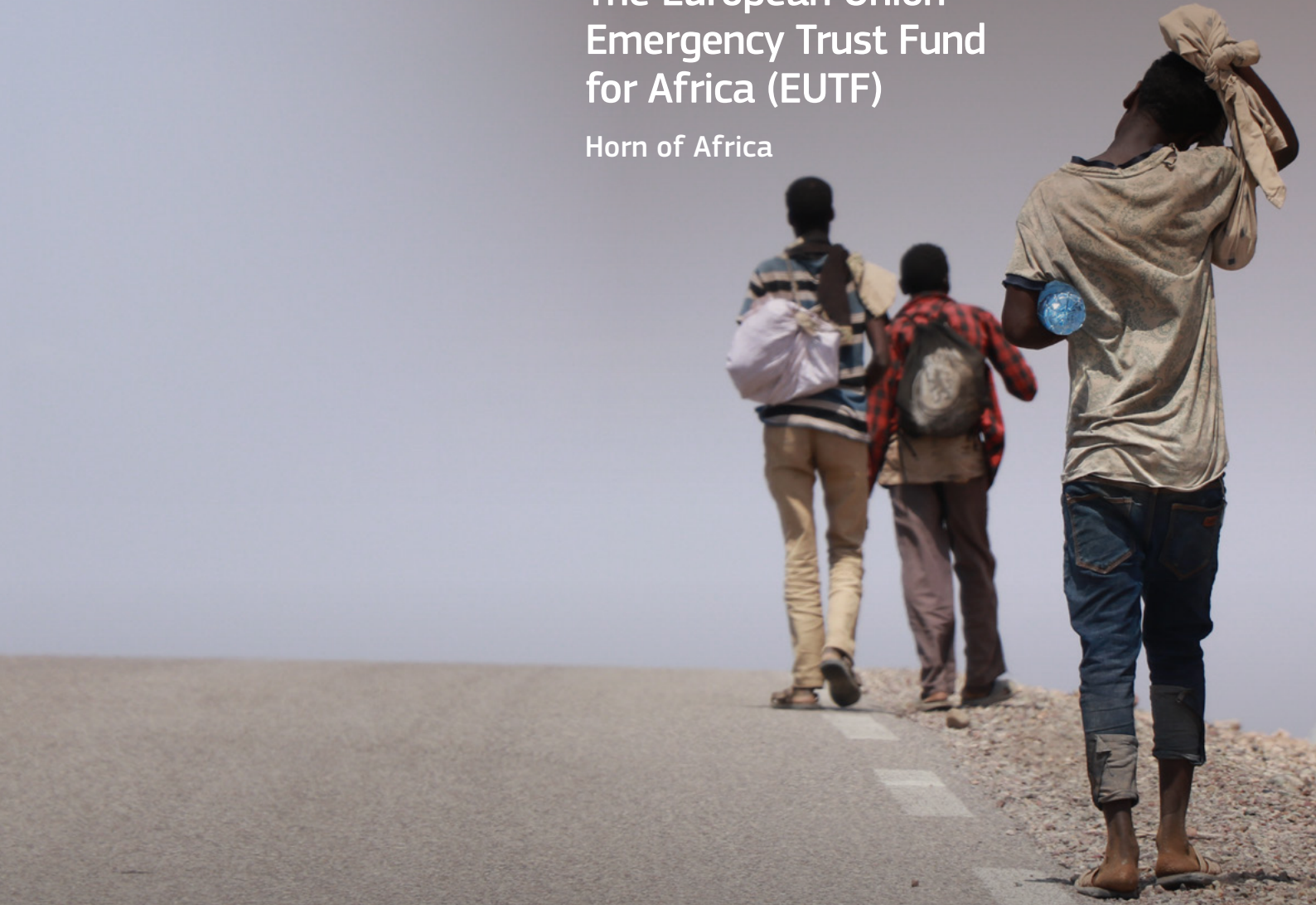# The European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa

Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3)
output indicators as of June 2024

