV) and irregular migration.

Protection outcomes varied widely between baseline and endline in the assessed RDPP locations. The percentage of refugees who felt safe in their communities dropped from 94% at baseline to 68% at endline in Ethiopia, 92% to 54% in Sudan, and 76% to 68% in Uganda. Only in Kenya did more refugees report feeling safe in their communities, increasing from 67% at baseline to 74% at endline. This variation in outcomes largely reflects the operating and contextual nuances of each project: for example, the shifting political dynamics in Sudan led to worsened protection for refugees, while in Ethiopia, increasing deforestation contributed to a fragile relationship between refugees and host communities, leading to a decreased perception of safety among refugees. Protection risks in RDPP intervention areas remain, including early marriage for girls, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), female genital mutilation (as reported in Sudan), and concerns over abuse of power by police, who are seen by refugees as both a source of security and as a risk (for instance due to arbitrary arrests), as reported in Kenya. However, as stressed by the evaluation's research participants, it is too early to make a judgement regarding RDPP's impact on protection outcomes, as protection is also part of a broader structural and multi-faceted response and is furthermore highly subject to circumstances well beyond the scope of the programme. For example, the camp assessed by the endline evaluation in Ethiopia was targeted during the initial fighting in Tigray Region in late 2020, resulting in numerous fatalities.

Coordination and stakeholder engagement: RDPP placed a strong focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement through capacity building of local authorities on integrated programming; strengthening rights-based laws, policies, institutional frameworks, strategies and data information systems; improving interagency coordination platforms; and convening regular programme coordination meetings. The endline evaluation found that RDPP contributed to strengthening area-based approaches through more consistent engagement with and integration of displacement-affected communities, contributions to legal changes and long-term structural changes, and responding to governments' policy needs and requests at the local level. In Kenya, for example, the RDPP's Kalobeyei settlement programme is closely aligned with the local Turkana County Integrated Development Plan as well as with private sector initiatives launched, for example, by the International Finance Corporation (worth USD 26M) to promote MSMEs run by both refugees and hosts.

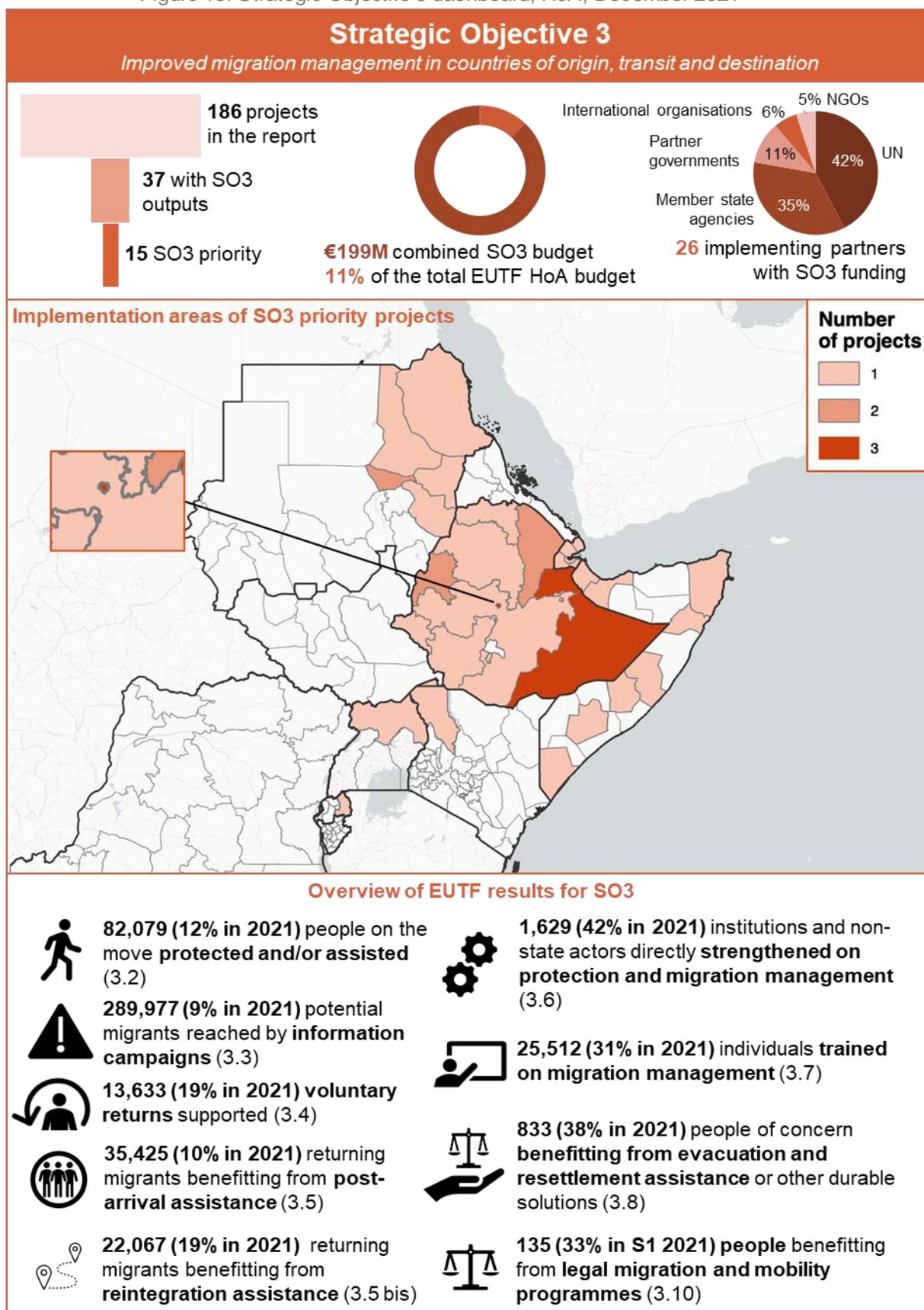
However, gaps remain with respect to national, regional and global engagement, presenting an opportunity for future interventions aiming to build on the RDPP's activities. For example, the RDPP did not establish linkages with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), meaning that national progress was not adequately linked to regional policy processes.

With regard to **lessons learned and recommendations, the evaluation found that durable solutions are hampered when programming on the ground is not accompanied by necessary legal and regulatory changes.** Greater emphasis on legal interventions will therefore help to improve the sustainability of future programming. The findings also point to a common message across contexts: **where government buy-in is strongest, where civil society partners are integrated, where communities are consulted and part of the planning,** results are stronger. In Kenya, for example, learnings emphasised the need to ensure that there is a strategy in place to link integrated schools to the national education system, to work closely with the Ministry of Education

and respective county governments, and to further plan for adequate infrastructure and human resources to support education from early childhood development to adult learning.

4.2.4. IMPROVED MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Figure 13: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, December 2021^{1,2,3,4}



Numbers of migrants moving along East African migration routes have increased over the course of 2021. For example, recorded arrivals of migrants from the coasts of Djibouti and Somalia to Yemen rose from 5,918 in S2 2020⁵ to 9,989 in S1 2021 and 17,703 in S2 2021.⁶ However, as described in the *HoA region in 2021* section, total yearly arrivals from East Africa to Yemen remained lower than in the years immediately prior to the COVID-19 pandemic: the 27,692 arrivals in 2021 represented a 35% reduction on the 37,535 observed in 2020, and an 80% reduction on the 138,213 of 2019.⁷ This trend is likely to be largely attributable to movement restrictions associated with the pandemic, which reached a peak around the end of June 2020, when 49% of land border points in East Africa were closed for both entry and exit, 42% were partially closed and only 9% were fully open. In comparison, in December 2021, only 11% of land border points in the region were closed, 7% were partially closed and 63% were fully open.^{8,9}

A significant dip in East African arrivals in Yemen was observed in April and May 2021 (a total of 1,331 arrivals over the two months), likely due to heightened military presence at Somali departure points, increased deportations of undocumented Ethiopian migrants by the Somaliland Immigration Department, and multiple fatal incidents involving boats transporting migrants off the Djibouti coast.¹⁰ On the other hand, the 55% increase in arrivals in Yemen between September and October 2021 (from 2,769 to 4,300) is a possible consequence of favourable weather conditions and alternative routes being used by smugglers to avoid detection by the Djiboutian coast guard.¹¹

In the opposite direction, 13,125 returns to East Africa from Yemen were recorded in 2021.¹² Meanwhile, East African arrivals in Europe remained relatively low, accounting for 8% of all arrivals in the Mediterranean recorded between January and November 2021.¹³ Finally, UNHCR registered a total of 7,113 East African asylum seekers and refugees in Libya in December 2021, down from 8,065 recorded in S1 2021, and 9,482 in S2 2020. This decline may be attributed to a combination of factors, including an increase in the unemployment rate in Libya and subsequent reduction in labour opportunities for migrant workers, as well as tighter security controls introduced during the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴

With regard to internal movement within the HoA, the conflict in the Tigray region of Ethiopia remains a situation of major concern, with over 2 million people displaced so far as a consequence of the hostilities.¹⁵

EUTF funding continues to assist people on the move and in need of international protection, and to support the implementation of durable solutions and dignified return and reintegration. At the governance level, the EUTF supports the development of comprehensive policies and strategies on migration management and the institutions responsible for implementing them. €199M of the EUTF's

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

⁴ The EU accounts for the remaining 1% in the 'implementation partners' pie chart.

⁵ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2020', January 2021.

⁶ Sum of monthly numbers reported by IOM DTM, 'Flow monitoring points – non-Yemeni migrant arrivals and Yemeni returnees', between January and December 2021.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', December 2021.

⁸ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions', December 2021.

⁹ The status of 19% of land borders was unknown.

¹⁰ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 2 2021', June 2021.

¹¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', December 2021.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ UNHCR, 'The Refugee Brief', 17 December 2021.

contracted funds in the Horn of Africa are dedicated to migration management-related objectives (SO3), largely through regional interventions.

In May 2021, the EUTF commissioned a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA region. This study aims to support the design of future programming by identifying each country's priority needs with regard to the governance of migration, mobility and displacement of people, existing governance frameworks and their level of implementation, and support currently available from the different donors and IPs. The 21 country reports as well as a transversal report will be made available in mid-2022.

Protection and evacuation

The migration corridor between the Horn of Africa and Yemen remains one of the busiest and riskiest in the world. More generally, across the Eastern Route, the majority of migrants travel irregularly and often rely on smugglers to facilitate their journeys.¹ During the first half of 2021, at least 64 people drowned in two separate incidents involving migrants being smuggled between Djibouti and Yemen.^{2,3} In a third incident in June, a boat carrying approximately 200 Ethiopian migrants capsized off the coast of southern Yemen, with an unconfirmed number of fatalities.⁴ Throughout 2021, the numbers of migrants stranded on the HoA coast increased from less than 1,000 in January to over 6,100 in December (615 were stranded in Djibouti and 5,500 in Somalia).⁵ The increase in numbers of stranded migrants is likely to be a direct consequence of the intensification of the crisis in Ethiopia.⁶

There were also 13,951 East African migrants in Libya as of September 2021.⁷ Migrants in the country are often detained in heavily crowded facilities where poor conditions, violence and human rights abuses are frequently reported. Some of them have been evacuated to the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) facilities in Niger and in Rwanda, where support to resettlement and complementary pathways is provided. Throughout 2021, the ETM evacuated a total of 379 asylum seekers on two flights from Libya to Rwanda, per an agreement reached in September 2019 among Rwanda, the African Union and UNHCR.⁸

As of the end of 2021, EUTF-funded projects in the Horn of Africa have assisted 82,079 migrants in transit (79%), refugees and asylum seekers (20%), and victims of trafficking (1%) (61% male, 36% female,⁹ EUTF indicator 3.2). In 2021 alone, 9,789 beneficiaries were reported, of whom 3,533 were supported in S1 and 6,256 in S2. The largest contributor to the total achievement remains RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia, although the project reported its last outputs for this indicator in Q1 2018. In 2021, four projects contributed to this output, with *Solutions Pérennes* IOM in Djibouti reporting 62% (6,117 beneficiaries) of the total achievement for the year. The three other projects reporting outputs in 2021 are PROTECT Danish Red Cross (implemented in partnership with SRCS) in Sudan (2,611 beneficiaries), Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in DRC (750) and the ETM Rwanda initiative (311). For more information on the ETM, the EUTF MLS has published a case study that can be found [here](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/etm_case_study_final.pdf).¹⁰

¹ IOM, Migration Along the Eastern Corridor, Report 23, January 2021.

² IOM, '44 dead after smuggler's boat capsizes off the coast of Djibouti', 13 April 2021.

³ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions', March 2021.

⁴ IOM, '44 dead after smuggler's boat capsizes off the coast of Djibouti', 13 April 2021.

⁵ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions', January and December 2021.

⁶ IOM DTM, 'Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) COVID-19 Regional Overview on Mobility Restrictions', December 2021.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', January 2022.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ The gender of 3% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

¹⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/etm_case_study_final.pdf.

Return and reintegration

Following the outbreak of the pandemic, many options for voluntary return to East Africa were suspended, including humanitarian flights and voluntary repatriation. Many migrants were left stranded as a result, at times in highly unsafe conditions. Voluntary returns to East Africa resumed in 2021, with a total of 13,125 migrants returning from Yemen throughout the year.¹ In parallel, as of November 2021, 431,981 Ethiopian nationals have returned from Saudi Arabia to Ethiopia since April 2017, of which forced returns comprise a substantial proportion.² This includes 8,583 forced returns in October and November 2021, with Tigrayans constituting an estimated 22.5% of these deportees.³ Tigrayan migrants, unable to return to their area of origin due to the ongoing conflict, face particularly harsh conditions upon their return to Addis Ababa.⁴

To date, EUTF funding has supported the voluntary return of 13,633 people (80% male, 20% female), including 2,578 in 2021, of which 930 in S1 and 1,648 in S2 (EUTF indicator 3.4). In 2021, the main countries in which voluntary returns were supported were Djibouti (35%), Somalia (15%), and Sudan (10%).⁵ This indicator predictably recorded very low numbers in the last three quarters of 2020 (12, 177 and 164 in Q2, Q3 and Q4 2020 respectively), but outputs returned to pre-pandemic levels in the second half of 2021. Achievements reported under this indicator in 2021 were entirely attributable to the EU-IOM JI's provision of pre-return services to 1,941 voluntary returns.

EUTF-funded projects also provide services to returnees once they have reached their country of origin. To date, 35,425 migrants have benefitted from such services: 68% were registered and profiled through reception committees set up by RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia, and 29% received package support (including reintegration screening, vulnerability assessment and reintegration counselling, among other services) through the EU-IOM JI at the regional level and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS in Ethiopia. The remaining 3% of services comprises food-related assistance provided by PROTECT Danish Red Cross to Sudanese migrants intercepted in Egypt and returned to a centre for short-term stays under the police's immigration office in Sudan (EUTF indicator 3.5). In 2021, 3,424 individuals received post-arrival assistance in Sudan (50%), Ethiopia (48%), and Somalia (2%). The EU-IOM JI's provision of reintegration counselling and vulnerability assessments benefitted 2,278 people in all three countries, PROTECT Danish Red Cross provided food and non-food items to 1,038 returnees in Sudan, and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS reached 108 people with post-arrival assistance in Ethiopia.

EUTF funding is also used to support reintegration in the country of origin at the end of the return process. By the end of 2021, 22,067 returning migrants had benefitted from reintegration assistance (77% male, 23% female), including 4,267 in 2021 alone (of whom 1,926 were supported in S1 and 2,341 in S2) (EUTF indicator 3.5 bis). 47% of the beneficiaries reached to date have received economic support (such as IGA support, business or entrepreneurial training, or support to find a job or create a business) and 31% have received psychosocial assistance.⁶ In 2021 alone, the EU-IOM JI assisted 4,148 returning migrants in Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda, and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS supported 41 beneficiaries to develop IGA activities in Ethiopia.

Institutional and staff capacity building

East African governments and international bodies continued their efforts to improve migration management and response throughout 2021. For instance, the AU convened a three-day technical workshop involving AU member state government officials, trade unions and civil society in October

¹ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', January 2022.

² IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 5 May 2017 – 30 November 2021', November 2021.

³ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration update: East Africa & Yemen – Quarter 4 2021', January 2022.

⁴ Human Rights Watch, 'Ethiopia: Returned Tigrayans Detained, Abused', January 2022.

⁵ 3% were assisted in Kenya, 1% each in Tanzania and Ethiopia, and 35% in an unspecified location.

⁶ 4% received education-related support, 2% received package support, and the remaining 16% received unspecified types of support.

2021 to discuss and validate two draft policies on the prevention of trafficking in persons (TIP) and smuggling of migrants (SOM) in Africa.¹

The development and implementation of these types of governance frameworks require adequate operational support and institutional capacity. To that end, EUTF projects have strengthened 1,629 institutions and non-state actors in the HoA to date, including 683 in 2021, of which 451 in S1 2021 and 232 in S2 2021 (EUTF indicator 3.6). Ethiopia was the main recipient of EUTF institutional support this year (accounting for 62% of the 2021 output), followed by Somalia (12%), Sudan (9%), Kenya (7%), Uganda (4%), South Sudan and Djibouti (2% each), and Eritrea (1%).² The EU-IOM JI was the main contributor to the total achievement in 2021 (accounting for 62%, or 424 actors) through its provision of training on migration management issues to national and local state and non-state actors. The regional BMM II programme contributed a further 29% (200 actors), while 6% (42 actors) of the 2021 results were reported by the CRRF ET UNHCR project, which delivered trainings on legal and normative frameworks related to durable solutions in the Ethiopian context, among other topics, to relevant actors such as government officials and humanitarian and intergovernmental organisations. The remaining 3% were reported by CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance and Disrupting Criminal Networks. Specifically, the CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance held seven peer events in the second half of 2021, bringing together refugee, host, national and local authority representatives from secondary cities in the HoA region that face similar challenges with regard to hosting refugees, and trained local representatives on urban displacement and local policy development. Meanwhile, Disrupting Criminal Networks, also a regional project, held national training workshops on migration management for law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities in Kenya in S1 2021.

Through these interventions, EUTF-funded projects trained 7,836 individuals on migration management and protection in 2021, thereby bringing the total up to 25,512 as of December 2021 (68% male, 30% female,³ EUTF indicator 3.7).

Outcome analysis 4: Migration management – Aggregated outcome analysis

EUTF-funded interventions appear⁴ to be contributing to positive outcomes⁵ in migration management in the HoA

This outcome analysis is based on data drawn from evaluation reports produced by completed projects in the HoA region. Fifteen completed projects have reported on a total of 71 migration-related indicators relevant to SO3. The following analysis focuses on 31 of these outcome indicators (including 1 qualitative and 30 quantitative indicators) from seven projects. The remaining 40 had to be excluded either because they did not report an endline value or because they were assessed by the MLS team to be measuring direct outputs of the project, despite being labelled as outcome indicators in project documents.⁶

These 31 indicators were then sorted into seven subthemes: assistance, awareness raising and information exchange, capacity building, coordination and system support, local integration, migration stocks and flows, and policies, frameworks and laws. Within each subtheme, indicators were further subdivided according to the nature of the activities involved.

Overall, the outcome analysis suggests that EUTF-funded interventions have made **positive contributions** to migration-related issues: All 31 indicators recorded positive changes. Furthermore,

¹ African Union, 'Technical Workshop of Senior Officials of AU Member States and RECs to Validate the Draft Policies on the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) in Africa', October 2021.

² The location of 1% of assisted institutions is unspecified.

³ The gender of 2% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

⁴ None of the projects mentioned in this focus box included a control group. In the absence of such a control group, it is impossible to assess the direct contribution of the EUTF to these outcomes because the improvements could have happened without the intervention.

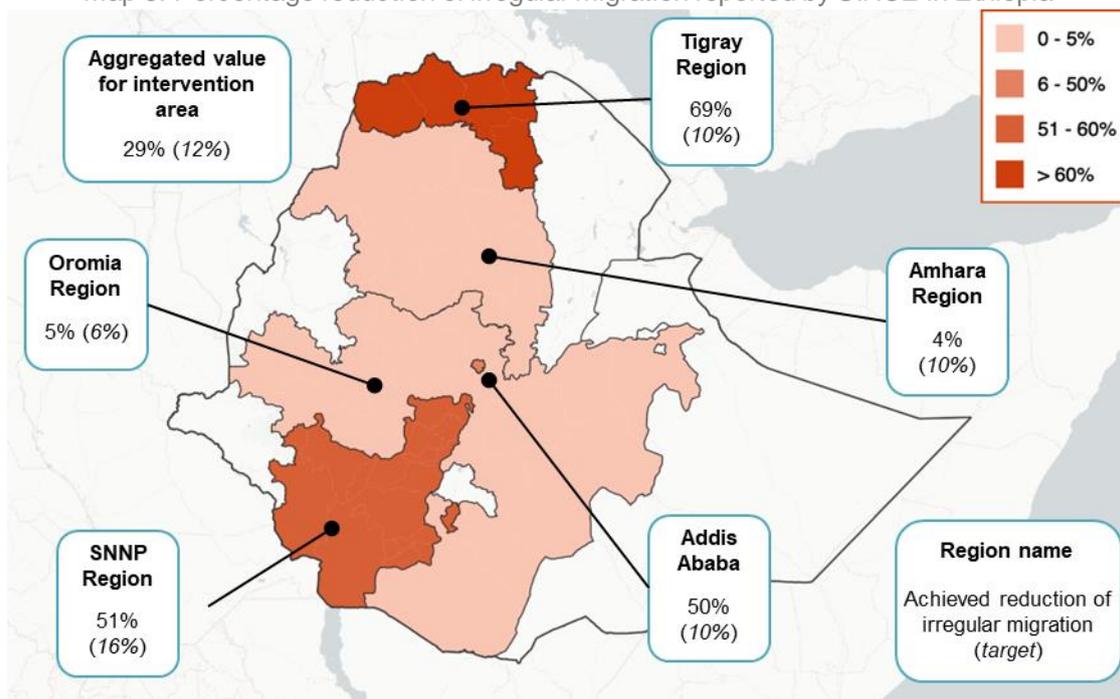
⁵ In this section, the word 'outcome' will refer to both impacts and outcomes, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among other factors.

⁶ The endline value was not reported for 29 indicators, while 11 indicators measured outputs instead of outcomes.

one third (10) reported achievements that surpassed their targets.¹ Due to the limited number of indicators (both overall and for most subthemes), opportunities for comparisons and aggregated analyses are limited. However, as more projects end and more outcome indicators are made available, more robust aggregated analyses for SO3 outcomes may be possible in the future.

- Migration stocks and flows:** Twelve outcome indicators related to migration stocks and flows were included in project documents, making it the subtheme with the highest number of migration-related outcome indicators. However, all twelve are from the SINCE project in Ethiopia, and as such their aggregation potential is limited to that project alone. These indicators measure the reduction of irregular migration and the reduction in the propensity to migrate irregularly in the project's five regions of intervention, as well as the aggregated values for the entire area of intervention of the project. Of the twelve indicators in question, ten reported reductions exceeding their respective targets. This includes the two indicators measuring the aggregated results for the project's collective intervention area. However, it is worth noting that the project assessed propensity to irregularly migrate through a direct survey to beneficiaries, and as such the methodology relies on a relatively subjective measure (as well as on respondents feeling comfortable disclosing such information).

Map 3: Percentage reduction of irregular migration reported by SINCE in Ethiopia

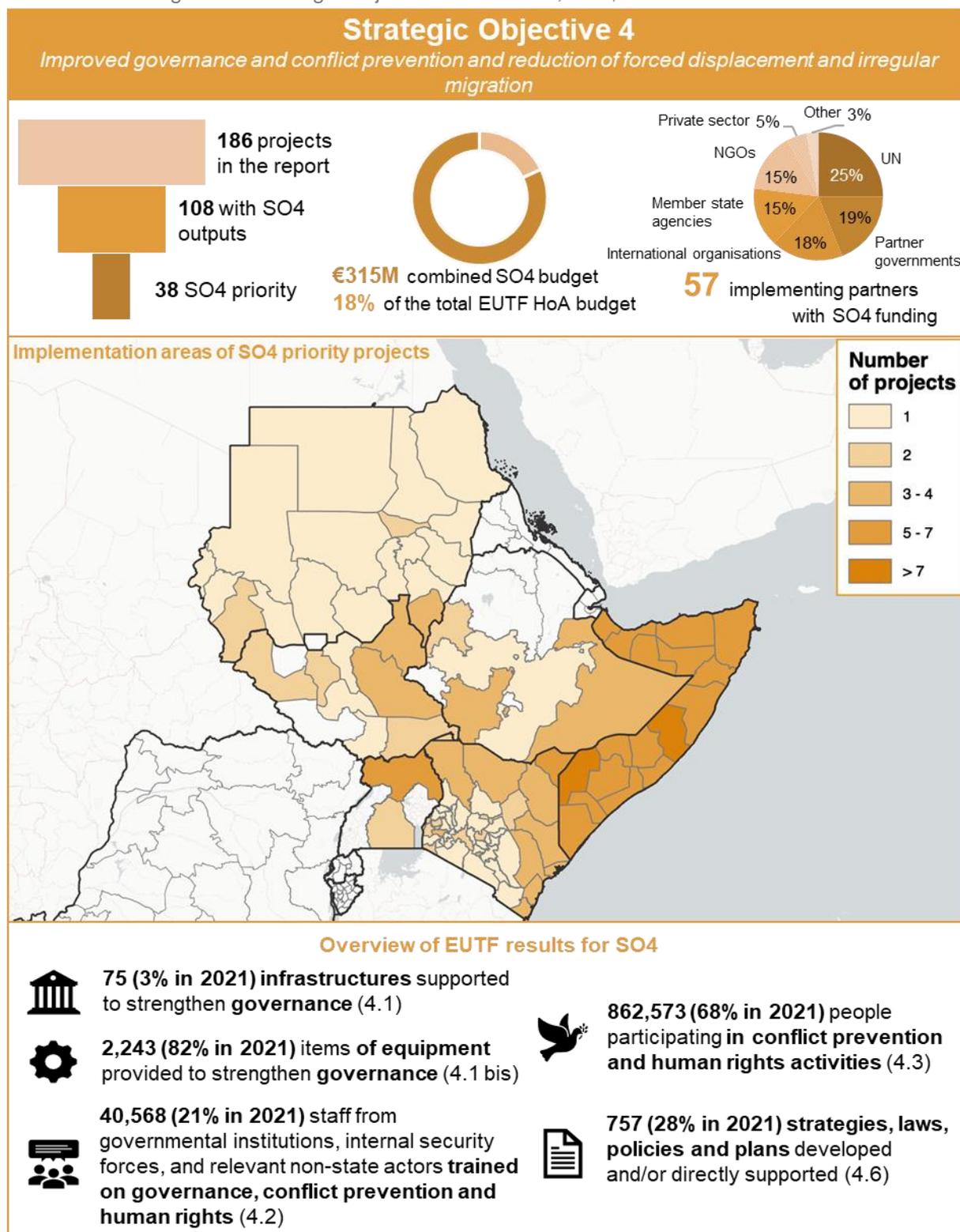


- Four projects measured **improved capacity** among relevant stakeholders and local authorities to respond to migration issues through four indicators. The projects informing these indicators were the RDPP ET SC and RDPP ET IRC projects in Ethiopia, RE-INTEG IOM in Somalia and BMM I at the regional level, and they all recorded increases in knowledge among beneficiaries of their capacity-building activities (with between 87% and 100% of target beneficiaries reporting improved knowledge, although absolute values could not be extrapolated for any of these indicators). However, it should be noted that improvements in capacity appear to have been universally measured through beneficiary self-assessments, as opposed to capacity testing, thereby limiting the reliability of the indicator data.

¹ Only 14 outcome indicators could potentially have reported negative changes, due to the nature of the indicator, its phrasing and what it was measuring.

4.2.5. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Figure 14: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, December 2021^{1,2,3}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €M.

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

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

The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) recorded a sizeable increase in violence in the HoA region in 2021 compared to 2020, with fatalities resulting from violent events rising by 51% (a total of 16,747 casualties in 2021) and the number of security events increasing from 5,227 to 6,558.

This trend is largely driven by insecurity in Ethiopia, where the number of reported casualties rose from 3,974 in 2020 to 8,951 in 2021. After a unilateral declaration of ceasefire by the federal government in June, the conflict that began in Tigray in November 2020 spilled over into other regions in the second half of 2021. Tigrayan forces backed by Oromo insurgents captured towns as close as 100 km from Addis Ababa before retreating in mid-December. Although fatalities were concentrated in Tigray in 2020 and during the first half of 2021, fatalities in Amhara (2,847) and Oromia (1,911) outnumber those in Tigray (1,744) in 2021. In parallel to the ongoing Tigray conflict, ethnic tensions continued to destabilise communities throughout the country in 2021, often resulting in casualties.

The ACLED data also highlights significant, though stable, levels of violence in Somalia and South Sudan, with 3,181 and 2,154 fatalities recorded in 2021, respectively. Insecurity remains high in Somalia due to the persistent threat of the Al-Shabaab insurgency. Furthermore, as reported in the S1 2021 report, the political stand-off over the organisation and modalities of the presidential elections that were originally scheduled for 2020 has divided Somali politics and led to clashes across the country. In South Sudan, while clashes between government and rebel forces have destabilised the Equatoria and Greater Upper Nile regions, ACLED data also points to rising levels of intercommunal violence.

In Sudan, despite important steps taken by the parties to the national democratic transition in the first half of 2021, disagreements between the political, civilian and military stakeholders of the transition culminated in a coup d'état by the Sudanese Armed Forces on 25 October. The population reacted to the move, and to the subsequent arrest of Prime Minister Hamdok by the military, with widespread protests, which continued through the end of the year.

To contribute to peace and political stability in the region, the EUTF has contracted a diverse range of projects related to peacebuilding, security and institutional support (Strategic Objective 4), which are collectively worth €315M or 18% of the contracted EUTF budget so far. Somalia, regional projects and Uganda have the largest relative portions of funding allocated to SO2-related activities, with 40%, 22% and 22%, respectively.

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

As of the end of 2021, a total of 862,573 individuals have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities funded by the EUTF in the HoA (EUTF indicator 4.3). The second half of 2021 accounts for the largest biannual contribution to this output since the launch of the EUTF, as 590,285 beneficiaries (65% of the total) were reached that semester. The Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project is the main contributor to this increase, having reached 458,121 Kenyans in S2 2021 via their online awareness-raising campaigns on radicalisation and extremism. These are based on 990 open-source intelligence reports, including incident reports, active persistent threat reports, and daily, weekly and monthly updates. Engagement with beneficiaries also allowed the NCTC and the Government of Kenya to make their anti-extremism messaging and their reporting on security incidents more conflict-sensitive.

A smaller but still significant output was also reported against EUTF indicator 4.3 by the Women Empowerment programme in South Sudan (and particularly, by its Cordaid, DCA, Dorcas and ZOA-led components), with 54,459 beneficiaries in the second semester of 2021. The programme implemented a combination of sensitisation campaigns and community dialogues about gender equity and women's rights, as these are significant challenges in South Sudan (see the South Sudan country section for more details). Other key contributions in S2 2021 were made by the SUPREME programme in Uganda (26,058) and the PACT-led Cross-Border projects SEEK II and RASMI II in cross-border areas in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia (12,736).

The abovementioned activities represent a shift in the focus of contributions made by the EUTF to peacebuilding and human rights. Before the beginning of 2021, the main subjects of the EUTF portfolio's

conflict prevention and human rights activities were peacebuilding (79% of the output as of the end of 2020) and P/CVE (16%), ahead of natural resource management (2%) and gender (1%).¹ As of the end of 2021, most beneficiaries to date have been reached by actions focused on P/CVE (59%), followed by peacebuilding (30%), gender (7%), human rights and protection (1%), natural resource management (1%) and other issues (2%).

Since the launch of the EUTF, the P/CVE output has been entirely concentrated in Kenya, with contributions from the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC and Youth KE programmes. About three quarters (77%) of the beneficiaries of peacebuilding activities were reported by regional programmes, most notably in the border areas of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia as well as in displacement settlements in the Great Lakes region. South Sudan, where 65% of women and girls have experienced gender-based violence, accounts for 96% of the beneficiaries that participated in actions addressing gender issues.²

Awareness-raising campaigns remain the most frequently reported form of peacebuilding and human rights activity aimed at the general population, accounting for 85% of the output to date.

Capacity building

To complement the above-described actions that directly support populations affected by violence, EUTF-funded projects have also provided 40,568 staff representing state and non-state actors with capacity building on peace, security and governance issues (EUTF indicator 4.2, 58% male and 38% female³). About a fifth of this output (21%) was delivered in 2021, including 15% in the second half of the year. As of the end of 2021, none of the 57 projects that have contributed to this indicator has achieved more than 10% of the total output. This reflects the extent to which peacebuilding and governance training for state and non-state actors has been built into the design of numerous EUTF projects.

Despite the relative uniformity of project contributions in terms of output size, a few project achievements from 2021 stand out. The CRRF Urban Development Koboko project, led by ACAV, supported 3,376 trainees in 2021, including 2,216 duty-bearers⁴ in Kokobo Municipality in Uganda, who were reached by messages designed to raise their awareness about refugees' protection needs. The Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project also trained 684 stakeholders in 2021 (including national civilian institutions, security forces, community representatives, disengagement specialists, NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs)) to combat radicalisation in Kenya using a whole-of-society approach. Finally, the SSRD project run by WV in South Sudan trained 684 staff, mostly on topics such as the participation of women in peacebuilding and community leadership.⁵

As of the end of 2021, conflict prevention has been the main focus of these training activities, with 18,175 beneficiaries or 45% of the output to date, followed by protection (17%), P/CVE (8%), justice (7%), gender (5%), security (5%), human rights (3%), improved governance (3%) and other topics (7%). However, in 2021, capacity-building initiatives focused on protection reached more beneficiaries (3,576, or 42% of the total number of trainees this year) than other topics. The large majority of these (99%) were Ugandan actors supported to better protect Ugandan refugees in refugee settlements across the country, mostly thanks to the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project.⁶ Training activities addressing peacebuilding and gender reached a further 21% and 11% of the staff reported in 2021, respectively.⁷

Community representatives account for 37% of all trainees reported against this indicator to date, followed by local civilian institutions (16%), NGOs and CSOs (10%) and national civilian institutions

¹ Other topics included human rights, protection and other issues.

² UNICEF, 'Gender-based Violence – December 2019', 2019.

³ The gender of 4% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

⁴ A duty-bearer is the person(s) or institution(s) which have obligations and responsibilities in relation to the realisation of a right, such as the right of refugees to access services and protection.

⁵ 16 county, payam and boma staff were also trained on conflict resolution.

⁶ The remaining 1% included 45 civilian institutions staff trained to better protect children on the move in Djibouti.

⁷ Other subjects included P/CVE, human rights, security, justice, governance, border management and other issues.

(10%), with national security forces (6%), justice officials (3%), local security forces (1%), local service providers (1%) and traditional leaders (1%) each accounting for smaller portions of the overall output.¹

Outcome analysis 5: Social cohesion and conflict prevention – Aggregated outcome analysis

EUTF funded interventions have likely² contributed to positive outcomes³ on social cohesion and conflict prevention in the HoA

24 completed EUTF projects included outcome indicators relevant to SO4 in their logical frameworks, with a total of 210 indicators related to governance, conflict prevention and human rights. (Fifteen of these indicators were considered by the MLS to actually be *outputs* of project activities, and were therefore excluded from the analysis.) Out of these 24 projects, thirteen reported endline values in documents provided to the MLS. Only indicators with endline values (106 in total) were considered in the below assessment.

Outcomes related to social cohesion and conflict prevention tended to have the highest aggregation potential, because projects measured more comparable indicators on these topics (with sufficiently precise values) than for other thematic areas.

- **Social cohesion:** Eight projects⁴ spread across Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda (with a particular emphasis on certain border areas) collectively measured 27 outcome indicators related to communities' perceptions of social cohesion between conflict-affected populations. Of these 27 indicators, 14, or 52%, indicated positive changes, whereas nine, or 33%, found negative outcomes.⁵ All negative social cohesion results were collected by the Youth KE KRCS project, for reasons that are outlined below.

Nine indicators sought to measure displacement-affected communities' views about social cohesion and integration between displaced populations (IDPs or refugees) and their hosts.⁶ Among these, seven outcome results indicated improved outcomes, in northwestern Tigray, Jigjiga (Ethiopia) and Jubaland (Somalia) as well as in the Northern and Western provinces of Uganda. The highest absolute value was reported in Jigjiga, where an estimated 44,626 individuals⁷ considered that there had been an improvement in the relations between host and refugee communities compared to before project implementation.

Social cohesion results for other targeted communities (that is, communities that are conflict-affected but not displacement-affected) were mixed. Out of the 18 indicators measuring social cohesion outcomes among these communities, seven showed a positive change and nine demonstrated negative effects.⁸ These mixed results are largely attributable to the outcome data from Youth KE KRCS, which varies significantly across the violence-prone districts in Kenya where the project intervened. KRCS's indicators measured perceptions of safety among the youth population, which remained seriously affected by persistent crime and violence in these areas. This may be because the project's endline survey focused on project beneficiaries, who were selected in part because of their involvement in crime. As a result, youths surveyed for the endline survey were more likely to have been involved in

¹ Other non-state actors account for 8% of the output. The type of actor of 7% of the output is unspecified.

² None of the projects mentioned in this focus box included a control group. In the absence of such a control group, it is impossible to assess the direct contribution of the EUTF to these outcomes because the improvements could have happened without the intervention.

³ In this section, the word 'outcome' will refer to both impacts and outcomes, as projects may classify the same phenomenon as either impact or outcome depending on their theory of change, among other factors.

⁴ Cross-Border EI Niño SS FAO, Cross-Border RASMI, Cross-Border SEEK, RDPP ET IRC, RDPP ET SC, RE-INTEG NRC, SPRS-NU DRC and Youth KE KRCS

⁵ Changes on two indicators between baseline and endline was insignificant. Progress on two other indicators could not be measured as they had no baseline.

⁶ Progress on the two remaining indicators could not be measured as they had no baseline.

⁷ This figure has been extrapolated from the survey sample. 93% of the individuals surveyed to assess the impact of the RDPP ET SC project reported an improvement in interactions between host and refugee communities. The survey sample was designed to represent the total target population of 47,870 people with a confidence level of 95%.

⁸ The difference between baseline and endline for the two other indicators was insignificant.

crime, and therefore were more likely to perceive insecurity, than the respondents of the baseline study, who were selected more randomly. This bias may have negatively impacted KRCS's outcome results.

