EUTF Monitoring and Learning System Horn of Africa:

QUARTERLY REPORT – Q1 2018 – ANNEXES

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1.1. KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE MLS: MONITORING

1.1.1. KEY FUNCTIONS

The main functions of the MLS are to aggregate data, cross-analyse information, generate new knowledge, visualise progress measurements, and communicate to relevant stakeholders on performance and learning. Specifically, the MLS seeks to:

> Aggregate output and outcome values at the regional level

The primary function of the MLS monitoring component is to distil information for decision-makers by **aggregating output and outcome values at the regional level**, based on a set of simplified indicators referred to as the 'EUTF common output indicators'. While the full range of activities implemented by the EUTF funded projects is being tracked through hundreds of internal project-specific indicators, the MLS is using the 41 EUTF common output indicators to generate an overview of the most tangible outputs generated through EUTF funding, in line with the four main strategic objectives of the Trust Fund.

> Cross-analyse project data and knowledge generated to refine strategies

The most important function of the monitoring system, in combination with the learning component of the MLS, is to support adaptive programming across the Horn of Africa, through the provision of multiple layers of analysis that will become more integrated and sophisticated with time.

> Visualise and measure progress made

Once aggregated in a central database, the data will be cross-analysed to produce country, thematic, financial and time-based analyses, using visual tools as much as possible to make the information collected more readable and to support strategic discussions.

> Communicate

The availability of these aggregated values will primarily allow the EUTF team to communicate on progress made along the different lines of activity and ultimately communicate on the outcomes and impact generated by the programmes.

1.1.2. PERSPECTIVES FOR THE MONITORING COMPONENT

This first quarterly report is a live test for the set of EUTF common output indicators developed by the EUTF, the data aggregation mechanism put in place with all IPs, and the database created to gather and analyse this data. A first set of indicators and country-based analyses are presented in this report, but they remain relatively simple and mono-dimensional, and could be considered **as a *baseline* report**.

> Longitudinal analysis: With time, the longitudinal dimension of the monitoring system will emerge, and the progress made by all programmes in terms of output delivery will come into view. The monitoring system will then allow for a time-based analysis of output and outcome generation, supporting better programme design and planning in the future.

> Geographical analysis: More details will also be collected on geographical locations in order to better visualise the geographical areas covered, map them against identified crises and issues to be addressed, and identify underserved areas for future priority interventions.

> Financial analysis: Financial dimensions will also be integrated into the tool, provided that the data can be collected from or with implementing partners, such as the financial breakdown per type of activity. This will allow the MLS to analyse the **distribution of resources across thematic areas and countries**, compare it with strategic priorities, and identify gaps.

*Ultimately the MLS should become **a strategic piloting tool** that helps EUTF management teams to better allocate resources and anticipate the time required to generate intended changes, as well as to better understand the link between funding and impact.*

Although this will have to be considered alongside the expected influence of external contextual elements, the objective is to gain a degree of predictability in developing future generations of migration and stabilisation programmes.

1.1.3. MONITORING LAYERS: OUTPUTS, OUTCOMES, IMPACT AND THEIR TIME DIMENSION

Performance indicators: In the first phase of its development, the MLS is focusing on gathering output data from all projects. To that end, a first set of simplified indicators or 'EUTF common output indicators' that aim to capture the big picture of key outputs generated by the projects was initially designed in collaboration with the 3 windows of the EUTF in May 2017 (see 1.4 on the EUTF common output indicators). Based on this initial list of indicators, one of the first tasks of the MLS was to gather targets from all projects, and further develop the initial list of indicators, which has since expanded from the initial 19 to a current list of 41 indicators in order to better represent and reflect the variety of activities of the HoA portfolio and the HoA's theory of change.

Time dimension: It must be emphasised that data related to the different categories of indicators will only become available with time, and that there is a considerable lapse of time to be considered between the formulation of an action document, the programme signature, the project contract, the inception phase and the production of the first outputs (from 12 to 18 months altogether depending on the type of activities involved and the preliminary work required before activities can be rolled out). Another 6 to 12 months are generally necessary before the first data on outcomes becomes available – while some outcomes may be generated relatively quickly when activities provide an immediate support to beneficiaries, the *measure* of the outcomes will depend on M&E tools such as mid-term or end-line surveys that are generally conducted after several months of programming. This time dimension which needs to be taken into account is summarised in the diagram below.

Figure 1: Monitoring outputs, outcomes and impact along the project cycle
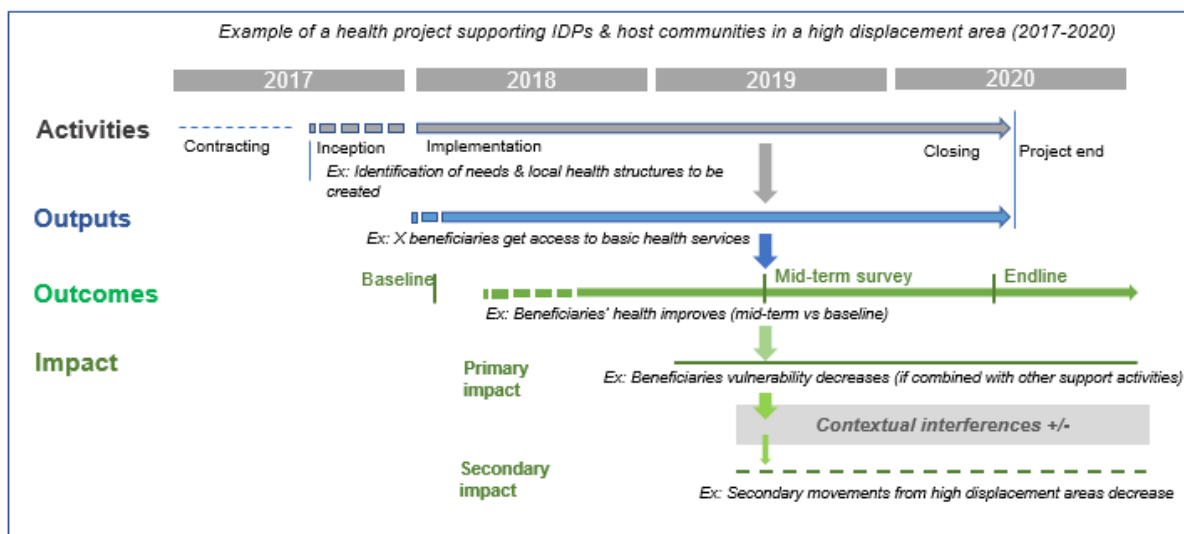
Measurability and possibility to aggregate the indicators:

- Output indicators are relatively easy to capture and aggregate since they are based on concrete activities and their direct results (number of people trained, number of people benefiting from a basic service, number of legal frameworks created, etc). Therefore, aggregating this first layer of information does not involve major technical challenges and will already inform the programme management team of progress made, where and at what speed, compared to initial targets. Once aggregated with other information such as activity budgets and timeframes, the output data will become an even more useful source of analysis to monitor and refine the programme strategy.

- Outcome indicators will not be directly generated by project activities but by project M&E systems measuring changes related to a number of situations and beneficiaries directly or indirectly affected by the projects' activities. **The quality of these indicators will require proper M&E systems** to be in place around each project, which will be used to develop a number of aggregated indicators or *proxy outcome indicators*. An additional source of complexity is expected at this level since outcomes can be measured in many different ways for a similar type of outputs:

> - *In the example of basic health services provision in the figure above*, the outcomes in terms of health improvement can be measured *from the point of view of the beneficiary* through a perception survey, or *objectively* through a number of specific health indicators measured by doctors or nurses on a sample of beneficiaries. As we would be using different types of scales in both cases, aggregating these data could be problematic.

Consequently, the development of a list of proxy outcome indicators with the buy-in of all partners is expected to be a more resource-intensive exercise than that of output indicators. It will be undertaken by the MLS team in the second half of 2018, starting with the screening of all projects' M&E systems and the identification of a first set of indicators reflecting the most significant outcomes across projects. Where required, a conversion table may have to be created to merge indicators designed differently.

- Macro-level impact indicators: While outputs and immediate outcomes will be measured through internal project-level M&E systems, the EUTF projects are expected to generate changes on a broader scale, and to have a positive influence on migration management, vulnerability and stability in the region. To complement the information already collected at the project level – and in some cases at the *meso* level around clusters of projects (RDPP external Learning & Evaluation component), the MLS team will identify a number of **macro-level indicators that could be tracked at the regional level** to measure the evolution of migration flows, displacements, trafficking, livelihoods and vulnerabilities of populations in movement and host communities, as well as stability, crises and response to crises, and other parameters such as institution building, the development of legal frameworks and legal mobility schemes.

These macro-level indicators will aim at leveraging existing systems and data sources such as FEWS Net (Famine Early Warning System network) for food insecurity tracking, ACLED's (Armed Conflict Location and Event Data) security incident database, IOM's DTM (Displacement Tracking Matrix), IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Center) and UNHCR's databases on migration and displacement, as well as other systems developed by OCHA and local development actors.

The tracking of this set of macro-indicators will aim at providing the EUTF management team and stakeholders with baselines and trends against which to realistically frame the EUTF and other similar EU interventions; inform future EU programming and policy making; and **ultimately track the joint impact of the EUTF HoA projects at the regional level through a top-down approach.**

This should complement the monitoring of output and outcome indicators informed by each respective project and aggregated by the MLS in its monitoring function, following a bottom-up approach.

1.2. KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE MLS: LEARNING

1.2.1. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

The size and complexity of the EUTF and its operating environment are such that a regional *learning component* was created alongside the monitoring component to support the EUTF HoA programming.

In the first years of the MLS, the learning component aims to i) understand the rationale behind the data collected and analysed in quarterly reports, and ii) identify best practices and lessons learned across the EUTF HoA portfolio.

For this purpose the MLS team will explore:

- **Specific thematic areas** (e.g. resilience, integrated programming, youth dynamics, institution building, job creation, etc.);
- **Specific geographic areas** in which multiple interventions are in progress;
- **Specific methodologies** developed by projects that can benefit all partners.

At a later stage, it is anticipated that the learning component will also consolidate contextual knowledge that will help drive the EUTF HoA's programme adaptation and improvement processes.

1.2.2. APPROACH AND KEY STEPS

1.2.2.1. Design

The learning component will consolidate knowledge from projects through a **qualitative research component** based on case studies that was initiated in Q1 2018. Best practices and lessons identified through these case studies will be shared with EUDs and IPs so that they can be fed back into programming and inform future strategies. Some case studies will be repeated over time to better understand the adaptive effects and drivers of change in the programmes / projects and their environment.