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Key EUTF SO3 output indicators as of June 2024

194,738
migrants, refugees
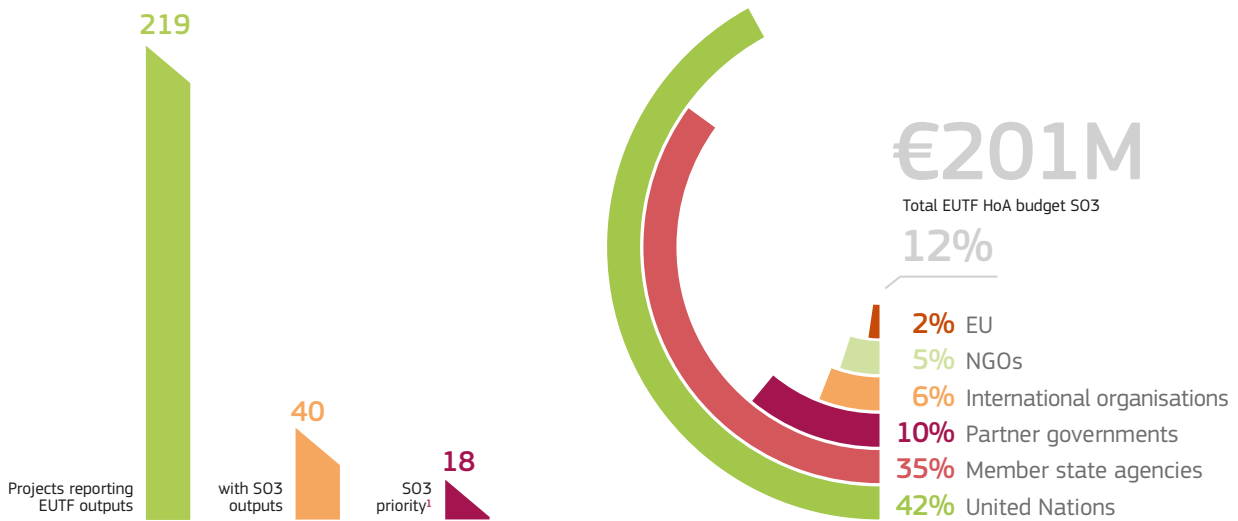or IDPs protected
or assisted (EUTF 3.2)

120,809
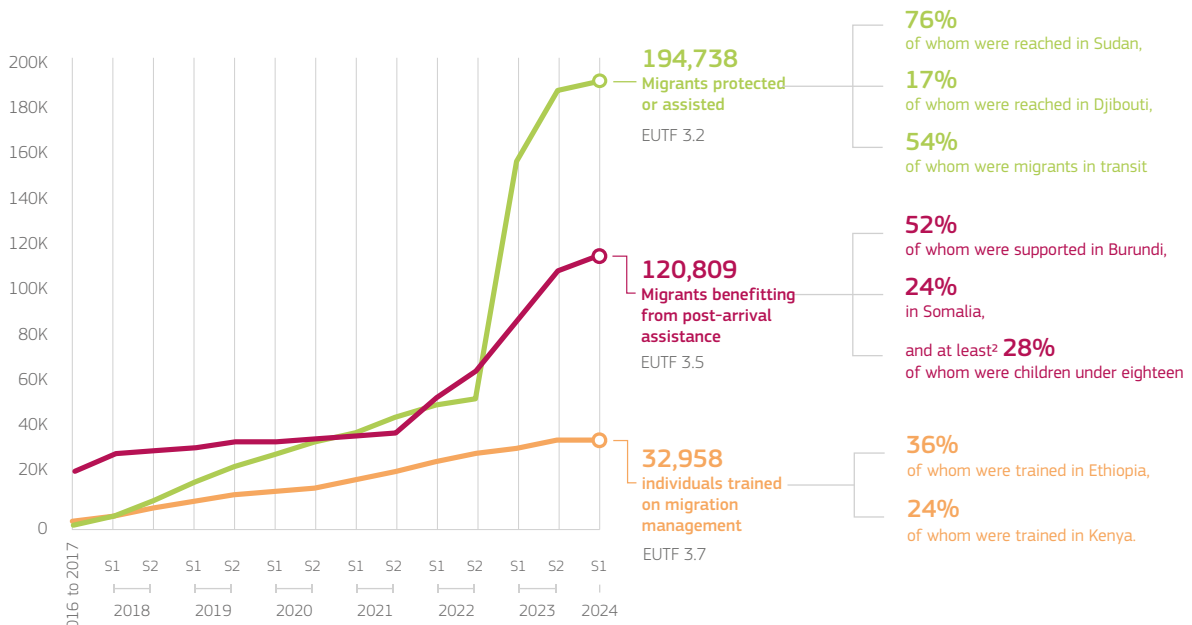migrants benefitting
from post-arrival
assistance (EUTF 3.5)

