Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3) output indicators as of December 2023
SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Key EUTF SO3 output indicators as of December 2023

1. **191,482** Migrants, refugees or IDPs protected or assisted (EUTF 3.2)
2. **114,494** Migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5)
3. **32,904** Individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7)

EUTF SO3 portfolio in HoA

- **€201M** Total EUTF HoA budget SO3
  - 12%
  - 2% EU
  - 5% NGOs
  - 6% International organisations
  - 10% Partner governments
  - 35% Member state agencies
  - 42% United Nations

Key SO3 trends
Cumulative EUTF SO3 outputs

- **191,482** Migrants protected or assisted (EUTF 3.2)
- **114,494** Migrants benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5)
- **32,904** Individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7)

- 75% were reached in Sudan
- 17% were reached in Djibouti
- 54% were migrants in transit
- 55% were supported in Burundi
- 25% were supported in Somalia
- 29% were children under eighteen
- 36% were trained in Ethiopia
- 24% were trained in Kenya
S03: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

S03 funding by country:

- Ethiopia: €28M
- Sudan: €6M
- Kenya: €3M
- Regional: €140M
- Somalia: €13M
- Uganda: €2M
- Djibouti: €9M
- Ethiopia: €28M
- Somalia: €13M
- Kenya: €3M
SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination
Implementation areas and key SO3 outputs as of December 2023

Sudan
143,900 migrants and IDPs protected or assisted (EUTF 3.2), most of whom in Northern (71%) and Red Sea (20%) States, following a large-scale response to massive displacement resulting from the outbreak of conflict in Sudan in mid-April 2023. The conflict has led to the largest internal displacement crisis worldwide as of the end of 2023, with more than six million people newly displaced by the country-wide war between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid Support Forces, in addition to around 3.8 million people previously displaced.

Burundi
62,784 returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5) as around 200,000 Burundian refugees have returned from neighbouring countries since 2017, after more than 400,000 Burundians fled the country in 2015 due to political violence.

Kenya
7,827 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7) in a country that hosts around 5.4 million IDPs, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, represents a major transit hub for migrants and receives large-scale returns of its nationals from abroad, including more than 560,000 Ethiopians forcibly returned from Saudi Arabia between May 2017 and December 2023.

Somalia
29,016 returnees benefitting from post-arrival assistance (EUTF 3.5) across Somalia, which has been impacted by civil wars, political instability and violent extremist attacks for more than three decades. Amid improving conditions in some parts of the country, UNHCR reports that more than 93,000 Somali refugees have voluntarily returned between 2014 and 2022.

Djibouti
32,221 migrants protected or assisted (EUTF 3.2) (59% of whom in Obock Region) as Djibouti is a key country of transit for mainly Ethiopian and Somali migrants moving towards the Gulf countries, with more than 278,000 migratory movements observed in Djibouti throughout 2023.

Ethiopia
11,922 individuals trained on migration management (EUTF 3.7) in a country that hosts around 5.4 million IDPs, migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, represents a major transit hub for migrants, and receives large-scale returns of its nationals from abroad, including more than 560,000 Ethiopians forcibly returned from Saudi Arabia between May 2017 and December 2023.

Number of SO3 priority projects per region:

- **0**
- **1**
- **2**
- **3**
S03: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

Key S03 outputs

Non-cumulative EUTF S03 outputs

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

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

Dip in S1 2021 (3,533) before an increase the following year (S2 2021: 6,256 and S1 2022: 6,260) and another decline in S2 2022 (1,868)

Solutions Pérennes IOM, which accounts for 27,208 beneficiaries assisted to date, picked up implementation in S2 2021, and S1 2022, but in S2 2022 only one project, PROTECT Danish Red Cross (Sudan), assisted beneficiaries (most of whom migrants in transit along the Northern migration route).

Significant increase in 2023 (S1: 103,436 and S2: 32,051)

71% of all beneficiaries assisted to date through the EUTF in the HoA are reached in 2023, largely due to PROTECT Danish Red Cross’ response to the massive displacement crisis in Sudan. The project reached 95% of beneficiaries for the year by providing assistance and protection services to migrants and IDPs fleeing the ongoing conflict via Northern and Red Sea States.