Figure 2: Learning component – Key steps
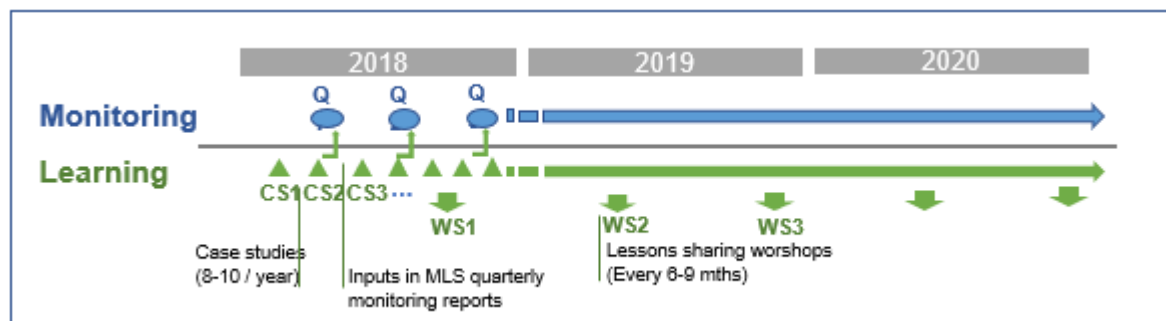
1.2.2.2. Sharing

Key findings from the learning component will be integrated into the MLS quarterly reports, and used to complement data and trends measured through the monitoring component. Every six to nine months *a lessons sharing workshop* will be organised at the regional level to share key findings from the learning case studies as well as key trends from data analyses, and other key aspects of the knowledge gained by the MLS team such as best practices in M&E, highlights of key research conducted by the Research and Evidence Facility (REF), etc. A first workshop is currently planned for Q3 2018, in order to present key findings from a first batch of four case studies as well as the first two quarterly reports delivered by the MLS.

After the first year, the learning component will progressively integrate other layers such as knowledge gained from research conducted in the region and other migration programmes, in order to provide EUTF HoA management with a more integrated analysis of the HoA projects in their context of operation.

1.2.3. INITIAL SET OF CASE STUDIES

The following case studies were initiated in 2018:

- RESET II in Ethiopia: Resilience and integrated programming in the Wolaita Cluster;
- IGAD: Institutional building through EUTF and other interventions;
- Youth programme in Kenya: Opportunities for programme integration through a review of the approach taken by the 4 implementing partners.

Several other potential case study topics have been suggested by EU delegations, and will continue to be collected and developed over the next few months. Case studies will also be prioritised based on the initial findings of the EUTF common output indicators analysis and programming priorities expressed by the EUTF management.

An introduction to the first three case studies undertaken in 2018 is available below, while brief summaries of the RESET II and IGAD case studies are attached as annexes. Full reports will be made available during the month of June 2018 to all EUTF stakeholders as they are finalised.

1.2.3.1. Key findings from RESET II Case study: An integrated approach to resilience building

Background and objectives: The RESET II / Wolaita Cluster case study focuses on one of the projects within the RESET II programme, which aims to build resilience in eight drought-prone rural areas of Ethiopia (called 'clusters'). RESET II activities in the Wolaita cluster are implemented under the acronym 'REAL' and reach over 25,000 households in the cluster. This case study highlights best practices identified in the context of the project's organisation and approach, and provides insights on the link between resilience and migration.

A combination of best practices: Our research found the REAL project's organisation and approach to be in line with best practices in resilience-building identified by the EU in Ethiopia: the close integration of consortium partners optimises resources and expertise; the integration of the government and private partners builds the sustainability of the project; integrated services diversify household livelihood options and strengthen resilience, with each beneficiary household receiving at least two and up to four interventions (see diagram below); and well-sequenced activities and

continuous engagement with stakeholders strengthen the adaptive capacity of communities in a sustainable manner.

Figure 3: REAL's contributions to the four pillars of the EU 'basic resilience model' in Ethiopia

Resilience and migration – initial evidence of impact and further evaluations to be conducted: Initial qualitative assessments indicate that the provision of basic services and improvements in farming productivity can lift some households out of poverty and thereby decrease the number of children forced to drop out of school and migrate to cities. The job creation aspect of the project also prevents some youth from migrating and encourages others to return. However, broader structural changes beyond the project scope will be necessary to significantly impact youth employment. More rigorously measuring the impact of the project on resilience and migration remains a challenge, and more robust impact evaluations are likely to be needed in the future.

1.2.3.2. Introduction to the IGAD Case study: Focus on EUTF projects and institution building

The MLS is conducting a longitudinal case study on IGAD and the support it receives from donors, with a focus on EUTF funding. The objective is to investigate how these different contributions help the regional organisation to fulfil its mandate, and / or support the organisation's institutional strengthening. It will also explore the way institutional development can be measured with time.

Contextual analysis: The case study first provides a comprehensive contextual analysis of the organisation's strengths and weaknesses. IGAD's significant expansion over the past decade largely reinforced its legitimacy to implement regional programmes, but also led to structural challenges.

Its convening power and capacity to bring regional countries together is key when implementing programmes tackling cross-country challenges such as resilience, climate change, natural resource management, and labour mobility and migration flows. However, structural challenges, including a very horizontal organisational structure, combined with limited communication across the organisation, can also hinder implementation. This has also led some divisions and specialised institutions within IGAD to function in silos, developing their own human resources, administration and finance, resource mobilisation, and / or M&E systems. IGAD's funding mechanism also makes the organisation heavily reliant on external donors as opposed to member state contributions, weakening its capacity to centrally define its strategy.

EUTF support and other donor programmes: Within the context of this wider organisational analysis, the MLS will conduct a donor mapping of current financial support, to show who supports

which programmes, under which IGAD strategic pillar, and the extent to which these programmes focus on implementation or on institution building. The team will then further explore the EUTF-funded programmes, namely:

i) Towards Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance in the IGAD region;

ii) Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the HoA;

iii) Promoting Peace and Stability in the HoA Region and;

iv) Collaboration in Cross-Border Areas of the HoA Region.

The last two, which are still in inception phase, will only be included in the next round of this case study (2019).

Best practices through a longitudinal approach: The learning team will analyse the specificities of the projects' approaches and identify best practices in terms of institutional development. The case study will be revisited every 9 to 12 months to measure any changes (longitudinal approach). This will allow the learning team to monitor progress made in terms of achieving strategic objectives and institutional strengthening, and the way projects build on lessons learned over time.

1.2.3.3. Introduction to the Conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth in Kenya programme case study

In Kenya, the EUTF is currently funding three projects targeting at-risk Youth. The projects are implemented by the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ), the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI) and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) and grouped under the banner of the '*Conflict prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth*' project. In parallel EU DEVCO is funding a related project implemented by the Aga Khan Foundation (AKF) in the same thematic and geographical areas.

Identifying synergies and areas of collaboration: Although the four projects share similar objectives and geographic focuses, collaboration is currently largely limited to monthly steering committees. In this regard, the organisations and the EU management have expressed the wish to reinforce and operationalise synergies between the four sub-projects and asked the MLS team to investigate pathways to improve synergies between the different partners involved. Through meetings with major stakeholders and fieldwork in coastal counties where the organisations are implementing their activities, the MLS team will aim to identify areas of collaboration and formulate practical recommendations to maximise the synergies between the four organisations.

Possible synergies identified during the inception phase include the harmonisation and sharing of best practices in the fields of targeting, recruitment, mobilisation, research, communications, M&E, relationships with partners, as well as giving beneficiaries the option of taking part in activities implemented by different organisations.

This will be further assessed and developed through the case study that should be finalized by July 2018.

1.3. DEVELOPMENT OF A THEORY OF CHANGE FOR THE EUTF HOA

While the broad goals of the EUTF HoA are described in the Strategic Orientation document of the EUTF and the Operational Framework of the HoA Window, no real theory of change (ToC) has been developed so far to support the HoA window's strategy and the monitoring of progress made.

The MLS team started developing a ToC for the HoA window in October 2017 based on an iterative logic and a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches.

- At the top-down end, the overall objectives and strategic goals of the EUTF HoA were integrated, and specific goals or priorities added more recently (e.g. Durable Solutions / CRRF) were also included.

- At the bottom-up end, the broad range of activities and outputs of the EUTF HoA portfolio was taken into account, based on available project documents.

- In between, the MLS team created logical chains of contributions of activities and outputs to specific objectives of the programme, through a few layers of outcomes. At the same time, the existence of tangible projects and activities for each strategic objective was verified to identify potential programmatic gaps.

As a principle, the ToC should remain flexible and capable of integrating new priorities and objectives, provided it is developed organically and the reality of ongoing projects is taken into account.

Figure 4: Draft theory of change for the EUTF HoA – Upper-end of the chain
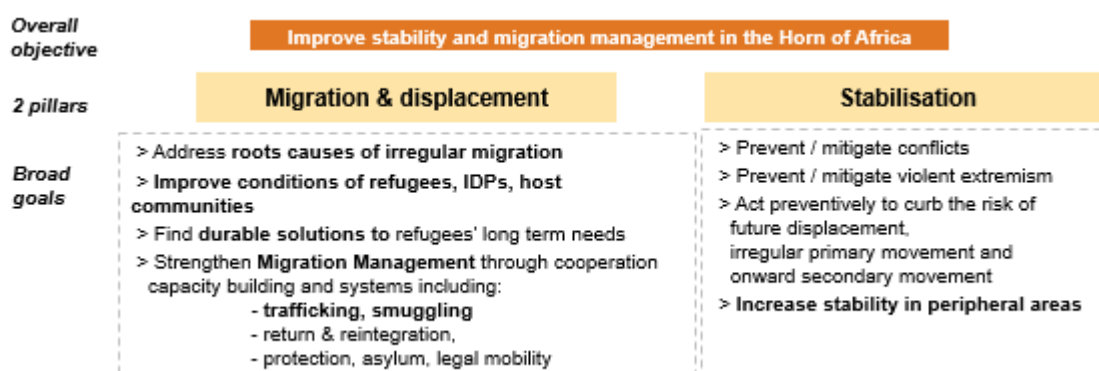
In the Horn of Africa, the 2 pillars of the EUTF were translated into **4 thematic strategic objectives** that structure programming and provide the backbone of the Theory of Change: each strategic objective was broken down into a number of strategic and intermediate outcomes necessary for the achievement of the strategic objective (as per the below figure).

Looking at the diagram from the bottom to the top, each funded activity is meant to contribute to one or several outcomes, and ultimately to support a strategic objective.