32,958
individuals trained
on migration
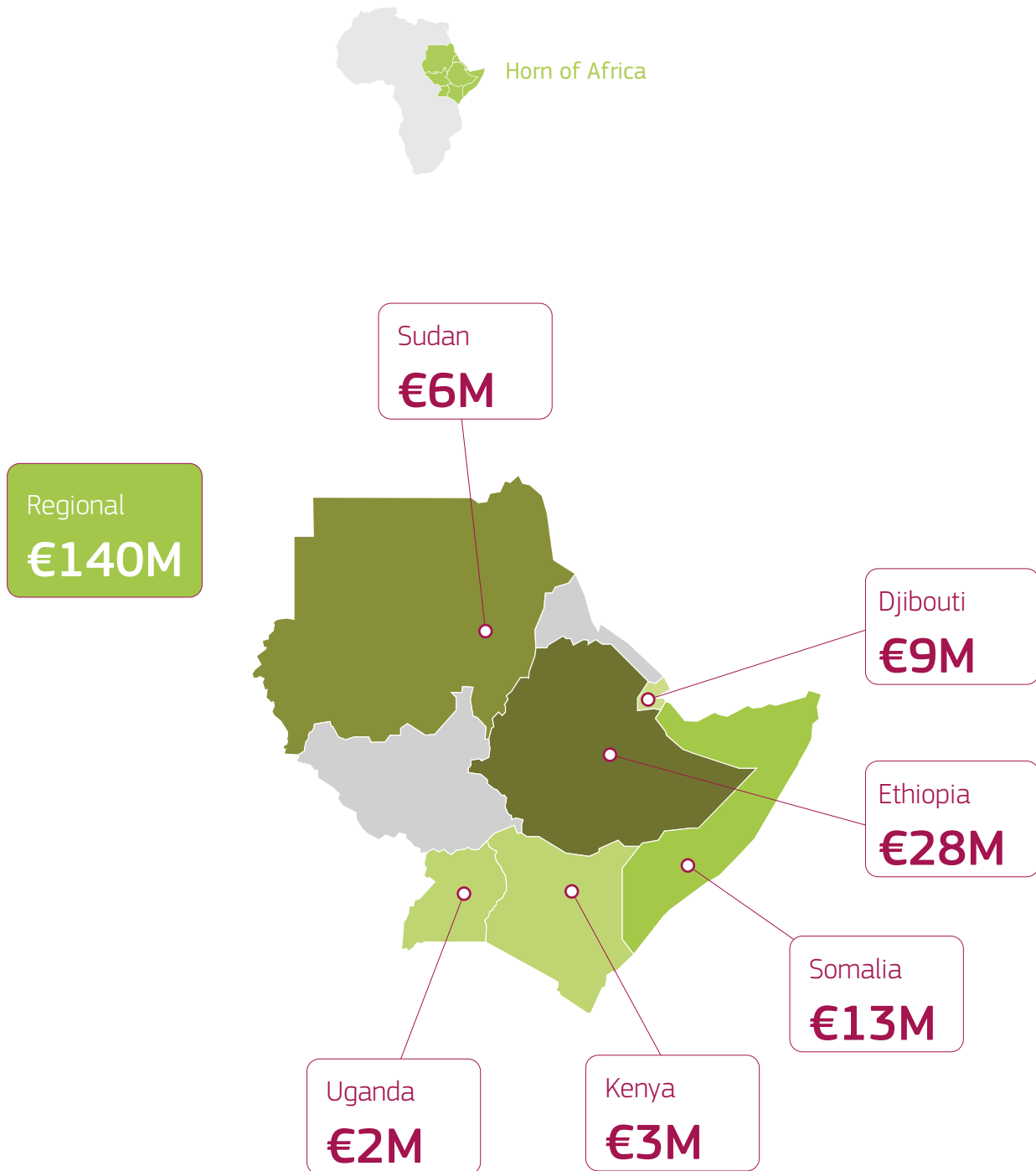management
(EUTF 3.7)