Meanwhile, border communities supported by Cross-Border El Niño SS FAO and Cross-Border RASMI in South Sudan and the Mendera Triangle experienced improved social cohesion outcomes. In South Sudan, 20 FAO-supported communities (compared with ten at baseline) reported peaceful interactions with one another, organising joint high-level meetings and dialogues.

- **Conflict prevention:** Six projects¹ intervening in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda collectively reported endline values for 43 outcome indicators related to conflict prevention. Positive results were found for 30 of these indicators, while ten pointed towards negative outcomes.²

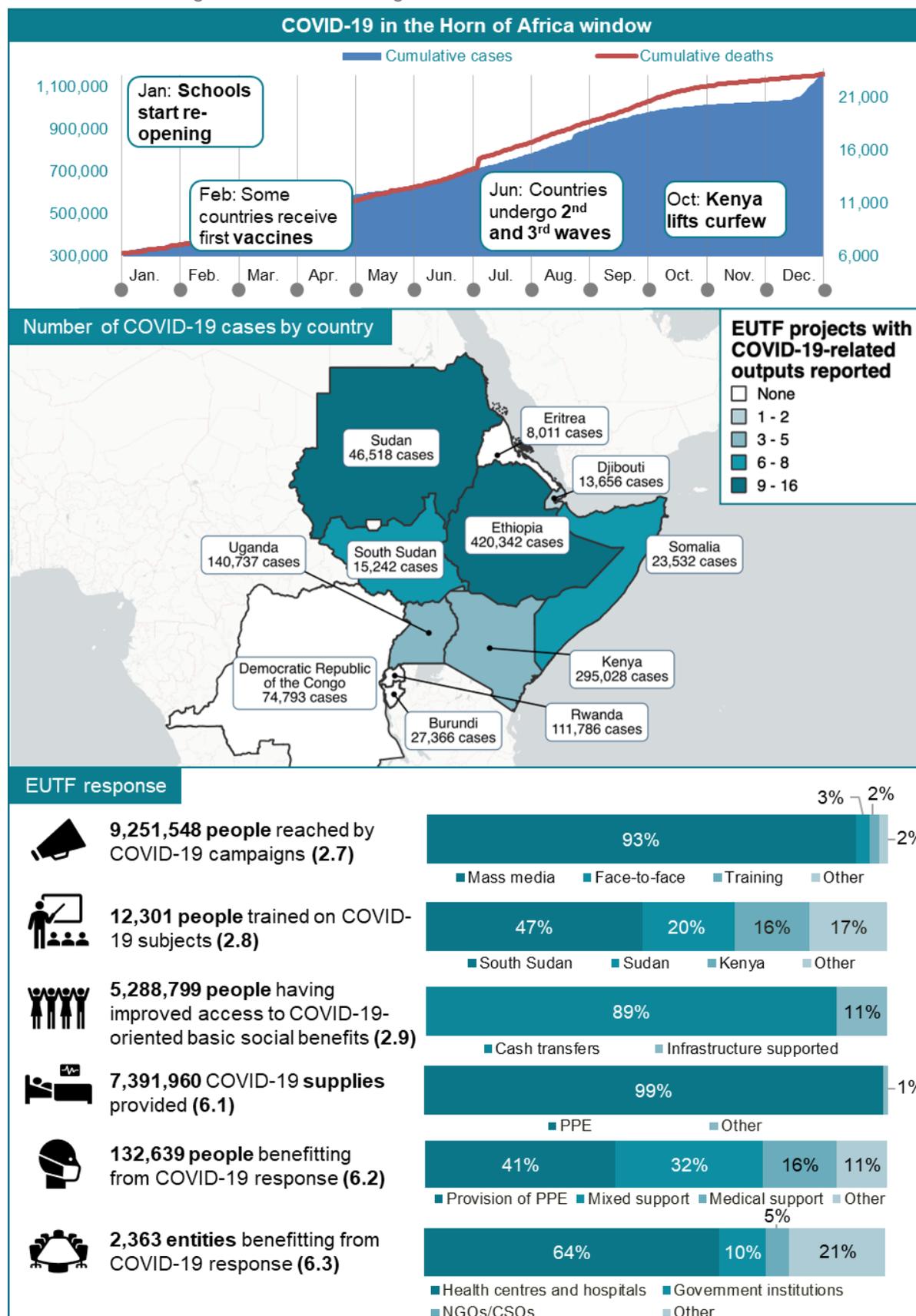
Of these 43 indicators, 18 (reported on by three projects – Youth KE KRCS, RISE CARE and Cross-Border UNDP Peace) sought to measure local communities' ability to prevent or mitigate conflict, including 16 that demonstrated positive effects. These outcomes are likely attributable at least in part to the projects' efforts to support youths, subnational authorities and early warning systems to better manage conflicts in Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda. For instance, the Youth KE KRCS project indicated that nearly all surveyed Kenyan youths across their counties of implementation demonstrated awareness of methods of conflict resolution.

¹ Cross-Border RASMI, Cross-Border SEEK, Cross-Border UNDP Peace, RISE CARE, SPRS-NU DRC and Youth KE KRCS.

² The difference between baseline and endline for the three other indicators was insignificant.

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

Figure 15: COVID-19 regional dashboard, HoA, December 2021¹



According to a recent World Health Organization (WHO) analysis using data published between January 2020 and December 2021, the number of true COVID-19 infections in Africa was in fact 97 times larger than officially reported for that period. By comparison, the number of real infections was estimated to be sixteen times higher than the number of confirmed reported cases at the global level. This significant trend of under-counting in Africa can at least partly be explained by a higher number of asymptomatic cases. The continent's youthful population and the comparatively smaller number of people with risk factors such as diabetes, hypertension and other chronic diseases, seems to have led to milder COVID-19 cases on the continent.²

As of December 2021, the number of reported COVID-19 cases and deaths in the Horn of Africa³ amounted to 1,177,011 and 23,266, respectively.⁴ 35,771,619 people had been vaccinated in the region, except in Eritrea, which remains the only country in Africa that has not included a COVID-19 vaccination campaign in its national response to the pandemic.⁵ Most HoA countries received vaccine doses through the African Vaccine Acquisition Trust, bilateral donations, and the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) Facility, in which the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda all participate (as of December 2021, Eritrea was not participating and Burundi was in the process of joining). However, vaccine supplies remain unpredictable, hindering countries from carrying out effective vaccination campaigns. Several governments in the HoA thus prolonged COVID-19 restrictions for much longer than many countries with ample vaccine supply. Kenya only lifted its night-time curfew in October 2021, and restrictions on movement between 12 am and 4 am were still in place in Rwanda in December. In Uganda, schools have been either fully or partially closed since March 2020, and only reopened in January 2022. Telephone surveys conducted in September 2021 offer an indication of the direct impact of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of populations in the region: 90% of respondents in Kenya, 88% in Uganda, 77% in the DRC, 75% in Sudan and 65% in Ethiopia had reportedly lost income since the start of the pandemic. This was associated with negative coping mechanisms, such as missing meals or delaying health visits.⁶

Nearly two years after the first case of COVID-19 was detected worldwide, EUTF-funded projects continue to provide substantial support to the COVID-19 response in the HoA region. Indeed, between the end of 2020 and the end of 2021, the number of people having improved access to COVID-19-related basic social benefits thanks to EUTF projects increased almost eight-fold (EUTF indicator 2.9), seven times more pandemic-related supplies were distributed (EUTF indicator 6.1), and three and a half times more entities benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities (EUTF indicator 6.3).

As of December 2021, EUTF-funded projects have improved 5,288,799 people's access to COVID-19-related social benefits. 89% of this result consists of cash transfers, virtually all of which were reported by the Sudan Transition And Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund in 2021 (STARS MDTF) (EUTF indicator 2.9). The STARS MDTF co-finances the Sudan Family Support Programme (SFSP), which was created as an economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the pressing economic adjustments undertaken by the Government of Sudan, as well as to develop and strengthen social safety net systems in the country. Since February 2021, 9,529,262 people have been enrolled in the SFSP, and 4,674,710 have received cash transfers of USD 5. However, the SFSP was paused following the Sudanese coup d'état of 25 October 2021. The remaining 11% of beneficiaries (594,284) gaining improved access to COVID-19-related services to date have benefitted from the rehabilitation, equipment or construction of handwashing stations.

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

² WHO, 'Over two-thirds of Africans exposed to virus which causes COVID-19: WHO study', 7 April 2022.

³ This includes all countries with contracted EUTF projects, i.e. Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda. 29,306 cases and 737 deaths were also registered in Tanzania, but the reliability of the data up to early 2021 is limited.

⁴ Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 March 2022 at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

⁵ WHO, 'COVID-19 vaccination in the WHO African region – Monthly Bulletin – February 2022', 7 March 2022.

⁶ Amnesty International, "Address the access issue and the pandemic will be managed tomorrow": global vaccine inequity's impact in East Africa', 14 December 2021.

In addition, 7,391,960 COVID-19-related supplies have been provided to date, including 87% in 2021, which consisted almost entirely of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (EUTF indicator 6.1). 96% of the 2021 output is attributed to the COVID Supplies WFP project in South Sudan, and another 3% was reported in Kenya by the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project. The remaining 1% of supplies were distributed by various projects, mostly in Ethiopia but also in Somalia, Sudan and Uganda.

Finally, 1,835 entities (such as health facilities, government institutions and NGOs/CSOs) have benefitted from COVID-19-related emergency activities this year, bringing the total to date to 2,363 (EUTF indicator 6.3). In 2021, most of the supported entities were located in Sudan (78%), distantly followed by Uganda (9%), South Sudan (6%), Somalia (5%), and Kenya and Ethiopia (1% each).¹ The achievement in Sudan was ascribed to two projects. One is the WHO COVID-19 Response project, which distributed thermal scanners to 1,227 health centres and one airport, trained 335 staff members from 12 points of entry (the staff members were counted under EUTF indicator 2.8), and strengthened the surveillance systems of three ministries. The other is the Greater Stability in Eastern Sudan FAO project, which issued twelve monthly reports aiming to inform decisionmakers and practitioners with timely consolidated food security information on the adverse impact of COVID-19 and other shocks on food security in Sudan. These reports were uploaded on the Sudan Food Security Information and Knowledge Management webpage² and benefitted 184 government institutions, NGOs and other entities throughout 2021.

Focus box 1: Provision of oxygen by the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project in Somalia³

As described in section 3.3, the HoA EUTF portfolio includes five projects that are fully dedicated to the COVID-19 response. The newest addition to this list, the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project in Somalia, was launched in September 2020 and started reporting to the MLS in S2 2021.

Photo 1: Pressure swing adsorption oxygen plant handover to the Federal Ministry of Health in Somalia



As the number of cases and deaths surged in Somalia in March and April 2021, the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project, signed in December 2020, was compelled to reschedule some of its activities (including trainings of community leaders to provide health education and the establishment of cross-border committees for surveillance and risk assessments) to prioritise life-saving interventions during its first year of implementation. To improve access to medical oxygen

¹ Less than 1% were also located in Djibouti.

² www.fsi.sd.

³ Photo credit: WHO Somalia.

for critically ill COVID-19 patients, the project successfully procured, delivered and installed a pressure swing adsorption oxygen plant at the De Martino Hospital in Mogadishu, and a solar-powered oxygen system at the Hanano Hospital in Dhusamareb in Galmudug State. As of 31 August 2021, the solar-powered oxygen system had treated 120 patients, including for pneumonia, birth asphyxia and COVID-19. Both the pressure swing adsorption oxygen plant and solar-powered oxygen system are vital to meeting the need for medical oxygen in the treatment of severe and critical COVID-19 patients, as well as for other severe diseases requiring supplemental oxygen therapy (such as pneumonia, cardiac failure, trauma, etc.). Both activities will contribute to avoiding 'preventable' deaths from epidemic diseases in the future.¹

In parallel to these sizeable outputs, a few COVID-19-related activities appear to have slowed down from 2020 to 2021. For instance, the number of COVID-19-related basic services delivered and the number of people benefitting from COVID-19 emergency response activities both dropped by 79% (EUTF indicators 2.2 and 6.2,² respectively), and 97% fewer people were reached by sensitisation campaigns on COVID-19 (EUTF indicator 2.7).

In 2020, sixteen projects reported delivering 524,183 COVID-19-related basic services, whereas only six projects delivered 107,875 services in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2). It should be noted, however, that, of the total 632,058 COVID-19-related basic services provided to date, 83% comprise distance learning facilitated for children in primary and secondary schools in South Sudan by the Education in Emergency UNICEF project. As of the end of 2020, 452,793 students had been receiving distance learning thanks to Education in Emergency UNICEF. These students continued to receive support throughout 2021, but were not counted again by the MLS to avoid double-counting. The remaining 17% of COVID-19-related services provided to date mostly consist of the provision of soaps and hygiene products.

With regard to the number of people assisted by COVID-19 response activities, in 2021 the EU-IOM Joint Initiative alone was responsible for 89% of the yearly output of 23,242 (EUTF indicator 6.2). The project provided mixed support – including hotlines, PPE and non-food items – to 20,603 people (50% host community members, 42% migrants in transit, and 8% returnees) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. The remaining 11% of 2021 beneficiaries received PPE from five different projects in Ethiopia and Uganda.

As for awareness raising, the number of people reached decreased from 9,024,440 in 2020 to 227,108 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.7). While 91% of the 2020 beneficiaries were reached through campaigns rolled out in two countries (Ethiopia and Kenya), in 2021 the geographical distribution was more diversified: beneficiaries were mainly reported in Sudan (38%), Ethiopia (28%), Kenya (16%) and Somalia (14%).³ The main contributors to the 2021 output were RDPP ET Plan in Ethiopia (accounting for 26%), El Niño WHH in Sudan (24%), the Cross-Border programme in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia (20%), CRRF KE Self-Reliance in Kenya (13%), and Sudan and Europe - Creative Connections (12%).⁴

¹ COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project, 'Interim narrative report', 1 September 2020 – 31 August 2021.

² The reason for the difference in trends between EUTF indicators 6.1 and 6.2 is that some projects that distribute large quantities of supplies (such as the COVID-19 Supplies WFP project in South Sudan, which has distributed 84% of the total supplies reported to date) do not ask beneficiary organisations to report on how PPE is used after supplies are dispatched. This means that they can only report on EUTF indicator 6.1 but not EUTF indicator 6.2.

³ The remaining 4% of beneficiaries were reached in South Sudan, Uganda and Burundi.

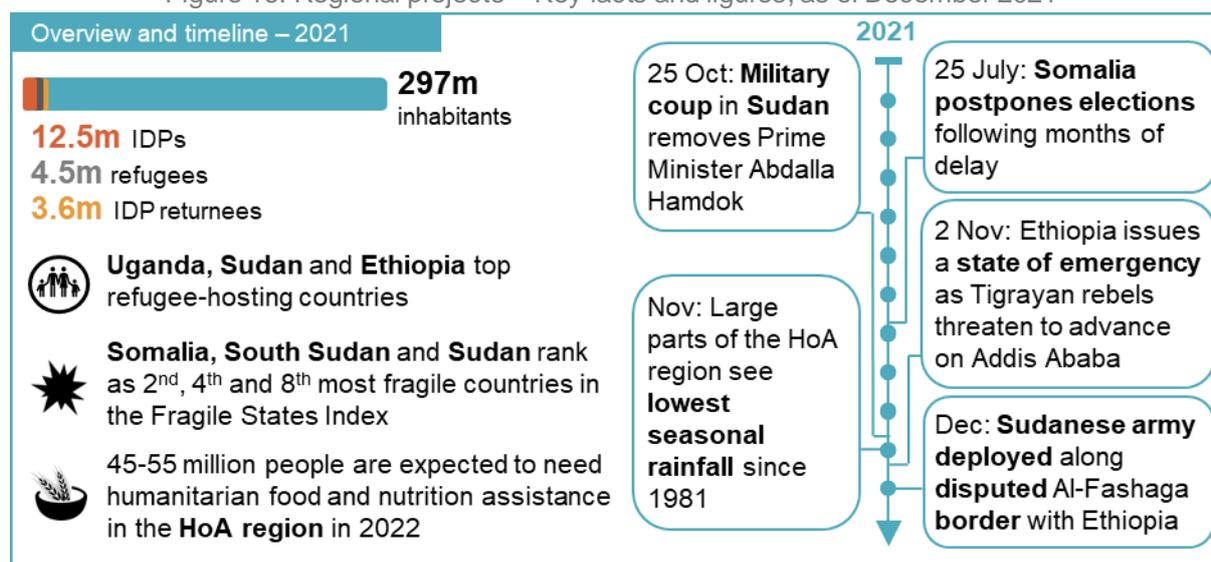
⁴ The remaining 3% were reported by RISE CARE and CRRF Urban Development Koboko in Uganda, Resilience East SD AICS and PROTECT Danish Red Cross in Sudan, RESET Plus Innovation Fund in Ethiopia, SSRD IRC in South Sudan, and CRRF DIRECT IRC in Burundi.

5. ANALYSIS BY COUNTRY

5.1. REGIONAL PROJECTS

5.1.1 REGIONAL PROJECTS IN 2021

Figure 16: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



With around one in six refugees and asylum seekers worldwide settled in the HoA region and more than 12 million IDPs at the end of 2021,² the region continues to experience high levels of forced displacement. Moreover, recent positive political developments in the region, such as ongoing reconstruction and stabilisation efforts in Somalia and political transitions in Ethiopia and Sudan, all faced significant setbacks in 2021. For example, the conflict that began in Tigray, Ethiopia, in November 2020 spread into the neighbouring Amhara and Afar regions in mid-2021, approaching Addis Ababa before a military reversal at the end of the year. Sudan's transition to civilian and democratic rule was disrupted by a military coup in October 2021 that removed Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok,³ while elections in Somalia were further postponed after months of delay, triggering protests between pro-government and pro-opposition military forces.⁴ Tensions between countries also persisted, including disagreements between Egypt, Ethiopia and Sudan over the construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, territorial disputes between Ethiopia and Sudan that culminated in military clashes, and diplomatic tensions between Kenya and Somalia over a maritime dispute – all threatening promising prospects for peace.⁵

¹ Africa News, 'Sudanese army deployed along the disputed border with Ethiopia', 15 December 2021; Center for Strategic & International Studies, 'Drought hits the Horn of Africa', 21 March 2022; The Fund for Peace, 'Fragile States Index', 2021.

² UNHCR, 'Refugee data finder'. Retrieved on 12 April 2022 at <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/>.

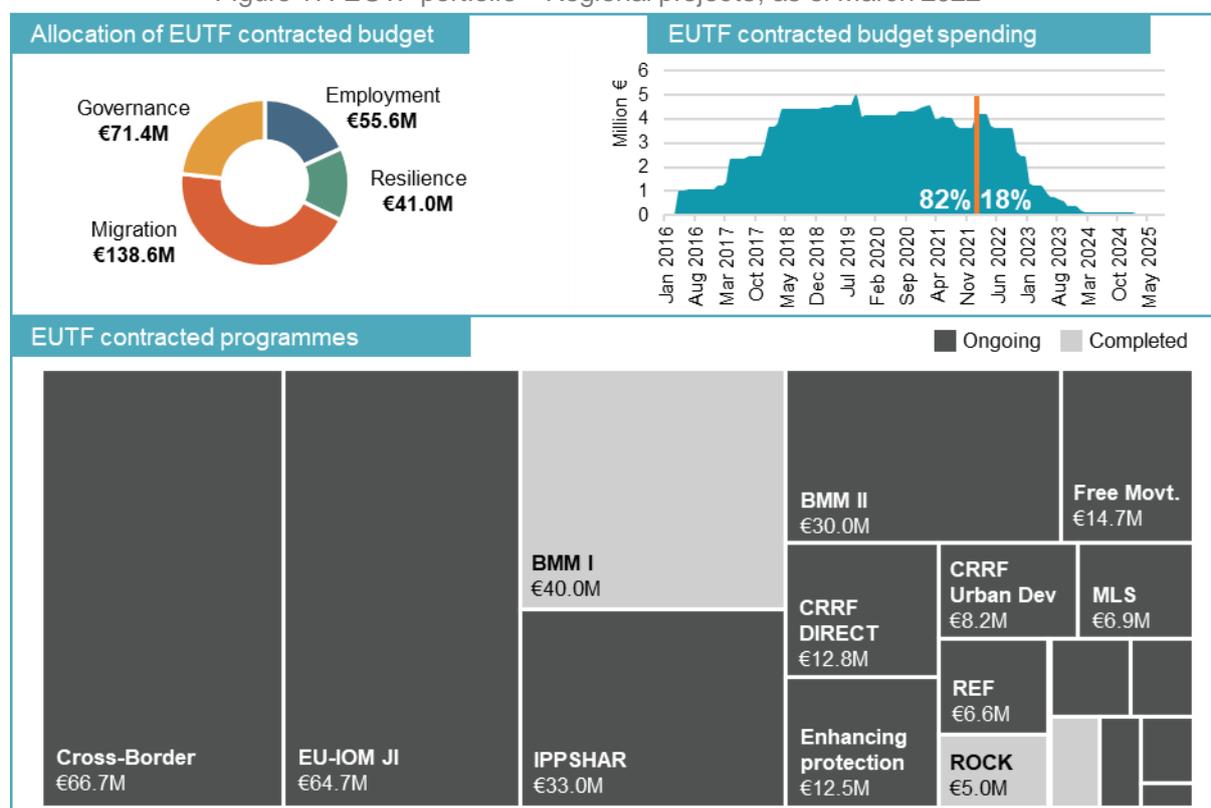
³ The Prime Minister officially resigned in January 2022.

⁴ The Africa Report, 'Taking stock of the Horn of Africa: dynamics and strategic stakes', 22 February 2022.

⁵ Hom International Institute for Strategic Studies, 'The 2022 conflict flashpoints to watch in the Horn of Africa', 10 February 2022.

5.1.2 THE EUTF AND REGIONAL PROJECTS

Figure 17: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects, as of March 2022^{1,2,3}



The EUTF's regional portfolio focuses on transboundary and regional migration, security and governance issues in the HoA region, with interventions that aim to contribute to comprehensive regional solutions and opportunities. Regional contracts account for the third-largest portion of the EUTF's portfolio in the HoA, with a total of €320M contracted to eighteen programmes encompassing 44 regional projects. This represents an increase of €10M compared to the last report, thanks to Cross-Border BORESHA III DRC (a follow-up to the Cross-Border BORESHA DRC project, now in its third phase), CRRF DIRECT UNHCR and TCF Regional (HoA). A significant proportion of regional funding is allocated to migration management (SO3, €139M), followed by governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, €71M), employment (SO1, €56M) and resilience (SO2, €41M).⁴ EUTF-funded regional projects implement a diverse range of interventions, including those aimed at building local and national capacities to improve service delivery, at strengthening migration management and conflict prevention, and at supporting regional integration and policymaking. Some regional projects also implement activities with direct beneficiaries (including activities related to employment opportunities, resilience building, peacebuilding and migration-related support).

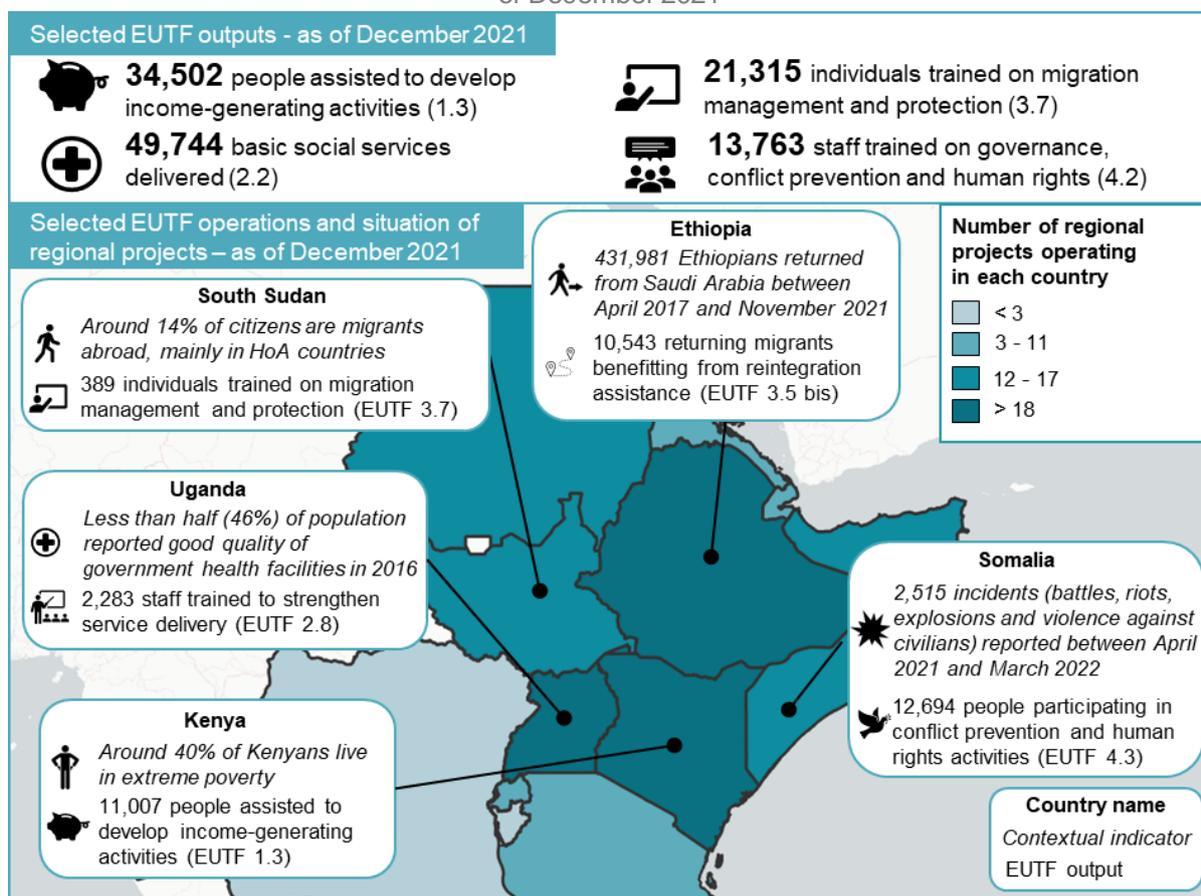
¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and total country budget are due to rounding.

² The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Disrupting Criminal Networks (€4.9M), Erasmus+ (€3.9M), IGAD Resilience (€3.5M), Self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC (€3M), GRC IGAD (€2.8M), and TCF Regional (HOA) (€1M).

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

⁴ The remaining 4% (€14M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 18: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in the HoA region – Regional projects, as of December 2021¹



Resilience

The EUTF regional portfolio reported some of its largest resilience outputs ever in 2021. Projects notably supported the delivery of basic social services (though most of these were related to the COVID-19 response; see *COVID-19 pandemic in the HoA*), improved hectares of agricultural land, and built the capacity of staff from local authorities and basic service providers.

In 2021, regional projects improved the largest annual number of hectares of agricultural land and pastoral ecosystems reported to date, mainly through the introduction of sustainable management practices (EUTF indicator 2.6). Of the 994 hectares of land reported to date, 82% (816 hectares) were improved in 2021 thanks to Cross-Border VSFG (responsible for 93% of the 2021 output) and CRRF DIRECT Oxfam (7%). Cross-Border VSFG rehabilitated 660 hectares in Turkana County, Kenya, and 99 hectares in SNNP Region, Ethiopia, by promoting alternatives to invasive species and grass reseedling in deferred grazing lands, with the aim of expanding rangeland in border areas in southwestern Ethiopia and north-western Kenya.

In response to chronic food insecurity in their areas of intervention, the Cross-Border programme and the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project (implementing in Uganda) have also provided 185,888 people with food security-related assistance, including 28,783 people in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.4). Cross-Border intervenes in border areas in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia with food security interventions

¹ ACLED, 'East Africa – Somalia database'. Retrieved on 7 April 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>; IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 5 May 2017 – 30 November 2021', November 2021; UNHCR, 'Operational data portal – South Sudan', 28 February 2022; Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 'National service delivery survey – 2015 report', 2016; World Bank, 'State of economic inclusion report 2021', 2021.

such as livelihood diversification (including the promotion of livelihoods related to livestock, agriculture and fisheries) to promote greater resilience. In 2021, Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC contributed to more than half of all outputs reported for this indicator by regional projects, by supporting 13,020 people¹ (51% male and 49% female) with livestock vaccinations and deworming campaigns, providing 715 livestock common interest group members with technical and material support to produce livestock fodder, and distributing actual fodder to 480 female smallholder farmers. Other interventions implemented by the project targeted the ongoing desert locust infestation, including by training 318 disaster risk reduction management committee members on methods to protect crops and grazing lands against destruction resulting from the desert locust. Lastly, 290 farmers, including agro-pastoralists and pastoralists, obtained weather-based insurance through the promotion of an index-based livestock insurance model. The Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC project intervenes in the Mendera triangle (a triple border area between Liben Zone in Ethiopia, Gedo Region in Somalia and Mendera County in Kenya).

In an effort to strengthen service delivery in areas of intervention, regional projects provided capacity building to 3,427 staff from local authorities and basic service providers in 2021 and 5,467 staff to date (EUTF indicator 2.8), on topics such as WASH (accounting for 34% of staff trained), legal assistance (21%), education (10%), COVID-19 (5%), nutrition and food security (3%) and health care (2%). 64% of the 2021 result (2,189 staff) is due to the CRRF DIRECT programme in Burundi and Uganda. For example, the CRRF DIRECT Oxfam project built the capacity of 1,217 community-based facilitators and water governance structure members on sustainable land use management, afforestation and water and environment management in Isingiro and Kyegegwa Districts in Uganda as part of its efforts to reduce the potential negative environmental and socioeconomic impact of displacement on local service systems. Similarly, the CRRF DIRECT IRC project trained 413 male and 283 female community child protection volunteers and members of state child protection structures on refugee law and the specific needs of refugee children, with the aim of strengthening the child protection system and ensuring quality support for vulnerable children in Bujumbura Mairie, Burundi.² The CRRF Urban Development programme also reached 920 people in Uganda (80%) and Ethiopia (20%), including through interventions by the CRRF Urban Development Koboko, aimed at supporting the municipality in providing inclusive and quality services following a large influx of refugee arrivals. This includes 571 education and healthcare staff and members of local church-based organisations trained to strengthen service delivery in vocational training institutions and other schools, in mental health and psychosocial support services, and in COVID-19 prevention and response (all in Koboko District, Uganda).

National and local-level capacity building

In response to the large flows of incoming and outgoing migrants in the region, 21,850 stakeholders have been trained on migration management and protection by EUTF regional projects (EUTF indicator 3.7), which constitutes 86% of all results reported under this indicator to date. Following a decrease in trainings with the end of BMM I in 2019, outputs returned to pre-pandemic levels in 2021, with 7,018 individuals trained on legal migration (accounting for 35% of the 2021 output), human trafficking and migrant smuggling (16%) and other migration and protection-related topics (44%³). 2021 results are attributable to BMM II (48%), the EU-IOM JI (33%), and Disrupting Criminal Networks, implemented by CIVIPOL (16%).⁴ BMM II trained 2,410 men and 961 women on trafficking in persons and improving the management of systems dealing with victims of trafficking across the region, while the EU-IOM JI trained 1,632 male and 709 female national and local officials, including non-state actors, on return and reintegration in Ethiopia (68%), Somalia (30%) and Sudan (2%). The Disrupting Criminal Networks

¹ The team managing the Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC project have indicated that the number of livestock vaccination and deworming beneficiaries (13,020 individuals) they reported is likely to be an underestimate. This figure is therefore subject to future modification.

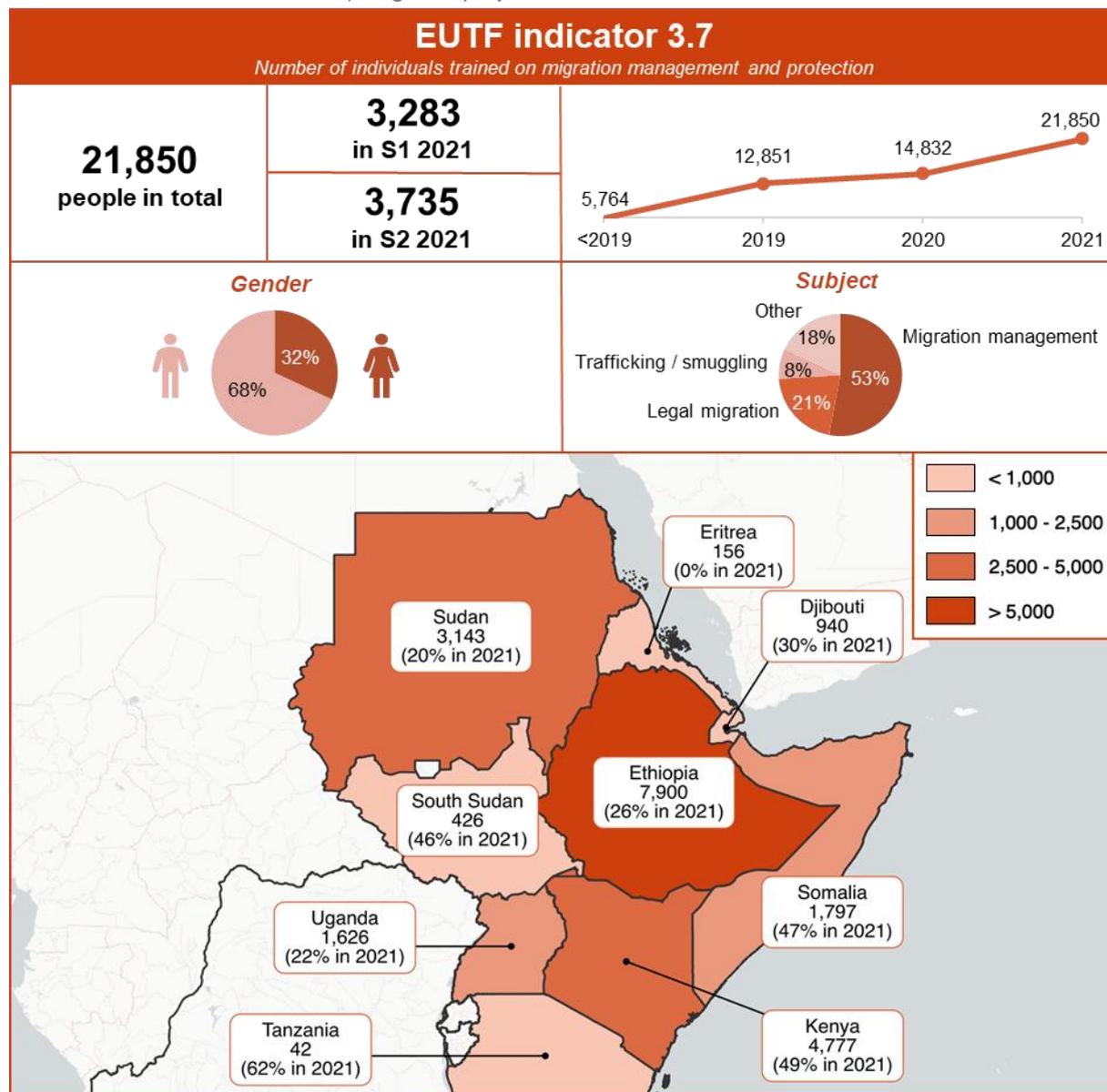
² The remaining 276 staff trained by the CRRF DIRECT programme were reached by the CRRF DIRECT CARE project in Uganda.

³ The remaining 48% of other migration and protection-related activities are attributed to the BMM II project.

⁴ The remaining were implemented by the CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance (2%) and Free Movement IGAD (less than 1%).

project also trained 1,151 people across the region – most notably in Kenya, with 967 government staff (including law enforcement agents and financial institution and intelligence staff), judicial authorities, asset recovery agents and other staff trained on migration management and protection.

Figure 19: Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection (EUTF indicator 3.7), regional projects, as of December 2021¹



Other national and local capacity-building activities have sought to strengthen peacebuilding processes amid heightened tensions and conflict. 2021 accounts for the second-largest annual result of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and non-state actors trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2). 4,681 staff (49% male and 48% female²) were trained on protection (71%), conflict prevention and peacebuilding (12%), security (9%), gender (3%) and other related topics (5%) in 2021, bringing the total to 13,763 staff trained. Of the 2021 results, the CRRF Urban Development Koboko project trained 160 representatives of Koboko Municipality on gender, age and disability mainstreaming as well as on social protection measures for unaccompanied and neglected children. The IPPSHAR programme also trained 643 government and non-government

¹ The map does not include 1,043 individuals as the country of training was not specified.

² The remaining 3% are unspecified.

staff on cybercrime, terrorism, integrated border security management, countering improvised explosive devices and other relevant topics in Ethiopia (40%), Kenya (21%), South Sudan (14%), Sudan (13%), Uganda (7%), Somalia (5%) and less than 1% in Djibouti.

The EUTF regional projects also engages local communities on conflict prevention and human rights topics through interventions such as community dialogues and awareness-raising sessions (EUTF indicator 4.3). In 2021, 31,182 people participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Kenya (23%), Ethiopia (19%), Burundi (19%), Uganda (15%), Somalia (12%) DRC (7%), Sudan (5%) and South Sudan (<1%), bringing the total to 206,635 people reached. Cross-Border programme interventions collectively reached 18,209 people in 2021 through inter-community dialogues, women for change forums and awareness-raising sessions on the cooperative management of water sources. A further 9,313 people were reached through the CRRF DIRECT programme, the IRC-led component of which held trainings and information sessions that reached 4,311 refugees and host community members with conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities, with the aim of improving conflict prevention and resolution among refugees and host communities in camps in Burundi. CRRF DIRECT IRC also organised social emotional learning interventions and other socio-recreational activities for 1,556 children and youths in the same refugee camps and surrounding communities. In Uganda's Isingiro and Kyegegwa Districts, the CRRF DIRECT Oxfam project reached 3,446 refugees and host community members with messages on environmental protection, resource-based conflict management and peaceful co-existence.

National and regional integration and policymaking

In an effort to address challenges related to regional stability and integration, the EUTF regional portfolio works on strengthening institutions by supporting the development of national, regional and international policies, protocols, strategies and systems. To date, 131 strategies, laws, policies and plans have been developed or directly supported by regional projects, with 2021 accounting for the highest yearly output to date with 41 strategies, laws and policies developed (31% of the total output) (EUTF indicator 4.6). These 41 outputs include 6 local, 28 national, 4 regional and 3 international policies or strategies.