The same logic was followed for all strategic objectives and a first ToC was drafted in December 2017 (see next page).

An updated version of this ToC will be developed after the delivery of the Q1 report, in order to take into account the knowledge acquired during this first reporting phase, to properly integrate the spectrum of activities and indicators identified across projects in Q1 2018, and to reflect new priorities expressed at the EUTF's May 2018 Operational Committee.

Once in place, the ToC should be used to support strategic piloting, review budget allocation, integrate future objectives and verify the results of ongoing projects as well as the overall coherence of the portfolio. This will be possible with tools such as the monitoring mechanism being developed by the MLS at the regional level.

Figure 5: Draft theory of change for the EUTF HoA – Lower-end of the chain
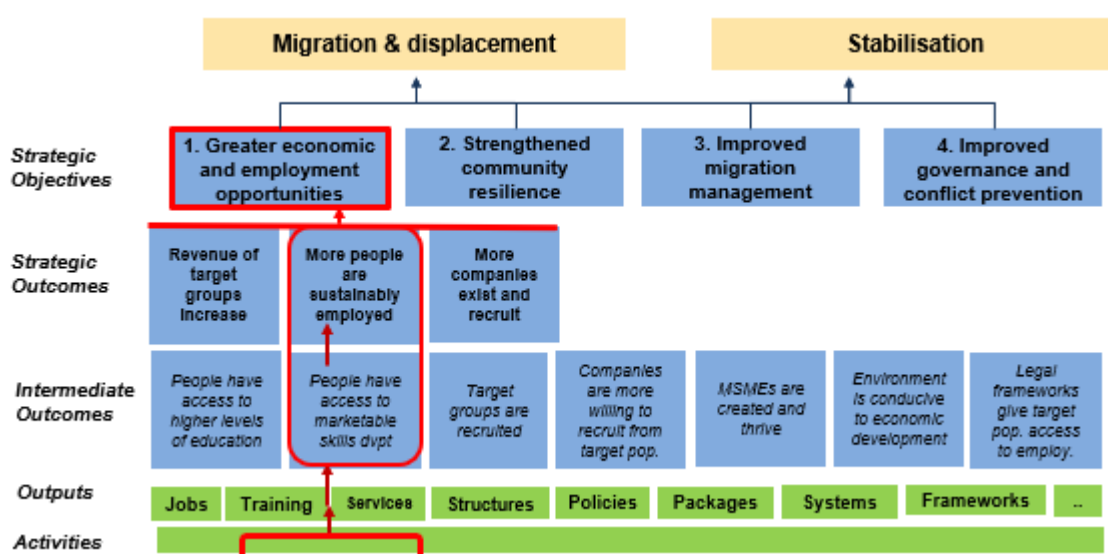
1.4.THE EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS

A first set of 19 common output indicators was developed in 2017 by the three EUTF windows. The aim in developing common output indicators was to be able to cover a wide range of relevant outputs and thus have as accurate an image as possible of outputs under the three windows.

The MLS's first task was to gather data from as many IPs as possible to inform targets for these 19 initial common output indicators. This was done in September 2017, mapping a total of 56 IPs' indicators and defining targets for 33 of these IPs for the 19 indicators. This initial target-setting consisted of mapping the IPs' relevant existing output indicators onto the 19 common output indicators.

As the portfolio evolved and new projects / contracts were signed, it became increasingly clear that some important and relevant activities were not covered by the initial 19 indicators. A total of 12 additional output indicators were therefore recommended by the MLS in November 2017 (second set). In addition, a third set of indicators was commonly agreed on by the three windows in April 2018 (third set).

The below table shows the current list of 41 common output indicators for the three windows of the EUTF (the column on the right highlights which 'set' they belong to).

Table 1: List of EUTF output indicators[1]

1. Greater economic and employment opportunities	
1.1	Number (No) of jobs created
1.2	No of MSMEs created or supported
1.3	No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities
1.4	No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development
1.5	No of job placements facilitated and/or supported

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[1] These indicators have been slightly condensed for ease of reference. The detailed list of indicators with definitions and ideal level of disaggregation can be found in the report's Annex.

1.6	No of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment
1.7b	Financial volume granted to individual recipients
2. Strengthening resilience	
2.1	No of local development plans directly supported
2.1b	No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated
2.2	No of people receiving a basic social service
2.3	No of people receiving nutrition assistance
2.4	No of people receiving food security related assistance
2.5	No of local governments and/or communities adopting local disaster risk reduction strategies
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management
2.7	No of people reached by information on resilience-building practices and basic rights
2.8	No of local authorities' staff and basic service providers supported to strengthen service delivery
2.9	No of people having improved access to basic services
3. Improved migration management	
3.1	No of projects by diaspora members
3.2	No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted
3.3	No of (potential) migrants reached by information campaigns on risks of irregular migration
3.4	No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported
3.5	No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance
3.6	No of institutions and non-state actors strengthened on protection and migration management
3.7	No of individuals trained on migration management
3.8	No of refugees & forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration
3.9	No of early warning systems on migration flows created
3.10	No of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes
3.11	No of activities/events raising awareness and sensitivity of public on migration
4. Improved governance and conflict prevention	
4.1	No of border stations supported to strengthen border control
4.2	No of staff from governmental institutions, security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.2b	No of institutions and non-state actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilians & human rights
4.3	No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities
4.4	No of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services
4.5	No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported
4.6	No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported
4.7	No of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy
4.8	No of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced
5. Cross-Cutting	
5.1	No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering
5.2	No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened
5.3	No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted

1.5. METHODOLOGY: MAPPING THE INDICATORS AND DATA GATHERING

The first mapping of indicators, resulting in the definition of targets for the first 19 EUTF common output indicators, was followed by an assessment of the M&E systems of a sample of IPs. The aim of this exercise was to find out what information was available in their systems, how it was stored, with what frequency and how feasible it would be to integrate their relevant information into the MLS database and system.

In addition, a 'lessons learned' exercise was conducted based on the initial collection of data with IPs to calculate aggregated targets for the 19 EUTF common output indicators.

This led to the conclusion that mapping indicator to indicator and reporting solely on this aggregated basis was risky for a variety of reasons, among which: IPs have widely varying M&E data collection systems and capacities; the many active IPs in the HoA region are at very different levels with regards to implementation as well as to the design of their M&E architecture; IPs collect, interpret and calculate data and results in different ways which could cause aggregated indicators to lack relevance or even contain errors; aggregated data would require additional work from the IPs (aggregating the data) and, finally relying solely on aggregated indicators would not do justice to the investment, work and impact created by the EUTF HoA and would prevent more detailed analyses of the portfolio from being conducted.

Thus, it was decided, for the first quarterly report, to 'go down' to the activity / output level with each IP in order to get the 'lowest' common level of data that the MLS could then aggregate itself (and later disaggregate along different lines) in a consistent fashion. This approach would allow the MLS to: properly introduce the monitoring system to all IPs, help them map their own activities and outputs against the list of EUTF common output indicators, have a finer level of disaggregation (e.g. by gender, beneficiary type, location, etc.), and not only to track progress of outputs vs. final targets but also vs. expected delivery per period and possibly vs. inputs.

The MLS therefore developed a template and started meeting IPs to explain the new approach and ask for low-level disaggregated output data for all their relevant activities. For this purpose, the MLS team travelled to meet face to face with EUDs and IPs in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan, Uganda, Brussels and Kenya (for both Kenya and Somalia projects). Similar discussions were held on the phone with the IPs in South Sudan.

During these meetings and discussions, the MLS team explained the approach to the EUDs and IPs and jointly went through a mapping of each IP's activities in order to select which ones were relevant and could be reported on by the IP on a quarterly basis, and with what degree of disaggregation.

Given the complex situation described above, with very different projects, IPs and M&E systems at different levels of project completion, the MLS tried to offer as much flexibility as possible with regards to the quantity of information received, level of disaggregation of the data, well as the format in which it would be received.

Based on the information received, the MLS team completed their mappings (in Excel), checked for quality and entered the data collected from the IPs into the MLS database for aggregation and analysis. For now, the data is stored in a server-based Access database which allows for various types of extractions by geography, indicator, IP, programme, project and other aspects as illustrated in this report.

Moving forward, the MLS team will move towards including more IPs in the database and higher and more refined levels of detail in the indicators where it was not possible to do so this time. In addition, the MLS will continue looking into how to automatise the data gathering, verification and extraction processes.

1.6. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

1) Difficulties adapting to a new approach

One of the key challenges faced was the **novelty of the MLS** in a development context in which partners are used to reporting in certain long-accepted ways. The innovative nature of the MLS and the fact that the system covers nine countries and over 100 contracts, with varying levels of

complexity and sometimes dealing with completely different issues and types of activities, required a high degree of flexibility to be built into the system.

Furthermore, the fact that this new system was sometimes **rolled out in the middle of IPs' contracts** was also confusing, especially given that it was a very new approach for the EU (and in general). Many partners had already signed contracts with reporting requirements and did not necessarily understand at first the reason or the value-added behind this additional requirement.

This required numerous and repeated communications in person, by email and via presentations with EUDs as well as IPs in the field, and sometimes with IPs at headquarters or in Brussels, to explain what the MLS's mandate was and the new approach and requirements. Once the approach was understood, most IPs were extremely helpful and forthcoming with information. That said, given the MLS' position as a newcomer adding another level of reporting, it was key to remain extremely flexible and to adapt the data collection to the **IPs' capacities and existing systems**. While this allowed the system to collect more data, it also meant that sometimes significantly more time had to be spent adapting the collected data into a form that could fit the MLS's needs and remain accurate. Consequently, the team spent much more time collecting and adapting data than had initially been allotted for. This was compounded by the significant back-and-forth required with the IPs to ensure that the final product was as accurate and representative of their work as possible. This was particularly the case for complex programmes that were mapped into 500-600 micro-indicators, with different outputs and levels of disaggregation, or when dealing with multi-faceted cross-country programmes.

2) Adapting to partners' existing structures and contractual requirements

It should also be noted that most of the IPs implementing EUTF-funded projects work as **consortia**: in some cases, the lead of the consortium provided consolidated information, and in other cases the MLS had to deal with all the different members of the consortium. In both cases, this meant additional time was required to finalise the data, as when the leads of consortia gave the MLS information, they had to gather from and check with each member of their consortium at various stages in the process to ensure agreement and consistency.

The **complexity** was accentuated by the fact that all the IPs had **different start dates** (since the EUTF started signing contracts in December 2016 and has continued signing new ones regularly since then) and IPs' reporting calendars are often linked to their contract as opposed to the calendar year. This means that for the MLS's first Quarterly Report, the information collected by the MLS can range from data ending in December 2017 to March 2018. For the IPs already reporting to EUDs on a quarterly basis, this is also meant adapting and / or merging the MLS template with the existing EUD documents.