EUTF SO3 portfolio in HoA

219
Projects reporting
EUTF outputs

40
with SO3
outputs

18
SO3
priority[1]

€201M
Total EUTF HoA budget SO3

12%

2% EU
5% NGOs
6% International organisations
10% Partner governments
35% Member state agencies
42% United Nations

Key SO3 trends
Cumulative EUTF SO3 outputs

194,738
Migrants protected
or assisted
EUTF 3.2

76%
of whom were reached in Sudan,

17%
of whom were reached in Djibouti,

54%
of whom were migrants in transit

120,809
Migrants benefitting
from post-arrival
assistance
EUTF 3.5

52%
of whom were supported in Burundi,

24%
in Somalia,

and at least[2] **28%**
of whom were children under eighteen

32,958
individuals trained
on migration
management
EUTF 3.7

36%
of whom were trained in Ethiopia,

24%
of whom were trained in Kenya.

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

SO3 funding by country

Horn of Africa

Sudan
€6M

Regional
€140M

Djibouti
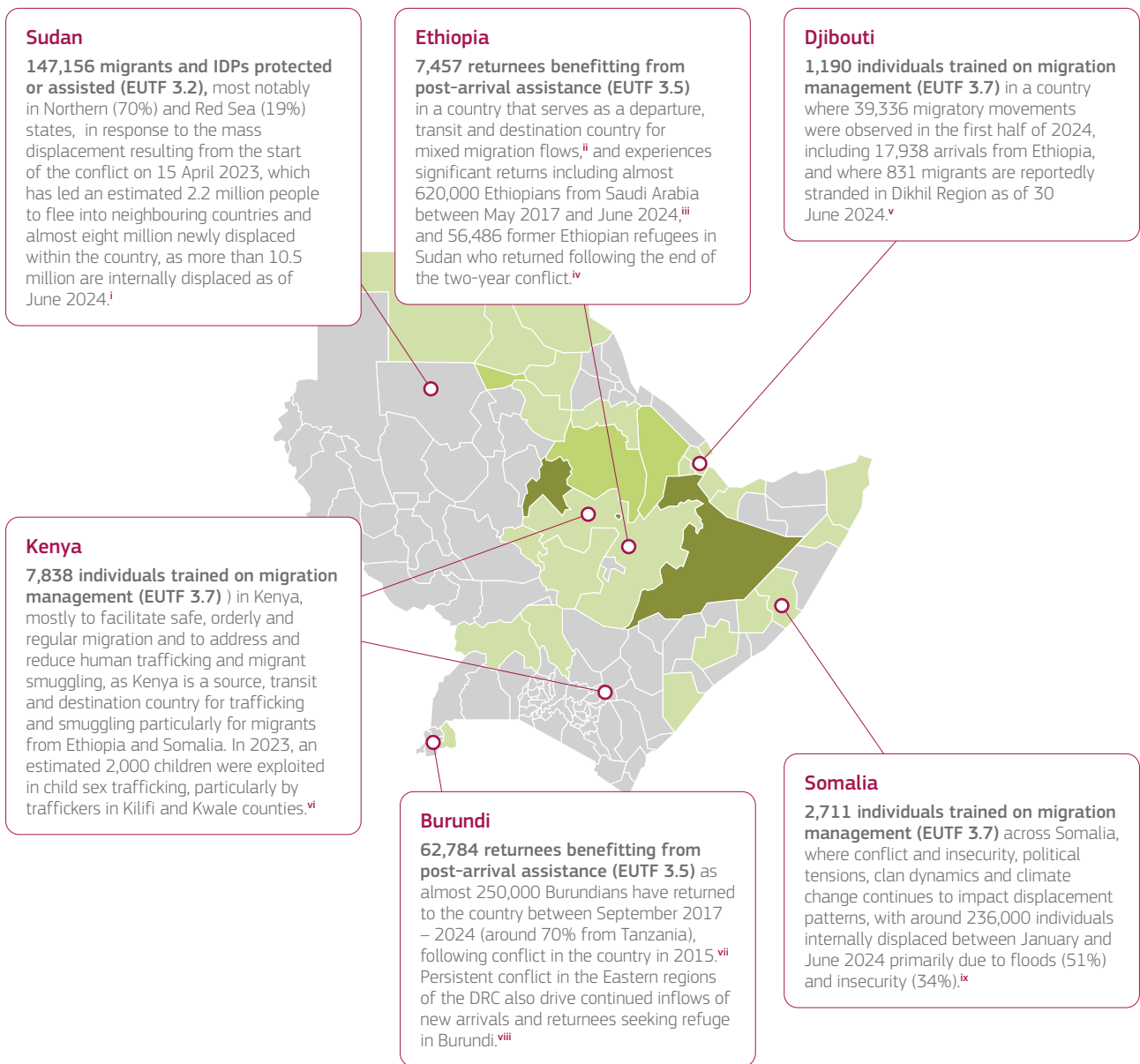**€9M**

Ethiopia
€28M

Somalia
€13M

Uganda
€2M

Kenya
€3M

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Implementation areas and key SO3 outputs as of June 2024

Horn of Africa

Sudan

147,156 migrants and IDPs protected or assisted (EUTF 3.2), most notably in Northern (70%) and Red Sea (19%) states, in response to the mass displacement resulting from the start of the conflict on 15 April 2023, which has led an estimated 2.2 million people to flee into neighbouring countries and almost eight million newly displaced within the country, as more than 10.5 million are internally displaced as of June 2024.[i]

Ethiopia

7,457 returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5) in a country that serves as a departure, transit and destination country for mixed migration flows,[ii] and experiences significant returns including almost 620,000 Ethiopians from Saudi Arabia between May 2017 and June 2024,[iii] and 56,486 former Ethiopian refugees in Sudan who returned following the end of the two-year conflict.[iv]

Djibouti

1,190 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7) in a country where 39,336 migratory movements were observed in the first half of 2024, including 17,938 arrivals from Ethiopia, and where 831 migrants are reportedly stranded in Dikhil Region as of 30 June 2024.[v]

Kenya

7,838 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7)) in Kenya, mostly to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration and to address and reduce human trafficking and migrant smuggling, as Kenya is a source, transit and destination country for trafficking and smuggling particularly for migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia. In 2023, an estimated 2,000 children were exploited in child sex trafficking, particularly by traffickers in Kilifi and Kwale counties.[vi]

Burundi

62,784 returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5) as almost 250,000 Burundians have returned to the country between September 2017 – 2024 (around 70% from Tanzania), following conflict in the country in 2015.[vii] Persistent conflict in the Eastern regions of the DRC also drive continued inflows of new arrivals and returnees seeking refuge in Burundi.[viii]