In 2021, the CROSS PACT SEEK II project supported four local peace agreements in Ethiopia and Kenya as well as one resource-sharing agreement, and BMM II supported 20 national SOPs and protocols on migration management related to trafficking in persons across the HoA. At the regional level, Free Movement IGAD supported the adoption of the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and the Protocol on Transhumance in IGAD region by IGAD member states,¹ while the IPPSHAR programme supported the gradual expansion of IGAD's conflict early warning and response mechanisms. Thanks to IPPSHAR, IGAD's conflict early warning unit developed regional and national conflict scenarios and presented them to the IGAD Committee of Permanent Secretaries. Finally, three international governance frameworks on transboundary water management were adopted in Kenya and Ethiopia with support from Cross-Border UNDP SECCI.

Focus box 2: CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility – Regional Network and Dialogue (CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance), Uganda^{2,3}

The CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance project aims to foster regional networks and dialogues and promote peer networks and knowledge exchange on challenges and opportunities related to urban displacement among cities hosting a significant number of refugees in the Horn of Africa. This is especially relevant as a growing number of refugees in the region now live in

¹ Altai conducted a case study on IGAD's work on migration in the Horn of Africa which includes more information on the IGAD Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, amongst others. It can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/default/files/eutf_igad_case_study_final_0.pdf

² CitiesAlliance, 'Horn of Africa cities contribution to migration agendas', 23 November 2021.

³ Photo credit: CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance.

urban or semi-urban areas instead of camps or settlements. With the rising pressure on secondary cities, the project supports these hard-hit municipalities,¹ equipping them with knowledge and technical assistance to improve living conditions and enhance the safety and well-being of displaced populations and host communities.

Interventions during the project's first year of implementation in 2021 brought together refugee, host, national and local authority representatives from secondary cities facing similar challenges with regard to hosting refugees through peer-learning events. Local representatives from cities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda received training on urban displacement and local policy development such as the Municipal Development Forums². The project supports the participation of relevant city representatives in these trainings and forums (and in other relevant opportunities such as global GCR events) to establish and create regional networks of secondary cities in the Horn of Africa, all with the aim of facilitating networking and dialogue on best practices, solutions and overall discussions on the role of secondary cities in the inclusion and integration of refugees.

Photo 2: Attendees at the official project launch, Arua District, Uganda



The first regional city peer-learning event hosted in Arua, Uganda, in March 2021 brought together the seven participating cities and key partner agencies, including IGAD, UCLG Africa, IRC and ACAV. Following the event, which emphasised the application of mechanisms such as the Municipal Development Forum and the Community Upgrading Fund³, Sanya Wilson, mayor of Koboko Municipality, emphasised the need to establish these mechanisms across cities in Uganda. The mayor has since noted: *'The peer learning that has been organised in Arua has really helped us to understand one another. Even after the meeting, we continue to be in contact with our friends in Somalia, in Nairobi, and in the other cities.'*

COVID-19 pandemic in the HoA region

The regional projects continued to implement COVID-19-oriented activities in 2021 with a collective €4M in funding. For example, 40,109 COVID-19 supplies were distributed, bringing the total to 99,158 COVID-19 supplies provided to date (EUTF indicator 6.1). These supplies were delivered by projects such as the EU-IOM JI, which supplied 20,122 items of PPE in Somalia (93%), Sudan (4%) and Ethiopia (3%) throughout 2021. Cross-Border VSFG provided a further 17,060 masks and soaps to populations in border areas in SNNP Region in Ethiopia (78%) and Marsabit and Turkana Counties in Kenya (22%) during the first three months of 2021.

Furthermore, 20,791 people directly benefitted from COVID-19 emergency response activities in 2021, which have reached a total of 47,483 people since the start of the pandemic (EUTF indicator 6.2). Virtually all of these beneficiaries (20,603) were reached by the EU-IOM JI, which provided PPE and hygiene kits to people (50% host community members, 42% migrants in transit and 8% returnees) in Somalia, Djibouti, Sudan and Ethiopia.

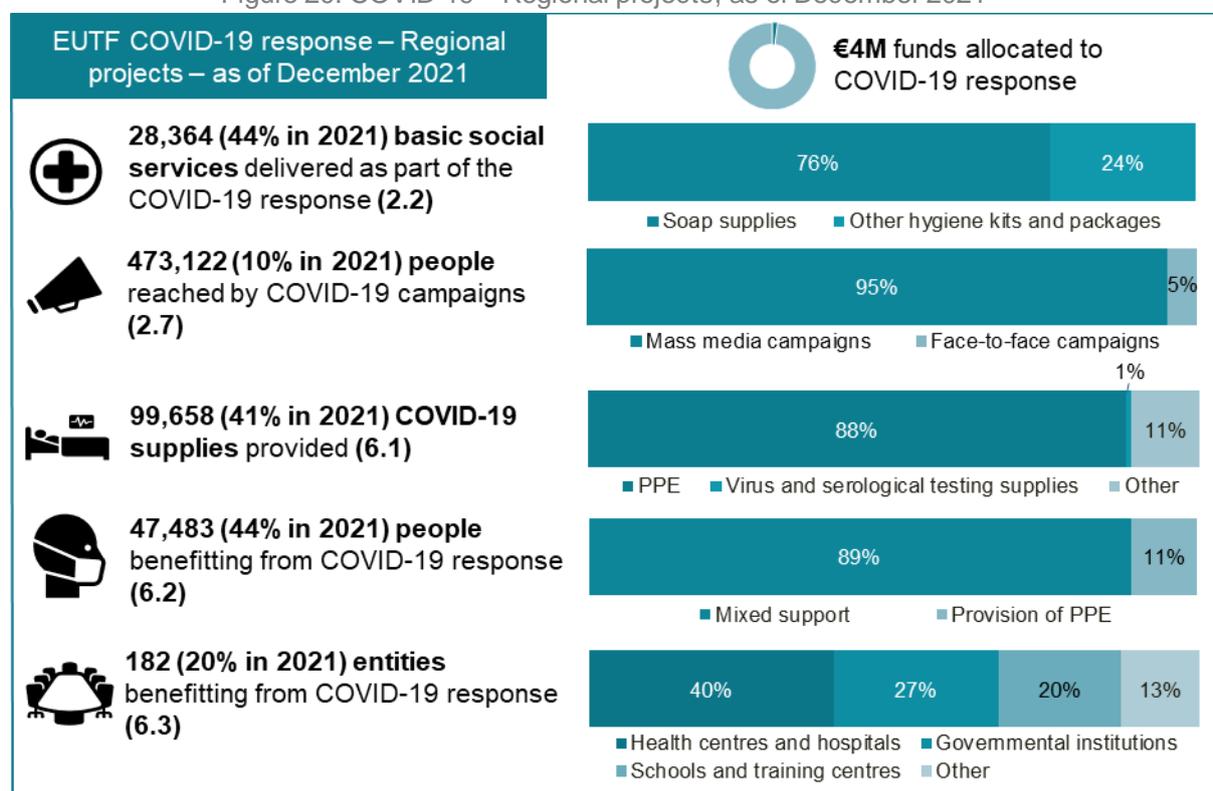
¹ The project targets Arua and Koboko in Uganda, Assosa and Jigjiga in Ethiopia, the Kakuma-Kalobeyei Cluster in Kenya, and as learning cities, Borama and Gabiley in Somalia.

² The Municipal Development Forum takes a multi-stakeholder approach through participation and dialogue among host communities and displaced population on knowledge exchange and policy planning.

³ The Community Upgrading Fund supports small community infrastructure improvements in slums and boosts progressive transformation in urban communities.

2021 also accounted for a significant proportion of COVID-19-focused resilience-building outputs. Cross-Border VSFG constructed 155 handwashing stands in Marsabit and Turkana Counties, Kenya, and CRRF Urban Development Koboko installed 150 portable handwashing facilities in support of COVID-19 preparedness in Koboko Municipality in northern Uganda (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), representing 50% of all social infrastructures built by regional projects in 2021. 480 COVID-19-related social infrastructures (and 1,992 social infrastructures of all types) have been constructed by EUTF-funded regional projects to date. More than four in five (81%, or 12,558) basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2) in 2021 were dedicated to the COVID-19 response thanks to Cross-Border VSFG and Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC. Cross-Border VSFG delivered most of these services – 10,647 soaps and hand sanitisers provided to villages in SNNP Region in Ethiopia and Marsabit and Turkana Counties in Kenya in S1 2021 – while Cross-Border BORESHA II DRC provided 1,211 hygiene kits to VSLA group members in Mandera County, Kenya, and WASH supplies to 700 vulnerable individuals in Gedo Region, Somalia in S2 2021.

Figure 20: COVID-19 – Regional projects, as of December 2021^{1,2}



¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022 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.

² COVID-19 outputs not represented in the visual include two business infrastructures (EUTF indicator 1.5), 480 social infrastructures (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), 174 staff from local authorities and basic service providers (EUTF indicator 2.8), 34,054 people provided with improved access to basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.9), two strategies, laws, policies and plans (EUTF indicator 4.6) and two field studies, surveys and other research (EUTF indicator 5.3).

5.1.3 REGIONAL PROJECTS AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	958	1,523	4,342	1,256	740	8,819	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	180	1,537	3	11	15	1,746	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	4,323	13,075	8,477	4,816	3,811	34,502	
1.4 Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	1,090	334	1,333	2,738	5,495	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	0	3	3	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	7	5	12	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	1	553	828	230	380	1,992	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	14,833	19,338	12,361	3,212	49,744	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	37,333	61,254	58,519	18,230	10,553	185,888	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	1	7	8	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	178	0	128	689	994	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	34,857	39,300	426,935	49,412	38,112	588,616	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	193	1,440	407	871	2,556	5,467	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	0	115,833	29,659	26,108	79,687	251,287	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	6,460	11,670	1,447	661	400	20,638	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	30,212	122,620	24,721	11,047	1,156	189,756	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,096	2,083	1,921	930	1,011	9,041	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefiting from post-arrival assistance	3,728	3,122	995	1,018	1,260	10,123	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	3,937	4,436	4,718	1,904	2,244	17,239	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	163	188	418	410	231	1,410	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	5,764	7,087	1,981	3,283	3,735	21,850	
3.8 Number of persons of concern benefiting from evacuation and resettlement assistance or other durable solutions for evacuees	0	306	213	5	309	833	
3.10 Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	0	19	72	40	4	135	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	53	14	0	0	0	67	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,714	5,574	1,794	950	3,731	13,763	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	1,120	23,579	150,754	8,557	22,625	206,635	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	41	26	23	19	22	131	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	48	26	37	13	11	135	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	8	6	25	6	7	52	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	93	49	132	24	52	350	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	21	12	9	8	8	58	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	59,049	25,400	15,209	99,658	
6.2 Number of people directly benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	26,692	13,598	7,193	47,483	
6.3 Number of entities benefiting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	145	30	7	182	

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

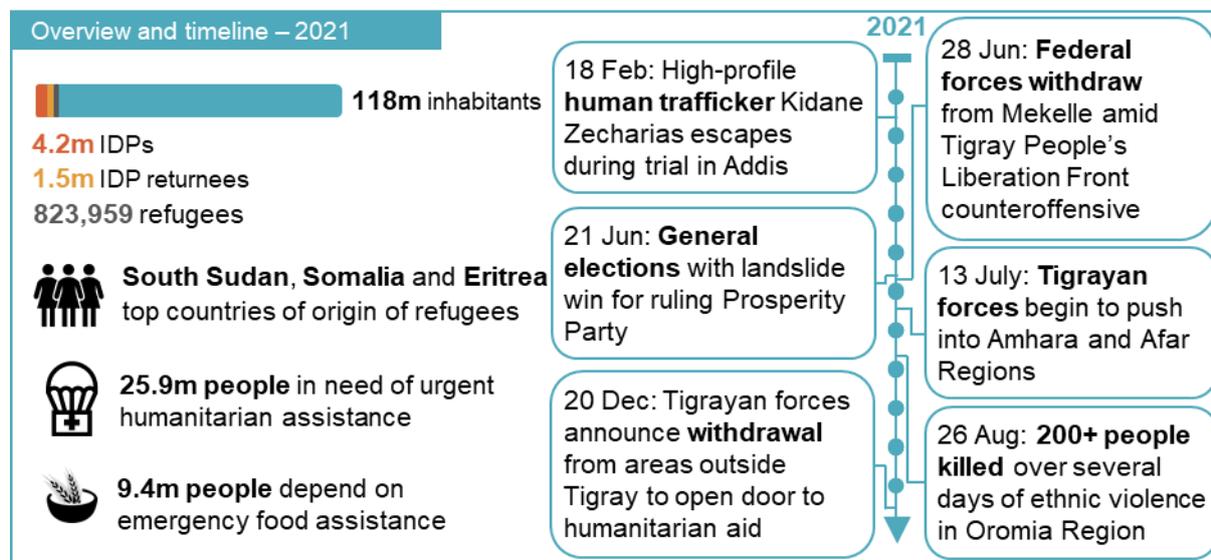
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.2. ETHIOPIA

5.2.1. ETHIOPIA IN 2021

Figure 21: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



2021 was a year of significant volatility in Ethiopia, though stability was largely restored by early 2022. Political developments include the holding of general elections on 21 June, after two postponements due to the COVID-19 pandemic and other logistical challenges. The result was a landslide victory for the ruling Prosperity Party, which won 483 of the Parliament's 547 seats, although some observers cited concerns regarding the alleged detention of opposition members and the holding of elections during a period of high insecurity in several parts of the country. Indeed, approximately one-fifth of the voting population could not cast their vote until three months after the initial election period due to insecurity, and voting in Tigray was not held at all.

The period between June and December was also marked by several critical turning points in the ongoing crisis in Tigray, which has displaced more than 2 million people.² In late June, after eight months of federal military intervention in the region, federal forces withdrew from Mekelle (the regional capital of Tigray) and from most of its other territorial gains, accompanied by a unilateral declaration of ceasefire by the Government of Ethiopia. In July, the TPLF initiated a push beyond the borders of Tigray into the neighbouring regions of Afar and Amhara, representing a significant escalation of the conflict. In October, federal forces launched a counteroffensive, making territorial gains both on the ground and through the resumption of airstrikes. In late December, the TPLF announced that it would withdraw from all areas outside Tigray, ostensibly to facilitate international humanitarian access to their region. The medium- to long-term impact of these latest developments will be monitored in future reports.

Migration-related developments in 2021 included the return of nearly 32,000 Ethiopian detainees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in July – the highest number ever recorded by IOM in a single month since May 2017 – following an organised initiative announced by the Government of Ethiopia in June.³

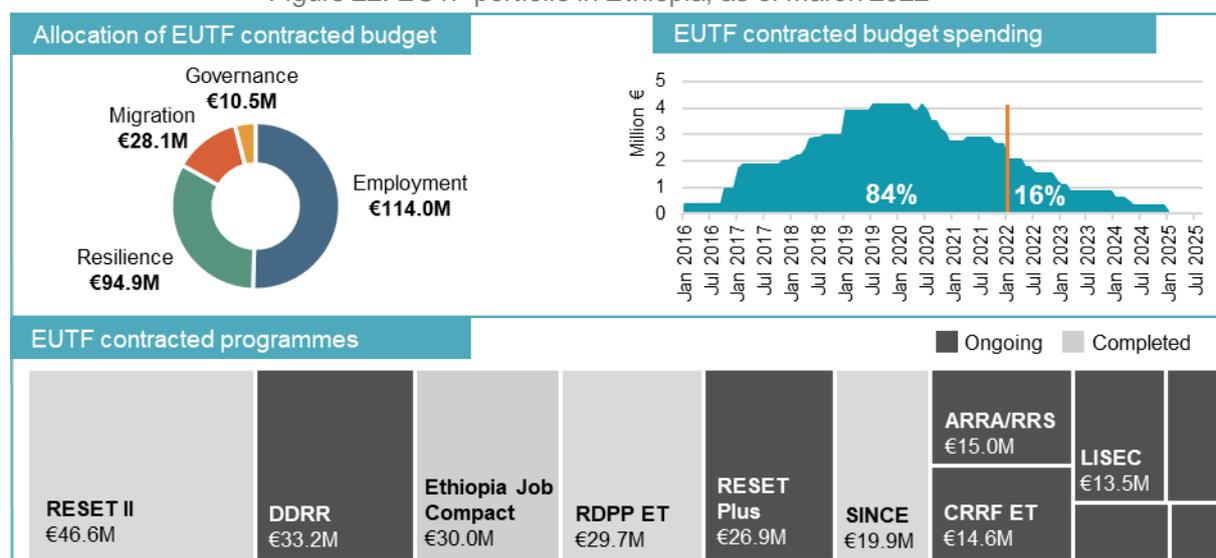
¹ United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision; UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Fact Sheet, December 2021'; IOM DTM Round 27, 31 October 2021; Ethiopia Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022; UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Bulletin Ethiopia', 20 December 2021.

² UNHCR, 'The Refugee Brief – 17 December 2021'.

³ IOM, 'Return of Ethiopian migrants from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Annual Overview 2021)', 1 Feb 2022.

5.2.2. THE EUTF IN ETHIOPIA

Figure 22: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of March 2022^{1,2,3}



The EUTF's strategy in Ethiopia aligns largely with SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), to which just under half (€114M, or 46%) of the total EUTF contracted budget in Ethiopia (€248M) is allocated, and SO2 (strengthening resilience, including to environmental shocks and natural disasters), which accounts for 38%. Support to displacement-affected communities (particularly refugees and host communities) is a key cross-cutting component of SO1 and SO2 interventions. Outputs related to migration (primarily facilitating returns and reintegration) and governance have also been reported (SO3 and SO4, representing 11% and 5% of the Ethiopia budget respectively), although these themes are less prominent in the Ethiopia portfolio.

Ethiopia accounts for 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 2020, including RESET II, most of RDPP and SINCE.⁴ The Ethiopia portfolio can therefore be expected to report significantly fewer outputs in this and future reports, even though several smaller programmes have begun to implement and report outputs in late 2020 and 2021, such as the 'Decentralised DRR' programme (DDRR), LISEC and the two 'stability' programmes in Gambella and Tigray (the latter of which has not yet begun to report outputs to the MLS).

It is worth noting here that one of the largest 'programmes' in the Ethiopia portfolio in terms of funding, the Ethiopia Job Compact, was a budget support contract that did not report against the common EUTF output indicators. Furthermore, following a suspension of all EU budget support operations in Ethiopia in late 2020, the EU Delegation and the Government of Ethiopia mutually agreed to end the Ethiopia Job Compact contract in December 2021. That same month, €10M of the remaining €26M in funding that had yet to be disbursed as part of the Job Compact were equally distributed as new grants for the Stability & Services Gambella IRC and RESET Plus Amref projects (which will be referred to as Stability & Services Gambella IRC II and RESET Plus Amref II), and the rest was returned to the remaining EUTF budget.

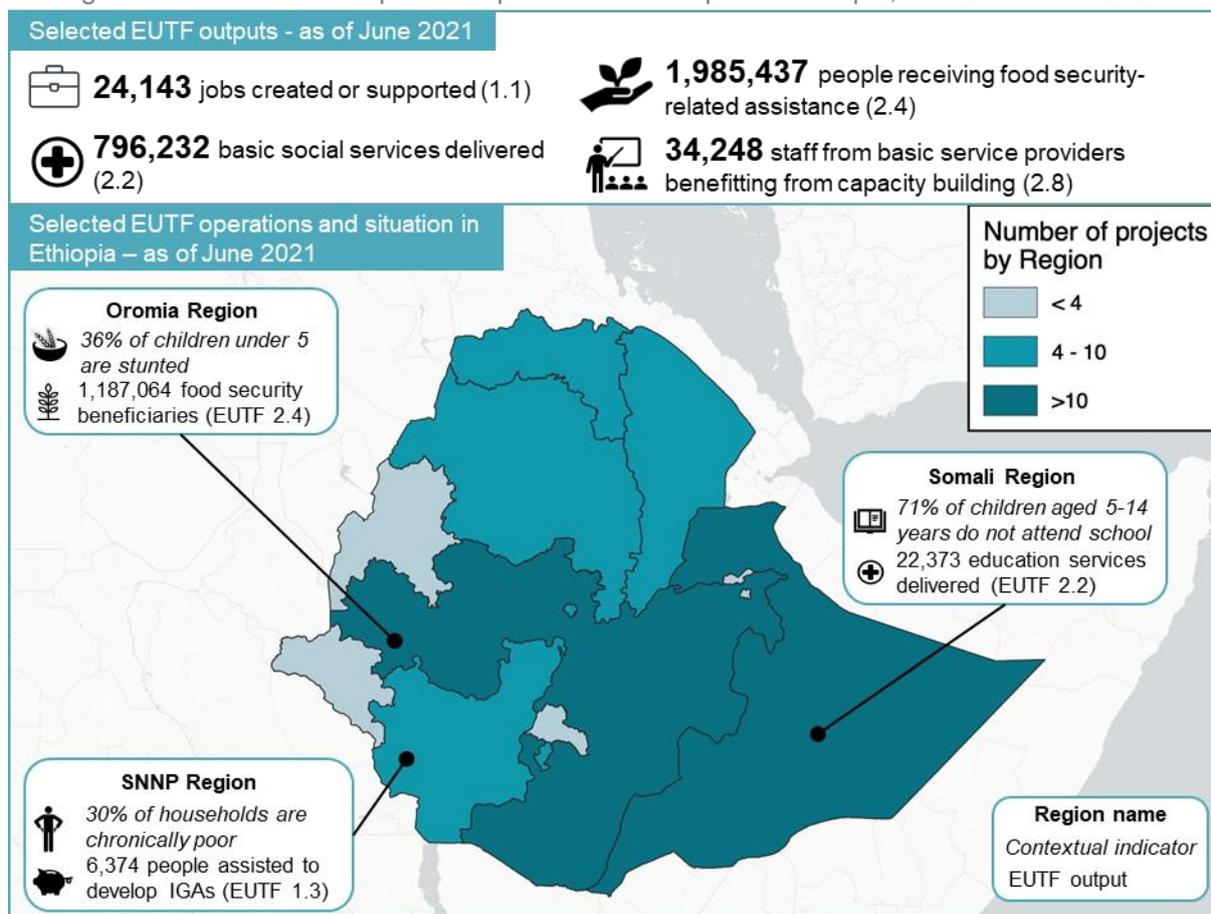
¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Stability & Services Gambella IRC (€12.8M), Stability & Development Tigray (€5.9M), and *Alianza Shire* (€3.0M).

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

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

Figure 23: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Ethiopia, as of December 2021¹



Forced displacement

With 823,959 refugees and asylum seekers registered as of 31 December 2021² (up from 799,751 refugees and asylum seekers registered in June 2021³), 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 largely stalled in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and again in 2021 due to the crisis in Tigray, general elections and government reshuffling. This being said, the general outlook among stakeholders for renewed progress on refugee policy in 2022 and beyond is positive.

In Tigray, where nearly 100,000 Eritrean refugees were hosted and a further 100,000 internally displaced people resided prior to the outbreak of conflict in November 2020, the ongoing crisis has triggered alarming numbers of both primary and secondary displacement. Although displacement data for the end of the year was not yet available at the time of writing this report, in September 2021, 2.1 million people had been displaced in Tigray and a further 250,000 and 112,000 had been displaced by the expansion of the conflict to neighbouring Amhara and Afar Regions respectively.⁴ Moreover, humanitarian access to the region was severely restricted throughout the year, with supplies, fuel and cash depleting to such an extent that in early 2022 UN OCHA expressed concerns

¹ UNICEF, 'Situation Analysis of Children and Women: Oromia Region', 2019; UNICEF and Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency, 'Child Poverty and Access to Basic Services – Qualitative Research Brief: Somali Region', December 2020; World Bank, 'Ethiopia Poverty Assessment: Harnessing continued growth for accelerated poverty reduction', 2020.

² UNHCR, 'Ethiopia Fact Sheet, December 2021'.

³ UNHCR data portal. Retrieved on 15 October 2021 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/eth>.

⁴ UNHCR, 'Regional Update #21: Ethiopia Situation (Tigray Region)', 6 September 2021.

that operations may imminently be forced to cease altogether.¹ These developments have naturally also impacted EUTF programming, and most notably the *Alianza Shire* project, which is in the process of relocating its programming from Tigray to Somali Region in response to the circumstances, and the ‘Stability & Development Tigray’ project led by Trócaire, which at the time of writing this report had not yet begun implementation and was still reformulating its activities in order to adapt to the changing context. The RDPP ET Plan project was also forced to shut down its operations in Tigray, reporting its last outputs there in Q3 2020. Throughout 2021, the conflict also triggered an observable shift in donor attention and funding to focus on Tigray and away from other refugee-hosting areas such as Gambella and Somali Regions, forcing many actors to shut down their programming in these areas.

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, although the last project ended in S2 2021) to CRRF-supporting interventions such as the ‘Strengthened socioeconomic development and better employment opportunities for refugees and host communities in the Jijjiga area’ (CRRF ET Job Creation MC) project, implemented by Mercy Corps, and the ‘Capacity building and technical assistance to CRRF structures and Ethiopian government institutions’ (CRRF ET UNHCR) project, jointly implemented by UNHCR and ReDSS. The ‘Promoting stability and strengthening basic service delivery for host communities, refugees and other displaced population in Gambella Regional State of Ethiopia’ (Stability & Services Gambella IRC) project, which began reporting to the MLS in 2021, aims to complement these efforts by improving access to services and livelihoods for host communities, refugees and IDPs in Gambella Region.

While outputs benefitting refugees and host communities had been steadily declining since the peak implementation period of the RDPP programme (between Q4 2018 and Q3 2020), with particularly small outputs reported in S1 2021, this changed dramatically in S2 2021 with the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project’s reporting of 515,615 people (67% refugee and 33% host community) benefitting from improved health facilities supported by the project through the provision of equipment, medical supplies and drugs (EUTF indicator 2.9) – constituting the largest biannual output of refugee and host community beneficiaries ever reported in Ethiopia. (It should be noted that EUTF indicator 2.9, unlike most other EUTF common output indicators, measures indirect rather than direct assistance, and therefore tends to reflect much larger outputs). Other outputs reported by the project in the S2 2021 reporting period include 1,973 host community members sensitised on available health services and other health-related topics (EUTF indicator 2.7), community-based socio-therapy activities for 190 host community members and refugees (EUTF indicator 4.3) and 150 host community members (62% female) accessing sexual and reproductive health (SRH) consultations (EUTF indicator 2.2).

Both CRRF ET projects also delivered multiple results in S2 2021. The Mercy Corps-led project provided professional skills training to 282 refugees and host community members (EUTF indicator 1.4), created 137 jobs for both refugees and host community members (mainly by providing beneficiaries with grants to launch a new microfinance enterprise) (EUTF indicator 1.1), and supported 77 people with legal aid (of whom 3 were from the host community and the remaining 74 were refugees) (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Fafan Zone, Somali Region. In the same implementation area, the UNHCR-led project trained 450 community leaders on community protection needs identification, prioritisation, planning and budgeting (EUTF indicator 3.7).

RDPP ET Plan also delivered its final outputs in S2 2021, most of which were implemented in schools for the benefit for students and teachers – thereby constituting the last outputs of the RDPP programme in Ethiopia. Although RDPP ET Plan also reported smaller outputs in Tigray prior to the current crisis, all of the project’s S2 2021 outputs were reported in Addis Ababa. These include, among other achievements, 46,800 people (84% host community, 16% refugee) reached by a school enrolment campaign (EUTF indicator 2.7), 26,223 host and refugee students benefitting from distributions of books

¹ UN OCHA, ‘Northern Ethiopia Humanitarian Update’, 28 January 2022.

and other school supplies (EUTF indicator 2.2), 1,620 refugee and host students benefitting from distributions of face masks and other types of PPE in schools and TVET centres (EUTF indicator 6.2), and 129 host community members and refugees benefitting from project financial support while undertaking internships in fields such as tailoring, woodwork and metalwork (EUTF indicator 1.4).

With regard to internal displacement, a total of 39,748 services (EUTF indicator 2.2) have been delivered to IDPs to date, of which just 178 (or just under 0.5%) were delivered in 2021 (all in S1). The RESET II Crisis Modifier Fund, which is responsible for the overwhelming majority (more than 99%) of IDP-related outputs reported in Ethiopia, aims to mitigate shocks in RESET II's implementation areas to preserve the achievements from the programme's development-oriented activities. However, it has not implemented any interventions targeting IDPs since Q1 2020. The only IDP beneficiaries reported in S2 2021 were seven male IDP youths supported by the EnJOY project to establish successful MSMEs (all in SNNP Region), out of 411 beneficiaries of this activity across Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions (EUTF indicator 1.1).

Economy and employment

The compounded economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the crisis in Tigray has been significant for the Ethiopian population. The International Food Policy Research Institute estimates that the lockdown period in early 2020 cost Ethiopia USD 1.9B,¹ while the cost of the war effort in Tigray has caused the Ethiopian birr to fall precipitously against the US dollar, leading annual inflation to surpass 35% in 2021.² GDP growth in 2021 was expected to reach just 2%, despite regularly exceeding 10% in recent pre-pandemic years.³ Moreover, in October the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declined to release any economic projections for the country in its world economic outlook (a decision reserved only for the most unpredictable economies), which could deter already concerned investors and further compound the foreign exchange shortage. These developments, combined with already fragile labour markets in many parts of the country, are almost certainly exacerbating the strain on household economies.

Just under half of EUTF funding is allocated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1). However, many key job creation and livelihood interventions (such as SINCE⁴ and most RESET II and RDPP projects) ended in 2020. Furthermore, a sizeable proportion of SO1 funding in Ethiopia is attributable to the Ethiopia Job Compact, which was suspended in November 2020 and subsequently terminated in December 2021, and in any case never reported to the MLS due to its nature as a budget support operation. As such, only relatively small employment outputs were reported in 2021.

For example, EUTF-funded projects have created or supported 24,973 jobs in Ethiopia to date (EUTF indicator 1.1). However, 2021 only accounts for 7% of the total output, with 933 jobs created in S1 and 830 in S2. For comparison, 2020 accounted for 28% of the total outputs delivered at that time. Jobs created in 2021 were mainly contributed by EnJOY with 609 jobs (35% of the 2021 output) created by supporting youths to establish MSMEs in the agricultural sector in Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions, followed by RESET Plus SC with 525 youths (30% of the 2021 output) supported to obtain a job following apprenticeships in factories, textile companies and the public sector in Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region) and Siti Zone (Somali Region). A further 234 host community members and refugees in Fafan Zone, Somali Region, were supported through training and salary payments to become Ru/SACCO⁵ field agents by the CRRF ET Job Creation project led by Mercy Corps, while RDPP ET Plan provided successful IGA support to 200 youths in Addis Abeba. Smaller outputs were also reported by the RESET Plus Innovation Fund (120) and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS (75).

¹ International Food Policy Research Institute, 'Assessing the short-term impacts of COVID-19 on Ethiopia's economy: External and domestic shocks and pace of recovery', 2020.

² Reuters, 'A year of war in Ethiopia batters investors and citizens', 16 December 2021.

³ Ibid.

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

⁵ Rural Savings and Credit Cooperative.

Similarly, 19,727 people have been supported with TVET and/or skills development to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), of which 2,101 (or 11%) were reported in 2021, compared to 7,639 in 2019. Outputs reported against EUTF indicator 1.4 have declined rapidly since Q1 2020, when SINCE's TVET interventions (responsible for 35% of all TVET beneficiaries in Ethiopia to date) largely came to an end. The 2021 output is largely attributable to CRRF ET Job Creation, with 701 beneficiaries accessing technical training courses in Fafan Zone (Somali Region); RESET Plus SC, which connected 463 local youths with apprenticeships in Wag Himra and Siti Zones in Amhara and Somali Regions, respectively, (and also provided technical training to two local brokers in Siti Zone in order to improve financial services in the area); and Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS, which reported outputs under this indicator for the first time in Q2 2021 thanks to the project's training of 452 TVET trainers¹ to support the economic reintegration of the project's returnee beneficiaries.

Finally, 4,663 (or 11%) of the 42,162 people benefitting from support to develop IGAs to date (EUTF indicator 1.3) were reported in 2021, the vast majority of whom (4,071) were reported in the second half of the year. S2 2021 outputs include 2,901 people supported by the RESET Plus Innovation Fund mainly through IGA training activities (1,500 of whom were farmers trained by SOS Sahel Ethiopia, a local NGO, on enterprise management in Wolayita Zone, SNNP Region), 1,110 youths trained in life skills by RDPP ET Plan in Addis Abeba, and 60 youths trained on savings, functional literacy and numeracy by RESET Plus SC in Siti Zone, Somali Region.

Resilience

Nearly 40% of all EUTF funding in Ethiopia is dedicated to strengthening community resilience, largely through improved access to basic services, food security interventions and disaster risk reduction. However, as many resilience-oriented programmes (most notably RESET II) ended in 2020, resilience-related outputs were significantly smaller in 2021 than in previous years. (Outputs may start to increase again as Stability & Services Gambella IRC enters its peak implementation period and Stability & Services Gambella IRC II, Stability & Development Tigray and RESET Plus Amref II begin reporting outputs in 2022.)

For example, 31,665 basic services were delivered by EUTF-funded projects in Ethiopia in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2), representing just 4% of the 823,525 services delivered to date. 27,952 (or 88%) of the services provided in 2021 were delivered by RDPP ET Plan in Addis Abeba, mainly through the distribution of books and other school supplies described in the *Forced displacement* section above, as well as through psychosocial support provided to families affected by COVID-19. Other significant outputs include 2,208 people benefitting from EnJOY's COVID-19-related distribution of soap and food items to IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable beneficiaries in Oromia, Sidama and SNNP Regions, and 1,041 sexual and reproductive health services delivered by RESET Plus Amref to women in Oromia and SNNP Regions.

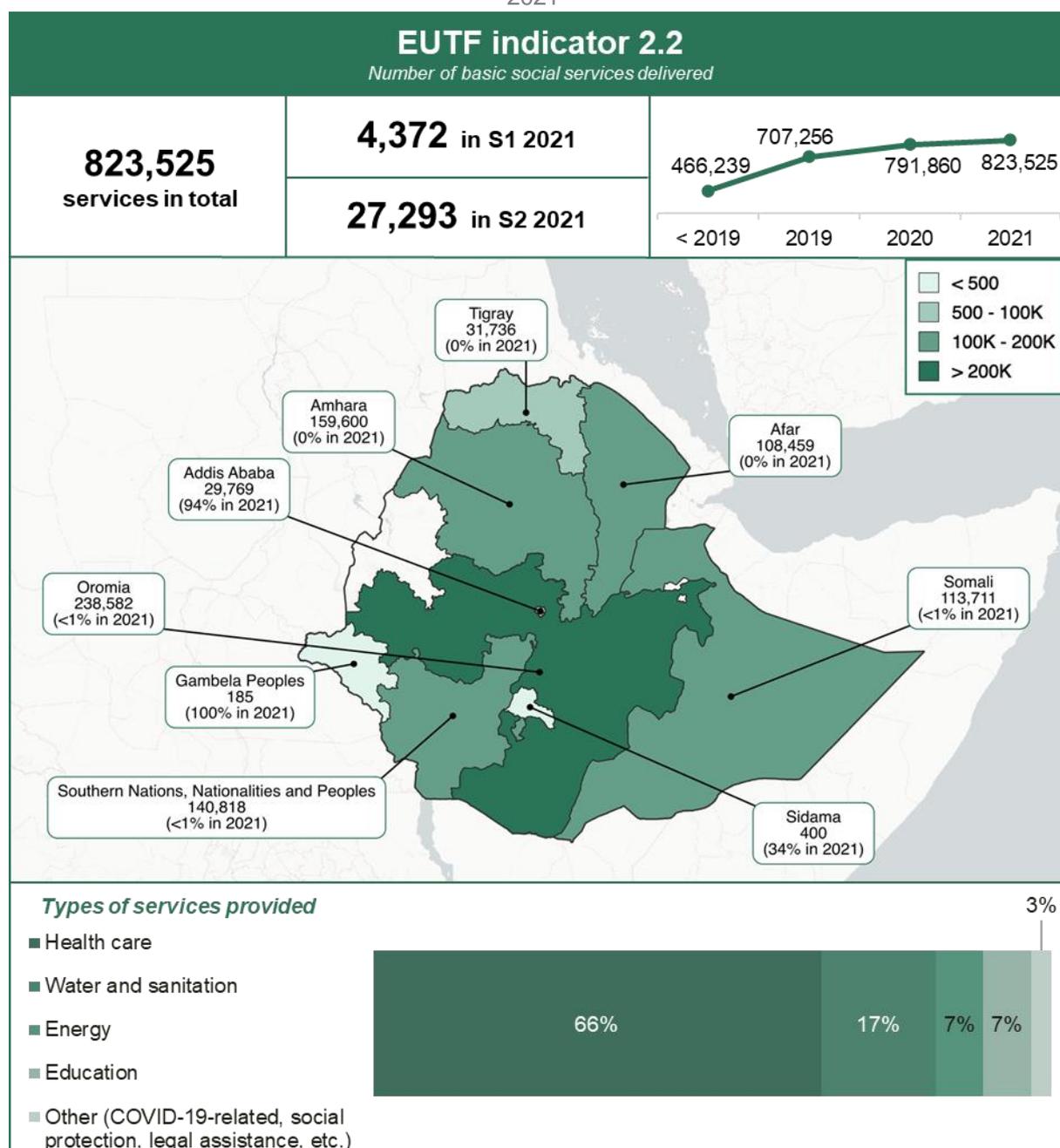
3,681 staff from local authorities and basic service providers also benefitted from capacity building to strengthen service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8) in 2021 (of whom 43% were supported in S2), representing 10% of the 36,161 staff trained to date. Of the staff supported in 2021, just under half (1,777) were healthcare providers or local health authorities trained by RESET Plus Amref (1,449), Stability & Services Gambella IRC (325) and RESET Plus SC (3), and 33% (1,197) were woreda disaster risk management staff trained by the DRR Sidama, DRR EDRMC, DRR Amhara and DRR Oromia projects. Another 13% (532) were teachers and other actors trained on COVID-19-related hygiene promotion and provision of psychosocial support by RDPP ET Plan in Addis Abeba.