In addition, given that many contracts had already been signed and projects had developed their M&E systems, including data collection, and started implementing, the existing IP indicators and data collected often did not correspond to the MLS' needs, for instance in terms of disaggregation by location, gender, etc.

3) Limitations due to quality of inputs and reporting fatigue

It is crucial to note that **the information extracted, analysed and presented in this report can only be as good as the quality and detail of the gathered data**. Some IPs did not collect gender disaggregated data, some had no information regarding locations of outputs beyond Admin 1 (highest geographical level below country), and so on. Inferences and assumptions had to be made in cooperation with the IPs willing to make approximations with regards to some of their data (for instance, in some cases gender disaggregation had to be approximated). In some cases, the data collection effort facilitated the identification of gaps and shortcomings in IPs' M&E systems, for which several of them thanked the MLS.

One factor that cannot be underestimated is **reporting fatigue**. As mentioned above, when the MLS was mandated, the already-contracted IPs already had reporting requirements with the EUHQ as well as with the EUDs. In addition, reporting requirements can quickly escalate for some larger partners who report to their own organisation or, in cases of co-funding, where they have to report to each donor. While some larger IPs have whole M&E and reporting departments dedicated to the task, other smaller partners may not even have an M&E officer, which means that the programme manager and consortium leader may be gathering the data in addition to all their other, more urgent and implementation-related tasks.

4) Difficulties of access inherent to the context

Finally, as we had initially estimated, access to partners in most of the HoA countries was a challenge. For obvious reasons, many of the projects – and therefore the project staff – are being implemented in very **remote locations**, with limited access to computers or the internet. This makes **access** to them on a regular basis particularly difficult and urgent requests would often have to wait until the staff member got back to the capital. In this regard, it was particularly appreciated, though unfortunate, that in certain cases, project staff took time during their evenings and weekends, when they were back from the field, to respond to our requests.

5) Aggregating widely different types of data and changing indicators

As expected, the widely different types and sources of data and ways of collecting and compiling it represented a challenge. In some cases, projects dealt with very concrete outputs while others were less tangible.

For this reason, the team developed additional output indicators to accurately portray and give justice to most of the implemented projects and activities. The definitions of the indicators were also continually updated and clarified. While the additions of new project indicators were extremely useful, they were also challenging as they were done in parallel with the building of the system, database and mappings.

Aggregating the data meaningfully and coherently in the MLS database also required the above-described change of approach in which the MLS moved away from comparing indicator to indicator towards looking at all the projects' key activities to understand them and classify their outputs according to the closest EUTF common output indicator.

6) Causality and correlation

The projects of the EUTF are dependent on a number of hypotheses, and direct causal links between activities and the outcomes may be obscured by other external factors, such as changes in security, food insecurity, economic growth due to external factors, and political crises. While this is not a significant concern at the output level, when the MLS starts to work on the outcome level it will need to be careful to track these aspects, and to integrate these changes in its analysis of the evolution of the indicators.

1.7. DATA BY Q1 REPORT PROJECTS[2]

1.7.1. REGIONAL – IGAD RESILIENCE (IGAD)

The IGAD component of the programme comprises a direct award to IGAD to fund three positions in the new Planning and Coordination Section that will undertake overall responsibility for coordinating IGAD's resilience-related work, to fund an additional three management positions within ICPALD, and to fund two meetings in support of the treaty adoption process to formally establish IGAD's mandate as a Regional Economic Community (REC).

Table 2: IGAD Resilience IGAD – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa – Direct Grant to IGAD
Short project name	IGAD Resilience IGAD
Location(s) of implementation	Regional
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Dec 2019

Table 3: IGAD Resilience IGAD – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

3.6 No of Institutions (Regional, national and local) and Non-State actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on migration management	**1**
4.6 No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	**2**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**10**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and / or supported	**5**

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[2] Only projects that have not already been analysed in the main report are included in the report's Annex.

1.7.2. REGIONAL – IGAD RESILIENCE (GIZ)

GIZ is supporting IGAD in the identification of policy gaps and the development of more robust legal and institutional frameworks, as well as in the development of a 'portfolio of programmes, projects and investment proposals' to improve the resilience of remote cross-border populations.[3]

Table 4: IGAD Resilience GIZ – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa – Delegation agreement to GIZ
Short project name	IGAD Resilience GIZ
Location(s) of implementation	Regional
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Dec 2020

Table 5: IGAD Resilience GIZ – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

3.6 No of Institutions (Regional, national and local) and Non-State actors directly strengthened through capacity building or operational support on migration management	**8**
4.5 No of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	**1**
3.7 No of individuals trained on migration management	**15**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**10**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**1**

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[3] European Union Delegation Agreement EUTF – 05 – HoA – REG – 20 – T05.169.

1.7.3. REGIONAL – MONITORING AND LEARNING SYSTEM (ALTAI)

The EUTF HoA "*Monitoring and Learning System*" (MLS) was initiated in July 2017 and is implemented by Altai Consulting. The overall objective of the MLS is to strengthen the EUTF interventions in the HoA region through the creation of a monitoring and learning system, which should provide an evidence-based approach for programming and implementing interventions.

The analysis of the MLS is reported and disseminated through monitoring reports (monitoring the impact of EUTF-funded projects in the Horn) and qualitative case studies.

The intervention logic, based on detailed investigations into how and why individual projects or groups of projects are performing or not, is aimed at improving the delivery and the design of future projects, and influencing policy making.

Table 6: MLS – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa
Short programme name	MLS
Total budget	€2,000,000
Total EUTF budget committed	€2,000,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	15/12/2016
Budget contracted so far	€1,949,000
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	Altai Consulting
Start date	Jul 2017
End date	Jul 2020

Table 7: MLS – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**1**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**1**

1.7.4. REGIONAL – RESEARCH AND EVIDENCE FACILITY (SOAS)

The "*Research and Evidence Facility*" (REF) aims to fill knowledge gaps about the causes and drivers of instability. These include, but are not limited to, violent conflict, irregular migration, forced displacement at the macro-regional, national and local levels, capturing lessons learned, generating evidence of impact, and feeding this knowledge into operational decision making, programming policy and political practice. To this end, in addition to collating and cataloguing the relevant existing evidence on instability and mixed migration in the Horn of Africa, the REF is sharing knowledge and building the capacity of relevant national and regional institutions and other selected stakeholders on the use and application of data and evidence for the purpose of operational, programmatic and policy decision making.

Table 8: REF – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full programme name	Research and Evidence Facility (SOAS)
Short programme name	REF
Total budget	€4,100,000
Total EUTF budget committed	€4,100,000
Date at which EUTF budget was committed	Dec 2015
Budget contracted so far	€3,995,357
Number of projects	1
Main IP(s)	SOAS - School of Oriental and African Studies, IMI - International Migration Institute, Sahan Research Foundation
Start date	May 2016
End date	Nov 2018

Table 9: REF – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**12**

1.7.5. ETHIOPIA – RDPP (DCA)

Led by DanChurchAid, the '*Integrated Protection and Development Assistance for Eritrean refugees and their host communities in Afar region, Ethiopia'* project targets Eritrean refugees in the Bahrale and Ayssaita refugee camps as well as the surrounding pastoralist and agro-pastoralist host communities.

Table 10: RDPP ET DCA – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas
Short project name	RDPP ET DCA
IP(s)	Consortium: DCA (lead), AHA, COOPI, EECMY-DASSC
Location(s) of implementation	Afar Region
Start date	Feb 2017
End date	Sep 2020

Table 11: RDPP ET DCA – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**3,618**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	**515**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**451**
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**200**
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**78**

1.7.6. ETHIOPIA – RDPP ET (IRC)

Led by International Rescue Committee UK, the '*Enhanced Integration of Displaced and Displacement Affected Communities in Ethiopia*' (EIDDACE) project focuses on three Eritrean refugee camps in Tigray as well as the neighbouring host communities, in an area that is highly prone to secondary movements by refugees.

Table 12: RDPP ET IRC – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area
Short project name	RDPP ET IRC
IP(s)	Consortium: IRC UK (lead), DICAC, DRC, NRC
Location(s) of implementation	Tigray Region
Start date	Dec 2016
End date	Dec 2019

Table 13: RDPP ET IRC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**2,087**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating assistance	**374**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**325**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	**59**

1.7.7. ETHIOPIA – RDPP ET (NRC)

The '*Dollo Ado Improved Social Cohesion*' (DISCO) project is implemented by a consortium led by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and focuses on refugees and host communities in the Dollo Ado woreda in Somali Region.

Table 14: RDPP ET NRC – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area
Short project name	RDPP ET NRC
IP(s)	Consortium: NRC (lead), DRC, OWDA, SCI, ZOA
Location(s) of implementation	Somali Region
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Jan 2020

Table 15: RDPP ET NRC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	**41,445**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**23,838**
3.3 No of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	**998**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**628**
1.1 No of jobs created	**384**

1.7.8. ETHIOPIA – RDPP ET (PLAN)

Led by *Stichting Plan Nederland* (SPN or 'Plan'), the '*Joining forces: multi-stakeholder action to offer young refugees and host community a sustainable future in Ethiopia*' project targets urban refugees and their host communities in Addis Ababa and Shire. The project is particularly focused on increasing access to quality basic education services.

Table 16: RDPP ET Plan – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire
Short project name	RDPP ET Plan
IP(s)	Plan (lead), DICAC, IOM, MCMDO, ZOA
Location(s) of implementation	Addis Ababa and Shire
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Jan 2020

Table 17: RDPP ET Plan – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**166**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	**129**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	**11**
2.1bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	**1**

1.7.9. ETHIOPIA – RDPP (SC)

The RDPP project led by Save the Children UK (SC) targets Somali refugees living in the three refugee camps in Awbare and Kebribeyeh woredas in Fafan Zone (Somali Region), as well as their host communities.

Table 18: RDPP ET SC – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area
Short project name	RDPP ET SC
IP(s)	Consortium: SC (lead), DRC, IRC, OWDA
Location(s) of implementation	Somali Region
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Apr 2020

Table 19: RDPP ET SC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	**170**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**157**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**132**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**2**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	**1**

1.7.10.   ETHIOPIA – RESET II (ACF)

Led by *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), the '*Integrated multi-sectoral approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia*' project claims 28,843 direct beneficiary households in Wag Himra Zone, which is in a particularly poor area of Ethiopia with extremely low levels of off-farm employment. The project is also conducting two agro-based action research projects aimed at introducing and developing cash crops.