Somalia

2,711 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7) across Somalia, where conflict and insecurity, political tensions, clan dynamics and climate change continues to impact displacement patterns, with around 236,000 individuals internally displaced between January and June 2024 primarily due to floods (51%) and insecurity (34%).[ix]
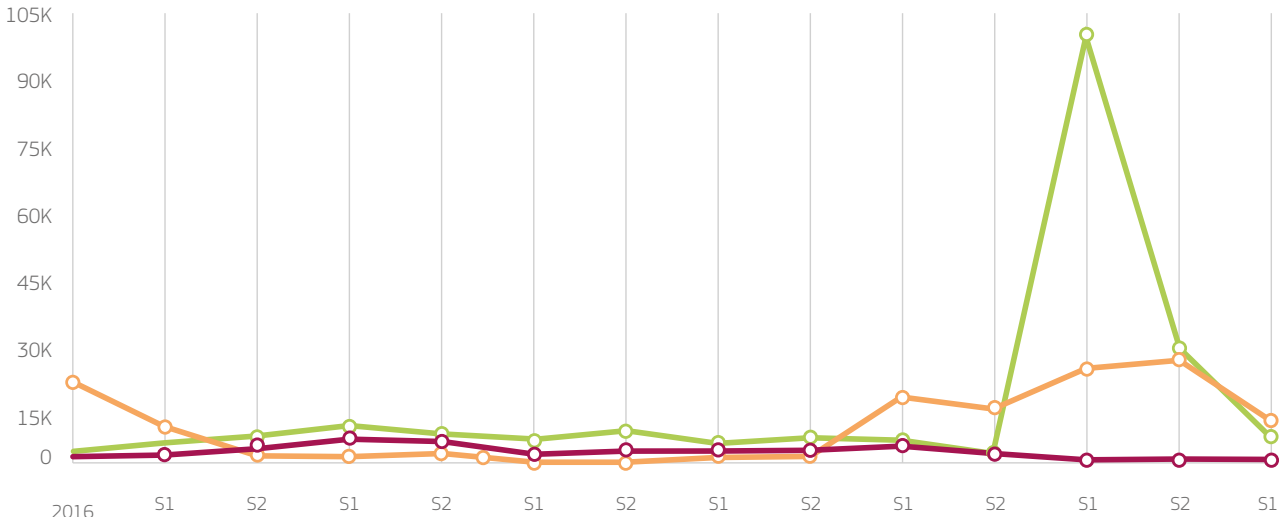
Number of SO3 priority projects per region[2]

0   1   2   3

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Key SO3 outputs
Non-cumulative EUTF SO3 outputs

Migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance

Individuals trained on migration management

Migrants, refugees or IDPs protected or assisted

105K
90K
75K
60K
45K
30K
15K
0

2016   S1   S2   S1   S2   S1   S2   S1   S2   S1   S2   S1   S2   S1

Low early outputs1 followed by more sizeable results between S2 2018 (6,191) and S2 2020 (6,380)

Two key contributing projects, **BMM** (regional) and **RDPP SD UNHCR** (Sudan), collectively assisted 14% (or 26,852) of all beneficiaries reported to date before ending in S2 2019 and S1 2020, while the second largest contributing project, **Solutions Pérennes IOM** (Djibouti), began assisting migrants in S2 2019

Dip in S1 2021 (3,533), rise in S2 2021 (6,256) and S1 2022 (6,260), followed by a drop in S2 2022 (1,868)

Solutions Pérennes IOM (Djibouti) accounts for 27,208 beneficiaries assisted to date, picked up implementation in S2 2021 and S1 2022. The S2 2022 output was solely attributable to **PROTECT Danish Red Cross** (Sudan), assisting mostly migrants in transit along the Northern migration route).

Significant increase in 2023 (S1: 103,436 and S2: 32,051), followed by a considerable drop in S1 2024 (3,256)

70% of all beneficiaries assisted to date were reached in 2023, almost entirely a result of the start of the conflict in Sudan. PROTECT Danish Red Cross (Sudan) re-oriented its activities to protect and assist IDPs as well as migrants fleeing the conflict, and the project was also solely responsible for the S1 2024 output before ending in March 2024.