For several resilience-related EUTF output indicators, only one project contributed results in 2021. For example, fifteen health facilities were equipped with ambulances, motorbikes and/or motorboats by the Stability & Services Gambella IRC project in Q2 and Q4 2021, bringing the total number of social infrastructures built, rehabilitated or equipped (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis) to 783 (of which 80% are water-

¹ Beneficiaries of TVET trainer trainings are also counted under EUTF indicator 1.4, with a specific marker.

related). The RESET Plus Innovation Fund provided a wide range of food security assistance to 12,137 people (EUTF indicator 2.4), bringing the total number of food security beneficiaries to 1,990,519; as such, the 2021 output represents less than 1% of all food security-related assistance provided in Ethiopia to date. Stability & Services IRC was also the only project to report outputs under EUTF indicator 2.9, with 515,615 refugees and host community members benefitting from improved health facilities thanks to its provision of equipment, medical supplies and drugs. However, in this case the 2021 output (all of which was reported in Q4) accounts for a substantial proportion – 15% – of the total.

Figure 24: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, as of December 2021¹



¹ This map excludes 265 services for which the region is unspecified, including 95 instances of legal assistance provided by RDPP ET Plan and 170 services provided by Sustainable Reintegration ARRA/RRS such as psychosocial support, medical treatment and payment of school tuition fees.

5.2.3. ETHIOPIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	8,725	7,983	6,502	933	830	24,973	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	403	519	248	6	253	1,429	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	18,832	12,812	5,855	592	4,071	42,162	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	6,314	7,639	3,673	1,118	983	19,727	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	10	2	26	0	17	55	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	1	0	0	1	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	324	213	231	12	3	783	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	466,239	241,017	84,604	4,372	27,293	823,525	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	63,862	63,600	5,528	0	0	132,990	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	654,020	1,235,410	88,951	7,056	5,081	1,990,519	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	91	55	22	15	39	222	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,163	5,196	1,849	5	159	14,372	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	262,988	252,708	4,832,206	54,307	114,528	5,516,737	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	12,881	15,483	4,117	2,081	1,600	36,161	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,841,011	508,446	569,020	0	515,615	3,434,091	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	353	2,080	0	0	0	2,433	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	34,495	36,489	3,885	104	1,162	76,135	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	67	58	94	14	233	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	10	632	39	22	19	722	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	2	46	83	41	1	173	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	407	1,193	720	230	525	3,075	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	23	6	0	0	29	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	912	1,199	90	66	50	2,317	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	286	692	0	0	190	1,168	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	26	15	42	10	12	105	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	30	72	56	31	67	256	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	49	41	32	8	9	139	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	52	40	39	15	36	182	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	1	0	0	0	0	1	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	651,879	21,282	16,410	689,572	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	49,311	803	1,620	51,734	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	96	0	26	122	

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

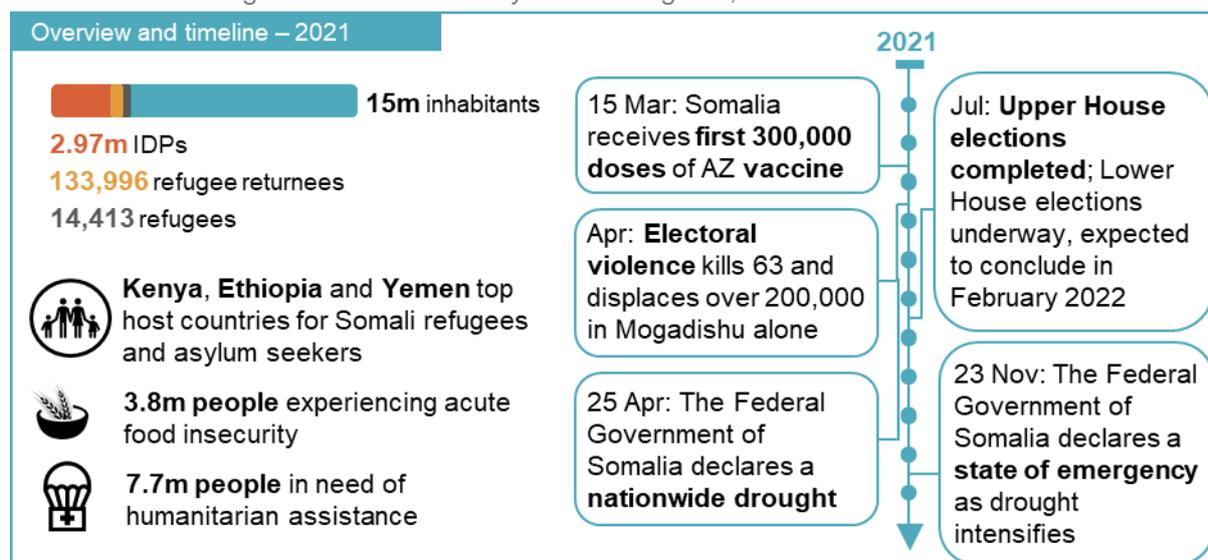
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.3. SOMALIA

5.3.1. SOMALIA IN 2021

Figure 25: Somalia – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



In 2021, Somalia experienced similar challenges to those described in previous reports, including the country's worst drought crisis in four decades, heightened political tensions, and the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Somalia is a frontline country for climate change because of its geographic location: its long coastline facing the Indian Ocean places the country in the path of increasingly intense cyclones, and its location on the Horn of Africa peninsula causes it to warm up faster than the global average. It is the country that is the most severely affected by the ongoing drought in the region.² By April, around 80% of Somalia's surface area was experiencing moderate to severe drought conditions, and the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), in consultation with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), officially declared a nationwide drought. Seven months later, as drought conditions continued to worsen, the FGS declared a state of emergency and appealed for international assistance. The dry conditions compounded severe vulnerabilities and humanitarian needs caused by decades of protracted conflict and insecurity, climate shocks and disease outbreaks. In 2021, around 133,000 people were displaced by drought and 3.8 million people faced acute food insecurity.³ In addition to its adverse effects on displacement, livelihoods and food security, environmental instability in Somalia continues to foster inter-clan tensions over land ownership and control of natural resources.

The prolonged political stalemate over the timing of the presidential elections also continued to be a critical destabilising factor in Somalia in 2021, with serious consequences for the well-being and safety of the country's population. During the reporting period, political tensions culminated in violent clashes between rival security forces in Mogadishu and the Federal Member States of Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland and Puntland.⁴ In April, election-related violence caused the deaths of 63 civilians and displaced around 200,000 people in Mogadishu alone.⁵ The year ended with a major political crisis over

¹ United Nations Population Division, 'World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision'; UNHCR data portal. Retrieved on 28 March 2022 at https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/cccm_somalia; UNHCR, 'Somalia Operational Update', February 2022; UNHCR, 'Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements', February 2022; UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', January 2022.

² UNDP, 'UNDP Somalia Climate Change Adaptation', 2022.

³ UNOCHA, 'Somalia Drought Snapshot', December 2021.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia', October 2021.

⁵ UNHCR, 'Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements', April 2021.

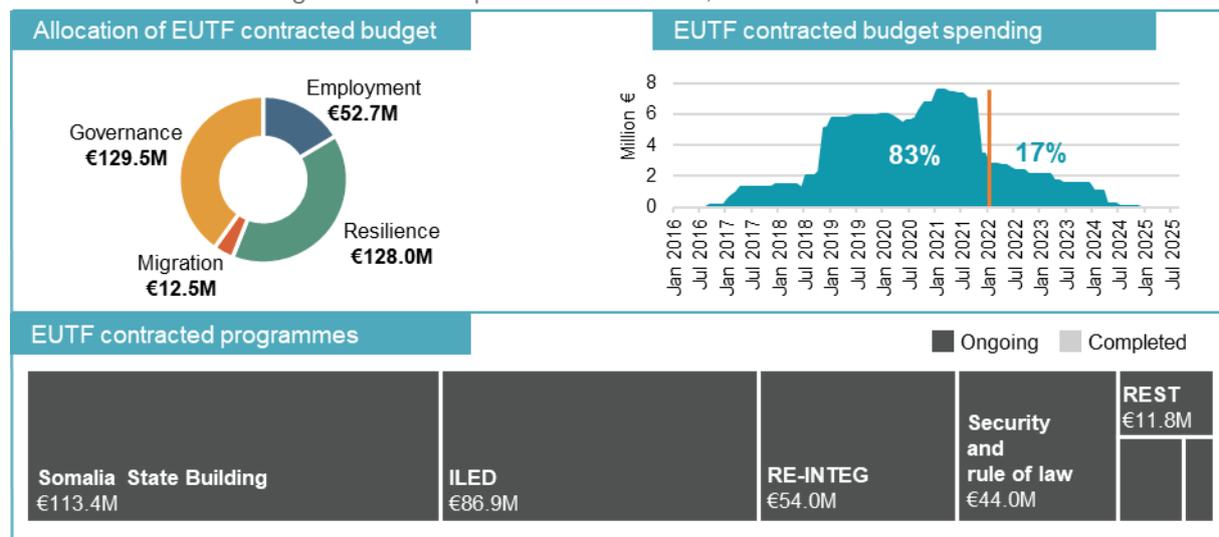
the elections owing to escalated tensions between the prime minister and the president, leaving the country in even more confusion over the direction that elections will take. Although the chief of the Somali National Army (SNA) convened an emergency meeting in December in which he asked all commanders to remain neutral and protect the integrity of the security forces, turmoil within Somalia's security institutions remains a dangerous by-product of the protracted political conflict.¹ Nevertheless, security forces continued their military offensive against Al-Shabaab (AS) throughout the year. AS retains territories in the states of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South-West and Puntland, thereby controlling areas with an estimated collective population of around half a million people.²

As a result of these recurring stress factors, levels of internal displacement in Somalia remain among the highest in the world, with an estimated 3 million IDPs in the country. In 2021, 874,000 new internal displacements were recorded (a decrease from the 1,146,000 new displacements reported in 2020), driven largely by conflict (62%), drought (28%) and flooding (7%).³

This situation is compounded by the impact of COVID-19, which continues to pose unique public health, economic, and social risks in Somalia. The country reported a total of 23,532 cases and 1,333 deaths as of December 2021. Between March and December 2021, Somalia received a total of 700,000 doses of the Sinopharm vaccine from China, 408,000 doses of the AstraZeneca vaccine through COVAX, as well as 638,900 doses of the single shot Johnson & Johnson vaccine from the US government. As of December, only 810,000 people (approximately 5% of the population) were fully vaccinated, leaving the country vulnerable to new outbreaks of the virus.⁴

5.3.2. THE EUTF IN SOMALIA

Figure 26: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of March 2022^{5,6,7}



Somalia's €325M budget accounts for the second largest portion of the EUTF budget in the Horn of Africa. 40% of EUTF funding in Somalia is allocated to governance, security and conflict prevention

¹ Heritage Institute for Policy Studies, 'State of Somalia Report', December 2021.

² UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview, Somalia', December 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements', December 2021.

⁴ UNICEF, Somalia Humanitarian Situation Report No. 12, December 2021.

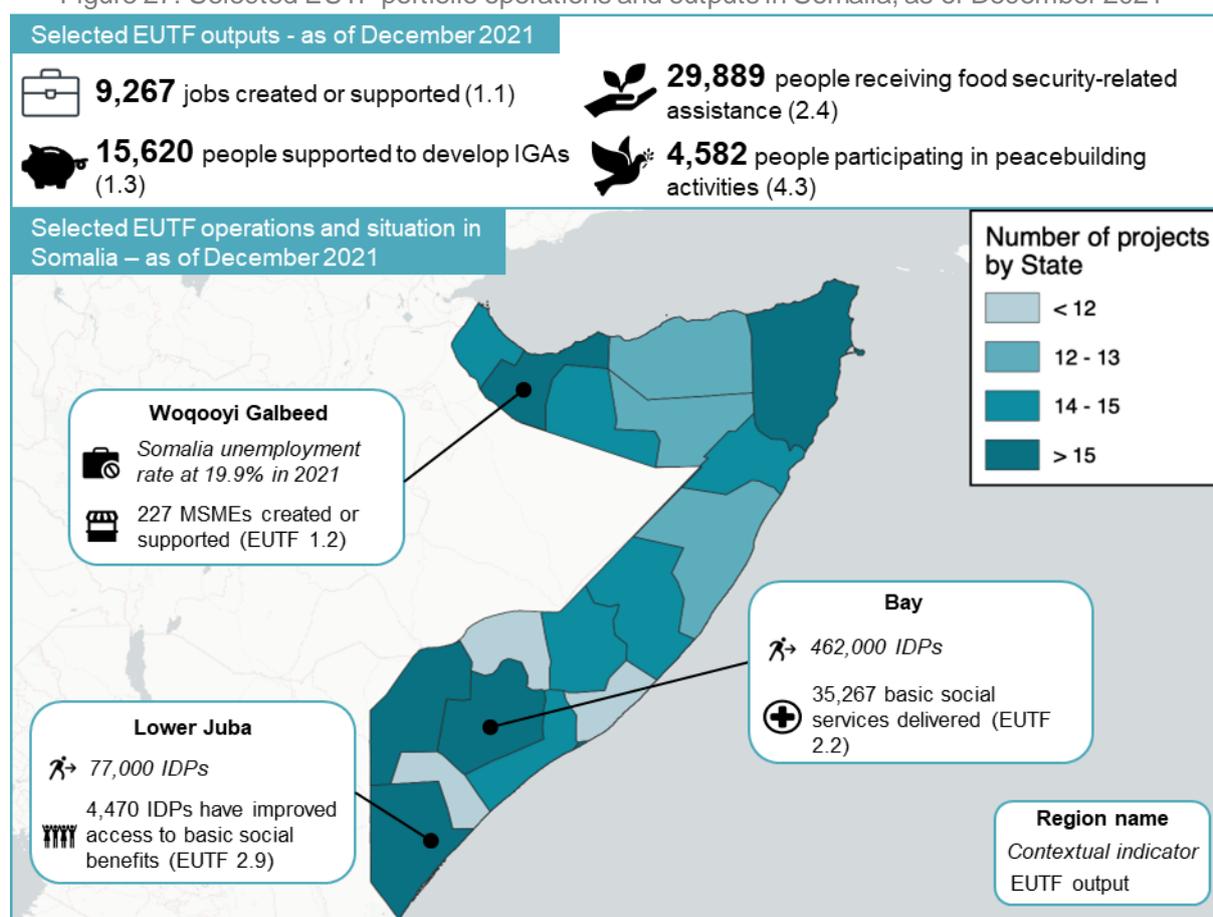
⁵ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁶ The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are RESTORE 2 (€9.9M) and Promoting a Culture of Tolerance (€4.7M).

⁷ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute spending across years of implementation.

activities (SO4), with activities consisting mostly of budget and institutional support, capacity building, and support to the security sector. This is followed closely by activities designed to strengthen population resilience by responding to urgent basic needs (SO2, 39%), including health, education, housing, legal assistance and protection activities. Finally, 16% of the budget is dedicated to improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1), while 4% is dedicated to migration management (SO3).¹² It is worth noting that while no programmes are fully completed in Somalia, ten out of twelve RE-INTEG projects and three out of four Security and Rule of Law projects that report outputs to the MLS have concluded.

Figure 27: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of December 2021³



Resilience

Owing to poor rains in the last three consecutive rainy seasons, Somalia continued to face the worst drought it has seen in decades in the second half of 2021. As the Horn of Africa's most severely drought-affected country, Somalia's population continued to report livestock and crop losses, and by December 2021, more than 3.8 million people were at risk of acute food insecurity. This figure is expected to increase to 4.6 million by May 2022. An estimated 1.2 million children under the age of five years will also face acute malnutrition by July 2022, including 213,400 who are likely to be severely malnourished.⁴

The EUTF continues to fund projects that implement food security interventions in Somalia, with a total of 29,889 beneficiaries reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.4). In 2021, RESTORE 2 DFN provided food

¹ However, many SO3 outputs reported by regional projects are reported in Somalia (after Ethiopia and Sudan).

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

³ UNOCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Bulletin', January 2022; Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 'Somalia: Food Security and Malnutrition Snapshot', February 2022.

⁴ UNICEF Somalia Humanitarian Situation Report No. 11, November 2021.

security assistance to 10,989 beneficiaries (60% male and 40% female) in Somaliland and Puntland through veterinary services, animal re-stocking, provision of quality seeds (including drought-tolerant seeds), and access to irrigation services.

The combined impact of recurring stress factors faced by Somalia, including climate change, the ongoing political standoff due to delayed elections and occasional associated violence, and the limited reach of the federal government (resulting in poor or absent infrastructures and coverage), continues to hamper people's access to basic services. A projected 7.7 million people are estimated to require humanitarian assistance in 2022, up from 4.2 million in 2019, 5.2 million in 2020 and 5.9 million in 2021.¹ According to the Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment conducted in 2022, the top three most reported needs are healthcare, food or cash for food, shelter and housing, and livelihood support.²

In 2021, EUTF-funded projects delivered a total of 8,532 basic services (EUTF indicator 2.2), for which 30% of beneficiaries are male and 35% are female.³ Of these, 5,532 legal services were provided through the EUTF's support to the Joint Justice Programme (JJP). For example, the JJP provided legal representation by a lawyer or paralegal to 2,671 beneficiaries (36% male and 64% female). It also assisted 2,458 individuals (56% male and 44% female) through Alternative Dispute Resolution centres and a further 403 beneficiaries (54% male and 46% female) through mobile courts on disputes regarding inheritance, marriage, land and minor criminal cases. The remaining services provided in 2021 were delivered through the distribution of 3,000 bar soaps as a COVID-19 prevention measure to 1,000 households (780 female headed and 220 male headed) by RESTORE 2 WV.

Basic service providers continue to benefit from capacity building through EUTF support aimed at strengthening service delivery (EUTF indicator 2.8), 4,852 of whom have been trained thus far (57% male and 43% female). This includes 808 service providers trained in 2021 by COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO, RESTORE 2 DFN and RESTORE 2 WV on health, animal health, and natural resource and water management, respectively.

The EUTF has also supported the rehabilitation or construction of 873 social infrastructures in Somalia (EUTF indicator 2.1 bis), of which 159 were reported in 2021. These include 49 irrigation infrastructures constructed in the regions of Awdal, Sanaag, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed by RESTORE 2 DFN, 109 water structures constructed by RESTORE 2 WV in the regions of Nugaal and Woqooyi Galbeed, and one road connecting the towns of Janale and Bufow Bacaad in Lower Shabelle rehabilitated by the Stabilisation & Peace Dividends NISF project.

Economy and employment

In 2021, Somalia's economy rebounded from the 'triple shock' that negatively affected the country in 2020: the COVID-19 pandemic, extreme flooding, and the desert locust infestation. Real GDP growth reached 2.4% in 2021 (compared to -0.4% in 2020) and is expected to continue rising in the medium term to reach a pre-COVID-19 level of 3.2% percent in 2023.⁴ Several factors contributed to mitigating the adverse effects of COVID-19 and other ongoing crises on the economy, including higher-than-anticipated aid flows, fiscal policy measures put in place by the FGS to aid businesses, social protection measures to cushion vulnerable households, and higher-than-expected remittance inflows.

In 2020, the World Bank and the IMF approved Somalia's application to receive a debt cancellation under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) programme. This would mean reducing Somalia's debt from USD 5.2B at end-2018 to USD 557M once it reaches the HIPC 'completion point', approximately three years after approval. According to the requirements, to reach the completion point, Somalia was expected to establish a positive track record of good performance under programmes supported by the World Bank and the IMF, implement its poverty reduction strategy for at least one

¹ Humanitarian needs overview, Somalia, January 2022.

² Somalia 2021 Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment (JMCNA) Bulletin Key Findings, March 2022.

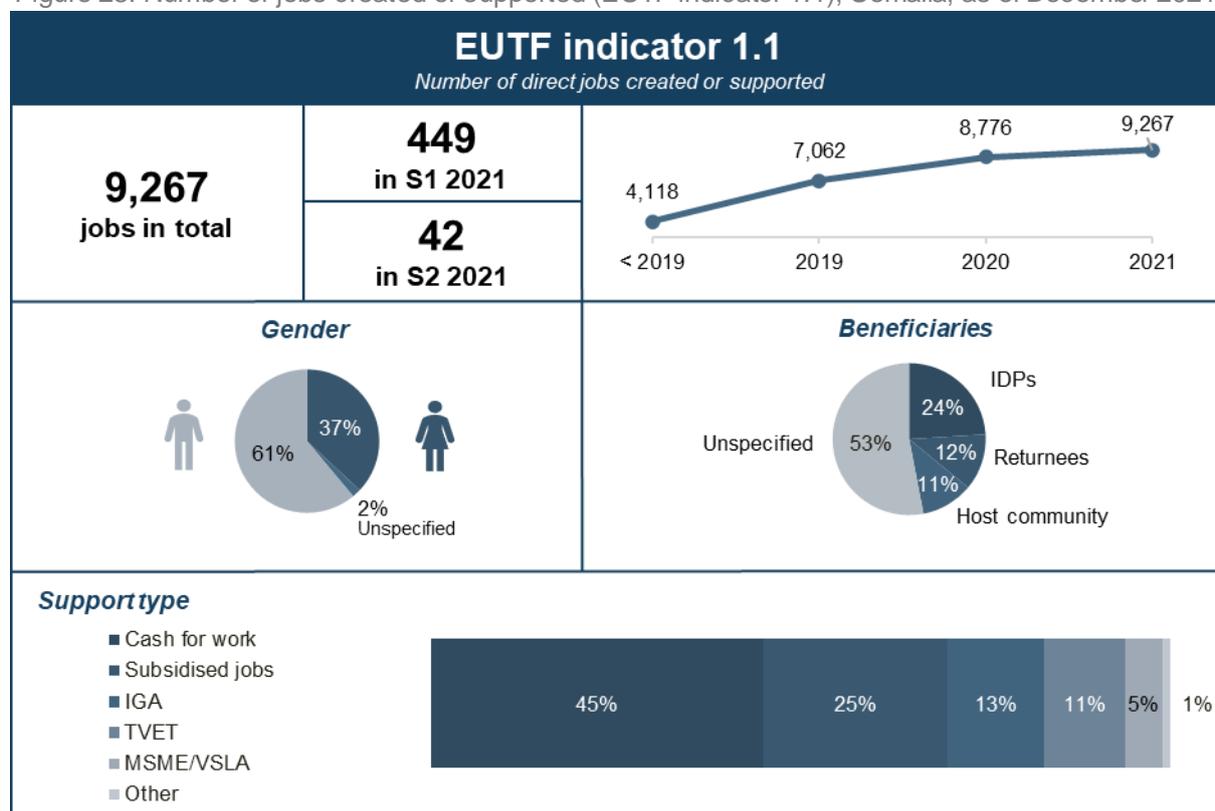
³ 35% of services were provided to beneficiaries of unspecified gender.

⁴ World Bank, 'Somalia Economy Recovering from 'Triple Shock'', September 2021.

year, and reform its public finance management laws to include, among other criteria, stringent accountability measures. However, the FGS was unable to make tangible progress on the debt relief front in 2021, largely due to the political crisis that has negatively impacted federal institutions. International partners warn that continued political crises could reverse the gains made so far in the debt relief process. Poverty rates in the country remain alarmingly high, reaching 72% in rural areas and 64% in urban centres. Moreover, only 55% of the population is actively engaged in the labour market.¹

The EUTF portfolio in Somalia provides economic relief and supports economic recovery through various activities related to employment and livelihood creation. EUTF projects in Somalia have created a total of 9,267 jobs (for which 61% of beneficiaries are male and 37% are female),² including 491 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.1). The largest share of jobs in 2021 was created through cash-for-work initiatives aimed at constructing or rehabilitating infrastructures or carrying out public works.³

Figure 28: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Somalia, as of December 2021



The number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) saw steady growth in 2021, with 2,276 beneficiaries (75% female), bringing the total number of beneficiaries as of December 2021 to 15,620, of whom the majority are women (72%). In 2021, RESTORE 2 DFN and RESTORE 2 WV provided TVET and skills development training (EUTF indicator 1.4) to 2,217 beneficiaries (52% male and 48% female) on livestock management practices, climate-smart agriculture techniques, business management and information and communications technology skills.

¹ World Bank, 'Somalia Urbanization Review - Fostering Cities as Anchors of Development', 2020.

² The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

³ 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.

Focus box 3: RESTORE 2 WV cash for work short-term employment in Nugaal Region, Puntland¹

Saïdo Abdulahi, 45 years old, is one of RESTORE 2 WV's cash for work beneficiaries tasked with rehabilitating a water structure. Saïdo used part of the income she earned to meet basic household needs and contributed the rest towards a voluntary VSLA. Her VSLA group is comprised of 19 members (16 female and 3 male). As part of the RESTORE 2 WV project, the group received toolkits and business skills training, as well as sensitisation on good nutrition and hygiene practices. The group also received a revolving loan fund of €1,450 for members to borrow and invest in their businesses. The members opted to start a joint business venture. 'Our livelihoods have tremendously changed,' she says. 'The business has really shaped and supported our families and covered basic household needs including school fees, food and other basic needs.' Their current business stock is worth €1,913 and the VSLA group anticipates an expansion of their business in the coming months.

Photo 3: Saïdo Abdulahi in her VSLA shop in Biyo-ado village, Eyl District, Nugaal



Security, P/CVE and governance

For much of 2021, Somalia faced a deepening political crisis over federal elections that were already a year behind schedule. The president and parliament unilaterally extended their mandates by two years, although many key stakeholders, including the prime minister, most federal member states, the opposition, civil society and the international community, rejected this extension. This triggered a wave of violence in Mogadishu, with dozens killed and tens of thousands more displaced. Tensions escalated further in December 2021 following the president's failed attempt to suspend the prime minister's powers, which can only be done through a vote in the lower house. This protracted election climate further exposed communities to Al-Shabaab atrocities and other forms of political violence. Violent incidents related to pressure on land and resources (due to the challenges posed by the worsening drought) also continued to be a source of community and clan conflict. Of the 3,000 internal displacements reported in December that were related to conflict and insecurity, 2,000 occurred in Bari, mainly due to offensive military operations conducted by the SNA against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant faction in Somalia.²

The EUTF actively supports Somalia's state and non-state actors on security, P/CVE and governance issues. In 2021, 231 beneficiaries (70% male and 30% female) participated in RESTORE 2 WV's conflict prevention activities related to natural resource management in Nugaal, Sool, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed Regions, bringing the total number of beneficiaries of conflict prevention and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3) to 4,582 across the country (49% male and 45% female).³ The project also supported the development of 12 rotational grazing management plans in 2021 in an effort to reduce resource competition, contributing to the 244 strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and/or directly supported by the EUTF in Somalia thus far (EUTF indicator 4.6). EUTF projects also supported a total of seven governance infrastructures (EUTF indicator 4.1), including two ministry offices (of the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing and the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development) rehabilitated by NISF in the first half of 2021.

¹ Photo credit: AAH Somalia.

² UNHCR, 'Somalia PRMN Internal Displacements', December 2021.

³ The gender of the remaining beneficiaries is unspecified.

5.3.3. SOMALIA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	4,118	2,944	1,714	449	42	9,267	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	211	16	110	0	25	362	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	5,632	5,369	2,343	1,294	982	15,620	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	1,297	1,063	1,377	697	1,520	5,954	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	20	4	0	0	0	24	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	14	4	14	12	0	44	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	136	142	436	125	34	873	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	93,947	68,604	29,402	5,532	0	197,485	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	203	2,956	90	930	0	4,179	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	2,225	6,287	10,388	1,141	9,848	29,889	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	28	0	61	0	0	89	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	1	13	0	0	13	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	79,783	50,011	284,511	1,294	0	415,599	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,885	1,264	895	235	573	4,852	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	249,539	118,970	207,736	0	0	576,245	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	36,970	0	0	0	0	36,970	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	3,453	1,434	0	0	0	4,887	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	3,955	0	0	0	0	3,955	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	24,031	0	0	0	0	24,031	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	3,636	353	39	0	0	4,028	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	28	0	0	0	0	28	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	201	0	0	0	0	201	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	2	3	2	0	7	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	2	4	0	0	0	6	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,872	2,243	224	0	0	4,339	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	2,381	1,289	681	181	50	4,582	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	63	85	84	8	4	244	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	55	23	19	8	33	138	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	41	18	21	6	6	92	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	16	13	2	0	0	31	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	72,007	0	0	72,007	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	7	0	71	78	

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

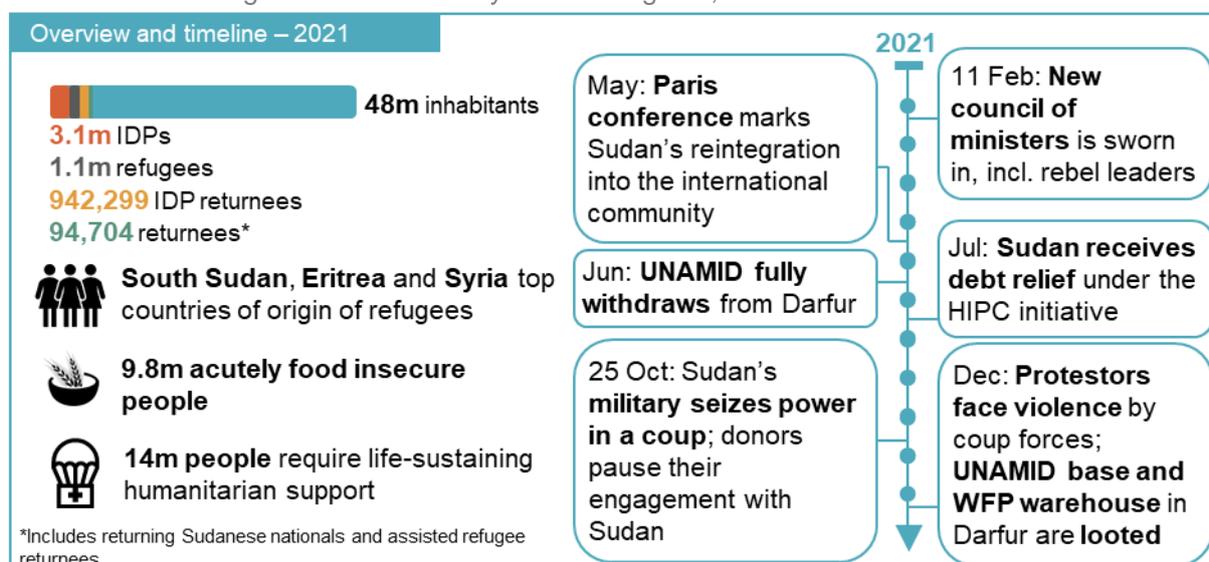
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.4. SUDAN

5.4.1. SUDAN IN 2021

Figure 29: Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



Significant headway was made with regard to Sudan's political transition and peace process in the first half of 2021. In February, Prime Minister Hamdok announced a new cabinet that included ministers from the Sudan Revolutionary Front,² and appointed three new state governors for North Darfur, West Darfur, and Blue Nile, in line with the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA).³ In June, he launched an initiative titled 'The National Crisis and Issues of Transition: The Way Forward', with the aim of building national unity and implementing the goals of the Sudanese revolution.⁴ That same month, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) fully withdrew from Sudan, while the United Nations Integrated Transition Mission in Sudan's (UNITAMS) mandate was extended until June 2022 to continue supporting political, peacebuilding and development initiatives.⁵ In May, the 'International Conference on Sudan' hosted by France sought to mark the 'full reintegration' of Sudan into the international community after more than three decades of isolation.⁶ On 28 June, the World Bank and the IMF announced that Sudan had successfully reached the decision point⁷ under the enhanced HIPC initiative, thus unlocking USD 50B in debt relief and reducing Sudan's USD 56B foreign liability over three years.⁸

However, the second half of 2021 was marked by a resurgence of intercommunal clashes in Eastern Sudan, where sea ports and key roads were blocked by the Eastern Sudanese High Council of Beja

¹ OCHA, 'HNO Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021; IOM DTM, 'Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Three', January 2022; UNHCR, 'Sudan Situation: Population of Concern to UNHCR', December 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline January-March 2021', 26 August 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline April-June 2021', 15 August 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline July - September 2021', 24 October 2021; Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline October – December 2021', 11 February 2022.

² Al Jazeera, 'Sudan's prime minister names new cabinet', 8 February 2021.

³ OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021.

⁴ Dabanga, 'FM Hamdok announces mechanism 'to protect Sudan's transition'', August 2021.

⁵ OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021.

⁶ EEAS, 'The Paris Conference to support the Sudanese transition', 18 May 2021.

⁷ The decision point is the moment when the Executive Boards of the IMF and World Bank decide on a country's eligibility for debt relief, and the international community commits to reducing debt to a level that is considered sustainable. The decision point allows countries to immediately begin receiving interim relief on its debt service falling due. The second step is the completion point. IMF, 'Debt Relief Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative', 23 March 2021.

⁸ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline July - September 2021', 24 October 2021.

Nazirs, who demanded the cancellation of the Eastern Track¹ of the JPA.² In Darfur, the power vacuum left by the end of UNAMID's mandate and the delayed implementation of the JPA led to an escalation of fighting between signatories;³ as a result 363 security incidents were recorded between June and December 2021,⁴ while attacks on humanitarian assets and personnel impeded aid delivery.⁵

Rising tensions between the civilian and military components of Sudan's transitional authorities culminated in a military coup d'état on 25 October.⁶ The Commander of the Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Burhan, announced a state of emergency, the dissolution of the Sovereign Council and the Council of Ministers and the dismissal of state governors. Widespread pro-democracy protests and civil disobedience followed, to which Burhan responded by issuing an edict granting authorities wide-ranging powers to crack down on dissent.⁷ Prime Minister Hamdok was detained on 25 October, then placed under house arrest, and subsequently reinstated through a deal reached with Lt. Gen. Burhan in November, before he finally resigned in the early days of 2022.⁸

¹ The JPA includes eight protocols for five tracks, each of which tackles the grievances of a certain region: Darfur, the Two Areas, Central Sudan, Eastern Sudan, and Northern Sudan.

² Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline October – December 2021', 11 February 2022.

³ UNEP Wadi El Ku Catchment Management Project Phase II, 'Annual report 2021', 2022.

⁴ OCHA, 'Sudan Humanitarian snapshot – December 2021', 12 January 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

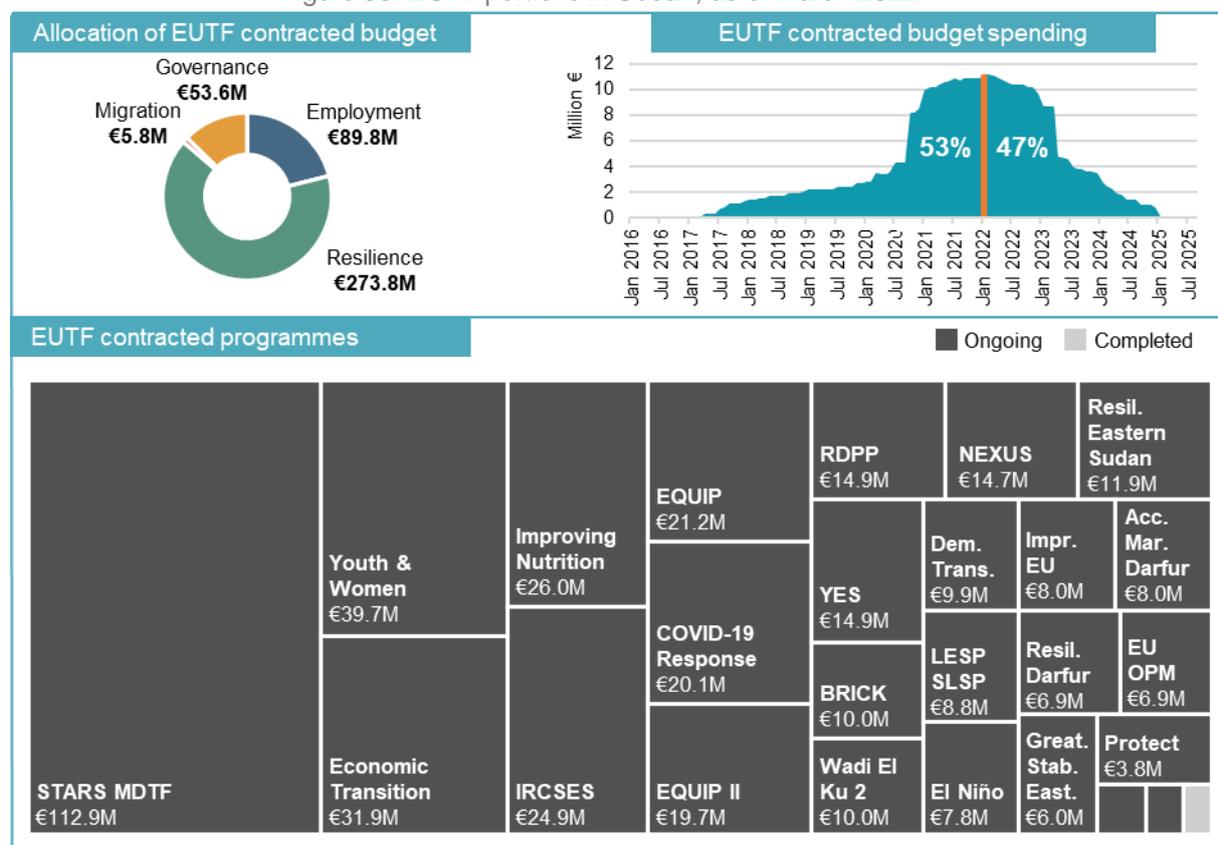
⁶ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline October – December 2021', 11 February 2022.

⁷ International Crisis Group, 'Sudan: Toward a Reset for the Transition', 27 January 2022.

⁸ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline October – December 2021', 11 February 2022.

5.4.2. THE EUTF IN SUDAN

Figure 30: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of March 2022^{1,2,3}



Sudan accounts for the largest portion of EUTF contracted funding in the HoA, with €443M. Since the Sudanese government has not signed the 2005 and 2010 revisions of the Cotonou Agreement (which has been extended to 30 June 2022),⁴ most EU funding accruing to Sudan is channelled through the EUTF.⁵ Within the EUTF HoA portfolio, Sudan is the country with the largest proportion of projects that are yet to be implemented, with 47% of the contracted budget still to be spent as of January 2022.⁶ 62% of the contracted budget in Sudan is allocated to resilience-building (SO2), distantly followed by improving economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 20%) and governance, security and conflict prevention (SO4, 12%), with a further 1% allocated to strengthening migration management (SO3).⁷ The EUTF's strategic focus on SO2 is implemented through a broad array of themes: food security and nutrition (addressed through the Improving Nutrition and Access to Markets WFP programmes, amongst others), education (mainly through EQUIP, the second phase of which is reporting for the first time in this report), health (including through the COVID-19 Response and NEXUS programmes), and livelihoods (such as the RDPP and BRICK programmes). SO1 interventions are often centred on support to women and youths, as demonstrated by the Youth & Women and YES programmes. In recent years, the EUTF's Sudan portfolio has also sought to support the political and economic

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² The programmes not labelled in the 'EUTF contracted programmes' chart are: Social Protection System in Sudan ILO (€1.8M), Technical Cooperation Facility for Sudan (€1.4M), and S3M (€1.0M, completed).