Table 20: RESET II ACF – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia
Short project name	RESET II ACF
IP(s)	Consortium: ACF (lead), DCA, SCUK
Location(s) of implementation	Wag Himra Zone (Amhara Region)
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Feb 2020

Table 21: RESET II ACF – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	**515,830**
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**1,884**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**546**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**345**
2.1bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	**27**

1.7.11.   ETHIOPIA – RESET II (CARE)

Led by CARE Netherlands, the '*Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana'* project targets 21,476 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households, as well as households transitioning out of pastoralism, in Borana Zone (Oromia Region). In terms of research, the project is conducting formative assessments to evaluate existing pastoralist resilience, social norms and barriers that impact negatively on women's empowerment and economic opportunities, and the magnitude and patterns of migration in Borana.

Table 22: RESET II CARE – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana
Short project name	RESET II CARE
IP(s)	Consortium: CARE (lead), ACF, OSHO
Location(s) of implementation	Borana Zone (Oromia Region)
Start date	Oct 2016
End date	Mar 2020

Table 23: RESET II CARE – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	220,214
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	23,852
2.6 Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	2,179
1.1 No of jobs created	476
2.1bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	17

1.7.12. ETHIOPIA – RESET II REAL (iDE)

Led by iDE UK, the '*Resilient Economy and Livelihoods*' (REAL) project is implemented in Wolaita Zone (Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region). Wolaita's high population density has led to very small landholdings, such that families are unable to live sustainably off their land. As a result, the area has experienced high rates of internal migration to Ethiopian cities. The REAL project targets 25,000 households, mainly through the provision of basic services and activities designed to improve crop and livestock productivity. It also provides livelihood opportunities to vulnerable women and youth. The research component is less critical than for other RESET II projects. In March 2018, the MLS team conducted a case study on the benefits and risks of the integrated implementation approach adopted by the REAL project.

Table 24: RESET II REAL iDE – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (REAL)
Short project name	RESET II REAL iDE
IP(s)	Consortium: iDE UK (lead), Amref Health Africa, CIB, ECC-SDC, SOS Sahel Ethiopia
Location(s) of implementation	Wolaita Zone (SNNP Region)
Start date	Sept 2016
End date	Jan 2020

Table 25: RESET II REAL iDE – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**5,339**
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**3,780**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**2,404**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**2,210**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	**2,070**

1.7.13. ETHIOPIA – RESET II (OXFAM)

The RESET II project led by Oxfam GB is implemented in Siti Zone (Somali Region) and directly targets around 30,000 pastoralist, agro-pastoralist and pastoralist dropout households.

Table 26: RESET II Oxfam – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (Oxfam)
Short project name	RESET II Oxfam
IP(s)	Consortium: Oxfam (lead), DCV, ECC-SDC, PWO, SCUK
Location(s) of implementation	Siti Zone (Somali Region)
Start date	October 2017
End date	April 2020

Table 27: RESET II Oxfam – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.9 No of people having improved access to basic services	**230,380**
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**65,659**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**2,924**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**1,080**
1.1. No of jobs created	**260**

1.7.14. ETHIOPIA – RESET II (SC)

Led by Save the Children UK, the '*Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar regional State*' project is implemented in the pastoralist areas of Afar Region and should benefit around 100,000 households. The area was severely affected by the 2015/2016 drought and as such benefited from the RESET II in-built 'crisis modifier' (funds set aside during emergencies).

Table 28: RESET II SC - Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional State
Short project name	RESET II SC
IP(s)	Consortium: SC (lead), Amref Health Africa, LVIA, VSF-G
Location(s) of implementation	Afar Region
Start date	October 2016
End date	Jan 2020

Table 29: RESET II SC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**17,962**
2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	**8,176**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**3,024**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**335**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**231**

1.7.15. SUDAN – RDPP SD (GIZ)

The GIZ project of the RDPP is implemented in Eastern Sudan and has two main components. It will improve the quality of vocational training structures in Kassala and Gedaref for both refugees and host communities, ensuring a targeted 500 people access to market and employment oriented dual training programmes. On the other hand, it aims to strengthen the performance of local enterprises through business development services. Both actions will eventually improve employment opportunities and livelihoods for young migrants and local youth.

Table 30: RDPP SD GIZ - Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Vocational Training for Refugees and Host Communities in Eastern Sudan
Short project name	RDPP SD GIZ
Location(s) of implementation	Urban Kassala and urban Gedaref
Start date	Apr 2017
End date	Apr 2020

Table 31: RDPP SD GIZ – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**50**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**11**

1.7.16. SUDAN – EL NIÑO SD (ADRA)

The '*Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State*' project is implemented in two localities of White Nile State (Al Jebelain and Al Salam). The project is constructing or rehabilitating water systems for human use (with 25,000 people having new access to clean water sources) and reinforcing the communications between the local authorities and communities so that the latter is warned about climate/weather-related risks. It is organising 7,500 farmers in groups and teaching them basic 'market literacy' (Farmer Market School, or FMS approach), building the capacity of the ministry of agriculture to provide learning-by-doing training to farmers on different aspect of agricultural production (Farmer Field Schools, or FFS) and organising agriculture value-chain forums linking farmers with buyers of their products. Finally, it is engaging women groups in husbandry activities, and supporting village savings and loans associations.

Table 32: El Niño SD ADRA – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Mitigate the effects of El Niño in White Nile State
Short project name	El Niño SD ADRA
Location(s) of implementation	Al Jebelain and Al Salam (Kosti)
Start date	Aug 2017
End date	Jul 2020

Table 33: El Niño SD ADRA – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**594**
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	**363**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**60**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**35**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**10**

1.7.17. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (CW 1 AND 2)

'Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia', implemented by a consortium led by Concern Worldwide, targets the South West State of Somalia. The overall goal of the intervention is to increase the access of displacement-affected communities to basic services (education, WASH, health – in particular, 12,500 people are expected to be referred or treated in health facilities), supports inter-community agreements and restoration of housing land and property, and improves livelihoods, notably through support to skills training, self-help groups and small and medium enterprises.

The analysis below includes both contracts signed by CW within REINTEG Somalia, as the second contract was signed as an award of additional funding to the same project. The additional grant focuses exclusively on Baidoa, in the Bay region.

Table 34: RE-INTEG CW – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)
Short project name	RE-INTEG CW
Location(s) of implementation	Shabeellaha Hoose, Bay
Start date	Mar 2017
End date	Mar 2020

Table 35: RE-INTEG CW – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**182**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**17**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**6**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**2**
4.6 No of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	**2**

1.7.18. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (IDLO)

This project is implemented by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) in several areas of Somalia and Somaliland. The intervention aims to improve the development of a uniform and solid legal framework to support the return and reintegration of migrants. The focus is on: i) supporting the formulation of rights-based laws, policies, institutional frameworks, and strategies concerning the resettlement and reintegration of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and IDPs (with a target of 3 laws and policies); ii) strengthening the capacity of the Federal Government of Somalia, and of State governments to implement migration and displaced populations policies once they have been formulated; and iii) enhancing awareness on migration and displaced populations policies and on critical migration-related issues among refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, IDPs, and the Somali public.

Table 36: RE-INTEG IDLO – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (IDLO)
Short project name	RE-INTEG IDLO
Location(s) of implementation	Jubbada Hoose, Nugaal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Banaadir, Bay, Galguduud, Hiiraan
Start date	Aug 2017
End date	Jul 2019

Table 37: RE-INTEG IDLO – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	**15**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**10**
3.6 No of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	**5**

1.7.19. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG FLASH (IOM)

'Facilitating sustainable return through laying foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa' (FLASH) is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The activity focuses on capacity building of the government to provide immediate assistance and reintegration support to the returning population. The intervention aims to establish and support a Migrant Resource Centre and Reception Committees (with a target of 22,140 returnees provided with services through the MRC and of 12,450 returnees registered by the committees), and the organisation of community-based cash-for-work-based public projects for returnees. The action supports improved data collection, monitoring and planning of population movement in the country, and builds the migration management capacity of the government, notably through the establishment of an inter-ministerial working group on migration.

Table 38: RE-INTEG IOM – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa
Short project name	RE-INTEG IOM
Location(s) of implementation	Jubbada Hoose, Banaadir, Bay, Gedo, Hiiraan
Start date	Aug 2016
End date	Aug 2019

Table 39: RE-INTEG IOM – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

3.2 No of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	**36,970**
3.5 No of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	**20,287**
3.4 No of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	**3,955**
1.1 No of jobs created	**404**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**330**

1.7.20. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (NRC)

Implemented by a consortium led by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), the project addresses some of the underlying issues related to the co-existence of refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in several areas of the State of Jubaland. Particular focus is given to the area around Kismayo, the leading entry point for returnees from Kenya given its proximity to the Dadaab refugee camp. The project will increase access of displacement-affected communities to primary education of adequate quality (9,900 children will benefit from the rehabilitation or construction of schools or WASH facilities), vocational training and entrepreneurship activities.

Table 40: RE-INTEG NRC – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia
Short project name	RE-INTEG NRC
Location(s) of implementation	Jubbada Hoose, Gedo
Start date	Apr 2017
End date	Apr 2020

Table 41: RE-INTEG NRC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**1,523**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**28**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	**28**
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**25**
2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**20**

1.7.21. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (UN HABITAT)

'Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services' directly targets marginalised and disadvantaged groups, notably urban IDPs, refugee returnees and host communities in Mogadishu. These people suffer from limited protection, access to land tenure, housing options, services and employment opportunities.

The intervention creates durable solution systems capable of addressing IDPs' needs and facilitating access for IDPs and refugee returnees to an increasingly productive, safe and dignified life. Cash-based interventions (targeting over 3,000 individuals) enable displacement-affected populations to access housing, tenure security, basic and protective services. Through the creation of age, gender and environmentally sensitive income generating activities, as well as long-term employment opportunities in support of systemic job creation, target groups will be empowered to generate sustainable income and access basic services even after assistance is phased out.

Table 42: RE-INTEG UN HABITAT – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services
Short project name	RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT
Location(s) of implementation	Banaadir
Start date	Apr 2017
End date	Apr 2020

Table 43: RE-INTEG UN HABITAT – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.1 No of jobs created	**29**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**25**
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	**3**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**1**

1.7.22. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (UNHCR)

This project aims to enhance Somalia's responsiveness to the management of mixed migration flows and the return and reintegration of Somali returnees and IDPs in the host communities in Kismaayo, Mogadishu, Luuk and Baidoa.