Large early output, with 25% of all post-arrival assistance provided in 2016-2017 and S1 2018

RE-INTEG IOM (Somalia) was the only project providing post-arrival assistance before 2018. It registered and profiled almost 30,000 Somali returnees (accounting for 23% of post-arrival assistance overall) before ending in early 2019.

Steady outputs between S2 2018 (2,074) to S2 2021 (1,993), besides a dip in 2020 (S1: 501 and S2: 502)

EU-IOM JI (regional) project delivered consistent biannual outputs from S1 2018 to S2 2022 (its conclusion), despite a slowdown of activities in providing post-arrival assistance during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant increase from S1 2022 (16,063) to S2 2023 (23,726), followed by a decline but still considerable output in S1 2024 (6,315)

CRRF DIRECT Protection and Assistance (regional) started implementing in S1 2022, reaching 62,784 Burundian returnees through the provision of medical care, relief items and transportation services, and accounts for 52% of all post-arrival assistance in the HoA, while the S1 2024 output is solely attributable to the **PROTECT Danish RED Cross** (Sudan) project.

Large outputs between S2 2018 (4,053) and S2 2019 (3,895)

BMM (regional) is responsible for 35% of all staff trained to date on migration management in the HoA, including 76% of all staff reached between S2 2018 and S2 2019 (where twelve other projects also trained staff) before it ended in September 2019.

Drop in 2020 (S1: 1,074 and S2: 1,633), followed by an increase from S1 2021 (3,520) to S1 2022 (5,002)

Following the first phase of the programme, **BMM II** (regional) began implementation in late 2019, initially training fewer individuals during its first year of implementation and the COVID-19 pandemic, before accelerating its implementation in 2021. **BMM II** delivered 22% of the total reported outputs to date, mostly in its second and third year of implementation, alongside significant contributions from **EU-IOM JI** and **Disrupting Criminal Networks** (all regional projects).

Outputs dropped from S2 2022 (2,027) onwards, with sharp declines in 2023 (S1: 474 and S2: 86), and a minimal output in S1 2024 (54)

Following the completion of **BMM II, EU-IOM** JI and **Disrupting Criminal Networks** in S2 2022, outputs declined in 2023 and S1 2024, with minimal contributions **from Free Movement IGAD** (regional) and **CRRF KE Self-Reliance** (Kenya) projects, providing training on border governance and migration management.

SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Abbreviations and acronyms

BMM	Better Migration Management (programme)
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
EU	European Union
DIRECT	Displacement responses through regional cooperation and technical exchange (programme)
JI	Joint Initiative (programme)
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KE	Kenya
PROTECT	Protection of Persons of Concern (PoC) (programme)
RE-INTEG	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (programme)
SD	Sudan
SO3	Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Footnotes

1. Projects with SO3 priority have a larger budget allocation to SO3 than to any other Strategic Objective, per the MLS portfolio analysis.
2. The age group of 36% of beneficiaries of post-arrival assistance is unspecified

Sources

i. IOM DTM, 'Mobility update (3) Sudan', 25 June 2024 at https://dtm.iom.int/reports/dtm-sudan-mobility-update-03.
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https://dtm.iom.int/reports/migration-along-eastern-corridor-july-2024.
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vi. US Department of State, '2024 Trafficking in persons report: Kenya, ' 2024 at https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/kenya/.
vii. IOM, 'Burundi crisis response plan 2024-2026', 17 December 2024 at https://crisisresponse.iom.int/response/burundi-crisis-response-plan-2024-2026#:~:text=IOM%2C%20in%20collaboration%20with%20the,resulting%20in%20internal%20displacement%20and.
viii. UNHCR, 'Burundi: Operational update – June 2024', 16 October 2024 at https://reliefweb.int/report/burundi/burundi-operational-update-june-2024.
ix. UNHCR, 'Somalia factsheet', June 2024 at https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/unhcr-somalia-factsheet-june-2024.

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