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

⁴ European Parliament, 'Legislative train - Signature and conclusion of the new agreement between the EU and the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP-EU post-Cotonou)', June 2021.

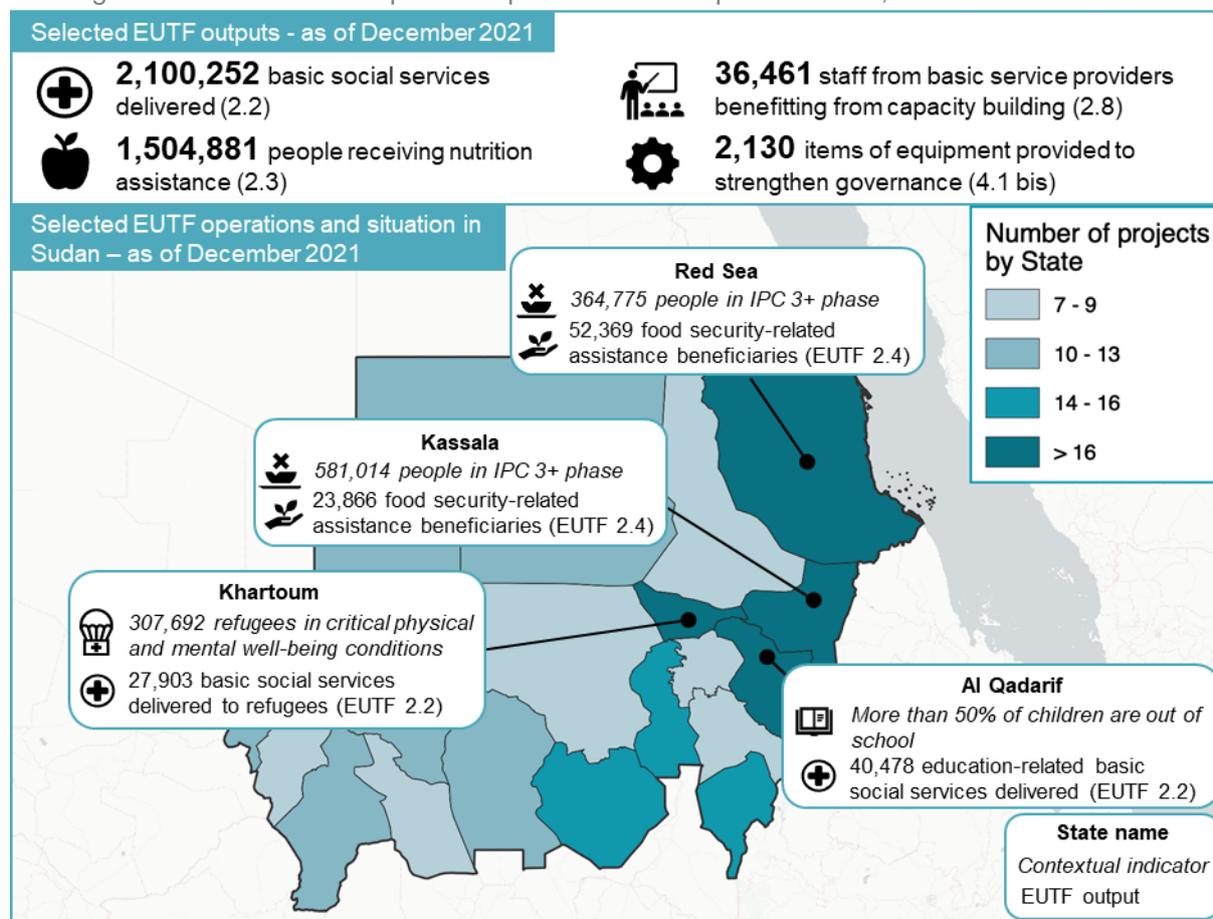
⁵ Funding for civil society-, democracy- and human rights-related programmes is additional to EUTF funding.

⁶ This is an estimate based on the assumption that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁷ The remaining 5% (€20M) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

transition and to strengthen related institutions at the central and state (regional) levels. Key interventions in this regard include contributions to the Sudan Transition and Recovery Support multi-donor trust fund (STARS MDTF) and the Support to the Economic and Democratic Transition programmes.

Figure 31: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of December 2021¹



Food security and nutrition

Between June and September 2021, a record 9.8 million people in Sudan were assessed to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above). In June, the government liberalised fuel prices, leading to a 50-fold increase in the price of petrol and a consequent upsurge in transportation and staple food costs – a trend exacerbated by repeated disruptions to markets caused by conflict and civil unrest.^{2,3} Furthermore, in 2021, floods affected 314,500 people across all states and ravaged thousands of hectares of crops in the middle of the agricultural season.⁴ As of September, 3 million Sudanese children were suffering from acute malnutrition, and by the end of the year, 3.6 million people were in need of nutrition assistance.⁵

To date, EUTF-funded projects in Sudan have provided nutrition assistance to a total of 1,504,881 people (59% female, 40% male,⁶ EUTF indicator 2.3). This includes 349,895 beneficiaries in 2021, which is the highest yearly value ever observed for this indicator in Sudan. 54% of the 2021 beneficiaries

¹ OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021; IOM DTM, 'Mobility Tracking Sudan Round Three', January 2022; UNHCR, 'Weekly Gedaref Operational Update #19', 4-11 November 2021.

² OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021.

³ FEWSNET, 'Sudan Food Security Outlook Update', December 2021.

⁴ OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021.

⁵ UNICEF, 'Country Office Annual Report 2021 – Sudan', 2022.

⁶ The gender of the remaining 1% is unspecified.

were infants and children under five, 40% were school-aged children, and 6% were pregnant and lactating women and community screening volunteers (the latter of whom received food-based incentives). 58% of the support provided in 2021 consisted of nutrition supplies provided by Improving Nutrition WFP, such as micro-nutrient powders, on-site school feeding and food-based prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. Another 26% were malnutrition screenings performed by BRICK Concern, and the last 16% were malnutrition treatments and services offered by Improving Nutrition WFP, BRICK Concern, BRICK UNICEF and Resilience East SD AICS.

Furthermore, 176,892 people have been reached with food security-related assistance since the beginning of the EUTF (EUTF indicator 2.4). This includes 46,968 people assisted in 2021, an output similar in size to pre-pandemic reporting, with only 159 fewer people reported than in 2019. Moreover, the repercussions of the political unrest that took place at the end of the year did not affect the Q4 results, which were 26% higher than in Q3 2021. 79% of the support delivered in 2021 was provided for farming and irrigation, and 19% was provided in the livestock sector.¹ For farming and irrigation, the largest contributions came from Improving Nutrition WFP (42%) and BRICK Concern (38%), followed distantly by El Niño COOPI (10%) and Access to Markets Darfur WFP (9%). 60% of farming beneficiaries were women, who were the exclusive beneficiaries of support to kitchen and vegetable garden farming and of solar food dryers provided by BRICK Concern, in addition to activities targeting both genders. For livestock, 61% of the support consisted in livestock vaccination, 28% in disease surveillance services, and 11% in the distribution of animals – all provided by El Niño COOPI, BRICK Concern and El Niño WHH.

Photo 4: Livestock vaccination campaign supported by El Niño COOPI in North Darfur



Alongside the direct provision of nutrition and food security-related assistance, EUTF-funded projects have also implemented awareness-raising activities and capacity building of relevant service providers. To date, 980,279 people have thus been sensitised on nutrition and food security in Sudan, of whom almost half were reported in 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 2.7). A particularly large output was delivered in S2 2021, with 407,270 people reached – the largest bi-annual output ever reported for this indicator on food security and nutrition topics in Sudan. This achievement was largely attributable to Improving Nutrition WFP, which expanded the outreach of its Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities to include role plays on health and nutrition, mobile cinema sessions, SBCC for community leaders and cooking demonstrations in Al Qadarif, Kassala and Red Sea States.

Outcome analysis 6: Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State project (El Niño ADRA) – Final evaluation

El Niño ADRA		Main target	
 Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State	 IP: ADRA	 Food insecure people, farmers and women	
 From August 2017 to July 2021			
 Budget: €3M	Objective: Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable people in White Nile State and reduce their exposure to climate-related extreme events and other shocks.		

¹ The remaining 1% was provided in an unspecified sector.

The four-year EI Niño ADRA project is the second of the three EI Niño projects to come to an end in Sudan (the WHH component ended in S1 2021 and the COOPI component is still ongoing). The endline evaluation and final report show that despite a slow start, which led to a revision of the initial targets, the project gained momentum in its third year and was eventually able to reach – and even surpass – all updated target outputs and outcomes (and almost 90% of the initial targets).

- **Access to water for human agriculture and livestock use:** The final report indicates that **79.5% of households were using safely managed drinking water services by the end of the project, compared to 0% at baseline.** The result thus exceeds the initial target, which was set at 70%.
- **Income opportunities related to drought-resilient agriculture and sustainable IGAs:** Two indicators were used to measure this outcome. First, **89% of smallholder farmers are now aware of productive and sustainable agricultural practices, against 0% at baseline.** In other words, farmers were able to recall the key messages delivered by the project months after they finished their education sessions. Second, **89% of smallholder farmers also adopted productive and sustainable agricultural practices.** This was verified through a survey concluding that when the Farmer Field School approach (where groups of farmers learn how to shift towards more sustainable production practices) was applied, the yield was most likely to increase, and productivity improve compared to traditional systems. Both results (89% for each outcome indicator) were above the targeted achievements of 75% and 50%, respectively.

However, it should be noted that the initial values of 0% at baseline may suggest that the indicators measure the progress achieved by beneficiaries after receiving the project's support. If that is the case, **the indicators are actually more likely to measure the direct outputs of the project than its outcomes (effects of the outputs).** On the other hand, it could also be the case that none of the households were using safely managed drinking water services, nor were they aware of and practicing productive and sustainable agricultural practices, at the beginning of the project, which would mean the results can indeed be considered outcomes rather than outputs. Unfortunately, it was not possible to verify which of these scenarios is the most accurate in time for the writing of this report.

In parallel, **unplanned positive outcomes** included the dissemination of advanced farming knowledge, value chain linkages and saving and investment attitudes among non-beneficiaries. However, the endline evaluation also identified **potential unintended negative results that are also likely to occur:** these include additional competition for water and land resources resulting from returnees and refugees settling around the new water distribution systems. In addition, the cost of mechanised operations could rise due to increased demand from farmers wishing to achieve the same agricultural transformation facilitated by the project's provision of production inputs and new technologies.

In terms of **impacts**, the endline documents underline the project's **contribution to improving gender dynamics** in the target communities. Women were empowered through VSLA activities and IGAs, and have become more involved in decision making within their families and communities. Interestingly, the establishment of water systems significantly improved the well-being of beneficiary women and girls. As the walking distance decreased compared to that of the previous water source, the time available for women and girls to pursue an education, income-generating activities or simple leisure rose while exposure to the risk of attacks *en route* decreased.

Education

Although the end-of-year political unrest disrupted the operation of schools across the country, the introduction of a UNICEF- and Microsoft-led learning platform (called the Learning Passport) in October

partially mitigated the impact of the upheaval on the continuity of education. Sudan thus became the fourteenth country in the world to launch the learning platform, allowing children to partake online or offline in flexible learning in different parts of the country through a web or mobile app.¹ Still, as of December 2021, 3.2 million children in Sudan, of whom 15% had a disability, were experiencing crisis, emergency, or catastrophic levels of food insecurity; consequently, most of them did not attend school, and those who did were at high risk of dropping out.²

Although relatively few education-related outputs were reported in the first semester of the year due to the EQUIP programme's gradual wind-down, the second semester regained some momentum as EQUIP 2 started reporting outputs alongside sizeable contributions by the UNICEF components of EQUIP and BRICK. In 2021, 135,105 education-related basic services were thus delivered to children across the country: outputs were reported in Khartoum (19% of the total output), Blue Nile (19%), Red Sea (18%), South Kordofan (15%), Al Qadarif (15%), West Kordofan (9%), and Kassala (4%) (EUTF indicator 2.2). 85% of the children supported were from host communities, 12% were IDPs, and 2% were refugees, asylum seekers or returnees.³ Girls accounted for 47% of the annual result, and 343 beneficiaries had at least one disability. The large majority of services delivered consisted in the provision of teaching and learning materials by EQUIP I-LEARN UNICEF, BRICK UNICEF and EQUIP 2 SC.

EUTF-funded projects also continued to encourage children to start or resume their formal education through awareness-raising campaigns, reaching a total of 81,923 people through registration and Alternative Learning Programme campaigns in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.7). This includes 55,982 people reached in S2 2021 alone – the largest bi-annual output ever reported under this indicator for the education sector in Sudan.

To improve the provision of education in Sudan, EUTF-funded projects offer capacity building to teachers and service providers in the sector. In 2021, 3,164 people (52% male, 48% female) were thus trained out of a total of 13,040 people reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). Participants ranged from teachers and headmasters to ALP facilitators and parent-teacher association members, and topics included teacher capacity development, school management, positive discipline, child-friendly teaching methods and services, and child protection. In addition, following the reform of the education cycle, an intermediate level was introduced for grades 7, 8 and 9 and teachers will become specific subject teachers rather than basic education generalists. To support the induction training of intermediate-level teachers, EQUIP 2 EF developed two training manuals (one for Arabic and one for maths and sciences) in collaboration with seventeen cadres from the National Centre for Teacher Training and the National Centre for Curriculum and Educational Research (EUTF indicator 5.2).

Governance

To support the government on its path towards a safe, stable, peaceful and democratic Sudan, the EUTF has contracted several projects that aim to build institutional capabilities, with an emphasis on key topics such as public finance, social protection and human rights.

Since the beginning of 2020, the EU OPM project, which aims to reinforce the Prime Minister's Executive Office to achieve the priorities of the democratic transition, has thus subsidised 24 jobs⁴ in ministries and government agencies, including 10 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.1). These advisor positions aim to provide technical assistance to a range of ministries, including the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Transport. In addition, the project has supported the government with new equipment, together with two other projects (RDPP Landell Mills and Economic Transition ODI). As a result, 2,130 items of IT equipment such as laptops, firewalls, and desktop

¹ UNICEF, 'Country Office Annual Report 2021 – Sudan', 2022.

² OCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview Sudan – Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022', December 2021.

³ The status of the remaining 1% is unspecified.

⁴ Including six jobs in the Prime Minister's Executive Office.

monitors have been provided to various government stakeholders to date, including 1,770 in 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.1 bis).

To strengthen the government's economic planning and public finance management capacities, in 2021 the ODI component of the Economic Transition programme assisted the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in establishing an Aid Coordination Unit (to better align development assistance with government priorities) and a team that will coordinate the reform of public finance management. It also supported the government in launching the Sudan Partnership Forum (EUTF indicator 5.1), Sudan's new aid/development coordination architecture, and provided strategic advice in relation to its operationalisation. The other component of the programme, implemented by Expertise France, also made significant headway on a resolution plan for the first systemic bank in Sudan and on the revision of the Banking Business Act, but was unable to finalise these interventions due to the suspension of activities after the events of 25 October. However, the year ended with a hopeful development as the EUTF contracted a financial contribution to support the IMF's arrears clearance for Sudan in the framework of the HIPC initiative. The funds will be released when Sudan has reached the HIPC completion point.

Good governance of social protection systems is broadly recognised as one of the preconditions for the realisation of fundamental human rights.¹ In Sudan, social protection is provided through a network of schemes that are both contributory (including the National Health Insurance Fund, whose capacity was strengthened with EUTF support²) and non-contributory (including the Sudanese Family Support Programme, in which the EUTF participates³). To strengthen the cohesion of the social protection system, the Social Protection System ILO project aims to generate a national dialogue on social protection and strengthen the Ministry of Labour and Development's capacity to develop policies in support of a comprehensive social protection system. In 2021, the project trained 27 senior government and state-level staff on social protection, including from the Ministry of Health, the National Council for Child Welfare, the National Council for People with Disabilities, and the Humanitarian Aid Commission.⁴ The Social Protection System ILO project has strong links to the SFSP, which was paused after the coup and is detailed in the next section.

On the human rights front, in early 2021 the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Country Office in Sudan was integrated with UNITAMS to incorporate human rights-based approaches into the Sudanese peace process. The EUTF supported the establishment of the Office through the Sudan Democratic Transition HRO project. In 2021, the project trained 268 people, and was thereby responsible for all outputs reported under EUTF indicator 4.2 (Number of staff trained on governance and human rights) this year. Beneficiaries ranged from federal state officials to security, military and judicial staff, and topics included counterterrorism, human rights-based approaches to development planning, and a national mechanism to engage with, report to, and follow up on the outcomes of the UN human rights mechanisms. The project also organised consultations on reforming the media and on freedom of expression and opinion, as well as on the Universal Periodic Review (a UN review process of its Member States' human rights records), in which a total of 226 people participated in 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.3). However, the military coup stalled the impact of these achievements, and all legislative reform was suspended following Lt. Gen. Burhan's freezing of the transitional government's main legislative body, the Joint Council. In November, Lt. Gen. Burhan replaced the Joint Council with a new military-led transitional council.⁵

¹ ILO and UNDESA, 'Global research on governance and social protection (Global Overview)', 2021.

² Through the now completed WHO-implemented 'Supporting health financing reforms to improve governance of National Health Insurance Fund and external insurance coverage to poor and refugee populations' project.

³ See COVID-19 section.

⁴ These outputs are not captured by EUTF indicators.

⁵ IR Insider, 'Sudan's Newly Established Military Council Amidst Continued Fights for Democracy', 13 November 2021.

COVID-19 pandemic in Sudan

As of 31 December 2021, 46,518 people had tested positive for COVID-19 in Sudan, 1,234,386 people were fully vaccinated against the virus, and 3,331 COVID-19-related deaths had been reported.¹ The fatality rate (7.1%) was the fourth highest globally from March 2020 to December 2021.² In August, the Ministry of Health announced that COVID-19 vaccines were available in all eighteen states,³ and the vaccination rate stood at 3.6% at the end of the year.⁴ Restrictions were significantly less constrictive than in 2020, but included limitations on gatherings affecting labour, partial movement restrictions, restrictions applied to food markets or shops, and the banning of certain social activities.⁵

In July, the Sudanese Minister of Finance and Economic Planning thanked the ambassadors of the European Union to Sudan for the emergency SFSP, which was created to mitigate the economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and support the government's structural reform efforts to stabilise the economy, control inflation, and reactivate production.⁶ The programme achieved significant progress in 2021; by the end of the year, 9,529,262 people were enrolled in the programme and 4,674,710 had received the USD 5 cash transfers (EUTF indicator 2.9). Although beneficiaries were reported in all eighteen states, the majority (60%) were located in Khartoum, reflecting the SFSP's insufficient accessibility to 'the really needy who do not knock on the government's door'.⁷ The programme also experienced operational setbacks, such as people not receiving the monthly support despite being registered, and others receiving the stipulated amount twice a month instead of once. The Ministry of Finance was working to address these issues, but the SFSP was paused after the coup following the application of the World Bank's Operational Procedure 7.30, which imposes a review of the implementation modality when there is a *de facto* government in place.

In addition to supporting the economic response to COVID-19, the EUTF has sought to address the challenges arising from the pandemic through health-related interventions. To date, EUTF-funded projects have delivered 21,503 COVID-19 pandemic-related supplies (EUTF indicator 6.1). 65% of these supplies were reported in 2021 by the WHO-implemented COVID-19 Response Sudan project, which delivered 1,227 infrared thermal scanners to various entities and 12,750 test kits to public health laboratories. In total, 1,595 establishments have benefitted from supplies and other COVID-19 emergency response activities; 89% of them were reported in 2021 (EUTF indicator 6.3). 78% of the entities supported to date are health centres, 11% are ministries, and another 11% are other types of entities such as NGOs and airports. In addition, in 2021 the EUTF continued to deliver capacity building to strengthen COVID-19-related service delivery; 2,034 people were trained, representing 82% of the 2,495 service providers reported to date (EUTF indicator 2.8). Trainees reported in 2021 include 1,061 medical/ambulatory staff, 583 members of – and trainers of trainers for – rapid response teams (health care providers who respond to hospital patients showing early signs of deterioration) and 335 staff from points of entry into the country trained by the COVID-19 Response Sudan project. In addition, 55 health workers were trained on the prevention of COVID-19 by Resilience East SDAICS.

¹ Our World in Data, 'COVID-19 dataset'. Retrieved on 31 March 2022 at <https://github.com/owid/covid-19-data/tree/master/public/data>.

² OCHA, 'Sudan Humanitarian snapshot – December 2021', 12 January 2022.

³ Dabanga, 'Sudan timeline July - September 2021: Political discord escalates, poverty grows, as thousands are displaced by floods, violence', 24 October 2021.

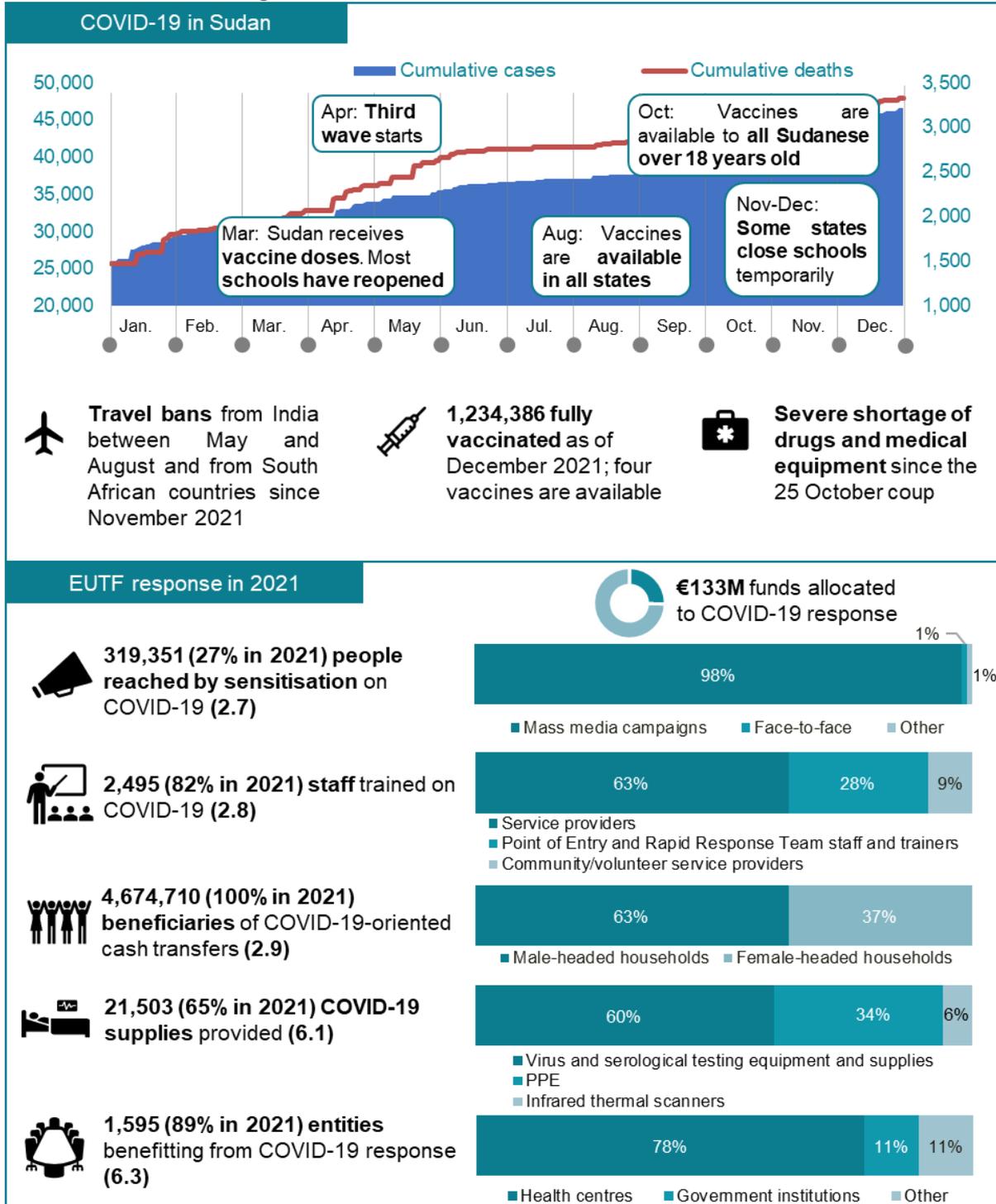
⁴ OCHA, 'Sudan Humanitarian snapshot – December 2021', 12 January 2022.

⁵ FAO, 'The Sudan - Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19', June 2021.

⁶ Dabanga, 'Sudan Finance Minister briefs EU envoys on economy, Samarat programme', 30 July 2021; Dabanga, '\$370m agreement signed for Sudan 'Samarat' family support programme', 24 October 2020.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Figure 32: COVID-19 in Sudan, as of December 2021



5.4.3. SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,181	3,580	2,299	3,862	2,477	15,398	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	56	104	5	18	5	188	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	23,530	13,949	38,213	21,449	13,553	110,693	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	214	416	303	225	756	1,914	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	0	2	0	2	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	71	87	548	62	1,132	1,900	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	202,146	537,803	379,453	577,288	403,561	2,100,252	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	724,357	167,046	263,583	213,636	136,259	1,504,881	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	53,354	47,127	29,443	28,815	18,153	176,892	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	0	0	5	5	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	7,121	1,289	3,371	1,594	492	13,867	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	59,874	217,553	590,893	155,643	502,904	1,526,867	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,575	13,093	9,396	6,873	5,525	36,461	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	427,396	136,939	87,780	3,446,515	1,387,076	5,485,706	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	5,236	2,214	2,613	897	1,714	12,674	
3.5 Number of returning migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance	0	0	0	411	627	1,038	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	4	2	1	0	0	7	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	115	2	5	0	0	122	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	360	1,770	0	2,130	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	347	59	65	203	674	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	74	0	0	0	278	352	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	22	10	6	10	49	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	90	167	5	181	21	464	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	12	15	22	17	15	81	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	14	15	34	9	15	87	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	7,526	1,227	12,750	21,503	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	2,102	0	0	2,102	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	168	1,423	4	1,595	

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

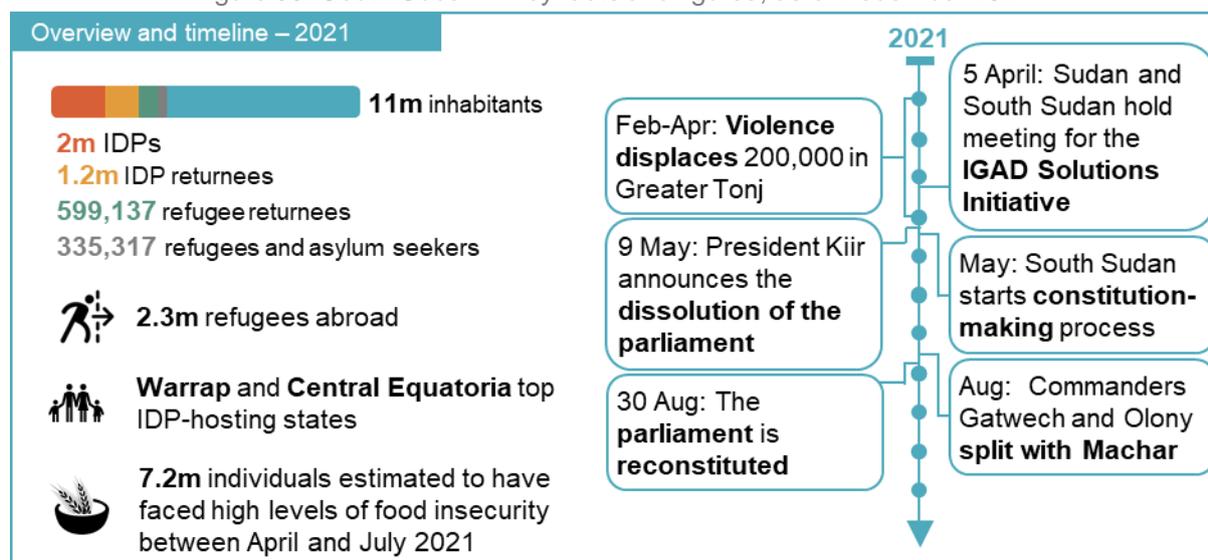
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.5. SOUTH SUDAN

5.5.1. SOUTH SUDAN IN 2021

Figure 33: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



2021 marked the ten-year anniversary of South Sudan’s independence from Sudan. It has also been three years since the signing of the revitalised peace agreement between the transitional government and several opposition parties. As in 2020, the transitional government of national unity took some key political steps with regard to the peace process this year. In May, President Salva Kiir dissolved the transitional national legislative assembly, and later reconstituted it to include members of opposition parties. All new state assemblies (apart from that of Western Bahr el-Ghazal State) were appointed in November. Finally, in a bid to cement the new political order in the country, South Sudan organised a first workshop to define the legislation around the constitution-making process in May, to replace the 2011 interim constitution.

Despite these positive political developments, progress on the security arrangements outlined in the peace agreement has been slower. The unification of the armies of the parties to the agreement, as well as the merging of their respective leaderships, which is a key provision of the agreement and was to be finalised already in the first months of the transitional period, remains unachieved. President Kiir claimed in November that delays in the unification process were attributable to the arms embargo against South Sudan and to disagreements over the command structure of the various forces to be unified. The Reconstituted Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission of the peace agreement has repeatedly declared that these delays have exacerbated instability in the country. The composition of the transitional national legislative assembly has also been criticised by some, as it does not meet the threshold of 35% female representation stipulated in the peace agreement.

Furthermore, several armed political groups threatened South Sudan’s stability over the course of 2021. In February, the leader of the Equatorian National Salvation Front, Thomas Cirillo, reaffirmed that he and his supporters would not join the peace agreement, advocating instead for federalism and more autonomy for the Equatorian people. His troops reportedly continued to engage in attacks against government forces and abuses against the population.² In August, Commanders Simon Gatwech and

¹ IOM DTM, ‘South Sudan - Mobility Tracking Round 11: dataset, 2021; UNHCR, ‘UNHCR Data Portal – Situation in South Sudan. Retrieved on 6 April 2022 at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>; UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan’, 2022; FAO, ‘South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews’, November 2020.

² UN, ‘Situation in South Sudan - Report of the Secretary-General’, December 2021.

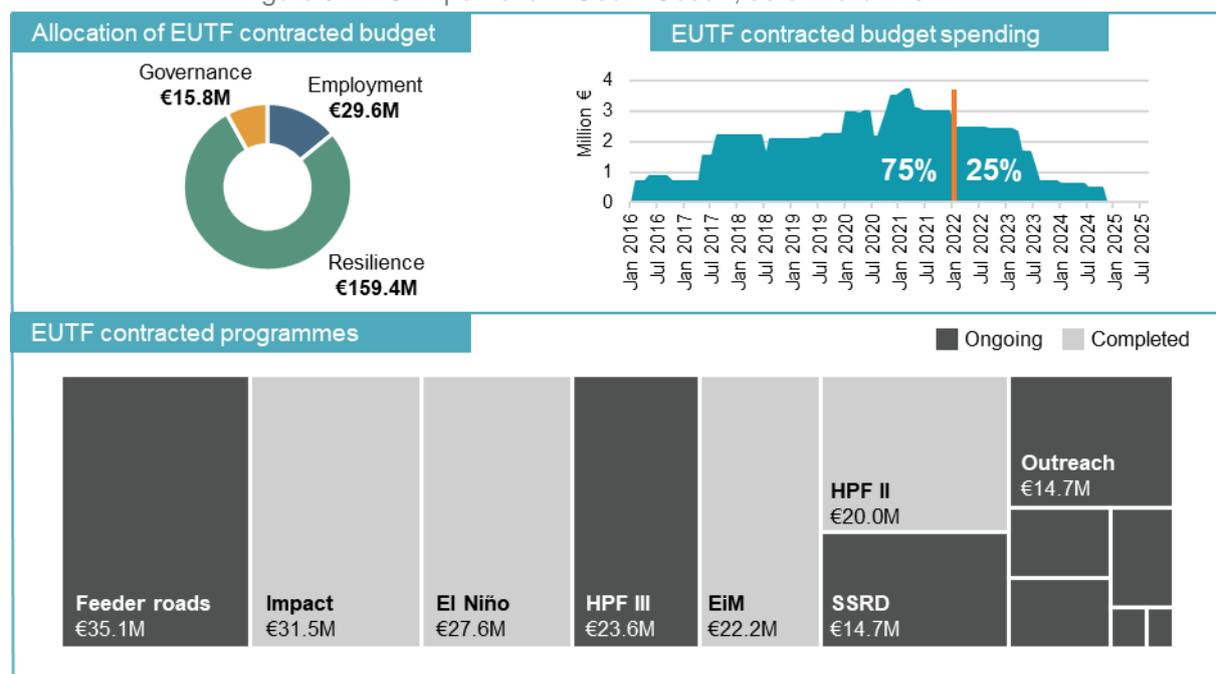
Johnson Olony of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-Army in Opposition (SPLM/A-IO), the party led by the First Vice President Riek Machar, separated from the group. Clashes between their troops and forces that remain loyal to Riek Machar destabilised the Greater Upper Nile Region for most of the second half of 2021. The transitional government (Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-In Government, or SPLM-IG), engaged in talks with this new armed faction, popularly known as the Kitwang Faction. This move was described by the SPLM/A-IO, led by Riek Machar, as an attempt to weaken the opposition.

In addition to this politically motivated violence, some parts of the country continue to be affected by intercommunal clashes. Although such incidents were reported across South Sudan, the clashes between rival Dinka communities in Greater Tonj were particularly notable, displacing around 200,000 people throughout the first semester of 2021.¹ In Tambura County (Western Equatoria), clashes between armed groups killed dozens of civilians and displaced 80,000 individuals from June 2021 to the end of the year.²

Humanitarian conditions in South Sudan also deteriorated throughout 2021. UNOCHA estimates that 8.9 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance as of the beginning of 2022, representing an increase of 600,000 people compared to the beginning of 2021.³ The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that about 60% of the population faced high levels of food insecurity between April and July 2021, according to the latest available IPC projections. According to the same estimates, famine-like conditions were experienced by 108,000 people in Jonglei, Pibor, Warrap and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal during the same period.⁴

5.5.2. THE EUTF IN SOUTH SUDAN

Figure 34: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of March 2022^{5,6,7}



¹ UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – January 2021, January 2021; UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – February 2021, February 2021; UNOCHA, South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot – March 2021, March 2021.

² CSRF, Tambura: Violence, Displacement and Response, December 2021.

³ UNOCHA, ‘Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan’, February 2022.

⁴ FAO, South Sudan - Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews, 2021.

⁵ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

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

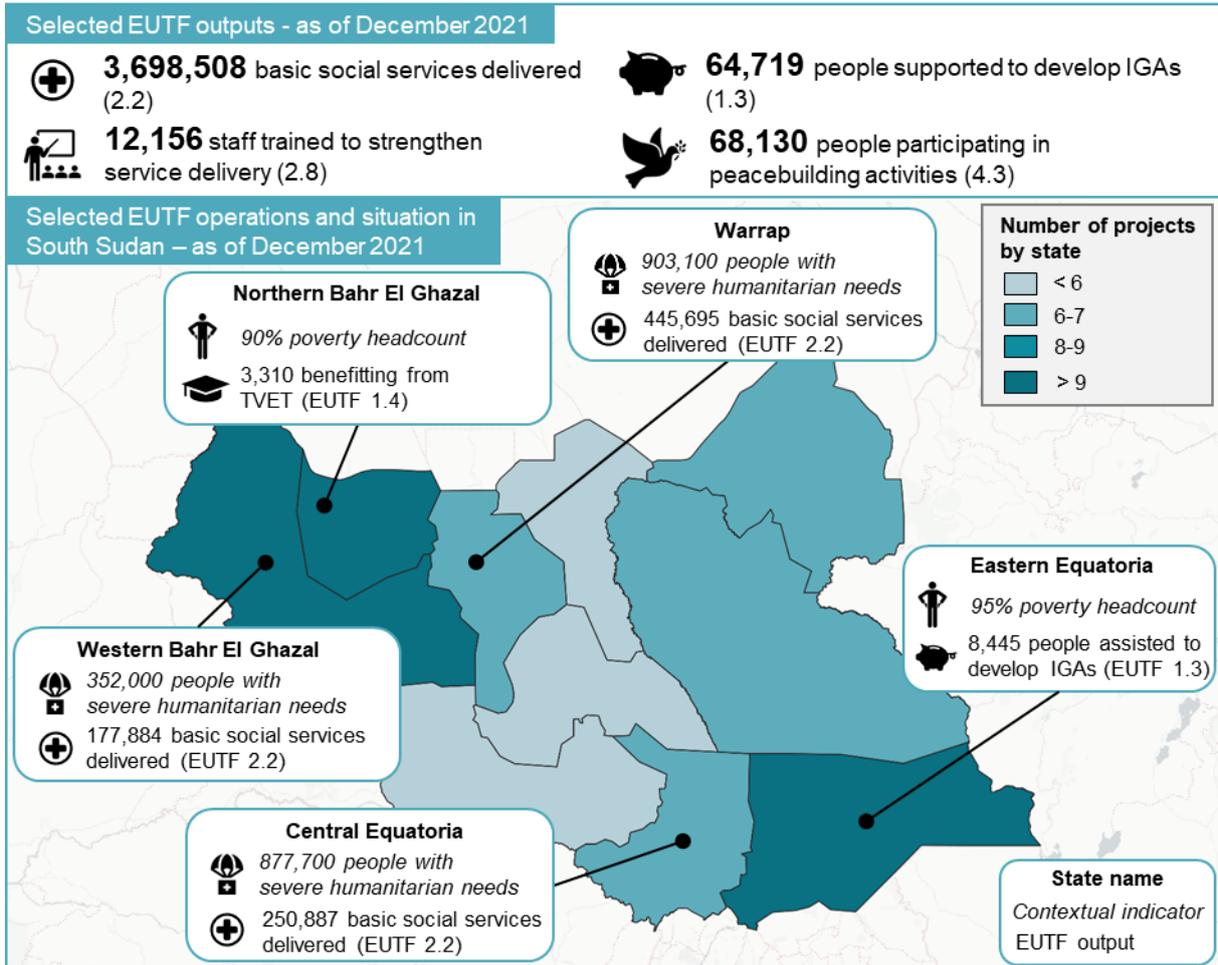
⁷ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

EUTF funding in South Sudan has not changed since the last report. South Sudan has received €205M, or 12% of the EUTF budget in the HoA, which is contracted to 29 projects. Because of the severity of the humanitarian crisis in the country, the EUTF portfolio is largely centred around SO2 (strengthening local communities' resilience) and to a lesser extent SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), which account for 78% and 14% of the EUTF budget in South Sudan, respectively. A significant share of the portfolio has been allocated to maintaining basic service provision across the country and to supporting resilience and income generation among smallholder farmers. For example, the Health Pooled Fund (HPF) III intervention supports hospitals and health centres across the country. The Education in Emergency and Outreach programmes aim to promote access to school, school attendance and quality education. In addition, the Feeder Roads programme rehabilitates feeder roads in Northern and Western Bahr El Ghazal to increase connectivity and economic opportunities in rural areas. Finally, Cross-Border El Niño, which was completed in March 2021, implemented food security and support to income-generating activities in border areas in eastern South Sudan.