This effort will target a total of 137,000 persons of concern and will be guided by the lessons learned from the voluntary return pilot project in Kenya that was implemented by UNHCR in December 2014. Support to the Somali Government for law and policy development across all population groups will be also be provided in support of the adoption of the Citizenship Amendment Bill, the adoption of a federal IDP policy as part of the Somalia IDP Solutions Initiative, and the development of federal and state-level refugee legislation.

Table 44: RE-INTEG UNHCR – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Enhancing somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (UNHCR)
Short project name	RE-INTEG UNHCR
Location(s) of implementation	Jubbada Hoose, Banaadir, Bay, Gedo
Start date	Jan 2017
End date	Jun 2018

Table 45: RE-INTEG UNHCR – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	23,483
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	3,008
2.4 No of people receiving food security related assistance	725
1.1 No of jobs created	277
2.1 bis No of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	19

1.7.23. SOMALIA – RE-INTEG (WV)

This project is implemented in Hargeisa and Burao by a consortium led by World Vision Deutschland. It increases the access of displacement-affected communities to basic services (with a focus on health and safety, including provision of legal support to 300 IDPs), supports inter-community agreements and restoration of housing land and property, and improves livelihoods, notably through vocational and entrepreneurship training.

Table 46: RE-INTEG WV – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Wadajir - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland
Short project name	RE-INTEG WV
Location(s) of implementation	Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Start date	Mar 2017
End date	Mar 2020

Table 47: RE-INTEG WV – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**6,704**
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	**308**
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**164**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**160**
3.8 No of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	**100**

1.7.24. KENYA – YOUTH KE (GIZ)

The GIZ component of the Youth Kenya programme will focus providing youth with skills that can be used to improve employment and livelihood opportunities. The project will implement vocational training activities in the 4 counties to be targeted initially (Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu and Tana River) as well as in two additional counties, Taita-Taveta and Mombasa. The objective is twofold: first, GIZ will provide training according to the dual vocational training model to 3,160 youth in the targeted areas and support them to obtain placements, through business networks and extended collaboration with the business owners of the counties. Second, the project will support existing vocational training centres in improving their placement rates, through capacity building and training of the trainers.

Table 48: Youth KE GIZ - Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth: GIZ component
Short project name	Youth KE GIZ
Location(s) of implementation	Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Tana River, Taita-Taveta
Start date	Oct 2016
End date	Sep 2019

Table 49: Youth KE GIZ – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**349**
1.5 No of job placements facilitated and/or supported	**139**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**30**
1.2 No of MSMEs created or supported	**30**
2.8 No of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	**18**

1.7.25. KENYA – YOUTH KE (KRCS)

The activities implemented by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) under the Youth programme will provide 2,500 youths with the opportunity to engage in vocational training, and will support 2,000 youths to engage in self-employment. Research will be conducted on the drivers of conflict, 400 youths and 250 security actors will be trained on conflict-management skills, and youth dialogue forums will be organised or strengthened.

Table 50: Youth KE KRCS - Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth: KRCS component
Short project name	Youth KE KRCS
Location(s) of implementation	Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mandera, Mombasa, Tana River and Wafir counties
Start date	Oct 2016
End date	Sep 2019

Table 51: Youth KE KRCS - Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**10,678**
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**456**
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**238**
4.2 bis No of institutions and non-State actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**16**
5.1 No of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	**8**

1.7.26. KENYA – YOUTH KE STRIVE II (RUSI)

The project STRIVE II follows the project "*Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism*" (STRIVE), also implemented by the Royal United Services Institute (RUSI). Activities include the conduct of research on the drivers of violent extremism, the enrolment of at-risk youth in mentorship programmes, the engagement with women for CVE (particularly by creating women-led referrals networks), and should also include the provision of CVE training for law enforcement officials. It is implemented in the urban areas of Nairobi and Mombasa and will have activities in 9 counties yet to be decided.

Table 52: Youth KE RUSI – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II
Short project name	Youth KE RUSI
Location(s) of implementation	Nairobi, Mombasa, North East and Coastal regions
Start date	Oct 2016
End date	Sep 2019

Table 53: Youth KE RUSI – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**40**
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	**15**
5.3 No of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	**4**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**2**

1.7.27. KENYA –YOUTH KE (SAIDC)

Implemented by the Slovak Agency for International Development Cooperation (SAIDC), the project '*Enhancement of livelihoods in the Kenyan Coastal Region by supporting Organic and Fair Trade certification of smallholders*' builds on the project '*Strengthening the Kenyan oilseed value chain: helping farmers with new products, new processing capacity and new markets*', which was funded and implemented by the SAIDC. It aims to empower smallholder farmers to access better market opportunities by achieving Organic and Fair Trade certification in selected value chains (primarily cashew nuts, as well as sesame and potentially others to be identified). This should increase the incentive to commit to agricultural production, improve financial stability, and reduce vulnerability and grievances. It is expected that 15,000 farmers will be certified as producers of organic cashews through training and introduction of new technologies and methods, while village savings and loans associations and self-help groups will also be supported and 1,000 young people and women members of self-help groups will be supported to engage in service provision businesses within the cashew and sesame value chains. The activities of the project are carried out by two organisations, Ten Senses and Farm Africa, under the lead of the Slovak Agency.

Table 54: Youth KE SAIDC –Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Enhancement of livelihoods in the Kenyan Coastal Region by supporting Organic and Fair Trade certification of smallholders
Short project name	Youth KE SAIDC
Location(s) of implementation	Lamu, Kwale, Kilifi
Start date	Sep 2017
End date	Sep 2021

Table 55: Youth KE SAIDC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.1 No of jobs created	**70**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**57**

1.7.28. Uganda – RDPP SPRS-NU (ADA)

This project covers the WASH component of the SPRS Northern Uganda programme. Implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment/Water and Sanitation Development Facility – North (WSDF-N), the intervention will supply over 200,000 beneficiaries in the region with new piped water supply systems. The outcome will contribute to the creation of a more stable socio-economic environment in the region in an effort to prevent intercommunal conflict.

Table 56: RDPP SPRS-NU ADA – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - WASH component led by ADA
Short project name	RDPP SPRS-NU ADA
Location(s) of implementation	Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Yumbe
Start date	Nov 2016
End date	Nov 2020

Table 57: RDPP SPRS-NU ADA – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.7 No of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	**318**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**76**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**11**

1.7.29. UGANDA – RDPP SPRS-NU (DRC)

This project aims to reduce the risk of violent conflicts between host and refugee communities. This will be achieved through the provision of shared livelihood assets, improved service delivery, community-based dialogues and conflict management systems.

The project establishes livelihood groups (some of which include a mix of host and refugee members), and the members of these groups are provided support for IGA creation and trainings on several topics, including agricultural practices, rural innovation, nutrition and food security. Conflict management is also improved by building the capacity of local actors and sensitising the communities on conflict sensitive approaches and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

The intervention includes an education component, which will increase access and quality of basic education in the region. 4,000 out-of-school children from both communities will be supported with an accelerated reintegration into the school system.

Table 58: RDPP SPRS-NU DRC – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures	
Full project name	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - NGO Consortium
Short project name	RDPP SPRS-NU DRC
IP(s)	Consortium: DRC (lead), Save the Children, ZOA and Community Empowerment for Rural Development
Location(s) of implementation	Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Yumbe
Start date	Sep 2016
End date	Sep 2020

Table 59: RDPP SPRS-NU DRC – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

2.3 No of people receiving nutrition assistance	27,462
1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	9,840
4.2 No of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	5,693
2.2 No of people receiving a basic social service	5,177
1.1 No of jobs created	1,754

1.7.30. UGANDA – RDPP SPRS-NU (ENABEL)

Enabel's intervention within the RDPP in Northern Uganda builds on policy and practice for improved skills development opportunities for refugees and their host community. The intervention is handled as an earmarked component of the Belgian bilateral Support to Skilling Uganda, and it will contribute to the achievement of the BTVET reform agenda by adapting skills development to the specific needs of communities in Northern Uganda.

The project supports the provision of short and medium term vocational trainings and entrepreneurship support to over 4,000 beneficiaries. Youth, women and girls will be supported in accessing local labour markets and communities will improve their livelihoods through the creation of MSMEs.

Table 60: RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel – Key facts and figures

Key facts and figures

Full project name	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)-Enabel
Short project name	RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel
Location(s) of implementation	Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Yumbe
Start date	Jul 2016
End date	Jul 2020

Table 61: RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel – Key indicators (results achieved as of March 2018)

1.3 No of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	**1,480**
4.3 No of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	**216**
1.4 No of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	**94**
5.2 No of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	**14**

1.8.FULL NAMES OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN Q1 REPORT

Table 62: Full names of the projects included in Q1 report (38 projects)

Country	Programme (short name)	Project (long name)	Project (short name)
Regional	BMM	Better Migration Management Programme - GIZ	BMM GIZ
Regional	IGAD resilience	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa – Direct Grant to IGAD	IGAD Resilience IGAD
Regional	IGAD resilience	Strengthening the ability of IGAD to promote resilience in the Horn of Africa - Delegation agreement to GIZ	IGAG Resilience GIZ
Regional	MLS	Monitoring and Learning System for the EUTF Horn of Africa	MLS Altai
Regional	REF	Research and Evidence Facility (SOAS)	REF SOAS
Regional	Regional Reintegration Facility	Facility on Sustainable and Dignified Return and Reintegration	RRF IOM
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Bahrale and Aysaita Areas	RDPP ET DCA
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Shire Area	RDPP ET IRC
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Dollo Ado Area	RDPP ET NRC
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia in Urban Areas of Addis Ababa and Shire	RDPP ET Plan
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Ethiopia-Jijiga Area	RDPP ET SC
Ethiopia	RESET II	Integrated multi-sector approach to improve the resilience of vulnerable communities in Wag Himra Zone, Amhara region, Ethiopia	RESET II ACF
Ethiopia	RESET II	Promoting Resilient Livelihoods in Borana	RESET II CARE
Ethiopia	RESET II	Resilience Building and Creation of Economic Opportunities in Ethiopia (Oxfam)	RESET II Oxfam
Ethiopia	RESET II	Resilient Economy and Livelihoods (REAL)	RESET II REAL iDE
Ethiopia	RESET II	Improving Livelihoods and Building Resilience in Afar Regional Sate	RESET II SC
Kenya	RDPP KE	Kalobeyei Development Programme - UNHCR	RDPP KE UNHCR
Kenya	Youth KE	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (GIZ)	Youth KE GIZ
Kenya	Youth KE	Conflict Prevention, peace, and economic opportunities for the youth (Kenya Red Cross Society)	Youth KE KRCS
Kenya	Youth KE	Strengthening Resilience to Violent Extremism II - STRIVE II	Youth KE RUSI
Kenya	Youth KE	Conflict prevention, peace and economic opportunities for the youth	Youth KE SAIDC
Sudan	El Niño Sudan	Mitigate the effect of El Niño in White Nile State	El Niño SD ADRA