Large early output, with 27% of all post-arrival assistance provided in 2016-2017 and S1 2018

RE-INTEG IOM (Somalia) was the only project providing post-arrival assistance before 2018. It registered and profiled almost 50,000 Somali returnees (accounting for 24% of post-arrival assistance overall) before ending in early 2019.

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

One of the main contributing projects, EU-IOM JI (regional), reported fairly consistent biannual outputs from S1 2018 to S2 2022 (when it ended), notwithstanding a slowdown in its provision of post-arrival assistance during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Significant increase in outputs from S1 2022 (16,063) culminating in the largest semester output in S2 2023 (23,726)

CRRF DIRECT Protection and Assistance (regional) started reporting post-arrival assistance from S1 2022, providing medical care, relief items and transportation services for 62,784 Burundian returnees. After two years of implementation, it accounts for 55% of all post-arrival assistance in the HoA.

Increase from S1 2021 (3,520) to S1 2022 (5,002) before a drop from S2 2022 (2,027) onwards, including a significant decline in 2023 (S1: 474 and S2: 86)

BMM II reported larger outputs in its second year of implementation and has trained 22% of all individuals reported to date, along with significant outputs reported by the EU-IOM JI and Disrupting Criminal Networks (both regional projects, accounting for 15% and 13% of the overall results, respectively). All three projects ended in S2 2022, and thus comparatively low outputs were reported in 2023, during which only four projects trained staff on migration management.
SO3: Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination

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Footnotes

1. The total number of migrants reported here is lower than that reported in S1 2023 due to minor mapping revisions for RDPP ET Plan (Ethiopia) and a larger re-mapping of beneficiaries from EUTF 3.2 (migrants protected or assisted) to EUTF 3.5 bis (returnees benefitting from reintegration assistance). Specifically, the re-mapping affected 36,907 beneficiaries reported by RE-INTEG IOM (Somalia) between 2016-2017, after an activity and mapping review found that the beneficiaries were returnees supported with reintegration assistance rather than migrants in transit, IDPs, or refugees protected or assisted.

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

3. The age group of 36% of beneficiaries of post-arrival assistance is unspecified.

4. The colours on the map represent the number of SO3 priority projects in each region. However, the key outputs selected highlight notable results achieved by EUTF projects, and do not always reflect the number of projects present in a given area.

5. As mentioned in footnote 1 for slide 12, the early outputs reported here for EUTF 3.2 differ considerably from those reported in the last infographic due to a remapping from EUTF 3.2 to EUTF 3.5 bis affecting RE-INTEG IOM (Somalia).

6. The almost 30,000 Somali returnees reported here differs from the more than 24,000 returnees reported in the previous infographic due to mapping revisions and data corrections for RE-INTEG IOM (Somalia).

7. The S2 2022 output reported here differs from the 14,967 beneficiaries reported in the previous infographic, which is attributable to data corrections for CRRF DIRECT Protection and Assistance (Burundi).

Sources

i. IOM DTM, ‘Sudan’s internally displaced persons 2023 estimates’, 23 January 2023 at https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/dtm-sudan-internally-displaced-persons-2023-estimates-january-2023?gclid=CjwKCAjw65-yBKRe1fH45VCwEx21p_0M8mDKQlRoiip9DPK9Q9R72bHRJ3hl3gC4kRr1VcYXw0o7y_cEALw_wcB


iv. Aggregation of figures reported in IOM DTM’s ‘Migration trends dashboard – Djibouti’ between January and December 2023, at https://dtm.iom.int/reports/djibouti-migration-trends-dashboard-december-2023#:~:text=Between%20January%20and%20December%202023%2C%20there%20were%20101,656.


vi. MMC, ‘Mixed migration review 2023: Regional issues through regional perspectives’, 2023 at https://mixedmigration.org/mmrr2023/#text=Regional%20Issues%20through%20Regional%20Perspectives%3A%20The%20Cut%20%20majority%20has%20a%20predominantly%20or%20%20country%20contexts