As of March 2022, SO4 accounts for 8% of EUTF funding contracted to projects in South Sudan.¹ For example, the South Sudan Rural Development (SSRD) and Women Empowerment programmes combine peace and development activities to, respectively, strengthen resilience to shocks and conflict in rural areas and promote employment and rights for women. Meanwhile, the Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation programme implements NGO-led projects aimed at strengthening local peace mechanisms as well as high-level interventions in support of the peace process.

¹ The remaining <1% (€0.3M) is allocated to crosscutting issues.

Figure 35: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}



Smallholders' resilience

Although the agricultural sector only represents 15% of the national GDP, it is the main source of livelihood for more than eight out of ten households (83%) in South Sudan.⁴ Much of the population relies on subsistence agriculture, with little or no equipment, access to markets or training. Only 2% of South Sudanese roads are paved, restricting connectivity and trade across the country.⁵

Farmer and pastoralist households have been affected by numerous shocks, including desert locusts, floods and violent clashes. For instance, in 2021, above average levels of rainfall damaged 65,107 hectares of land planted with cereals, causing an estimated loss of 37,624 tonnes of grain. Severe flooding also affected 835,000 people between May and December 2021, mostly in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States.⁶

Multiple EUTF-funded projects in South Sudan include activities aimed at promoting revenue generation for smallholder farmers. The objective of such activities is not only to tackle the abovementioned challenges, but also to exploit opportunities for development in the agricultural sector. 50% of the arable

¹ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan', February 2022.

² FAO, 'South Sudan: Consolidated Findings from the IPC Technical Working Group and External Reviews', November 2020.

³ WB, 'Impact of Conflict and Shocks on Poverty – South Sudan Poverty Assessment', 2018.

⁴ WB, 'Impact of Conflict and Shocks on Poverty - South Sudan Poverty Assessment', 2018.

⁵ WB, 'Impact of Conflict and Shocks on Poverty - South Sudan Poverty Assessment', 2018.

⁶ UNOCHA, 'Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022 – South Sudan', February 2022.

land in the country is considered to be 'prime' agricultural land, yet only 4% of it is continuously or periodically cultivated.¹

As of the end of 2021, the EUTF has supported a total of 64,719 individuals (50% male and 50% female) with income-generating activities, including 25,456 (or 39% of the total output) supported in 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3). Beneficiaries have been supported through these activities in all ten South Sudanese states, and outputs were reported in all but one (Lakes State) in 2021. In accordance with the above described strategy, most EUTF-funded IGA activities have targeted the agricultural, fishery and livestock production sectors, which account for 45% of the beneficiaries to date – just ahead of trades such as carpentry, masonry and metalwork (42%) and other types of businesses (11%).² It should be noted that nearly all individuals reported to be working in trades were small-scale artisans (such as carpenters, masons or blacksmiths) supported to build tools and equipment for farmers and livestock keepers, in keeping with the prioritisation of the agricultural sector by EUTF projects.

EUTF-funded projects have implemented a diverse set of activities to foster smallholder income generation, including IGA training (49%), training on financial management and accounting for VSLA members (17%), package support³ (10%), material support (8%) and business development (1%).⁴ Although the Cross-Border El Niño FAO project remains the main contributor to this output to date (accounting for 46% of all beneficiaries), SSRD IRC, Feeder Roads WFP, Women Empowerment CORDAID and SSRD FAO collectively accounted for 88% of the IGA support provided in 2021.⁵

The EUTF portfolio also reached a total of 11,542 beneficiaries (11% male and 89% female) with professional training support in 2021 alone, representing 99% of TVET and skills development beneficiaries reported in South Sudan since the launch of the EUTF (EUTF indicator 1.4). This large output in 2021 was largely driven by Women Empowerment Cordaid (accounting for 62% of beneficiaries), SSRD FAO (29%), Women Empowerment Dorcas (7%) and Women Empowerment DCA (2%). As with the IGA support, the agricultural, fishery and livestock production sectors account for most of the professional trainings provided (91% of TVET trainees to date).⁶ Although about 75% of the 67 trainees reported up to the end of 2020 were men, 2021 saw a rise in TVET activities focused on women. This is largely thanks to the Women Empowerment programme (and more specifically, its Cordaid-, Dorcas- and DCA-led projects), although 70% of SSRD FAO's beneficiaries were also female.

Weak and lacking infrastructure is a significant challenge for South Sudan's economy. In particular, the poor quality of the roads limits connectivity and therefore constrains access to markets, services, equipment and agricultural inputs for the rural South Sudanese population. To tackle these considerable challenges, the Feeder Road programme implemented by UNOPS and WFP has started works to rehabilitate about 150 km of roads in the rural areas of Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal. Moreover, in 2021, the WFP-led project built seven rural aggregation centres (warehouses) to enhance storage capacities in farming communities (EUTF indicator 1.5).

Peace and gender

While high-level progress has been made on some of the provisions of the peace agreement, the security situation in South Sudan remains extremely precarious. ACLED reports similar levels of violence in 2021 as in 2020, with a total of 792 violent events and 2,154 fatalities recorded throughout the year. However, this violence seems to increasingly target civilians, as most events recorded in 2021

¹ AfDB, 'Infrastructure Action Plan in South Sudan: A Program for Sustained Strong Economic Growth', 2013.

² The sector of occupation of 2% of the beneficiaries is unknown, and 40 beneficiaries (less than 1%) worked in the service sector

³ Package support refers to income-generating support activities combining several forms of support such as entrepreneurship or IGA training, material or equipment support, support to access finances and/or business development.

⁴ Entrepreneurship training and support to access finance has also been provided to less than 1% of beneficiaries. Other forms of assistance accounted for 15% of the output.

⁵ The remaining 12% includes contributions from SSRD WV, Women Empowerment Dorcas, Women Empowerment DCA and Jobs Creation ITC.

⁶ The sector of occupation of 8% of the trainees is unknown, while less than 1% worked in the service, textile and clothing and other sectors.

included attacks on civilians from armed groups, and particularly from 'identity militias'¹ (who were responsible for 224 violent events and 515 fatalities). This reflects the growing intensity of intercommunal violence in South Sudan.²

In this context of persistent conflict and insecurity, UNICEF estimates that 65% of women and girls in the country have experienced gender-based violence.³ Notably, South Sudan ranks last on a global index combining metrics related to family law and property rights, early marriage for girls, patrilocality, polygamy, bride price, preference for sons, violence against women and social attitudes around gender-based violence.⁴

The EUTF portfolio has thus increasingly included activities aimed at curbing violence in South Sudan, as well as its impact on women. Although the Cross-Border El Niño FAO project was the only project implementing conflict prevention activities until the end of Q1 2020, the portfolio now includes two peace-development nexus programmes (SSRD and Women Empowerment) as well as the Building Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation programme, which aims to contribute to peace at the national and local levels.

As of December 2021, a total of 68,130 individuals (45% male and 55% female) have participated in peacebuilding and human rights activities implemented by EUTF-funded projects in South Sudan (EUTF indicator 4.3). 60,137 of these beneficiaries (or 88% of the total output) were reached in 2021, and 55,707 (82%) were reported in S2 2021 alone. This sharp increase in the number of individuals reached has been driven by awareness-raising campaigns on gender equity (53,201 beneficiaries in 2021) organised by the Cordaid-, Dorcas-, ZOA- and DCA-led Women Empowerment projects, as well as by SSRD WV. The Women Empowerment projects also involved a total of 4,619 community members and traditional and religious leaders in community dialogues in 2021 in an effort to foster discussion about women's rights.

A 2018 UNEP report states that 'the lack of strong, effective institutions for peacefully managing competing claims to local power and control, and ownership of livestock and natural resources is an important factor in the ongoing conflict [in South Sudan]'.⁵ In terms of number of beneficiaries, supporting natural resource management represents another important type of peacebuilding activity carried out by EUTF projects in South Sudan, with 4,701 beneficiaries to date. Two thirds of this output was delivered by the Cross-Border El Niño project prior to 2021, through its community dialogue sessions on resource sharing in South Sudanese border areas. In 2021, the SSRD FAO and WV projects supported 897 people with training on participatory land use and natural resource management planning.

Finally, peace and negotiation skills training and community dialogues about general conflict issues account for 2% of the output reported against EUTF indicator 4.3 to date (1,559 beneficiaries). These activities were implemented by the Grassroots Peacebuilding NCA project as well the IRC and WV-run SSRD projects in the conflict-prone Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile States.

In addition to the above activities aimed at the general population, EUTF projects in South Sudan have also trained a total of 2,977 staff (23% male and 48% female⁶) from formal and informal peace structures on peace, human rights and governance issues (EUTF indicator 4.2). Most of this support was focused on gender equity (32%), ahead of general conflict prevention training (29%), security (8%) and border management (2%).⁷ These actions have targeted a diverse range of actors, ranging from national

¹ ACLED defines 'identity militias' as armed and violent groups organised around a collective, common feature including community, ethnicity, region, religion or, in exceptional cases, livelihood.

² ACLED data. Retrieved on 5 April 2022 at <https://acleddata.com/dashboard/#/dashboard>.

³ UNICEF, 'Gender-based Violence – December 2019', 2019.

⁴ Donna Lee Bowen, Perpetua Lynne Nielsen and Valerie M. Hudson, 'The First Political Order: How Sex Shapes Governance and National Security Worldwide', 2020.

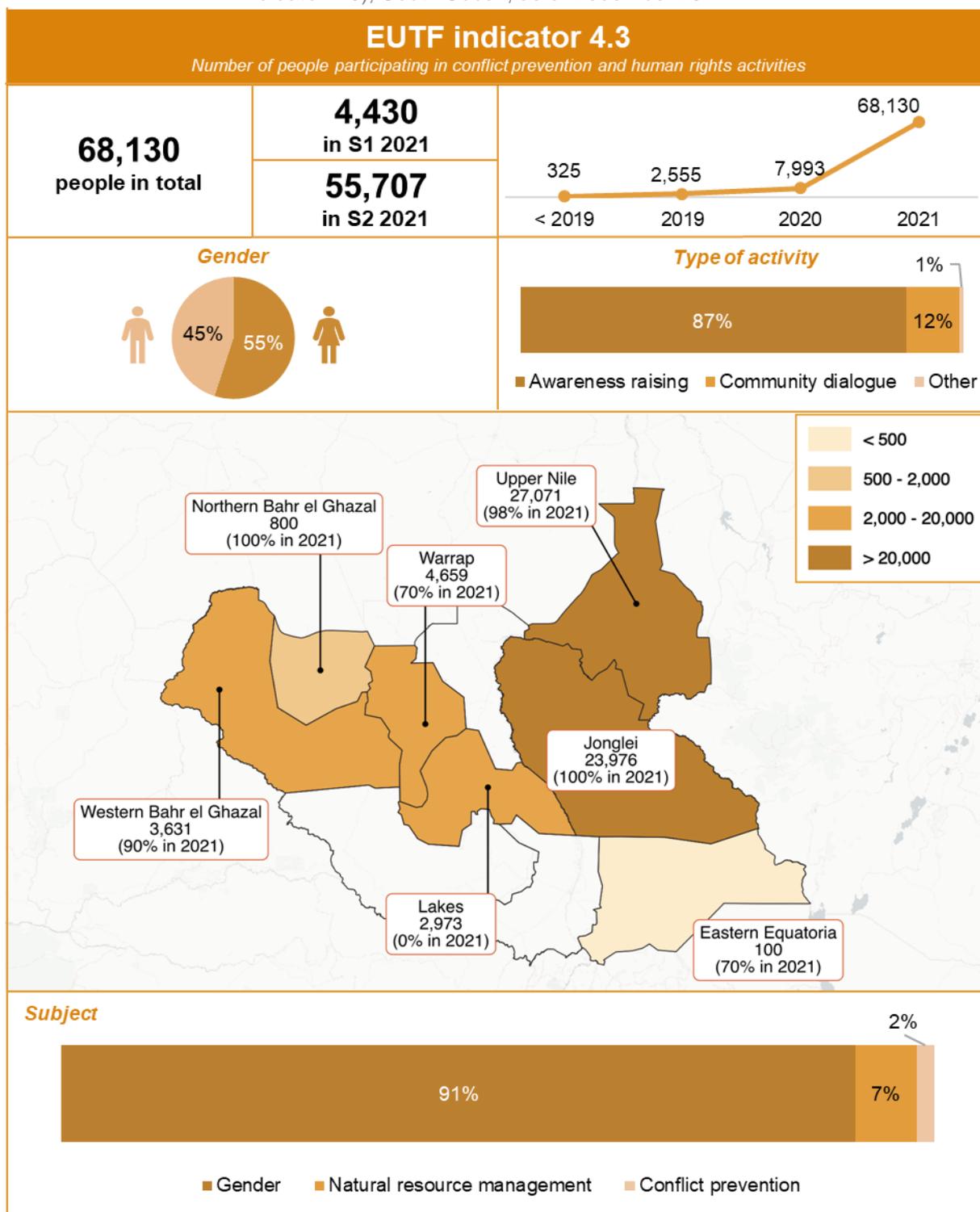
⁵ UNEP, South Sudan - First State of Environment and Outlook Report, 2018.

⁶ The gender of 29% of the beneficiaries is unknown.

⁷ Other issues account for 29% of the total output.

institutions (47%) and NGOs and CSOs (37%) to community representatives (7%) and traditional leaders (6%).¹

Figure 36: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), South Sudan, as of December 2021^{2,3}



¹ The remaining 3% include national security forces, local civilian institutions, female GBV focal points and other non-state actors.

² The subject of the intervention is unknown for 165 beneficiaries (less than 1%) of the output.

³ 63,210 beneficiaries are represented on the map. 4,920 beneficiaries do not appear on the map as the location of support is unknown.

5.5.3. SOUTH SUDAN AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	28,252	0	293	1,227	983	30,755	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	2	1,870	73	16	580	2,541	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	6,484	14,289	18,489	8,198	17,258	64,719	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	0	0	67	4,475	7,067	11,609	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	7	0	7	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	0	8	9	0	17	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	3	120	31	35	25	214	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	1,779,966	101,283	1,009,456	409,867	397,936	3,698,508	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	0	100,505	20,447	54,028	22,142	197,122	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	59,045	159,885	1,453,233	27,848	15,059	1,715,070	
2.5 Number of institutions that adopt local disaster risk reduction strategies	0	0	8	0	20	28	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	330	48,324	247,082	91,544	87,645	474,925	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	1,068	1,489	6,132	2,649	819	12,156	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	1,412,600	60,787	31,407	29,553	16,103	1,550,450	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	0	8	0	0	0	8	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	180	0	0	0	180	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	80	1,025	621	628	624	2,977	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	325	2,230	5,438	4,430	55,707	68,130	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	56	8	10	7	99	180	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	16	35	54	62	42	209	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	11	17	20	304	4	356	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	13	28	13	13	4	71	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	15	16	12	0	0	43	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	31,549	5,631,378	552,690	6,215,617	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	20,889	0	0	20,889	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6	79	38	123	

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

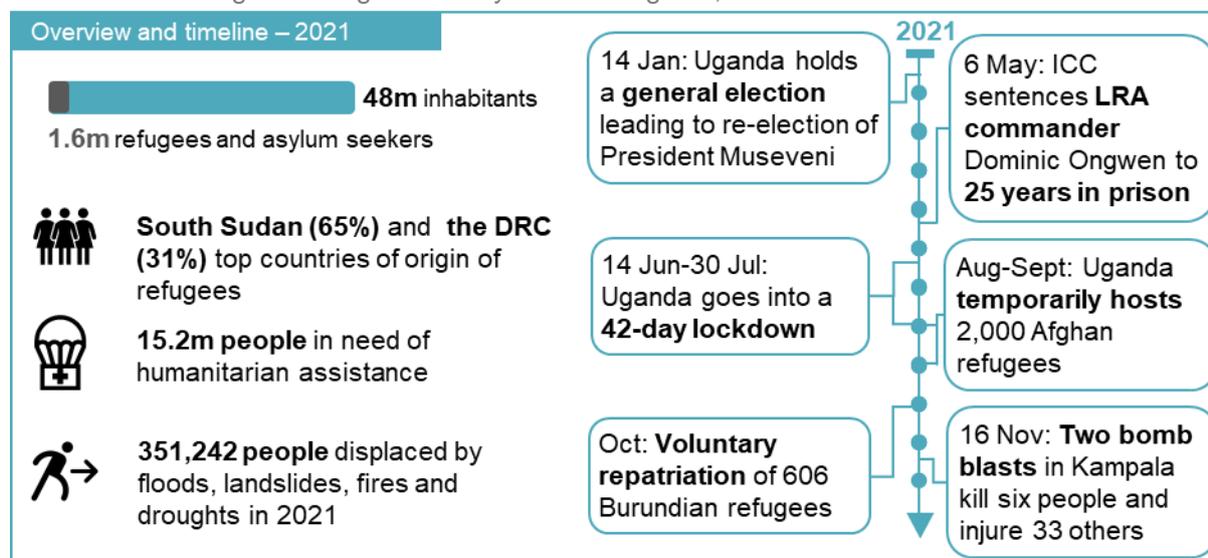
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.6. UGANDA

5.6.1. UGANDA IN 2021

Figure 37: Uganda – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}



Uganda continued to implement its open-door policy to refugees in 2021, amidst challenges such as funding gaps, resource constraints and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The country temporarily hosted 2,000 Afghan refugees between August and September 2021, awaiting their permanent relocation to the US and other countries.⁴ On 8 November, Uganda received more than 11,000 refugees fleeing fighting between armed forces and militia groups in eastern DRC; this was the largest influx of refugees reported in a single day for more than a year.⁵ The Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR also facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 606 Burundian refugees in October 2021, following another group of 231 refugees repatriated in 2020.⁶

Uganda has made notable progress in the inclusion of refugees in its sectoral plans and resource allocation. For instance, nine of the country's thirteen refugee-hosting districts had approved and integrated district Education Response Plans into their development plans as of December 2021. In addition, more than 70% of the health facilities in the refugee-hosting districts had been accredited by the Ministry of Health and some refugee health services are now directly managed by the ministry or district local governments.⁷ A study by UNHCR and the Government of Uganda in 2021 concluded that Uganda's Refugee Engagement Forum,⁸ a unique participatory mechanism that ensures refugee voices are taken into account in policymaking, has proven to be a successful model in increasing their involvement in decision making.⁹

Numerous challenges affected economic growth in Uganda in 2021, including disruptions caused by the presidential election on 14 January and border closures and lockdowns that lasted for several months during a severe second wave of COVID-19 in mid-2021. Budget reallocations to the national

¹ UNHCR, 'Uganda - Refugee Statistics December 2021'.

² International Criminal Court (ICC) and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

³ UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', December 2021.

⁴ Voice of Africa, 'Uganda to Host 2,000 Afghan Refugees at US Request' 17 August 2021.

⁵ UN News, 'UNHCR: Thousands flee DR Congo fighting for Uganda,' 9 November 2021.

⁶ The Independent, 'Uganda to voluntarily repatriate 2,300 Burundi refugees', 11 October 2021.

⁷ UNHCR, 'Update on GRF follow-up in the region: Tracking progress on pledge implementation', 14 December 2021.

⁸ The REF is comprised of 37 members from the thirteen refugee settlements and Kampala.

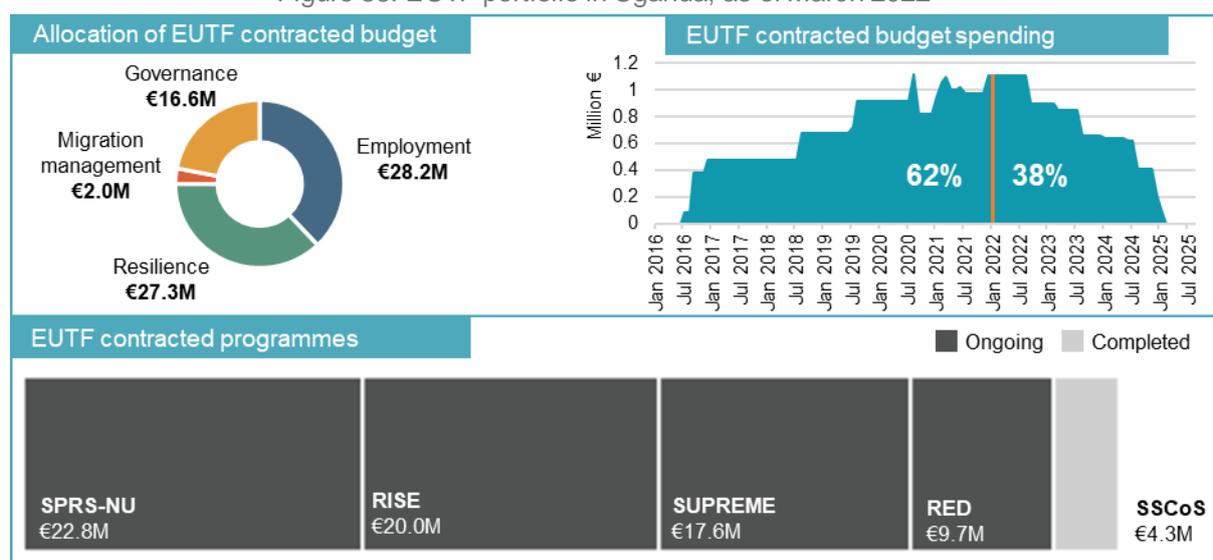
⁹ GoU and UNHCR, 'Uganda: Refugee Engagement Forum Good Practice Study 2021', 18 June 2021.

COVID-19 response and revenue shortfalls (due to the tax measures put in place during the pandemic) impeded the implementation of the third National Development Plan 2020-2024.^{1,2} Economic growth began to recover with the relaxation of these restrictions starting in July 2021, accompanied by increasing consumer demand, but shortly thereafter (in October), the country began to experience increasing pressure from inflation due to increased international oil prices, depreciation of the local currency and negative weather-related impacts on crop production.^{3,4} Although Uganda's economic growth is projected to rebound in 2022 and 2023 thanks to increased COVID-19 vaccine coverage and lifted restrictions, the country will continue to face high levels of poverty, income inequality and widespread unemployment.⁵

Several cases of insecurity and conflict were reported in Uganda in 2021, mostly linked to political and electoral tensions, and to threats from terrorist groups and radicalised individuals. On 16 November, two separate bomb blasts in Kampala collectively killed six people and injured 33, following a similar incident in which two explosions blamed on the Allied Democratic Forces rebel group killed two people and injured several others in central Uganda.⁶

5.6.2. THE EUTF IN UGANDA

Figure 38: EUTF portfolio in Uganda, as of March 2022^{7,8}



The EUTF strategy for Uganda focuses mostly on improving economic and employment opportunities to promote self-reliance among refugees and host communities (SO1) and strengthening resilience, including environmental shocks and natural disasters (SO2). A total of €74M has been contracted in Uganda as of March 2022, compared to €67M in S1 2021. The increase is attributable to one newly contracted project within the SUPREME programme, and the extension of the SPRS-NU Enabel project up to 2024. Of the €74M contracted in Uganda, 38% (€28M) are allocated to SO1, followed closely by 37% (€27M) to SO2, 22% (€17M) to SO4, and 3% (€2M) to SO3.⁹

¹ International Monetary Fund, 'Policy Responses to COVID-19: Policy Tracker', n.d.

² National Planning Authority, 'Third National Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25', July 2020.

³ FEWS NET, 'Food Security Update: Increasing number of refugees and poor households in Karamoja in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) through May', December 2021.

⁴ Bank of Uganda, 'State of the economy report', December 2021.

⁵ Ibid.

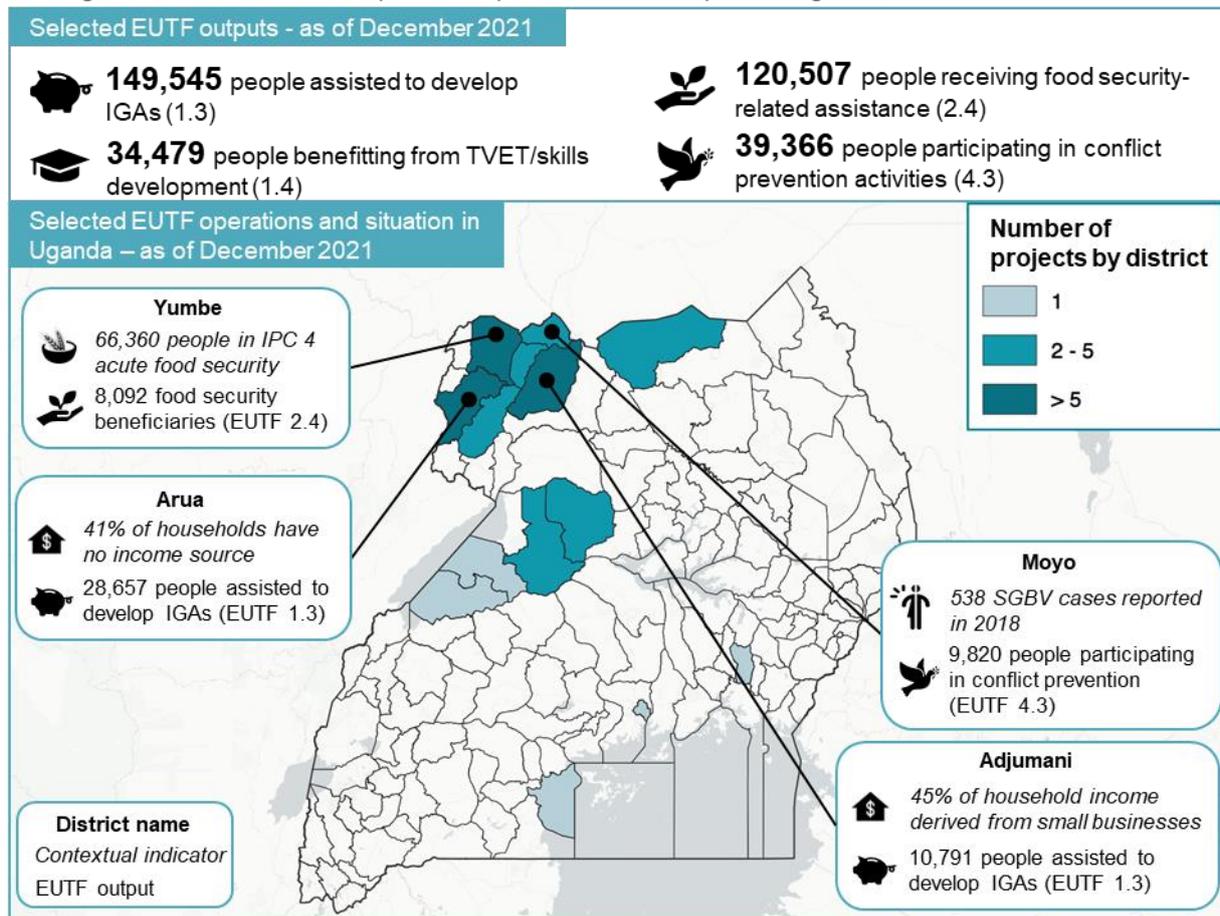
⁶ Aljazeera, 'Several suspects killed in Uganda after bombings: Police', 22 November 2021.

⁷ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

⁸ Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

⁹ The remaining <1% (€0.3M) is allocated to crosscutting issues.

Figure 39: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of December 2021¹



Economy and employment

Despite 35% of the population being between the age of ten and twenty-four years,² younger people in Uganda face more barriers to employment opportunities than non-youths. Youth unemployment is on the rise, with 14% of Ugandan youths and 44% of young refugees reportedly unemployed in 2021³ while the general unemployment rate stands at 7% for Ugandans and 31% for refugees⁴. This increase is partially attributable to the negative impact of the COVID-19 restrictions implemented in mid-2021 on economic activities: For instance, small and informal traders were unable to access markets, thereby disrupting commodity supply chains and trade for various sectors and resulting in increased levels of formal and informal unemployment.⁵

EUTF-funded projects have supported 149,545 people in Uganda to develop IGAs (EUTF indicator 1.3), of whom 59% (or 88,143) were reached in 2021 alone. The SUPREME Livelihoods WV project trained 66,507 savings and development committee members and village agents in Arua, Madi Okollo, Moyo and Obongi Districts on financial literacy, enabling rural innovation and VSLA methodology, accounting for 75% of 2021 outputs. The RISE ACF project trained 12,831 people on business

¹ IFC, 'Consumer and market study in Southwest and West Nile refugee hosting areas in Uganda', December 2021; IPC, 'Acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition analysis June 2020 – January 2021', October 2021; REACH, 'Multi-sector needs assessment: Maaji I/II/III Settlements Factsheet, Adjumani District, Uganda', August 2018; Uganda Radio Network, 'Moyo leaders decry high GBV cases', 9 July 2019.

² UNFPA, 'World Population Dashboard Uganda', n.d.

³ UNHCR, 'Uganda Knowledge Brief: Using Socioeconomic Data to Promote Employment Solutions for Refugees in Uganda', July 2021.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ FEWS NET, 'Uganda Food Security Outlook, December 2021.

management and VSLA methodology, and also provided them with business coaching and start-up kits in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts. The remaining 2021 outputs can be attributed to RISE GIZ (6,898 beneficiaries), SUPREME SPACE IRRI (which trained 1,308 women and youth on entrepreneurship, life skills and entrepreneurship, and offered mentorship support to women and youths in its first ever reported outputs to the MLS) and RED Save the Children (600 beneficiaries).

Focus box 4: Rosemary, a RISE entrepreneur in Imvepi refugee settlement, northern Uganda¹

Rosemary is a South Sudanese refugee living in Imvepi refugee settlement in Terego District, in northern Uganda. She is one of the beneficiaries of IGA trainings and support provided by the EUTF-funded RISE ACF project. Thanks to financial literacy trainings and a start-up kit provided by the project, Rose has been able to set up and run a retail shop to exploit the existing market potential for household items within the settlement. She explains that she has used some of the profits accumulated within the first seven months of her business to buy iron sheets and roof her house, expand the small building from which she operates her shop, and pay school fees for her three children.

Rosemary's inspiring business story was recently recognised by the Office of the Prime Minister, which gave her a cash reward to inject into her business for being a model and mentor among women in the refugee settlement and host communities. She plans to establish a wholesale business unit within the camp to serve several retail shops across the refugee settlement.



'I have also used part of the profits from the business to improve our diet at home. We can now afford to eat meat at least once every week and occasionally we also eat fish. I also save part of the money in our VSLA.'

34,479 people have benefitted from TVET and skills development interventions to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), 16,666 of whom were reached in 2021. The significant increase in outputs in 2021 compared to 2020 (when 11,049 people were supported) is partly attributed to RISE ACF, which reached 10,592 people with various interventions in 2021, including trainings on agricultural production, financial literacy, and life skills, as well as internship placements, in Arua, Adjumani and Yumbe Districts. The RISE GIZ project provided 2,724 people (57% female, 43% male) with TVET and skills development support, while the SUPREME Livelihoods project trained 2,022 youths on market-oriented and leadership skills in Arua, Moyo, Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts. Lastly, SUPREME SPACE IRRI trained 1,318 women and girls affected by SGBV on transformational leadership and life skills.

¹ Photo credit: ACF Uganda.

Outcome analysis 7: Support Programme to Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC) – Endline evaluation

SPRS-NU DRC		Main target
 Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda	 From September 2016 to September 2020	 Host communities
 IP: Consortium led by DRC	 Objective: Reduce the risk of violent conflict between host communities and refugees.	 Refugees
 Budget: €10M		 Children
		 Local government and camp officials

The SPRS-NU DRC project's final evaluation was undertaken in August 2020 using document reviews, face to face interviews, key informant interviews, survey questionnaires¹ and focus group discussions, and following the OECD's evaluation criteria for displacement-affected communities². Findings from the evaluation report indicate that **the project positively contributed to reducing the risk of violent conflict** between refugees and host communities in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe Districts in northern Uganda.

- **Livelihood assets and IGAs:** Significant progress was made with regard to increasing ownership of livelihood assets and improving the profitability of households' on- and off-farm enterprises. 97% of beneficiaries owned productive assets by the end of the project, compared to 23% at midterm and 18% at the beginning. In addition, according to the endline survey, 63% of respondents had either started or expanded their IGAs or increased their productive assets (although no baseline value was provided for comparison).^{3,4} This improvement is credited to the project's IGA interventions such as trainings, finance support, and formation of and support to VSLAs and Producer & Marketing Associations.
- **Food consumption and production:** The project's interventions appear to have positively contributed to food security in the implementation areas. The share of households with a household dietary diversity score (HDDS) of 4.5 or above reached 75.2% at endline, against a target of 75%. This, however, is significantly lower than the midterm result (98.1%), in large part due to the droughts experienced around the first agricultural season of 2020. At the same time, the percentage of households with an adequate food consumption score of at least 35 had risen to 71.8% at endline, compared to 60% in the baseline. 94% of people were members of a farmer group (which is associated with benefits such as agricultural trainings, inputs, linkages, etc.) by the end of the project, compared to 42% at midterm and 18% at baseline. Finally, 95% of beneficiary farmers were reported to have adopted the recommended farming and post-harvest handling techniques at the end of project implementation (against a presumed baseline value of 0%).
- **Conflict and management:** The endline evaluation shows that the percentage of people having witnessed any form of conflict in the past year stood at 19% at the end of project implementation, compared to 34% at the beginning of the project. This significant reduction may be credited in part to the project's rollout of community-led awareness sessions, trainings and peacebuilding activities. The endline evaluation also suggests that conflicts are now being formally handled with improved frequency, thanks to project support to local and community court structures such as groups of elders, refugee welfare communities and local councils. Finally, 82% of surveyed households had reached a formal resolution in their

¹ A total of 789 respondents were interviewed during the household surveys.

² Relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability.

³ Including hand mills, sickles, axes, hoes, tractors, ploughs, livestock, equipment/tools/inputs/machinery, land, commercial building and businesses.

⁴ This indicator was not measured in the baseline.

land disputes at the end of project implementation (out of which 31% were resolved by the local or community court structures), compared to 74% at the baseline.

- **Education:** The project's accelerated learning programme, which focused mostly on out-of-school children, offered an intensive learning environment for children to catch up and complete primary education. 30% of households had children (nine to seventeen years) not attending school at the end of the project, compared to 50% at the baseline.

Although the project effectively brought together refugees and host community members through their interventions, the endline evaluation noted that youths and youth-led households would have benefitted from improved integration into the project's interventions. Findings from the endline evaluation revealed that many youths felt left out of livelihood interventions, as they were mainly targeted by conflict prevention and peacebuilding activities. The endline evaluation also concluded that future conflict management interventions should actively engage traditional community representatives such as clan and cultural leaders, as they are customarily involved in the resolution of land-related conflicts in some communities.

Resilience

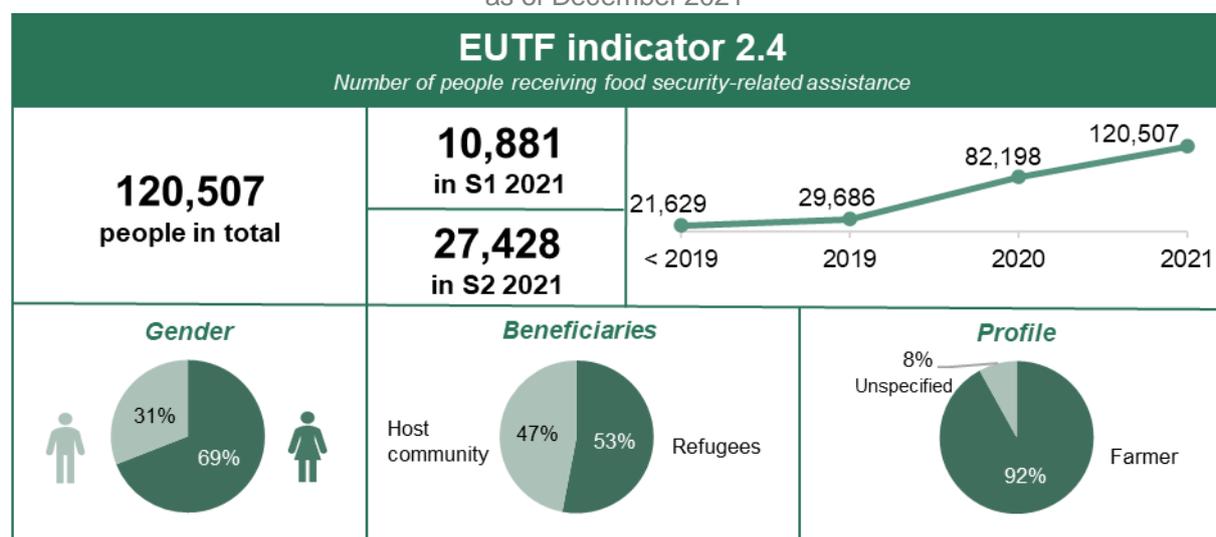
Floods displaced a total of 24,303 people (48% of whom are vulnerable children) and disrupted livelihoods for a further 351,242 people in Uganda in 2021.¹ The below-average October-December rainfalls experienced in northern, eastern and central Uganda, as well as poor access to quality seeds (due to constrained household income), resulted in below normal harvests. Uganda's staple food prices also rose to exceed the five-year average, which is partly attributable to two consecutive poor seasonal harvests which led to scarce local food supplies. For instance, in Karamoja Region, sorghum prices increased by more than 10% compared to the five-year average price due to droughts and below-average harvests towards the end of the year.² The prolonged lockdowns constrained livelihoods and contributed to rising food prices, thereby further exacerbating food security, especially in refugee-hosting districts and urban areas.