Sudan	RDPP SD	Regional Development and Protection Programme in Sudan: Enhancing alternatives to first and secondary movement from Sudan	RDPP SD GIZ
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Enhancing Integration of Displacement Affected Communities in Somalia (EIDACS)	RE-INTEG CW
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Enhancing integration of displacement-affected communities in Somalia - Baidoa (EIDACS-B, Concern)	RE-INTEG CW 2
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Supporting the development and implementation of policies for the return, reintegration and protection of IDPs and refugees (IDLO)	RE-INTEG IDLO
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Facilitating Sustainable Return Through Laying Foundations for Somalia in the Horn of Africa	RE-INTEG IOM
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Durable Solutions and Reintegration Support to Displacement affected communities in Jubbaland state of Somalia	RE-INTEG NRC
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Innovative durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Mogadishu through enhanced governance, employment and access to basic and protective services	RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Enhancing Somalia's responsiveness to the management and reintegration of mixed migration flows (UNHCR)	RE-INTEG UNHCR
Somalia	RE-INTEG	Wadajir - Enhancing durable solutions for and reintegration of displacement affected communities in Somaliland	RE-INTEG WV
S. Sudan	Economic Stabilization	Technical Assistance for Sub-National Capacity Building in Payroll and PFM: Extension and Bridging Phase	Eco. Stabilization ECORYS
S. Sudan	HPF II	Health Pooled Fund 2 - South Sudan	HPF II DFID
S. Sudan	IMPACT	IMPACT South Sudan	IMPACT MM
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - WASH component led by ADA	RDPP SPRS-NU ADA
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - NGO Consortium	RDPP SPRS-NU DRC
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	Support Programme to the Refugee Settlements and Host Communities in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) - Enabel	RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel
Uganda	SSCoS	Strengthening Social Cohesion and Stability in Slum Populations	SSCoS IOM

1.9. EUTF HoA: FULL LIST OF CONTRACTED PROJECTS[4]

Table 63: Full list of contracted projects under the EUTF HoA (74 projects)

Country	Programme (short name)	Project (short name)	Main / Lead IP	Budget EU	Project start date	Status
Regional	BMM	BMM GIZ	GIZ	€ 40,000,000	2016/04/01	Implementation
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-border DRC	DRC	€ 13,300,000	2017/11/15	Inception
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-border PACT 1	PACT	€ 2,992,500	2017/11/15	Inception
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-border PACT 2	PACT	€ 2,850,000	2017/11/15	Inception
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-Border UNDP 1	UNDP	€ 7,706,082	2018/02/15	Inception
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-Border UNDP 2	UNDP	€ 3,500,000	2018/02/21	Inception
Regional	Cross-Border	Cross-Border VSFG	VSFG	€ 12,000,000	2017/12/28	Inception
Regional	Free movement	Free Movement IGAD	IGAD	€ 3,600,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Regional	Free movement	Free Movement ILO	ILO	€ 6,000,000	2017/02/27	Inception
Regional	IGAD resilience	IGAD Resilience IGAD	IGAD	€ 1,400,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Regional	IGAD resilience	IGAG Resilience GIZ	GIZ	€ 2,100,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Regional	MLS	MLS Altai	Altai	€ 1,949,000	2017/07/05	Implementation
Regional	Peace	Peace ADA	ADA	€ 35,000,000	2018/01/01	Implementation
Regional	Peace	Peace IGAD	IGAD	€ 5,000,000	2018/03/06	Implementation
Regional	REF	REF SOAS	SOAS	€ 3,995,357	2016/05/18	Implementation
Regional	Regional Reintegration Facility	RRF IOM	IOM	€ 25,000,000	2017/03/15	Implementation
Djibouti	Transform	Transform AFD	Transform	€ 10,000,000	2017/07/03	Inception
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	RDPP ET DCA	DCA	€ 4,000,000	2017/02/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	RDPP ET IRC	IRC	€ 8,500,000	2016/12/23	Implementation
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	RDPP ET NRC	NRC	€ 8,000,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	RDPP ET Plan	Plan	€ 3,500,000	2017/01/03	Implementation
Ethiopia	RDPP ET	RDPP ET SC	SC	€ 5,300,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II ACF	ACF	€ 6,000,000	2017/01/01	Implementation

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[4] List of all contracted EUTF HoA projects.

Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II CARE	CARE	€ 5,940,000	2016/10/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II Cordaid	Cordaid	€ 4,252,073	2016/10/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II DCA	DCA	€ 5,500,000	2016/09/13	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II Oxfam	Oxfam	€ 5,580,000	2017/10/07	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II REAL iDE	iDE	€ 4,949,244	2017/12/13	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II SC	SC	€ 7,000,000	2016/10/01	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET II	RESET II Vita	Vita	€ 4,230,000	2016/09/23	Implementation
Ethiopia	RESET Plus	RESET Plus AMREF	AMREF	€ 4,000,000	2017/12/13	Inception
Ethiopia	RESET Plus	RESET Plus UNICEF	UNICEF	€ 4,854,149	2017/12/13	Inception
Ethiopia	SINCE	SINCE AICS	AICS	€ 19,845,000	2015/12/19	Inception
Ethiopia	SINCE	SINCE Ernst & Young	Ernst & Your	€ 48,075	2017/09/01	Inception
Kenya	RDPP KE	RDPP KE UNHCR	UNHCR	€ 14,700,000	2016/07/21	Implementation
Kenya	Youth KE	Youth KE GIZ	GIZ	€ 2,920,000	2016/10/01	Implementation
Kenya	Youth KE	Youth KE KRCS	KRCS	€ 5,920,000	2016/10/04	Implementation
Kenya	Youth KE	Youth KE RUSI	RUSI	€ 2,920,000	2016/09/16	Implementation
Kenya	Youth KE	Youth KE SAIDC	SAIDC	€ 1,900,000	2017/09/12	Implementation
Sudan	El Niño Sudan	El Niño SD ADRA	ADRA	€ 3,750,000	2017/08/01	Implementation
Sudan	El Niño Sudan	El Niño SD COOPI	COOPI	€ 3,000,000	2017/09/01	Inception
Sudan	El Niño Sudan	El Niño SD WHH	WHH	€ 2,000,000	2017/07/01	Inception
Sudan	EQUIP	EQUIP BC	BC	€ 4,000,000	2018/01/01	Inception
Sudan	EQUIP	EQUIP EF	EF	€ 4,000,000	2018/03/01	Inception
Sudan	EQUIP	EQUIP QLEAR SC	SC	€ 3,200,000	2017/10/01	Inception
Sudan	EQUIP	EQUIP SOFRECO	Sofreco	€ 3,600,000	2017/12/01	Inception
Sudan	Nutrition Eastern Sudan	Improving Nutrition WFP	WFP	€ 8,000,000	2017/09/01	Inception
Sudan	RDPP	RDPP SD AICS	AICS	€ 2,000,000	2017/07/01	Implementation
Sudan	RDPP SD	RDPP SD GIZ	GIZ	€ 4,000,000	2017/04/23	Implementation
Sudan	RDPP	RDPP SD UNHCR	UNHCR	€ 3,000,000	2017/07/01	Inception
Sudan	RDPP	RDPP SD UNIDO	UNIDO	€ 3,000,000	2017/02/28	Inception
Sudan	Strengthening Resilience	Strengthening Resilience AICS	AICS	€ 11,900,000	2017/07/01	Inception

Sudan	Strengthening Resilience	Strengthening Resilience Concern	Concern	€ 2,220,800	2017/04/01	Inception
Sudan	Strengthening Resilience	Strengthening Resilience IMC	IMC	€ 4,719,200	2017/03/29	Inception
Somalia	Tolerance	Tolerance BC	BC	€ 60,000	2017/11/25	Inception
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG CARE	CARE	€ 9,000,000	2017/01/09	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG CW	CW	€ 4,000,000	2017/03/01	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG CW 2	CW	€ 1,000,000	2017/03/01	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG IDLO	IDLO	€ 2,967,280	2017/08/09	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG IOM	IOM	€ 5,000,000	2016/08/31	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG NRC	NRC	€ 4,000,000	2017/04/01	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG DRC	DRC	€ 32,720	2016/09/13	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG UN-HABITAT	UN-HABITAT	€ 12,000,000	2017/04/01	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG UNHCR	UNHCR	€ 5,000,000	2017/01/01	Implementation
Somalia	RE-INTEG	RE-INTEG WV	WV	€ 4,000,000	2017/03/01	Implementation
Somalia	RESTORE / El Niño	RESTORE NRC	NRCS	€ 4,000,000	2017/11/11	Inception
S. Sudan	Economic Stabilization	Eco. Stabilization ECORYS	ECORYS	€ 999,924	2016/04/04	Completed
S. Sudan	El Niño SS	El Niño SS FAO	FAO	€ 28,000,000	2017/08/01	Inception
S. Sudan	HPF II	HPF II DFID	DFID	€ 20,000,000	2016/01/27	Implementation
S. Sudan	IMPACT	IMPACT MM	MM	€ 25,993,000	2017/04/10	Implementation
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	RDPP SPRS-NU ADA	ADA	€ 4,900,000	2016/11/30	Implementation
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	RDPP SPRS-NU DRC	DRC	€ 10,000,000	2016/09/01	Implementation
Uganda	RDPP SPRS-NU	RDPP SPRS-NU Enabel	Enabel	€ 4,900,000	2016/07/01	Implementation
Uganda	SSCoS	SSCoS IOM	IOM	€ 4,300,000	2016/08/24	Implementation

1.10. DETAILED LIST OF INDICATORS[5]

Table 64: Detailed list of EUTF indicators

EUTF COMMON OUTPUT INDICATORS			
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities		**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
1.1	**Number of jobs created**	Number of jobs created with EUTF funds, irrespective of the workers' status (formal, informal), whether it is considered as their main or a secondary job (part-time /full-time). The figure includes short-term jobs (i.e. less than 1 year time) cash for work, long term employment, self-employment from IGA (or other EUTF support) and members of MSMEs supported or created with EUTF support.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Job** (permanent, short term, cash for work, etc.) **Location**

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[5] Indicator titles in the main report were condensed slightly for ease for reference.

1.2	Number of MSMEs created or supported	Number of micro and small enterprises which have been benefiting from EUTF support either through access to finance, Business Development Support, training, market access along the value-chain or provision of equipment. For MSMEs (>2 and <250 people), individual members (of the MSMEs) are also counted in number of jobs created (1.1) if the jobs are indeed created.	**Type of support** (access to finance, business development, training, equipment, market access, etc.)
1.3	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Number of individuals benefiting from access to funding (loans or grants); business development services and/or having attended entrepreneurship and financial education awareness programmes. Those who manage to set up a business with this support are counted either as self-employment insofar as a NEW job is created (1.1) or MSMEs created/supported (1.2).	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of support** (funding, finance education, entrepreneurship prog., business dev service, etc.) **Location**
1.4	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and / or skills development	Number of individuals that have fully registered, attended and completed the TVET and/or skills development schemes (including life skills). This figure includes internships and apprenticeships. Training (included TVET) related to entrepreneurship goes into 1.3, NOT 1.4.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of TVET** (professional training, skills dev scheme, internship, other) **Location**

		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
1.5	Number of job placements facilitated and / or supported	Job placements facilitated through the payment of incentives, stipend payments, etc. Jobs supported with EUTF funds fit here.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Job** (permanent, short term, cash for work, incentive, etc.) **Location**
1.6	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved	Number of industrial parks and business infrastructure that were created or developed, through activities such as building the facilities, facilitating financial investments, promoting eco-friendly regulations for the industrial parks and business infrastructure.	Location
1.7	Financial volume of new funding instruments for scholarships or self-employment	Financial volume in EUR by type of support (scholarships or self-employment).	Location
1.7 bis	Financial volume granted to individual recipients	Financial volume in EUR in total per country. This is a complementary indicator to 1.7.	Gender Location Age group
	2. Strengthening resilience	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
2.1	Number of local development plans directly supported	Number of policy documents, strategies and plans for local development which the EUTF has contributed to develop with local authorities, communities, grassroot organisations and civil society.	Location
2.1 bis	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated.	**Use of infrastructure** (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, domestic energy, legal, etc.) **Location**

2.2	Number of people receiving a basic social service	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) receiving basic service such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, GBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid (excluding those include in 3.8, i.e. status determination) Related to 2.9, which is about improved 'access' to better services, but 2.2 includes precise figures such as vaccination campaigns and actual beneficiaries of specific services, while 2.9 is more about reach. E.g. for health, the number of women in the community (reach) having access to a newly refurbished maternal wing falls under 'access' (2.9) while distribution of drugs, contraceptives, vaccination fall under 2.2. NO. If one beneficiary benefits from several different types of services, we will count the number of services, not the unique beneficiaries. Excludes targets from indicator 3.2.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Service** (health, education, water, sanitation, housing, energy, legal, nutrition, etc.) **Location**
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) benefiting from nutrition related treatment and / or sensitisation to improved nutritional practices.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Location**
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance	Number of people (forcibly displaced, both refugees and IDPs, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) whose livelihoods and food security have been supported through social protection schemes, technical training in agricultural practices, support to agricultural production, agricultural inputs (livestock farming and farming tools and seeds) land development (low lands, vegetable gardens etc.) and water points for livestock etc.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of assistance** (social protection schemes, training on agri practice, agri inputs, land dev, etc.) **Location**

2.5	Number of local governments and/or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies	Number of local governments and / or communities that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies. This includes the creation of early warning systems on natural disasters.	Location
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Hectares of land that have been rehabilitated, irrigated, or where better practices have been established.	Types of support (irrigation, rehabilitation, improved management, etc.) Location
2.7	Number of people reached by information campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights	Number of people (forcibly displaced both refugees and IDPs, returnees, migrants, host communities and other vulnerable people / likely migrants) reached by campaigns on resilience-building practices and basic rights: health (including sexual and reproductive health, SGBV), education, water, sanitation, domestic energy, rights (land tenure, housing, education rights etc.).	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of practices and rights (health, education, water, energy, rights, etc.) Location
2.8	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building for strengthening services delivery	Number of staff from local authorities and basic service providers benefiting from capacity building to strengthen service delivery, including teachers on education, extension workers on health, sanitation, agriculture or veterinary.	Type of service (health, education, etc.) Location
2.9	Number of people having improved access to basic services	Number of people (forcibly displaced both refugees and IDPs, and their host communities or vulnerable people) receiving improved access to basic services such as health (including psycho social support, sexual and reproductive health, SGBV) water (potable), sanitation, basic education, housing, domestic energy and legal aid.	Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Location
3. Improved migration management		**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members	Number of projects and initiatives supported by the members of the diaspora (including development and investment activities, social and cultural projects) in their country of origin.	Type of projects Location

3.2	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted.	Number of migrants in transit, victims of human trafficking, children in the mobility, IDPs and refugees protected or assisted who benefit from protection measures or direct assistance (medical and psycho-social assistance, shelter, food, legal assistance, etc).	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Protection** (protection measures, medical and psychosocial, shelter, food, legal, etc.) **Location**
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration	Number of migrants and potential migrants who have been sensitised on the risks and dangers linked to irregular migration or the alternatives to it.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Location**
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Number of migrants who have been assisted by transportation means to return voluntarily to their country of origin. Additional measures such as pre-departure counselling, assistance to obtain travel documents, return ticket, travel escorts and direct/immediate assistance upon arrival also included.	**Gender** **Age group** **Types of assistance** (transportation, pre-departures counselling assistance to obtain documents, return tickets, travel escorts, assistance upon arrival, etc.) **Location**
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration assistance	Number of returnees who have benefited from reintegration assistance. Reintegration assistance can be individual, collective or community-based.	**Gender** **Age group** **Types of assistance** (income generating, medical, education, housing support etc.) **Location**

		Definition	Optimal disaggregation
3.6	Number of institutions and non-state actors strengthened through capacity building or operational support on protection and migration management	Number of regional, national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on migration management have been strengthened through training, capacity building including direct operational support. This includes support to legislation on migration management (which does not go under 4.5) and other long-term policies on migration management This does not include border management.	Types of support (capacity building, operational support, etc.) Location
3.7	Number of individuals trained on migration management	Number of individuals trained on migration management issues. Staff trained includes national and local officials, along with non-state actors. This does not include border management, which is considered more short-term and security related, and therefore goes into 4.1.	Target groups (state, non-state) Location
3.8	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons receiving legal assistance to support their integration	Number of asylum seekers who access refugee status determination (when facilitated thanks to EUTF activities) and number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons who gain access to the documents required to live outside the camps and integrate locally (e.g. birth certificates, work permits, driving licenses and other identity documents).	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP) Age group Location
3.9	Number of early warning systems on migration flows created	Number of early warning systems developed to anticipate on massive flows of refugees and IDPs, their potential itinerary and destination, numbers, profiles and specific protection needs, for local governments and development actors to better plan for protection, services and infrastructures required	Location
3.10.	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes	Number of people benefiting from legal migration and mobility programmes. The nature of these programmes might vary (education, work, regional and international mobility, etc.)	Gender Age group Location
3.11	Number of activities/events explicitly dedicated to raising awareness and sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration	Activities addressing general public outside institutions (i.e. activities not part of capacity building for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders), such as media campaigns, etc.	Types of activity (media campaigns, etc.) Location
	4. Improved governance	**Definition**	**Optimal disaggregation**
4.1	Number of border stations supported to strengthen border control	Number of border stations that have been built, renovated or equipped through EUTF support.	Location

4.2	Number of staff from governmental institutions, internal security forces and relevant non-state actors trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Number of officials trained on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights. Staff trained includes staff from: regional institutions, ministries, judges, justice actors, police (specialised and community), gendarmerie, national guards, other local authorities etc. Relevant non-state actors can include journalists, relevant NGOs, CSOs, and local group representatives (e.g. youth, refugees etc.)	Gender Type of capacity building Location
4.2 bis	Number of Institutions and Non-State actors benefiting from capacity building and operational support on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian populations and human rights	Number of national and local government and non-state actors whose capacities on security, border management, CVE, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights have been strengthened through training, capacity building or direct operational support.	Gender Type of capacity building Location
4.3	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Number of individuals from CSOs and communities involved in inter and intra community dialogue, civilian mediation and peacebuilding actions, fight against radicalisation as well as awareness raising activities on these topics.	Gender Target groups (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) Age group Types of Activities (community dialogue, civilian mediation, peacebuilding, awareness raising, etc.) Location

4.4	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Number of victims of trafficking, whether minors or adults that have benefited from protection measures and assistance in the country of transit or destination and upon return in the country of origin. The victims of trafficking benefit from medical and psycho-social assistance and counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracing, support to obtain travel documents, assistance to voluntary return and tailor-made reintegration based on their needs. Voluntary return will only be supported if all mechanisms of protection and assistance upon return are foreseen.	**Gender** **Target groups** (refugee, IDP, Host community, returnee, migrant in transit) **Age group** **Types of Services** (medical assistance, psycho-social assistance, counselling, accommodation, legal counselling, family tracking, travel docs, assistance to voluntary return, etc.) **Location**
4.5	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported	Coordination bodies or groups and learning mechanisms established between state institutions and / or non-state bodies (e.g. civil society organisations, community leaders) to enhance cross-border cooperation.	Location
4.6	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Strategies, policies, frameworks, memoranda, development plans, agreements and SOPs that are developed thanks to technical assistance and / or coordination efforts funded under the EUTF. Early warning systems on conflict fit here, along with response plans for health or other emergencies (excluding natural disasters which goes in 2.5 and migration flows which goes in 3.9).	Types of output Location
4.7	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp policy	Number of refugees who benefit from an Out-of-Camp policy, including freedom of movement, access to public services and employment opportunities.	Location

4.8	Number of national/regional/local networks and dialogues on migration related issues newly established or functionally enhanced		Location
	CROSS-CUTTING	Definition	Optimal disaggregation
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholder groups and learning mechanisms formed and regularly gathering	Number of coordination and learning platforms, committees and multi-stakeholder groups formed, meeting regularly and resulting in actionable conclusions (as reported bi-annually).	**Type of actors** (state-level, local authorities, civil society) **Goal of the group/platform** (coordination or learning) Location
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring, learning, data-collection and analysis tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Number of studies, assessments, reporting systems and other management and data-collection and analysis tools directly supported, which aim to improve project design and the implementation of the activities, including baselines.	**Types of tools** (studies, needs assessment, market assessments, reporting and statistics, etc.) Location
5.3	Number of field studies, surveys and other research conducted	This indicator refers to research activities that are not being conducted on a regular basis.	**Focus of research** Location

1.11. INDEX OF TABLES

1.12. INDEX OF FIGURES