EUTF-funded interventions have reached 120,507 people with food security-related assistance, 27,428 of whom were reached in S2 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 2.4). Of the 38,309 beneficiaries reported in 2021, 65% can be attributed to the SUPREME Livelihoods WV project, which set up demonstration plots and trained 24,958 farmers on sustainable agricultural production in Arua, Moyo, Madi Okollo and Obongi Districts. The remaining 35% were reported by RISE ACF, which delivered optimised land use model training, provided farm inputs and distributed equipment to 13,351 people in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe Districts. 79% of all food security beneficiaries reported to date have been provided with farm inputs and tools, 20% have been trained on agricultural practices, and 1% have benefitted from land rehabilitation.

¹ UNICEF, 'Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report', December 2021.

² FEWS NET, 'Uganda Food Security Outlook Update', December 2021.

Figure 40: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), Uganda, as of December 2021



A total of 1,115 basic services were provided in 2021 (EUTF indicator 2.2), virtually all of which (1,103) were delivered in S2 2021. The S2 2021 outputs are largely attributable to SUPREME JLOS IRC, which provided 519 people with legal aid services (including legal representation) and distributed 282 bars of soap to beneficiaries to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in Lamwo and Yumbe Districts. Furthermore, SUPREME Justice PRI provided psychological and social counselling to 293 women and children in conflict with the law as well as ex-offenders in Lamwo and Obongi Districts, while SUPREME JLOS KRC provided psychosocial counselling to 9 people in Arua District. This brings the total number of basic services provided in Uganda to date to 117,114. The relatively small size of the 2021 result is attributable to the fact that SPRS-NU ADA (the only project that reported outputs against this indicator prior to 2021 thanks to its faecal sludge treatment plants) came to an end in S1 2021, while the SUPREME projects just began reporting for the first time in 2021.

Finally, in 2021, EUTF projects improved access to basic services thanks to the SUPREME Justice LWF project, which established mobile legal aid and counselling clinics and supported mobile court sessions for the benefit of 2,055 people, and also supported 598 people with unconditional cash grants in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts (EUTF indicator 2.9). This brings the total number of people benefitting from improved access to basic social services to date to 267,281. SUPREME Justice LWF is the only project to report outputs against this indicator since SPRS-NU ADA, which ended in S1 2021 after constructing piped water supply systems which benefitted 255,016 people.

Security, P/CVE and governance

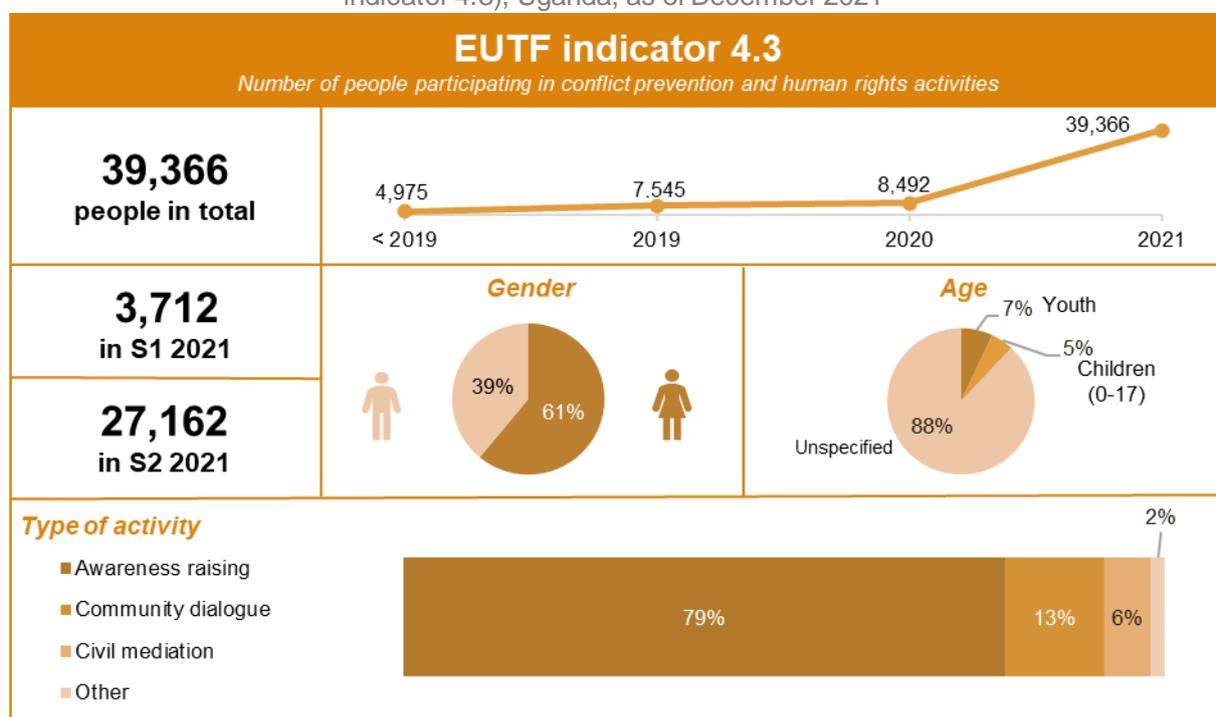
As mentioned above, Uganda observed heightened insecurity in 2021. Moreover, the pandemic exposed women and girls to an increased risk of SGBV due to its negative impact on livelihoods and movement restrictions. For instance, 4,066 new SGBV incidents were reported in the thirteen refugee-hosting districts between January and September 2021 alone, out of which 29% and 26% were cases of rape and physical assault, respectively.¹ Meanwhile, porous borders, increasing pressure on natural resources (due to the growing population) and negative impacts of climate change all mean that the Ugandan population remains at risk of violence and conflicts (including intercommunal conflicts).

EUTF-funded interventions have reached a total of 39,366 people with awareness-raising campaigns and events on conflict prevention and peacebuilding, 30,874 of whom were reached in 2021, including 27,162 in S2 2021— respectively the largest annual and biannual outputs ever achieved to date (EUTF

¹ UNHCR, 'Uganda Refugee Response Plan 2020-2024: Gender Based Violence Dashboard, January- September 2021', 14 January 2022.

indicator 4.3). This significant increase is partly attributable to the three SUPREME projects, which were still in inception in the previous reporting period and reported to the MLS for the first time in S2 2021, bringing the total number of active projects with SO4-related interventions to seven. The other contributor to the 2021 output is the RED Save the Children project, which facilitated community dialogues that reached 1,360 beneficiaries. 56% of the S2 2021 outputs were related to conflict prevention and peacebuilding topics, while 31% were focused on human rights and protection topics and 9% on gender.¹ To date, 79% of all reported beneficiaries reported under this indicator have been reached with awareness-raising activities (such as peacebuilding events and sensitisation campaigns on conflict sensitivity, protection and SGBV), distantly followed by community dialogues (12%) and civil mediation (6%), while the remaining 3% is attributable to other activities (such as the establishment of cross-community groups).

Figure 41: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), Uganda, as of December 2021



In addition, a total of 11,438 local authority staff and local actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights (EUTF indicator 4.2), including 1,117 in 2021. The 2021 outputs are largely due to the SUPREME projects such as SUPREME Justice LWF, which trained 391 community representatives, district peace committee members and formal justice officials on protection, juvenile friendly judicial systems, and alternative dispute resolution, among other topics, in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo Districts. SUPREME SPACE IRRI (382) and SUPREME JLOS KRC (226) trained community peace, justice and rights champions, community paralegals, local court council members, community interlocutors and other leaders on various topics such as justice and human rights principles, conflict reporting and SGBV in Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Obongi and Yumbe. The rest of the 2021 outputs (118) are attributable to RISE CARE, SUPREME JLOS IRC and SUPREME Justice PRI. To date, 78% of all trainees are community representatives, followed by staff from local civilian institutions (6%), justice officials (2%), national security officials (2%) and other non-state actors (traditional leaders, youth ambassadors, etc.) (12%).

¹ The subject of training for the remaining 4% of beneficiaries is unspecified.

5.6.3. UGANDA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	3,141	2,484	1,108	583	114	7,430	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	369	63	32	0	31	495	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	19,183	13,192	29,027	24,937	63,207	149,545	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	2,851	3,913	11,049	7,827	8,839	34,479	
2.1 Number of local development plans directly supported	0	3	2	0	6	11	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	10	5	5	5	0	25	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	0	115,999	12	1,103	117,114	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	29,487	7,054	0	0	0	36,541	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	21,629	8,057	52,512	10,881	27,428	120,507	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	0	0	15	29	1	45	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	318	2,322	18,748	9,818	10,535	41,741	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	832	1,244	6,858	687	313	9,934	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	5,419	67,465	191,744	728	1,925	267,281	
3.6 Number of institutions strengthened on migration management	3	0	0	0	0	3	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	7,541	2,423	357	358	759	11,438	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	4,975	2,570	947	3,712	27,162	39,366	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	8	9	8	10	0	35	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	1,381	198	133	356	262	2,330	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	60	9	12	8	12	101	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	12	1	26	13	226	278	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	0	0	398	398	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	0	28	28	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	0	153	4	157	

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

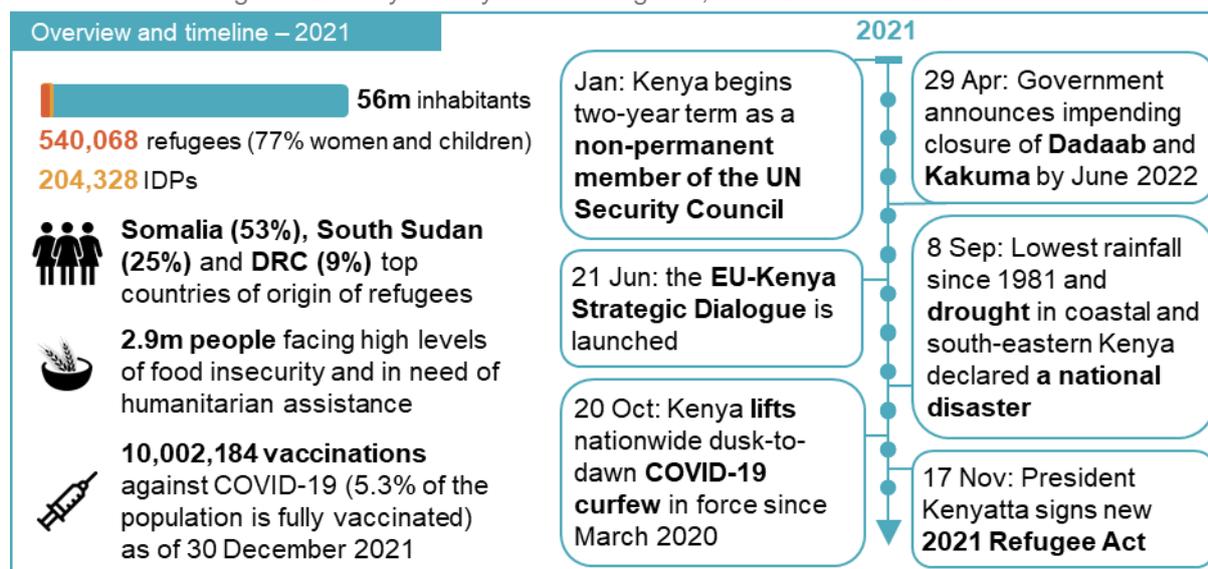
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.7. KENYA

5.7.1 KENYA IN 2021

Figure 42: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021^{1,2,3,4}



Despite government plans to close the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps – excluding Kalobeyei settlement – by June 2022, refugees fleeing conflicts in neighbouring countries continued to arrive in Kenya in 2021, whose refugee population amounted to more than 540,000 refugees and asylum seekers by the end of the year. This represents an increase of some 7% since the start of 2021.⁵

Although the government's attempts to hastily close the country's refugee camps leave many camp residents (collectively numbering almost 410,000⁶) at risk of refoulement or without housing or access to basic services, the government also took a positive step towards refugee integration this year with the adoption of its progressive Refugee Act in November 2021 (replacing the 2006 Refugee Statute). Kenya's encampment policy has underpinned the country's refugee-hosting approach since the early 1990s and offers refugees few rights in terms of freedom of movement and socio-economic opportunities. However, the new act grants refugees the right to participate in social and economic activities, while also expanding designated areas of settlement and supporting integration and inclusion measures at both the county and national levels.⁷ It builds on Kenya's adoption of the CRRF in 2017 and on existing area-based programmes that have adapted the CRRF approach to the local context,

¹ iDMC, 'Countries – Kenya'. Retrieved on 12 March 2022 at <https://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/kenya>; UNHCR, 'Kenya statistics package: Refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya', 31 December 2021; Worldometer, 'World population – Eastern Africa – Kenya population'. Retrieved on 12 March 2022 at <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/kenya-population/>.

² Al Jazeera, 'Kenya lifts longstanding COVID curfew as infections ease', 20 October 2021; European Commission, 'EU and Kenya launch strategic dialogue', 22 June 2021; FEWSNET, '2021 Short rains mid-season food security and nutrition situation update', 23 December 2021; Our World in Data, 'COVID-19 dataset', Retrieved on 31 March 2022 at <https://github.com/owid/covid-19-data/tree/master/public/data>; Ministry of Health, 'Updates on COVID-19 vaccination exercise', December 2021; UNOCHA, 'Drought in Kenya: The cost of inaction', November 2021; UNOCHA, 'Kenya drought flash appeal – October 2021 – March 2022', 30 September 2021.

³ UNSC refers to the UN Security Council.

⁴ Nubians descend from Sudanese soldiers forcibly brought to Kenya by the British colonial government and around 100,000 of them remain without Kenyan citizenship and stateless.

⁵ ECHO, 'ECHO factsheet – Kenya', 22 February 2022.

⁶ The approximately 130,000 remaining refugees are hosted in Kalobeyei settlement (43,472 refugees) and in urban areas (86,607 refugees), mainly in Nairobi.

⁷ Mixed Migration Centre, 'Quarterly mixed migration updates, October to December 2021', 1 February 2022.

such as the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P)¹ in Turkana County and the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan² in Garissa County.³

Ongoing drought and food insecurity crises continued to affect the country in 2021. In September, the government declared drought a national disaster as Kenya's coastal and south-eastern counties experienced the lowest rainfall since 1981, in a third consecutive poor rainy season and leaving more than 2.9 million people facing high levels of food insecurity.⁴ The drought, along with the ongoing desert locust infestation and the COVID-19 pandemic, has led to low harvests, decreased crop production, declining livestock conditions and reports of increased inter-communal conflict as pastoralists are forced to expand their search for water, food and forage.^{5,6} While most of the government's COVID-19 restrictions, including a nationwide dusk-to-dawn curfew, had been lifted by the end of 2021, the compounded effects of the pandemic continue to hamper households' coping capacities and to restrict economic activity, especially for small businesses and traders.⁷

Political developments in 2021 included the launch of the Strategic Dialogue between the EU and Kenya in June. Through the Strategic Dialogue, both parties agreed to strengthen collaboration on issues such as regional and multilateral cooperation, security and stability, trade and investment, and social development, among others. These pillars are to be further developed through dialogue and will inform potential EU support in Kenya.⁸ In parallel, the EU and Kenya agreed to enhance the implementation of trade, economic and development cooperation provisions in the Economic Partnership Agreement⁹ with the East African Community (EAC) to support the liberalisation of trade in goods, trade-related rules, and economic and development cooperation.¹⁰

¹ A 15-year comprehensive multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative launched in 2015 by the County Government, UNHCR and other partners in Turkana West to develop a settlement that promotes refugee and host community self-reliance through improved livelihood and economic opportunities, as well as inclusive service delivery.

² As of June 2022, the plan for Garissa County has still not been officially launched.

³ Research and Evidence Facility, 'Localisation and participation within the rollout of the CRRF in Kenya', 14 September 2020.

⁴ UNOCHA, 'Drought in Kenya: The cost of inaction', 14 December 2021.

⁵ According to an assessment by the ASAL Humanitarian Network.

⁶ UNOCHA, 'Kenya drought flash appeal – October 2021 – March 2022', 30 September 2021.

⁷ ECHO, 'ECHO factsheet – Kenya', 22 February 2022.

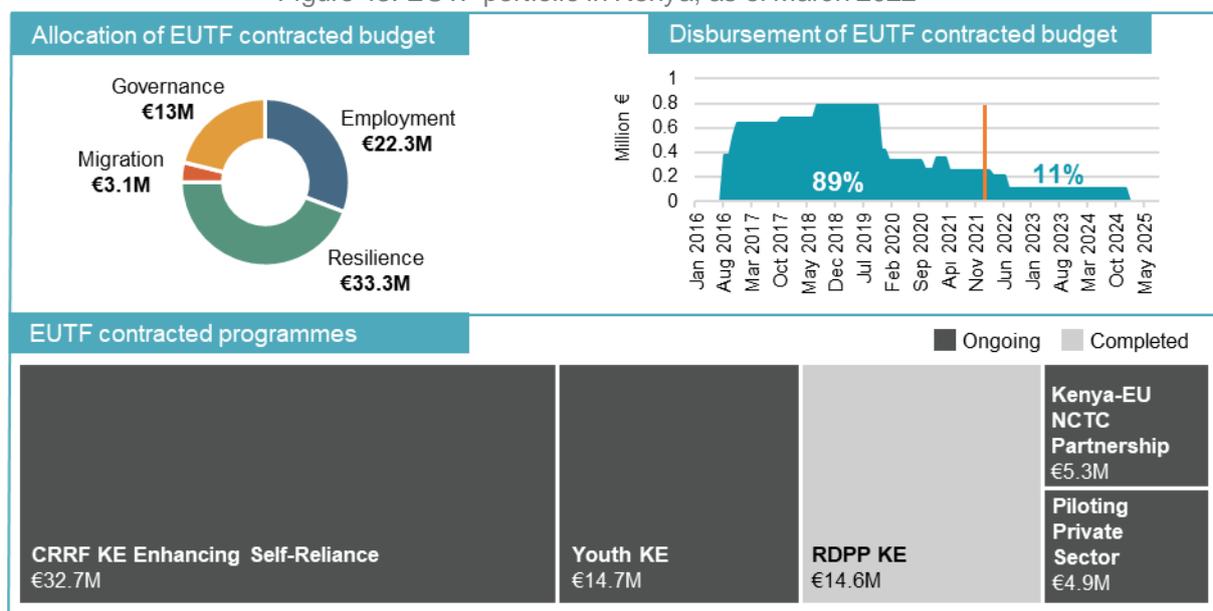
⁸ European Council, 'Joint statement to the press by the Republic of Kenya and the European Union', 21 June 2021.

⁹ Kenya is the only EAC country to have signed and ratified the 2014 agreement. Despite usually needing all EAC countries' ratification, a decision reached by the EAC in February 2021 allows the EU and individual countries (such as Kenya) of the EAC to implement the Economic Partnership Agreement.

¹⁰ European Commission, 'EU and Kenya launch strategic dialogue', 22 June 2021.

5.7.2 THE EUTF IN KENYA

Figure 43: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of March 2022^{1,2}



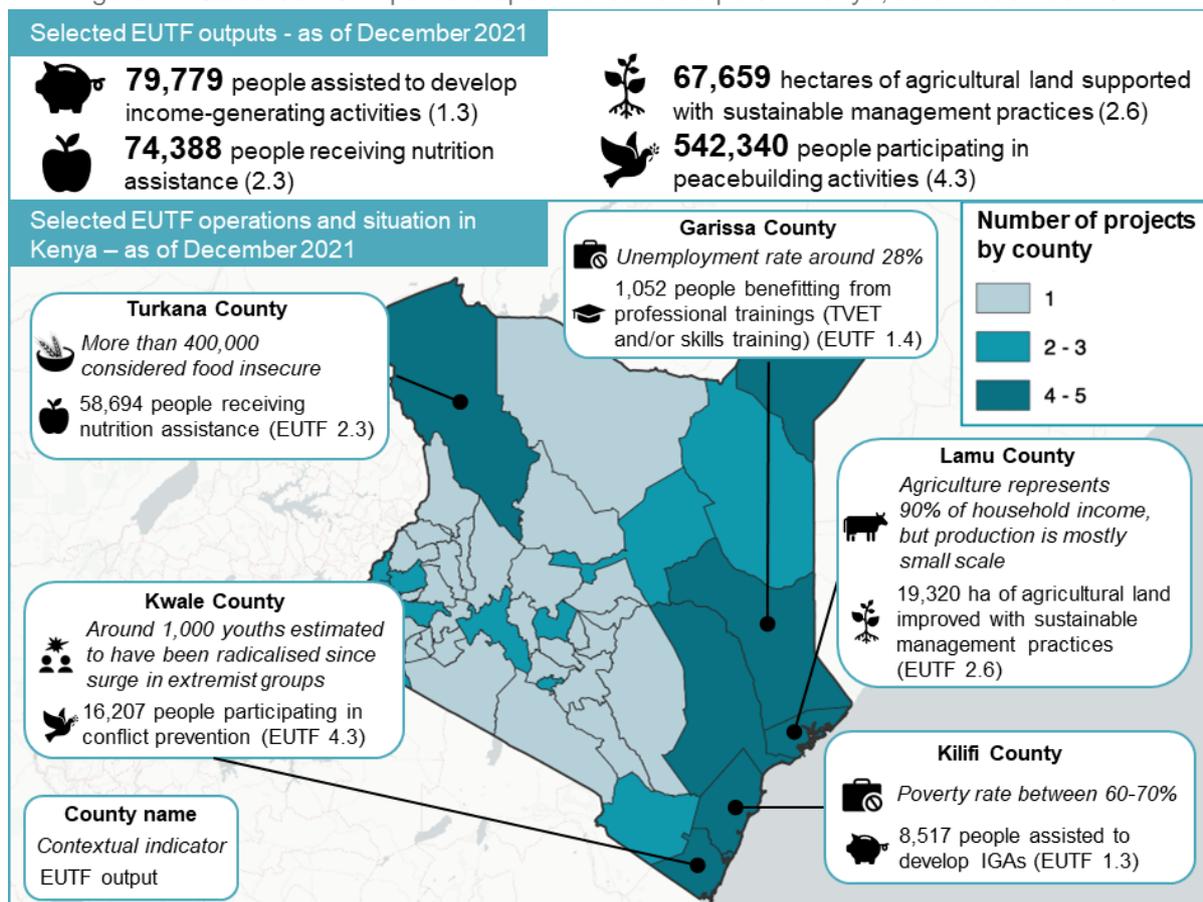
Kenya represents the third smallest portion (€72M) of the EUTF's contracted HoA funding. Budget top-ups granted to WFP and other implementing partners of the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme in 2021 largely account for the increase in funds from €64M in S1 2021 to €72M in S2 2021. Almost half of all EUTF funding in Kenya is dedicated to strengthening resilience (SO2, 46%) followed by economic empowerment (SO1, 31%), conflict prevention (SO4, 18%) and lastly, migration management (SO3, 4%).³ Resilience-related interventions (SO2) are largely aimed at refugees and host communities, such as the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (Turkana County) and in the Dadaab camps (Garissa County). Some of the interventions aimed at improving economic opportunities (SO1) also target refugee-hosting areas, such as the five-year Kakuma Kalobeyei Challenge Fund (KKCF) implemented by IFC, which supports private sector investment and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in Turkana County. Other economic and employment interventions include the Youth programme and the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC, both of which target youths in marginalised areas such as the coastal and north-eastern counties. Besides supporting TVET and income-generating activities, these two programmes also target peacebuilding efforts aimed at countering radicalisation and conflict in Kenya (SO4).

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

³ The remaining 1% (<€500K) is allocated to cross-cutting issues.

Figure 44: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya, as of December 2021¹



Forced displacement

Since the 1990s, refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya have relied almost entirely on humanitarian assistance to meet even their most basic needs.² As the successor to the resilience-building RDPP UNHCR project, which operated in the same refugee-hosting areas and ended in October 2019, the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme has sought to improve the self-reliance of refugees and host communities since early 2020. The programme supports the Government of Kenya's asylum management processes as well as the roll-out of the CRRF at both national and county levels, including the implementation of the abovementioned area-based development programme (KISED) in Kalobeyei. Within this programme, the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project implemented by FAO, UN-Habitat, UNHCR and WFP promotes national- and county-level capacity building, strategic infrastructure development and community-based structures in Kalobeyei settlement, as well as the provision of nutrition assistance and agribusiness support in Turkana and Dadaab Counties. Meanwhile, the CRRF ABLI-G (Area-Based Livelihood Initiative) project, implemented by DRC, focuses on self-reliance in the Dadaab camps.

The programme's interventions in 2021 mainly supported the resilience (SO2) of, and economic opportunities (SO1) for, refugees and asylum seekers. The CRRF KE Self-Reliance project reported that 5,756 refugees and asylum seekers benefitted from basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2) in Turkana and Dadaab Counties. Refugees and asylum seekers received 100% of all basic social

¹ County Government of Garissa, 'Ninth Garissa County Annual Development Plan 2021/2022', August 2020; Kenya Food and Nutrition Situation, 'Seasonal Assessment Report', March 2019; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 'Climate Risk Profile Lamu County – Highlights', 2017; The Star, 'Fighting insecurity – Sh2 million project launched in Kwale to counter extremism', September 2021.

² ECHO, 'ECHO factsheet – Kenya', 22 February 2022.

services delivered in 2021, bringing the total number of services delivered to date to 200,044, of which 92% were delivered to refugees and 8% to host community members.¹ All basic services in 2021 were attributed to UNHCR, which provided 4,842 refugees with refugee ID cards in Turkana County through the Refugee Affairs Secretariat, and offered SGBV services to 914 refugee survivors (all in S2 2021), including medical, psychosocial, material and legal support and assistance. Other interventions included those implemented by the UN-Habitat component of the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project, which supported the implementation of the KISEDIP by supporting urban and spatial planning to improve access to services in settlements, among other activities. To this end, two spatial impact assessments of Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement (EUTF indicator 5.3) were published in 2021 to promote and plan for a settlement approach to refugee-hosting areas.

Kenya's refugee-hosting counties also experience high levels of food insecurity, with Turkana and Garissa Counties respectively facing IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) levels² and IPC Acute Malnutrition Phase 4 (Critical) levels of acute malnutrition.³ In response to these conditions, 11,298 county inhabitants received food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4) from EUTF projects in 2021, 32% of whom were refugees (68% host community members), bringing the total number of people receiving food security-related assistance in Kenya to 65,482. 2021 results were largely attributed to FAO and WFP's agricultural trainings and livestock interventions, including 3,310 refugees (70% female and 30% male) trained on agricultural enterprises and services, crop production and water management in Turkana County. The CRRF KE ABLI-G project also provided seeds, tools and trainings on poultry production, dryland agriculture and perma-gardening techniques to 325 refugees in Garissa County.

Economy and employment

In 2021, economic activities were implemented through the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme, the KKCF IFC project (which began EUTF-funded implementation in 2021⁴) and the Youth KE programme (which targets youths in marginalised areas in Kenya). Both CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance and KKCF IFC assisted refugees and host communities, with refugees accounting for 1,152 (or 13%) of the 8,778 people assisted to develop income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3) in 2021. A total of 79,779 people have been assisted with IGAs to date. In 2021, FAO and WFP (through the CRRF KE Self-Reliance project) assisted 804 female and 143 male refugees to set up community-based savings and loans schemes to promote agricultural businesses, and also trained thirteen refugee retailers and food traders to promote quality goods and services, all in Turkana County. In Garissa County, DRC (through the CRRF KE ABLI-G project) trained 205 refugee members of MSMEs on entrepreneurship and financial literacy. Other economic and employment interventions benefitting refugees in 2021 included grants provided to three MSMEs (EUTF indicator 1.2) through the KKCF IFC project to enable these enterprises to enter and operate in markets in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement. Overall, 353 MSMEs were supported in 2021 and 1,107 MSMEs have been assisted to date.

Besides the 1,152 refugees and asylum seekers assisted under EUTF indicator 1.3, the CRRF Enhancing Self-Reliance programme supported 3,514 host community members and the Youth KE programme assisted 4,112 vulnerable people and potential migrants to implement income-generating activities. Virtually all of the Youth KE programme results for this indicator are attributable to the Youth KE SAIDC project, which assisted 4,050 farmers (65% of whom were supported in S2 2021 and 36% of whom were youths) in at least one IGA related to the production of cashew nuts.

Finally, 1,239 people benefitted from TVET and skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4) in 2021, bringing the total number of TVET and skills development beneficiaries in Kenya to 27,745. The 2021

¹ Less than 1% were vulnerable people/potential migrants or unspecified.

² IPC, 'KENYA – ASAL', September 2021.

³ IPC, 'Kenya: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis ASAL – February – May 2021', April 2021.

⁴ Although the KKCF IFC project began implementation in October 2019, the abovementioned start date reflects when this multi-donor-funded project received EUTF funding.

result includes 1,052 people (55% refugees and 15%¹ host community members) who benefitted from the CRRF KE ABLI-G project's TVET interventions and technical training courses in Garissa County. The Youth KE SAIDC project also trained 144 nursery staff working at cashew seedling nurseries as part of the project's efforts to revitalise Kenya's cashew production in the coastal areas of Kilifi, Kwale and Lamu Counties. Through this initiative, 31,525 hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems benefitted from improved agricultural practices for cashew and sesame production in Lamu (accounting for 40% of the S2 2021 output), Kwale (30%) and Kilifi (30%) Counties in S2 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 2.6), representing 47% of the 67,659 hectares of land improved to date.

Focus box 5: Enhancement of livelihoods in the Kenyan coastal region (Youth KE SAIDC)²

The Youth KE SAIDC project, implemented by Ten Senses Africa and Farm Africa with support from SAIDC, aims to improve livelihoods through economic opportunities and conflict prevention for youths in Kenya's coastal counties by supporting the Organic and Fair Trade certification of smallholders. The project aims to revive the cashew nut industry in coastal Kenya, following the physical collapse of the sole cashew processor in Kilifi County in the late 1990s.³

The intervention empowers smallholder farmers – including marginalised groups such as women and youths – to access improved market opportunities by providing trainings on farming practices and supporting farmers in the cashew nut and sesame value chains to achieve Organic and Fair Trade certification. To date, the project has distributed seeds and trained and sensitised farmers, VSLA members and staff from cashew seedling nurseries. In 2021, Ten Senses Africa signed two notable agreements, the first of which is an agreement with Kenya's Forest Research Institute to measure, assess, determine and track carbon stocks in the Ten Senses Africa Cashew Ltd cashew smallholder farmers' plantations (resulting from the nearly one million seedlings distributed by the project to cashew farmers), and the second is with Safaricom (a Kenyan mobile network operator) to offer the project's farmers a one-stop platform enabling access to affordable organic inputs, soil testing services, farming inputs, crop insurance, market information and access to micro-loans through Safaricom's free application, Digifarm.

Photo 6: Farmers weighing cashew produce, Kilifi County, Kenya



Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

Many EUTF interventions in Kenya include a peacebuilding component that aims to address drivers of radicalisation and conflict, with the most notable examples being the economic and conflict prevention activities under the Youth KE programme and the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project. The latter specifically supports the implementation of Kenya's National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, which was originally launched in September 2016.

542,340 people have participated in conflict prevention and human rights activities in Kenya to date, of whom 85% (or 458,522 people) were reached in S2 2021 (EUTF indicator 4.3). Virtually all the S2 2021 beneficiaries are attributable to the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC project's online campaigns, which are based on 990 open-source intelligence reports. These include incident reports, active persistent threat reports, and daily, weekly and monthly updates (including through NCTC's Citizen Support

¹ The remaining 30% are unspecified.

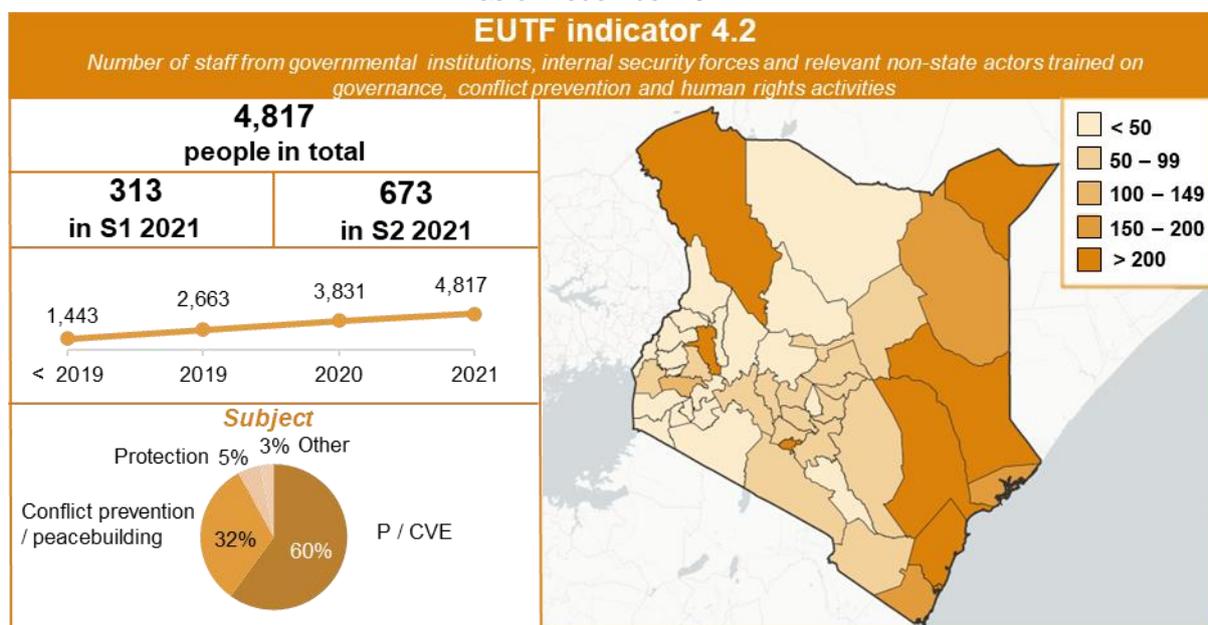
² Photo credit: Youth KE SAIDC (Ten Senses Africa).

³ The Standard, 'Sh240 factory gives hope for cashew nut farmers at Coast', 2 November 2021.

Mechanism)¹. These NCTC-developed digital reports engaged² 458,121 people with early warning, information and advice to communities exposed to Al-Shabaab, Daesh and Al-Qaeda radicalisation. Engagement with beneficiaries also allowed the NCTC and the Government of Kenya to make their anti-extremism messaging and their reporting on security incidents more conflict-sensitive.

To date, 4,817 staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors have been trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights in Kenya (EUTF indicator 4.2), including 986 staff reached in 2021 by the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC (70%) and the CRRF KE ABLI-G project (30%).³ In 2021, the Kenya-EU partnership NCTC trained 684 staff (76% of whom were trained in S2 2021) across Kenya, including 366 frontline community representatives and government workers trained on identification and response to radicalisation and violent extremism, 161 local administrators and NGOs trained on preventive and early warning efforts, 152 disengagement specialists trained on the NCTC disengagement curriculum and five individual staff from national security forces trained through knowledge-sharing conferences. In Dadaab, Garissa County, CRRF KE ABLI-G trained 265 community leaders and change makers (59% male and 41% female) on conflict management, to provide them with tools for conflict management, enhance their ability to understand factors that cause and escalate conflict, and improve their overall ability to play a proactive role in the prevention and management of conflict. The project also trained 35 local duty bearers on managing conflicts and conflict-sensitive programming.

Figure 45: 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), Kenya, as of December 2021⁴



¹ The Citizen Support Mechanism is an NCTC platform that aims to enhance the participation of citizens and groups in addressing the threat of radicalisation and extremism by strengthening coordination between national, regional, and international CVE efforts.

² 'Engaged' here refers to people who actively engaged with the online material, for example by responding directly to a post.

³ The CRRF KE Enhancing Self-Reliance project also reached 2 people in Q1 2021.

⁴ The map excludes 60 staff for which the geographical location is not available.

5.7.3 KENYA AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	1,420	2,623	561	668	55	5,325	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	713	41	0	27	325	1,107	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	45,785	16,805	8,411	3,685	5,093	79,779	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	20,336	5,718	452	686	553	27,745	
1.5 Number of industrial parks and/or business infrastructures constructed, expanded or improved	0	0	0	4	2	6	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	4	0	8	29	14	55	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	135,897	54,944	3,447	2,200	3,556	200,044	
2.3 Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	58,304	10,364	0	1,292	4,428	74,388	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	45,693	3,980	4,512	6,992	4,306	65,482	
2.6 Hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support	34,619	1,487	1	28	31,525	67,659	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	52,894	9,858	3,112,527	59,831	82,807	3,317,917	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	918	250	1,552	1,103	162	3,985	
2.9 Number of people having improved access to basic services	41,335	1,210	144,439	82	4,832	191,898	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	0	0	0	63	63	
4.1 bis Number of equipment provided to strengthen governance	0	0	0	0	78	78	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	1,443	1,220	1,168	313	673	4,817	
4.3 Number of people participating in conflict prevention and human rights activities	20,297	54,284	367	8,871	458,522	542,340	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	1	0	2	0	1	4	
5.1 Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	23	2	43	94	38	200	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	52	1	3	14	11	81	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	9	3	2	8	4	26	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	97,278	179,548	0	276,826	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	6,362	0	0	6,362	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	104	0	0	104	

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

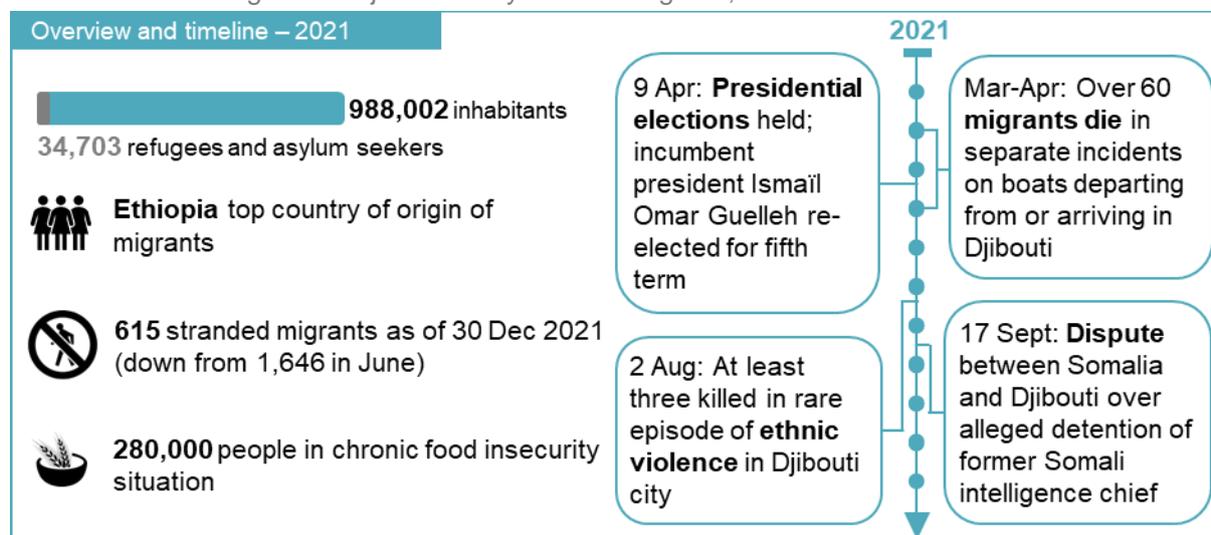
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.8. DJIBOUTI

5.8.1. DJIBOUTI IN 2021

Figure 46: Djibouti – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



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 also an important country of transit along a key regional migration route from Ethiopia and Somalia to Yemen and onwards to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. In April 2021, elections were held with a virtually unanimous result in favour of incumbent President Ismael Omar Guelleh, as most traditional opposition parties did not participate in the elections.

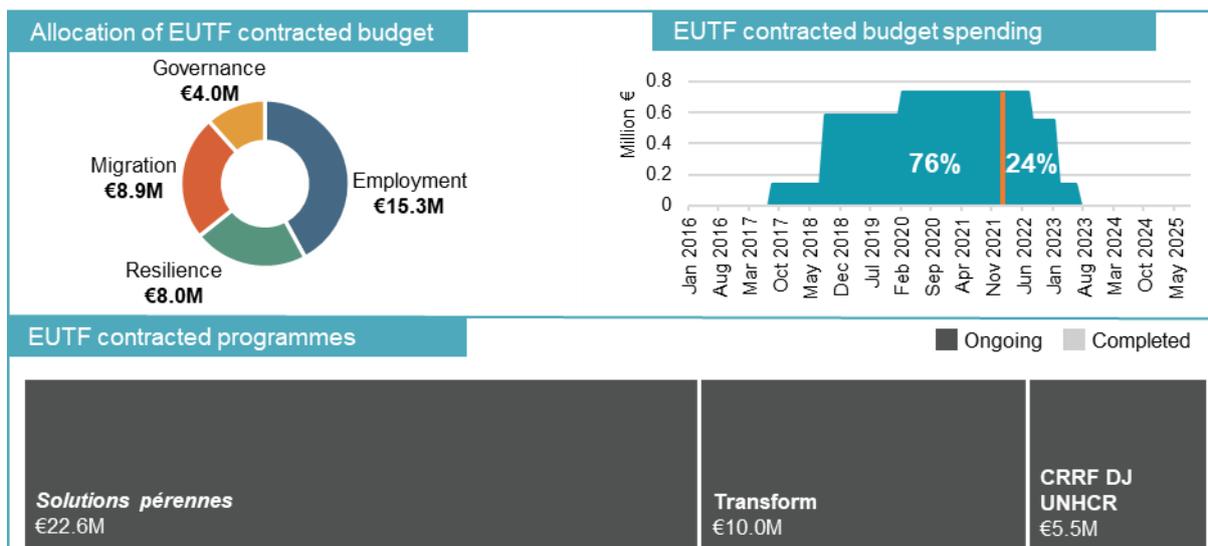
5.8.2. THE EUTF IN DJIBOUTI

Figure 47: EUTF portfolio in Djibouti, as of March 2022^{2,3}

¹ World Bank, 'World Bank Open Data'. Retrieved on 15 October 2021 at <https://data.worldbank.org/>; UNHCR, 'Djibouti Factsheet', December 2021; IOM DTM, 'Migration Trends Dashboard – Djibouti', December 2021; IPC, 'Djibouti: Chronic Food Insecurity Situation 2018-2022'.

² EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted (not committed) and operational projects, and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

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



Djibouti accounts for the second-smallest portion of contracted EUTF funding in the HoA, with €38M.¹ In Djibouti, most of this amount (40%) is allocated to SO1 (improving economic and employment opportunities), followed distantly by SO3 (improving migration management, 23%), SO2 (strengthening resilience, 21%) and SO4 (improved governance, security and conflict prevention, 11%), with the remaining 5% allocated to cross-cutting issues.²

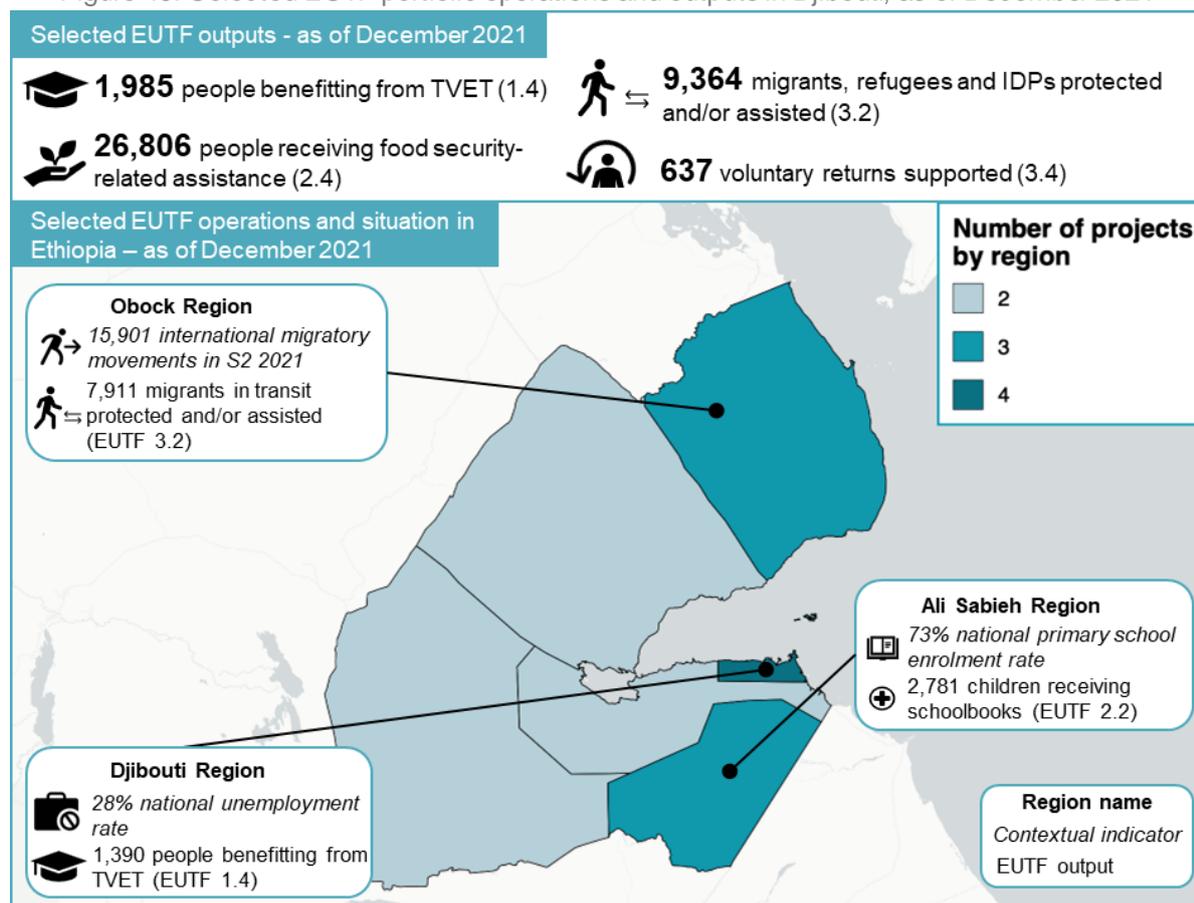
The EUTF's strategic focus on employment is largely a reflection of the fact that although Djibouti's port represents an exceptional economic opportunity for the country, ensuring that this opportunity leads to poverty reduction requires concerted efforts to reconcile the capacity and skills of the local population with the demands of labour markets related to the port. The Transform AFD project, for instance, seeks to address this gap by improving skills and employability among youths for employment in the port and transport sectors.

Djibouti has embraced the CRRF approach to the refugee response. Supporting this approach represents the second pillar of the EUTF's strategy in Djibouti. Together, the *Solutions pérennes* programme and the newer CRRF DJ UNHCR project aim to support education, health and economic commitments to refugees, migrants and host communities made by the Djiboutian government through the CRRF. The IOM component of the *Solutions pérennes* programme received a second top-up in 2021; an additional €2M was granted to the project in December.

¹ Eritrea's funding allocation observed a significant decrease in S1 2021 following the de-commitment of the funds for two projects making it the recipient of the smallest amount of EUTF funding in the HoA.

² The remaining 5% allocated to crosscutting issues correspond to €1.9M.

Figure 48: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of December 2021^{1,2}



Migration and forced displacement

Migrants crossing the Gulf of Aden from Djibouti are vulnerable to numerous protection risks as they often rely on smugglers operating boats in unsafe conditions. Serious incidents are common, with at least three reported in 2021. In March, 20 migrants drowned off the coast of Djibouti when smugglers forced 80 people into the water shortly after embarking on the overcrowded boat they were travelling in.³ Just one month later, at least 44 migrants died after a ship returning from Yemen capsized close to its final destination north of Obock.⁴ Finally, in June, a boat that had departed from Djibouti carrying approximately 200 Ethiopian migrants capsized off the coast of southern Yemen, with an unconfirmed number of fatalities.⁵

Throughout 2020 and 2021, some migrants also found themselves stranded in Djibouti due to COVID-19 travel restrictions or because they lacked the resources to continue their onward journey to the Arabian Peninsula, or their return journey to their country of origin (often due to unsustainable living conditions in their country of destination in the GCC region). New arrivals returning from Yemen usually arrive by boat along the shores of the Obock region, are overwhelmingly male and are all of Ethiopian origin. Many of these stranded migrants are currently staying in informal settlements along Djibouti's migration corridor, where there is limited access to basic services. There were 615 migrants (13% of

¹ ILO, 'ILOSTAT database', 2021 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 5 May 2022 at <https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/>; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2021 (via World Bank data). Retrieved on 5 May 2022 at <http://data.uis.unesco.org/>; aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM's 'Flow Monitoring Report – Djibouti' between July and December 2021.

² A substantial proportion of output data reported by *Solutions pérennes* IOM is not disaggregated by region and is thus underrepresented on the map.

³ IOM, 'At least 20 dead after smugglers force migrants into the sea off Djibouti', 4 March 2021.

⁴ IOM, '44 dead after smuggler's boat capsizes off the coast of Djibouti', 13 April 2021.

⁵ IOM Yemen, Quarterly Migration Overview (April-June 2021).

whom were women) stranded in Djibouti at the end of December 2021, although this number represents a significant decrease from the 1,646 that were stranded in the country at the end of S1 2021. This drop is largely due to the steadily declining number of returns from Yemen since August, as the crisis in Ethiopia intensified in the second half of the year and IOM suspended its Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration operations in Djibouti's Obock region following the nationwide state of emergency declared in Ethiopia in early November.

The *Solutions pérennes* IOM project has assisted tens of thousands of migrants in transit to date (reported against EUTF indicators 2.2, 2.7, 3.2, 3.3 and 6.2), most of whom were supported in S2 2020 – mainly through COVID-19-related interventions. The project also supported migrants in 2021, including 4,142 migrants protected or assisted (EUTF indicator 3.2) and 3,502 migrants reached by information campaigns on migration (EUTF indicator 3.3) in S2 2021 alone. The vast majority (4,071, or 98%) of the assisted migrants reported against EUTF indicator 3.2 in S2 2021 were provided with medical treatment outside the Migrant Response Centre (MRC) in Obock Region by *Solutions pérennes* IOM. All were male, including two minors. The remaining 71 beneficiaries were unaccompanied minors (of whom six were girls) who were reunited with their families in Djibouti city in Q3 2021. In total, IOM has protected or assisted 9,364 migrants and reached 16,734 migrants¹ with information campaigns on migration to date in Djibouti.

Djibouti hosts 34,703 refugees as of 31 December 2021, which represents a slight increase compared to June 2021 (33,577) and the beginning of the year (31,986).² Most refugees in Djibouti are either Somali (41%) or Ethiopian (38%), followed by Yemenis (18%) and Eritreans (3%). A small number of Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin (644 as of 31 December 2021, compared to 300 at the end of the S1 2021 reporting period) have also claimed asylum in Djibouti since the eruption of the crisis in northern Ethiopia.³

The CRRF DJ UNHCR project accounts for most of the EUTF's efforts to support refugees in Djibouti. The project delivered schoolbooks to an additional 44 refugee children (including 17 with a disability) in Q2 2021, on top of the 3,064 children (53% male, 47% female) who benefitted from both this and a previously reported distribution (EUTF indicator 2.2). 908 refugees also benefitted from IGA support in the form of cash distributed by the project in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3). Finally, the project provided 126 refugees with professional training in S1 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.4), as detailed in the next section. Unfortunately, the project was unable to provide its S2 2021 data to the MLS in time for this report. The *Solutions pérennes* IOM project also supported 102 refugees in the establishment of IGAs in S2 2021 (EUTF indicator 1.3), the details of which are also described further in the next section.

Economy and employment

Djibouti's economy already appears to be rapidly recovering from the initial negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as global trade recovers and demand for Djibouti's geopolitically strategic port services is revived. In early 2021, the African Development Bank had predicted real GDP growth to reach 9.9% by the end of the year.⁴ However, by early 2022 the World Bank's projection of real economic growth for the year was considerably lower (5.1%), as the intensification of the crisis in Ethiopia in the latter half of 2021 led to a reduction in the demand for Djibouti's logistics services.⁵ Nevertheless, this remains a significant improvement on the 2020 growth rate of 0.5% (the lowest annual growth rate for the country in at least a decade), and as a result, poverty rates are expected to continue to decline from 14.7% in 2020 to 12.5% in 2023 (despite a temporary rise as a result of the

¹ This number is lower than previously reported as the project team identified several cases of double counting that have been corrected for this report.

² UNHCR, 'UNHCR Djibouti Factsheet', December 2021.

³ UNHCR, 'UNHCR concerned about reports of refugees returned to Ethiopia from Djibouti', 7 June 2021; informal update provided by UNHCR Djibouti on 5 April 2021.

⁴ African Development Bank Group, 'Djibouti Economic Outlook', March 2021.

⁵ World Bank, 'Djibouti shows signs of recovery but challenges remain', 7 March 2022.

pandemic), assuming the implementation of 'inclusive and equitable' economic and employment policies.¹

Overall, the World Bank considers Djibouti's medium-term economic outlook to be positive.² However, as evidenced by the reduced projected growth for 2021, Djibouti is extremely vulnerable to any instability in neighbouring Ethiopia, on which its economic growth is largely dependent, as well as to its own public debt, which has increased sharply over the past few years.

1,985 people have benefitted from TVET or skills development thanks to EUTF-funded projects in Djibouti to date (EUTF indicator 1.4), representing a 65% increase on the output delivered up to the end of 2020. This includes 444 people provided with technical TVET training by the Transform AFD project in S2 2021. (The CRRF DJ UNHCR project, which was responsible for 38% of the S1 2021 output reported under this indicator, was unable to share their S2 2021 data with the MLS in time for the writing of this report.) All 1,270 Transform AFD beneficiaries reported to date³ (accounting for 64% of the total output) have been trained on transportation and logistics to meet the labour demands of the port sector in Djibouti city, while all 715 CRRF DJ UNHCR beneficiaries (reported in S2 2020 and S1 2021) are refugees in the three refugee-hosting regions in Djibouti (Ali Sabieh, Djibouti and Obock). Most of these refugee beneficiaries (669, or 94%) have received training for employment in the agricultural sector, while the remaining 46 are teachers benefitting from professional training. In total, 76% of reported TVET beneficiaries are male (including all AFD Transform beneficiaries).

1,030 beneficiaries of IGA support were also reported in Djibouti in 2021 (including 122 in S2 2021), accounting for 78% of the 1,319 beneficiaries reported to date (EUTF indicator 1.3). The 2021 output includes the abovementioned 908 refugees benefitting from IGA-supporting cash interventions through the CRRF DJ UNHCR project, and 122 local youths and refugees provided with business start-up kits and other inputs by the *Solutions pérennes* IOM project for IGAs such as poultry farming.

5.8.3. DJIBOUTI AND THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

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

¹ World Bank, 'Djibouti's Economic Update – October 2021', 17 October 2021.

² Ibid.

³ This number is only slightly larger than the total project output reported in the S1 2021 report despite substantial outputs reported by the project in S2 2021, due to corrections made to historical project data by the project team.

Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of December 2021^{1,2,3}

EUTF Indicator	2016-2018	2019	2020	S1 2021	S2 2021	Total	Trend
1.1 Number of direct jobs created or supported	5	5	5	0	0	15	
1.2 Number of MSMEs created or supported	0	0	0	0	2	2	
1.3 Number of people assisted to develop income-generating activities	0	0	289	908	122	1,319	
1.4 Number of people benefitting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	122	253	831	335	444	1,985	
2.1 bis Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	0	7	36	0	1	44	
2.2 Number of basic social services delivered	0	591	8,771	416	382	10,160	
2.4 Number of people receiving food security-related assistance	0	22,864	3,942	0	0	26,806	
2.7 Number of people reached by sensitisation campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	0	6,671	224,190	0	0	230,861	
2.8 Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefitting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery	0	166	0	0	66	232	
3.2 Number of migrants in transit, refugees/asylum seekers and IDPs protected and/or assisted	0	1,032	2,215	1,975	4,142	9,364	
3.3 Number of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on migration	0	5,746	0	9,726	3,727	19,199	
3.4 Number of voluntary returns supported	0	0	0	0	637	637	
3.5 bis Number of returning migrants benefitting from reintegration assistance	0	0	0	0	78	78	
3.7 Number of individuals trained on migration management	0	21	0	0	0	21	
4.1 Number of infrastructures supported to strengthen governance	0	1	0	0	0	1	
4.2 Number of staff trained on governance, conflict prevention and human rights	0	181	17	0	45	243	
4.6 Number of strategies, laws, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	0	3	2	1	3	9	
5.2 Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis systems set up, implemented and / or strengthened	0	5	7	1	1	14	
5.3 Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	0	1	1	1	0	3	
5.4 Number of regional cooperation initiatives created, launched or supported	0	2	0	0	0	2	
6.1 Number of pandemic-related supplies provided for COVID-19 response	0	0	16,380	0	0	16,380	
6.2 Number of people directly benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	4,041	0	0	4,041	
6.3 Number of entities benefitting from COVID-19 activities	0	0	1	1	0	2	

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

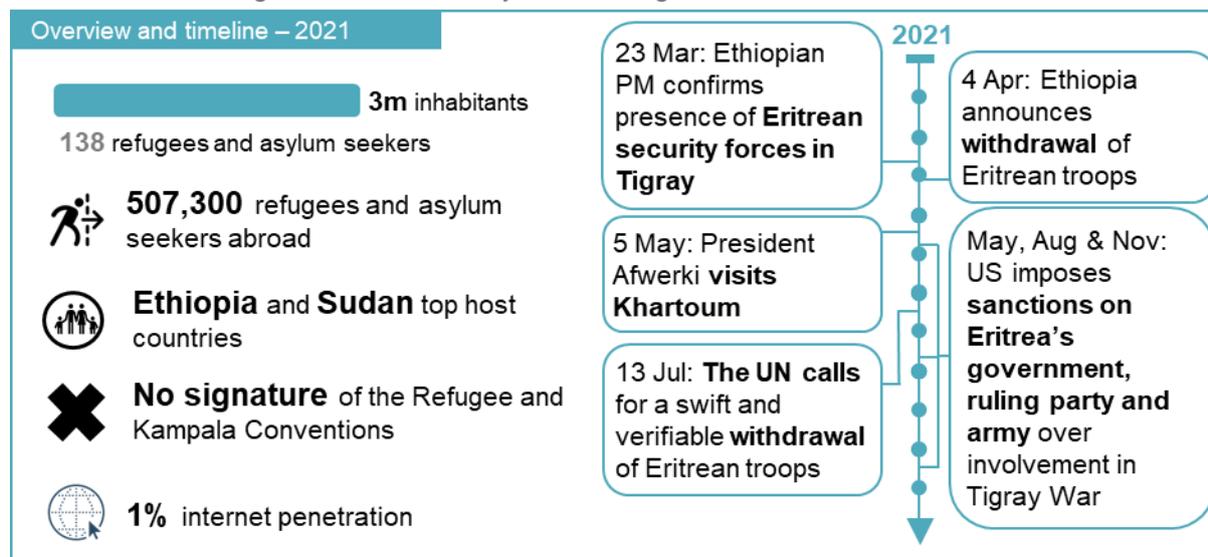
² The sum of Q3 and Q4 2021 values found throughout the report might differ by one unit from S2 2021 values due to rounding.

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

5.9. ERITREA

5.9.1 ERITREA IN 2021

Figure 49: Eritrea – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021¹



As reported in the EUTF MLS S1 2021 report, one of the key developments in Eritrea in 2021 was the presence of Eritrean troops in northern Ethiopia. Although claims that Eritrean troops were present in Tigray emerged in 2020, the Government of Ethiopia only acknowledged their presence in the area in March 2021, which the Eritrean government confirmed in April. Following multiple calls for a cessation of violence in Tigray, in April the Government of Ethiopia announced that Eritrean troops had begun to withdraw from the area; however, the TPLF has repeatedly accused Eritrea of maintaining troops in the region. In response to these developments, the US government imposed sanctions on the Eritrean government, ruling party and army several times in 2021. The UN, the EU, the US, the G7, UNHCR and other international actors have all expressed concerns regarding the involvement of Eritrean troops in the violence.

As of 31 December 2021, Eritrea had reported 8,011 cases of COVID-19 and 76 deaths.² However, limited data and access by international observers means that these figures cannot be verified. UNICEF reported that restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic caused an increase in prices of food and commodities, which in turn worsened the nutrition situation in the country. Food security in Eritrea was also negatively affected by desert locust infestations and weather shocks.³

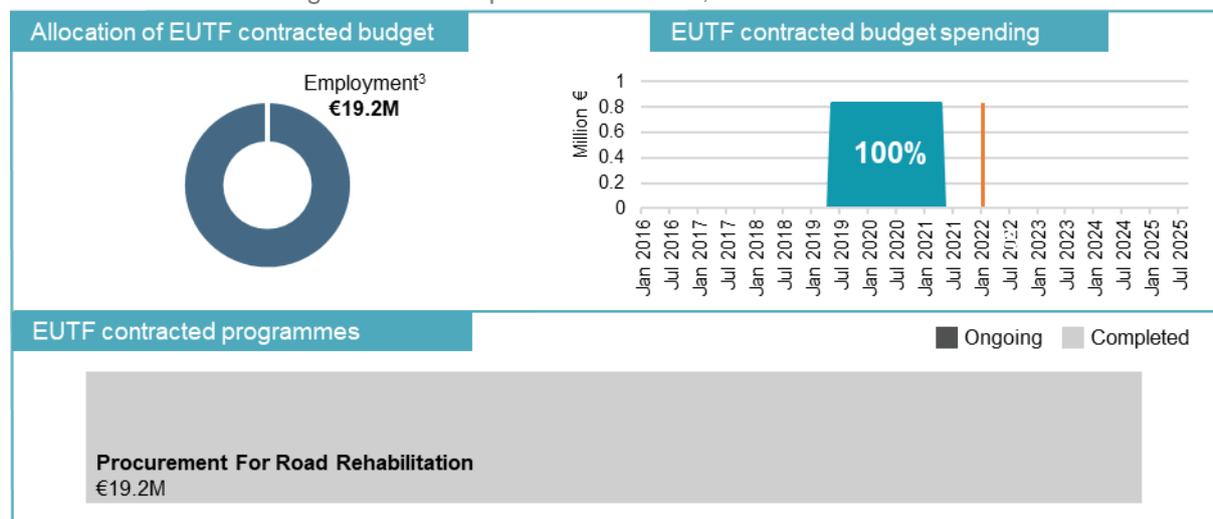
¹ UN DESA, Population Division, 'World Population Prospects', 2019; UNHCR, 'UNHCR Ethiopia Factsheet', June 2020; IOM DTM, 'IOM DTM National Displacement Report 5 (June-July 2020)', September 2020; Al Jazeera, 'Ethiopia says Eritrean troops withdrawing from Tigray', April 2021; Al Jazeera, 'US imposes Ethiopia, Eritrea restrictions over Tigray crisis', May 2021.

² Our World in Data, 'Statistics and Research – Coronavirus Pandemic (COVID-19)'. Retrieved on 28 March 2022 at <https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>.

³ UNICEF, 'Eritrea Country Office – Humanitarian Situation Report No.16', 2021.

5.9.2 THE EUTF IN ERITREA

Figure 50: EUTF portfolio in Eritrea, as of March 2022^{1,2}



Eritrea and the EUTF

As indicated in the previous report, there are no longer any active EUTF-funded projects in Eritrea. The EUTF Operational Committee initially approved 9 actions in support of Eritrea for a total amount of €141M. These aimed to accelerate Eritrea's development and integration in the region through a range of interventions, including road rehabilitation, job creation, COVID-19 response, and activities aimed at improving rule of law, statistical capacities, agricultural development, justice, and human rights. This portfolio sought to feed into the EU's dual track approach in the country, combining political and development efforts.

However, on account of challenges related to cooperation with the Eritrean government, the EUTF decided to decommit all funds in Eritrea in April 2021. Two signed projects, including the second phase of the Procurement For Road Rehabilitation project and the SENSS initiative in support of Eritrea's macro-economic statistics systems, as well as all non-contracted projects, were cancelled.

Therefore, in 2021, only the first phase of the Procurement For Road Rehabilitation project, completed in April 2021, has been implemented. This €19M initiative has provided Eritrea with key equipment for the improvement of the road connecting Ethiopia and Eritrea, thereby building on the 2018 peace agreement between the two countries. Between January and April 2021, two crushing plants with a combined value of €2.8M were delivered. This final delivery of equipment brought the total value of the procured material to €17.4M.

¹ EUTF funding data is valid as of March 2022, refers only to contracted funds (not committed), and has been rounded to the nearest €0.1M. Possible discrepancies between cumulative programme budgets and the total country budget are due to rounding.

² Calculations for the spending chart assume that projects evenly distribute budget spending across years of implementation.

³ The Procurement for Road Rehabilitation programme builds on the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia, providing Eritrea with key equipment for the improvement of the road connecting Ethiopia and Eritrea. This programme contributes to the EUTF's Strategic Objective 1 (Greater economic and employment opportunities), as this road should allow goods to transit between the two countries and therefore improve trade linkages, etc.

CONCLUSIONS

The Horn of Africa region continued to experience political, environmental, humanitarian and security challenges throughout 2021, including the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region, diplomatic rows between Kenya and Somalia over maritime territory, delayed elections and political upheaval in Somalia, a military coup in Sudan, the worst drought in 40 years across the region (affecting Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia in particular), and the continued impact of COVID-19. As a result of these challenges, displacement figures in the region remain alarmingly high, with the number of IDPs increasing from 9 million in 2020 to 12.5 million in 2021, and the number of refugees and asylum seekers up from just over 4 million in 2020 to 4.5 million in 2021. Refugee-hosting countries in the region continue to host some of the largest caseloads worldwide, despite being among the least developed countries in the world.

Although the number of COVID-19 cases was under-reported in Africa (in part thanks to the continent's youthful population and comparatively smaller numbers of people with underlying risk factors), the numbers of cases and deaths remain high at 1,177,011 and 23,266, respectively. Furthermore, only 35,771,619 people (or approximately 12% of the HoA population) have been vaccinated in the region, and vaccine supplies remain unpredictable.

THE EUTF PORTFOLIO IN 2021

In 2021, the EUTF's operational¹ portfolio grew by 6%, from 212 operational projects and €1.63B in March 2021 (when the 2020 annual report was drafted) to 231 operational projects and €1.74B by March 2022.

Nineteen (19) projects worth €52M started reporting data to the MLS for the first time in S2 2021. These include projects contracted to intervene under three of the EUTF's four Strategic Objectives (all but SO3), including a CRRF-supporting project led by UNHCR and dedicated to improving economic opportunities for refugees and host communities in the region (SO1), three EQUIP 2 projects in Sudan with an SO2 focus, and two conflict resolution projects dedicated to supporting grassroots-level peacebuilding and reconciliation activities in South Sudan (SO4). New additions also included the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project, which is fully dedicated to the COVID-19 response in Somalia.

Overall, funding allocation across the four Strategic Objectives has remained relatively unchanged since the last reporting period. Resilience-building activities aimed at strengthening direct service delivery and access to basic services (SO2) continue to receive the largest share of funding (44% of the total contracted budget), followed by support to the creation of economic and employment opportunities (SO1, 25%), governance, security and conflict prevention activities (SO4, 18%) and migration management activities (SO3, 11%). The remaining 2% of contracted EUTF funding is dedicated to cross-cutting issues (CCI). Finally, €183M of mainly SO2 and SO1 funding is allocated to the COVID-19 response through 65 projects, up from €151M at the end of 2020, with five of these projects fully devoted to the COVID-19 response. It is worth highlighting that 2021 marks the end of the EUTF contracting period for operational activities.

¹ Operational projects are projects implementing activities directly contributing the EUTF's specific objectives in the region. The analysis does not include 'non-operational' contracts, such as evaluations and audits, air services, mappings and plans, reports, communications and events.

THE MLS

This report is the outcome of the twelfth round of data collection conducted by the MLS team for the EUTF's Horn of Africa window. This is the fourth semester report drafted by the MLS team, following the decision taken in 2020 to shift from a quarterly to a biannual reporting schedule.

This new reporting timeline has allowed the team to dedicate more time to the learning component of the MLS. For example, in 2021 the MLS team conducted a study on the state of migration governance in 21 countries, including nine in the HoA region. At the time of reporting, the team is also in the process of piloting a new module for documenting large-scale changes that the EUTF may have contributed to in its areas of implementation.

This report includes data from 186 projects, which represents an increase of 55 from the 2020 annual report and an increase of 19 from the S1 2021 report.

2021 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite a perceptible decline in national and regional stability in the HoA in 2021, substantial outputs were reported against all Strategic Objectives throughout the year. Key achievements include 173,067 beneficiaries of income-generating activities (EUTF indicator 1.3), 39,596 beneficiaries of professional training and/or skills development (EUTF indicator 1.4), the delivery of 1,849,091 basic social services (EUTF indicator 2.2) and improved access to these services for 5,509,132 people (EUTF indicator 2.9), training of 7,836 individuals on migration management (EUTF indicator 3.7) and capacity building or operational support to 683 institutions and non-state actors (EUTF indicator 3.6). The EUTF also supported the drafting of 212 laws, plans and policy documents aimed at supporting governance and policymaking efforts (EUTF indicator 4.6), and 590,285 individuals participated in peacebuilding activities centred around social cohesion, conflict resolution and management in 2021 alone (EUTF indicator 4.3). Finally, to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Horn of Africa region, 6,456,292 COVID-19 supplies were provided using EUTF funding in 2021 alone, accounting for 84% of the total outputs reported since the beginning of the pandemic (EUTF indicator 6.1).

6. INDEX

6.1. TABLES

Table 1: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of December 2021	11
Table 2: Projects included in MLS reporting for the first time in S2 2021	16
Table 3: EUTF common output indicators for all HoA projects, as of December 2021	27
Table 4: Summary of outcome data for income indicators, by project	33
Table 5: EUTF common output indicators for regional projects, as of December 2021	70
Table 6: EUTF common output indicators for Ethiopia, as of December 2021	78
Table 7: EUTF common output indicators for Somalia, as of December 2021	86
Table 8: EUTF common output indicators for Sudan, as of December 2021	97
Table 9: EUTF common output indicators for South Sudan, as of December 2021	105
Table 10: EUTF common output indicators for Uganda, as of December 2021	114
Table 11: EUTF common output indicators for Kenya, as of December 2021	122
Table 12: EUTF common output indicators for Djibouti, as of December 2021	128

6.2. FIGURES

Figure 1: Contracted budget breakdown by country and Strategic Objective, March 2022	7
Figure 2: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in 2021, December 2021	8
Figure 3: Projects and budget covered by the current MLS report, March 2022	16
Figure 4: Evolution of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2022	18
Figure 5: EUTF HoA contracted projects by budget and implementation status, March 2022	19
Figure 6: Number of projects and budgets covered by the MLS in the HoA, March 2022	20
Figure 7: Budget breakdown by Strategic Objectives, March 2022	22
Figure 8: Budget allocation of COVID-19 response in the HoA, as reported by IPs	23
Figure 9: Forcibly displaced population in the HoA, as of December 2021	24
Figure 10: Selected achievements of EUTF-funded programmes in 2021, December 2021	26
Figure 11: Strategic Objective 1 dashboard, HoA, December 2021	28
Figure 12: Strategic Objective 2 dashboard, HoA, December 2021	37
Figure 13: Strategic Objective 3 dashboard, HoA, December 2021	46
Figure 14: Strategic Objective 4 dashboard, HoA, December 2021	53
Figure 15: COVID-19 regional dashboard, HoA, December 2021	58
Figure 16: Regional projects – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021	62
Figure 17: EUTF portfolio – Regional projects, as of March 2022	63
Figure 18: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in the HoA region – Regional projects, as of December 2021	64
Figure 19: Number of individuals trained on migration management and protection (EUTF indicator 3.7), regional projects, as of December 2021	66
Figure 20: COVID-19 – Regional projects, as of December 2021	69
Figure 21: Ethiopia – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021	71
Figure 22: EUTF portfolio in Ethiopia, as of March 2022	72
Figure 23: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Ethiopia, as of December 2021	73

Figure 24: Number of basic social services delivered (EUTF indicator 2.2), Ethiopia, as of December 2021	77
Figure 25: Somalia – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021.....	79
Figure 26: EUTF portfolio in Somalia, as of March 2022.....	80
Figure 27: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Somalia, as of December 2021	81
Figure 28: Number of jobs created or supported (EUTF indicator 1.1), Somalia, as of December 2021	83
Figure 29: Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021.....	87
Figure 30: EUTF portfolio in Sudan, as of March 2022.....	89
Figure 31: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Sudan, as of December 2021.....	90
Figure 32: COVID-19 in Sudan, as of December 2021.....	96
Figure 33: South Sudan – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021.....	98
Figure 34: EUTF portfolio in South Sudan, as of March 2022.....	99
Figure 35: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in South Sudan, as of December 2021	101
Figure 36: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), South Sudan, as of December 2021	104
Figure 37: Uganda – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021.....	106
Figure 38: EUTF portfolio in Uganda, as of March 2022	107
Figure 39: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Uganda, as of December 2021.....	108
Figure 40: Number of people receiving food security-related assistance (EUTF indicator 2.4), Uganda, as of December 2021.....	112
Figure 41: Number of people participating in peacebuilding and human rights activities (EUTF indicator 4.3), Uganda, as of December 2021.....	113
Figure 42: Kenya – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021	115
Figure 43: EUTF portfolio in Kenya, as of March 2022	117
Figure 44: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Kenya, as of December 2021.....	118
Figure 45: 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), Kenya, as of December 2021	121
Figure 46: Djibouti – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021	123
Figure 47: EUTF portfolio in Djibouti, as of March 2022.....	123
Figure 48: Selected EUTF portfolio operations and outputs in Djibouti, as of December 2021	125
Figure 49: Eritrea – Key facts and figures, as of December 2021.....	129
Figure 50: EUTF portfolio in Eritrea, as of March 2022.....	130

6.3. FOCUS BOXES

Focus box 1: Provision of oxygen by the COVID-19 Emergency Response WHO project in Somalia	60
Focus box 2: CRRF: Inclusive Urban Development and Mobility – Regional Network and Dialogue (CRRF Urban Development Cities Alliance), Uganda	67
Focus box 3: RESTORE 2 WV cash for work short-term employment in Nugaal Region, Puntland ..	84
Focus box 4: Rosemary, a RISE entrepreneur in Imvepi refugee settlement, northern Uganda	109
Focus box 5: Enhancement of livelihoods in the Kenyan coastal region (Youth KE SAIDC)	120

6.4. OUTCOME ANALYSES

Outcome analysis 1: Beneficiaries reporting increased income – Aggregated outcome analysis.....	33
Outcome analysis 2: Food security and health – Aggregated outcome analysis	39
Outcome analysis 3: Regional Development and Protection Programme – Final evaluation.....	42
Outcome analysis 4: Migration management – Aggregated outcome analysis	50
Outcome analysis 5: Social cohesion and conflict prevention – Aggregated outcome analysis	56
Outcome analysis 6: Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State project (El Niño ADRA) – Final evaluation.....	91
Outcome analysis 7: Support Programme to Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU DRC) – Endline evaluation	110

6.5. PHOTOS

Photo 1: Pressure swing adsorption oxygen plant handover to the Federal Ministry of Health in Somalia.....	60
Photo 2: Attendees at the official project launch, Arua District, Uganda	68
Photo 3: Saido Abdulahi in her VSLA shop in Biyo-ado village, Eyl District, Nugaal	84
Photo 4: Livestock vaccination campaign supported by El Niño COOPI in North Darfur	91
Photo 5: Rosemary at her retail shop	109
Photo 6: Famers weighing cashew produce, Kilifi County, Kenya	120

6.6. MAPS

Map 1: Implementation areas of projects and programmes reporting positive outcomes related to household income.....	34
Map 2: Implementation areas of projects reporting on HDDS (all with positive outcomes).....	40
Map 3: Percentage reduction of irregular migration reported by SINCE in Ethiopia.....	51